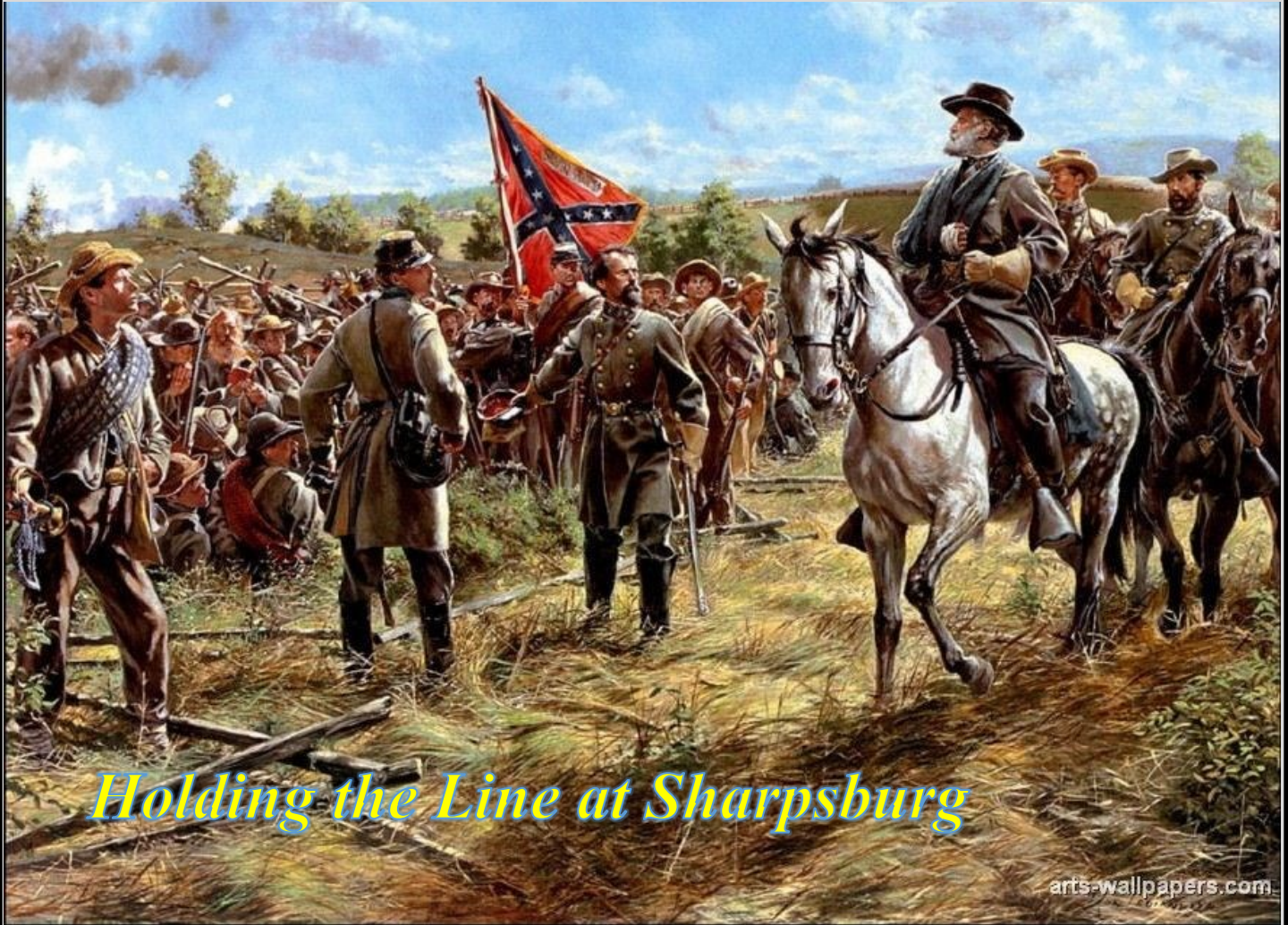


The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

September 2022, Volume 25, Issue 9

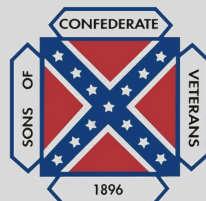
Dedicated to the Memory of Brig/ General Benjamin G. Humphreys



Holding the Line at Sharpsburg

In this Issue:

- The Maryland Campaign—September 1862
- Renewal of Dues are Past Due
- Camp meeting—September 10, 2022—Gettysburg Rountable Discussion



Commander's Comments —

Larry McCluney

Compatriots,

Welcome to the September edition of the Delta General. I hope you will enjoy this month's issue. First I want to thank Micheal Anthony for taking my spot for the Camp meeting in August as Annette and I traveled to Pierre Westbrook's wedding in Richmond, Illinois. Never again do I want to hear som Yankee talk about how rural and backwards Mississippi is because as soon as we crossed into Illinois from Missouri, we traveled 80n miles till we found another town. Miles and miles of corn. So bad that I was afraid if we broke down, the children of the corn would come and get us. Oh by the way, Illinois doses not have towns, the have villages just an FYI.

I hear that Michael Anthony will be leafing us into a Round Table discussion about Gettysburg as our program for September. Brush up on your Gettysburg facts yall and be prepared for an intelligent discussion.

In this issue of the Delta General, you will read highlights of the Maryland Campaign of 1862 and for your educational perusing, 19 Points the History Books Left Out. Thought you would enjoy thatose articles. Also, let us keep our Commander-in-Chief and his family in our prayers. His father has been ill and is in the hospital.

For Camp business, I would like for us to begin planning for a speaker for our Lee / Jackson banquet and set a time. Its never too early for planning.

We have seven people who did not renew their dues this year. This is not good. If you have not paid your renewals this could be your last issue of the Delta General so please renew your dues and help us keep up the fight on our enemies who would besmirch our ancestor's good name.

Please bring a friend or potential recruit at our to our September 10 meeting as we gather to carryout our Camp's business and remember our Confederate ancestors. We hope to see you there.

Camp Adjutant's Report — Dan McCaskill - August 2022

Call to Order: 6:15 pm by Camp Lt. Commander Michael Anthony

Opening Prayer & Blessing: Charles "Gator" Stillman

Pledge and Salutes: Color Sergeant Earl B. Allen, Jr.

Reading the Charge: Color Sergeant Earl B. Allen, Jr.

Lt. Commander Anthony invited everyone to partake of the evening meal provided by the Ladies of the Ella Palmer Chapter, OCR.

After the Meeting was re-convened, Adjutant Dan McCaskill presented Jackson McCaskill with his Distinguished Service Medal awarded to him at the National Reunion for his service to the Commander-in-Chief as an Ensign.

Program: Michael introduced long time member Alan Palmer whose program for the evening was "P. G. T. Beauregard Trivia Test". Each person present was given a fourteen-question test on Beauregard. Reveling the correct answers was both fun and informative. The person with the most correct answers was the author of this report with 11 out of 14. Second place was Michael Anthony and third place was Alana Palmer.

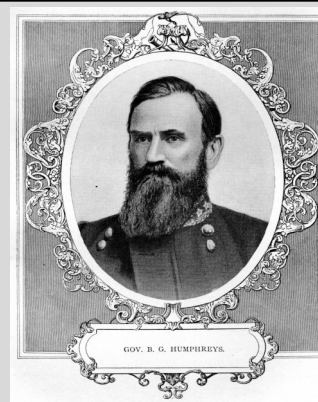
Camp Business: Lt. Commander Anthony asked for a motion to adopt the Minutes from our July Meeting. Gator Stillman made the motion to adopt, Kenneth Ray seconded the motion and the motion passed without objection.

Officer Reports: Lt. Commander Michael Anthony stated Allen Latimer will be our Camp Speaker either the month of October or November and he is looking for a speaker for September.

Adjutant Dan A. McCaskill reported that thirty-five (35) Camp Members had renewed their membership in the SCV with nine (9) due to renew. All National and Division dues have been paid for thirty (30) members with an addition seven to be paid on Monday after collecting renewal dues from two members this evening. The Grace Period expires on August 31st. The current account balance is \$ 2,743.11 with \$ 375 to be deposited. Dan reported there was an extra \$57 from the Headstone Project and asked the wishes of the Camp what to do with the extra. Kenneth Ray made a motion to put the excess funds in the Camp General fund. The motion was seconded by Tommy McCaskill and the motion passed without objection. No other Officer Reports were given.

At the end of the Meeting, a general discussion began. It was suggested to Michael to have a "Round Table Discussion" as the next Meeting Program. Everyone liked the idea so we will have a Round Table Discussion on a topic selected by Commander Anthony.

With no other business coming before the Camp, the Meeting was adjourned with a closing prayer by Gator Stillman and the singing of Dixie. Attendance was 13.



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Benches at Elm Springs

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- ◆ 19 Points the History Books Leave Out
- ◆ The Maryland Campaign, September 1862
- ◆ Genesis of the Civil War
Camp Commander / Editor:
Larry McCluney
Confederate @suddenlink.net

The Delta General is published 12 times a year by the Brig/General Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp as a service to its members. The articles, photographs, and content of the Delta General may not be reproduced without permission of the Editor. The opinions expressed by the authors of signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and not necessarily the views of Camp #1625. The Editor reserves the right to accept or reject any article.

Guardians needed

Everyone knows the atmosphere in this country where it comes to anything Confederate. Last summer we saw how vulnerable our Memorials were to the rioters. Sadly, it has spread to the cemeteries the place where the left wants all the Memorials moved. In the past few weeks, the Sleeping Lion Memorial to the Confederate dead in Oakwood Cemetery in Atlanta, GA has been removed. Our Confederate Dead and our Memorials are at risk to removal and vandalism. This why we need Guardians to watch over our Memorials and burial sites of our Confederate Dead. Most of our members live in Counties with Confederate Memorial Monuments and all live near a cemetery where Confederate Dead are buried. The Mississippi Division has the MS Division Guardian Program for burial sites where a person adopts a burial site or several sites and watches over the site ensuring it is properly cared for. The Division now has the MS Division Monument Guardian Program. With this program, a person signs up to keep watch on a Memorial. There is a contact person to report any vandalism and/or threats of removal. If anyone is interested in "Draw near to God and He will draw near to you. Cleanse your hands, you

Chaplain's Corner — Earl McCown

sinner; and purify your hearts, you double minded." (James 4:8)

There may be times when God seems far away. You may feel as if your prayers go unheard. James said there is a simple reason for this and a solution. If you are far from God, it is because your sin has separated you from Him.

God is unchanging. His character is absolutely holy. His faithfulness remains constant; it is we who change. We allow sin into our lives. We choose our own direction. We spend less and less time with Him in Bible study and prayer. Then one day we realize that we have gradually grown distant from God. The solution, according to James, is straightforward. We are to draw near to God. As we realize our need to be closer to the Father and we begin to return to Him, He meets us even as the father hurried to greet his prodigal son (Luke 15:20).

Drawing near to God requires you to take two actions. First, you must cleanse your hands (Isaiah 1:15). You must cleanse your way of living. If you have been actively engaged in sin, you must renounce it. If you have done anything to offend or hurt someone, you must make it right. Second, you are to purify your heart (Psalm 51:10). You must make certain your attitudes, thoughts, and motives are right in God's eyes and are in harmony with God's Word. Jesus warned that you cannot serve two masters (Matthew 6:24). It is impossible to love anything else as much as you love God and still please Him.

If God seems distant, do what is necessary to cleanse your hands, purify your heart, and draw to Him.

NOTICE OF SCV ANNUAL DUES PAYMENT

This is a reminder of our monthly Camp Meeting this Saturday, Sept. 10th at the 1st Presbyterian Church starting at 6:00 PM. Our proposed program for the night is a "Round Table Discussion" of the Battle of Gettysburg. This came about because of the after meeting discussion of Beauregard so put on your thinking cap about Gettysburg.

Our fiscal year is from August 1 to July 31. The grace period is over and now all dues renewals require a late fee on top of your dues.

For a few this will be your last notice because you failed to pay your Annual Dues. You can regain your status of Member in Good Standing by



sending your dues of \$55 plus the \$7.50 reinstatement fees to cover everything to me at 205 Cypress Street; Leland, MS 38756. I hope y'all renew because is hard losing any member. If you choose not to renew, we wish you the best for your future. Bring your payment at the September 10 Camp Meeting and lets renew the attack upon political correctness.

Your Servant,
Dan A. McCaskill
Camp Adjutant

BEAUVIOR

Beauvoir, the historic post-war home of President Jefferson Davis, is owned and operated by the Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. There are several ways that you can participate in the continued preservation of this beloved landmark located in Biloxi, Mississippi.



*Beauvoir - Post-war home of Jefferson Davis.
Biloxi, Mississippi*

Friends of Beauvoir

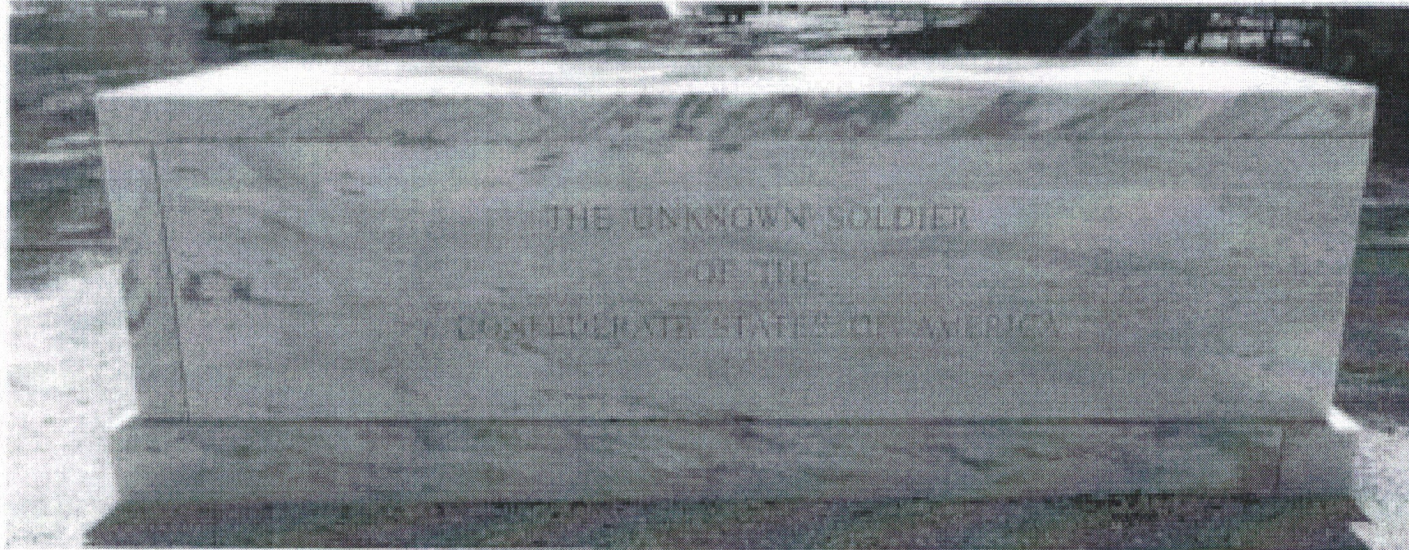
For as little as \$25 annually, you can become a member of the Friends of Beauvoir. Membership includes tour admission and a 10% discount at the Beauvoir gift shop.



The Jefferson Davis Presidential Library located on the grounds of Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi.

Bricks for Beauvoir and the Tomb of the Unknown Solider

Honor your confederate Ancestors by purchasing an Ancestral Memorial Brick for \$50.00 each in the Memorial sidewalk of the Confederate Cemetery at Beauvoir. The plans for the sidewalk are nearing completion, so if you want a brick put down for your ancestor you need to get your order in soon, so as not to miss out.



Each brick that you purchase will be engraved with your ancestors rank, name, unit and company. Memorial bricks will be laid, memorializing your ancestor, in a sidewalk from the UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Solider at Beauvoir.

Detach and send in the form below to the address listed to order your bricks.

Ancestral Brick Order Form

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out no more than 15 spaces per line. You may use abbreviations when necessary. Please include your name and address, for confirmation letter. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: _____
(First and Last Name)

Line 2: _____
(Rank)

Line 3: _____
(Unit)

ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!

Make Checks out for \$50.00 per brick for:

Bricks for Beauvoir
Mail to: Bricks for Beauvoir
2344 Beach Blvd
Biloxi, MS. 39531

OR Visit our gift shop where you can pay by cash or credit!

Example:

Pvt. JAMES W.
McCluney
6th MS CAV, CO. F

MS Division News:

DIVISION NEEDS AID FROM MEMBERS

Compatriots:

We have many Armed Service members among our membership in the Mississippi Division, (Active, National Guard & Reserve, Former Military, Retired).

Compatriot, Veteran and Editor of Jeff Davis Legion, John Echols and I wish to recognize you in a special JDL Edition in November honoring Veterans Day.

Please complete the attached form and return to me by September 15th, either by email or regular mail (both listed below).

Thank you for your service and sacrifice!

Jeff Barnes
2067 Wicker Mill Rd.
Pulaski, MS 39152
emg1666@yahoo.com

Editor's Note: See page 6 for form to fill out

National SCV News

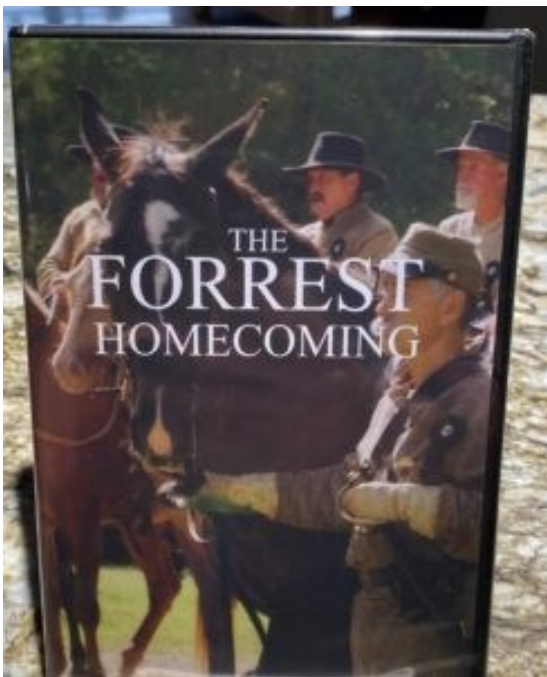
Compatriots:

The Forrest Homecoming documentary, covering the reinterment of General and Mrs. Nathan Bedford Forrest, was released to the public during a red carpet premiere at the National Confederate Museum this past Friday. Now that the film has been premiered, it is now available through the SCV Shop.

This DVD, created by the Matthews Film Company, tells the complete story of the Forrest's grave relocation and includes interviews with key individuals and shows original footage from the reinterment services held at the Forrest Boyhood Home and Historic Elm Springs during September 2021.

The price per DVD is \$25 plus processing. At this time, we have a strict limit of five DVD's per customer. To order online, follow this link: (<https://scv.org/product/the-forrest-homecoming-dvd/>). To order by mail, send a check for \$32.75 (\$25 plus shipping/processing) to SCV Sales, PO BOX 59, Columbia, TN 38402 with "Forrest DVD" in the memo line of your check.

Thank you for your support!
Adam Southern
Executive Director



THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT ELM SPRINGS

The truth about the South's struggle to form a new nation is under attack as never before. The National Battlefield Parks have been taken over by the "it's all about slavery" provocateurs. Museums have changed their collections and interpretations to present what they call the cultural history of the War for Southern Independence. In reality this new perspective is nothing more than South bashing. The forces of political correctness have gone into high gear. They attempt to ban any and all things Confederate through their ideological fascism.

There needs to be at least one place where the people of the South and others can go to learn an accurate account of why so many struggled so long in their attempt to reassert government by the consent of the governed in America!

The General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building that will have two purposes. One of the uses of this new building will be to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. At the SCV Reunion in July of 2009 the GEC set up a building fund for this purpose. One of the goals is to provide an accurate portrayal of the common Confederate soldier, something that is currently absent in most museums and in the media.

These plans have now become a reality. The ground breaking has taken place and the museum is now open.

Take this journey with us and support the museum as a donor or join the Friends of the Museum today!

Send Donations to:
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Attn: National Confederate Museum
P.O. Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402

Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card.

www.theconfederatemuseum.com

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION MEMBER VETERANS

(Please Print)

 Last Name First Middle

 Branch of Service Dates of Service

 Rank (At Time of Discharge) Duty/Duties

 Bases/Posts/Ships or Other Places Stationed

OPTIONAL: _____
 Include Any Information You Wish

 SCV Camp Name and Number

(Please Check) I give my permission to publish the above information in the
Jeff Davis Legion.

Date: _____ Signed: _____

Please send to Jeff Barnes, 2067 Wicker Mill Road, Pulaski, MS 39152 or
 Email to: emg1666@yahoo.com

Feel free to call with any questions or comments: 601-536-2331 or 601-835-8451

Your participation is appreciated. We look forward to a special edition of the JDL in November.

WE ENCOURAGE ALL MEMBERS WHO FIT THIS CATEGORY TO COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS FORM. YOUR ASSISTANCE IS IMPORTANT IN PRESERVING THERE RECORDS AS WE WISH OUR ANCESTORS HAD DONE FOR US.

Join the Confederate Legion

Membership fees & donations support the Southern Victory Campaign

- Individuals and organizations can join. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not required.
- Businesses, associations and S.C.V. camps can join.
- An individual member can organize an independent Confederate Legion group and name it whatever he/she likes.
- Members are expected to follow moral standards, obey the law, and participate in the Southern Victory Campaign.
- Credit cards and checks are accepted. Credit card payments can be recurring.
- Payments are tax deductible because the S.C.V. is a 501 (c) (3) entity.
- Members receive an ID card, certificate, access to support and communications. Most of all, you get the satisfaction of knowing you're part of the offensive!



Dues and donations are used to mount a two-prong offensive that we call the Southern Victory Campaign. It's led by the Heritage operations Committee of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Phase One of the campaign offensive involves direct action by the Heritage Operations Committee of the S.C.V. Prong Two involves direct action by individual and group members of the Confederate Legion.

Objectives include:

- Reestablishing public support for the principles of liberty held by the founders of the United States and the Confederate States of America.
- Rebuilding respect for the Confederate States of America that preferred to leave the Union rather than abandon the principles of liberty like the Northern states were doing under Leftist influences of that day and age.

For those interested in more information on how you can help "Make Dixie Great Again" go to <https://www.makedixiegreatagain.com/>



Inside the museum



Every Monday Night on Facebook at 7:00 PM Central time and on Thursday Nights at 7:00 PM for Look Around the Confederation

From the Army Commander

Compatriots,

WOW is the best word to use for the 127th National Reunion held in Cartersville, Georgia. The William J. Hardee Camp 1397 and the Kennesaw Battlefield Camp 700 along with Commander Tim Pilgrim and the Georgia Division are to be congratulated for an outstanding job. The host hotel was comfortable and the staff there went out of their way to insure we had a good stay. The conference center was a great venue.

At the business sessions there were several museum donations made, in monetary donations and in items we can use in our museum. Much of this came out of the Divisions making up the AoT. I am not going to mention each individually but I personally appreciate the donations. Over the last few months I have been working at the museum doing the timeline. The progress we have made would not have been accomplished without the help of one individual, Robert Jewellson, of the Alabama Division. With his help I believe we can make our goal of having the timeline up by the GEC meeting in October

During the business meeting on Thursday I introduced the Confederate Heroes section to the membership. Each eligible Division will be allowed to submit two photos and bio's that will be in this special section. I will need these by August 15th to give the printer time enough to get them ready. She is also doing the timeline so she is being kept busy. I will be sending out an email to each of the eligible Divisions so there will be a better understanding of the program.

I mentioned the Division Annual Report in the AoT meeting on Saturday. These are due by June 30th each year. The form has several uses including securing our organization's participation in the Combined Federal Campaign for Federal employees donations. It is very important to list activities and donations to charitable groups that your Camps and Division does. I only received one submission to me, from Florida, the form lists who to send it to. I use the form to see membership stats, camps below 7 and other things. Any form such as the Last Roll, etc. please copy everyone listed. I can understand if you don't have an email for everyone then send it to those that you do have.

One of the items that we could have done better with is the submission of our Division reports to be published in the Book of Reports that you receive at the National Reunion. When you submit those please copy me. This year we had one that did everything right but it still didn't make it in the book. This is one of those items that allow you to showcase what your camps and Division accomplished. I will try to do a better job of sending out reminders for these dates to submit.

The awards program, I can't say enough for the omission of the awards for three Divisions. I will say that GHQ came back and quickly took care of the problem but it still doesn't completely erase the pain of seeing your fellow compatriots receiving awards and your members are left out. Hopefully this will not happen again.

At the AoT meeting, I mentioned I intend on issuing awards through the AoT. These will be done Saturday morning at the AoT meeting. I haven't worked out all of the details but it will be a way of recognizing our members. Division Commanders I will need your help in the nomination process. More on this later. I intend to have it rolled out to you by October.

AoT Workshops were another topic briefly discussed at the meeting. I am still open to doing the workshops but we may have to get some local Division people to help fill in as speakers since two of my primary speakers are now CiC and Lt. CiC. I will put out a post on the basic requirements to hold a workshop, It is not free, the Camp and / or Division will have some skin in the game.

Communication is important at all levels. As Army Commander and Councilman, Carl and I are here to help. Reach out to us first to give us that opportunity. If I don't have the answer I will get it for you. If you send something to HQ, copy me on it so if you do not get a response in a fair amount of time I will try to find out why. I use email as a paper trail. I have files set up on my computer for each Division.

You can access the GEC meeting minutes on the National website. I will send each Division Commander the password so the minutes can be accessed.

This newsletter is sent through Constant Contact and is administered through the Georgia Division. I only have so many email addresses that I can use. It goes to the Division Adjutant and Commander along with the Communication officer if you have one. It can be put on PRIVATE Facebook pages only or sent by email, because of privacy issues, (Contact info). Send in your pictures and articles to be published, to my email address, **aotcommander@alscv.org**

Thanks for your confidence in me by reelecting me as your Commander. It has been an honor to serve as your Commander and I hope the next two years will be prosperous for every Camp and Division. There are so many opportunities for us. The public is on our side. Keep working on the various projects that tells the TRUE story of the South and its people.

Jimmy Hill

AoT Commander

Sons of Confederate Veterans

From the Army Councilman

Gentlemen,

Thank you for trusting me to serve for another two years as your AoT Councilman. It is an honor to represent men such as yourselves on our GEC and it is something I do not take lightly.

I was asked last week on SCV Chat what my agenda would be if re-elected. Well, the Councilman really doesn't have an agenda, but rather is there in an effort to support the membership and represent the views of our Army. However, I do know that Army Commander Jimmy Hill and I share the belief that we want our Army and organization to grow and to become more effective. In that regard, we mentioned holding Army workshops that will focus on ideas that assist growth within our Camps.

The local Camp is the key to our growth, retention and overall success. Where we have a strong community presence we tend to have less heritage violations and more clout with local civic leaders. So, it is vitally important that we build these relationships wherever we can and our Army workshops have been geared towards this in the past. In my opinion, we need to hold at least one such workshop per year and we need to hold it in an area where we are able to draw the most people from the most Divisions. We're discussing this and as we know more, we'll let everyone know details.

In every instance where I've been involved with these workshops two things have held true-

1. We have to have attendance. We cannot help the Camps if the Camps don't show up. The ideas that we present at these functions are gleaned from initiatives that other Camps throughout the organization have had success with. So, the workshop is an opportunity to learn from the successes of others, as well as to share your own success stories or even to share things you tried that did not work.
2. The information gained from the workshop will do you know good if you do not act on it. Our speakers can stand there all day long and throw out ideas, and you can write them down and agree with them. But, if you do not put them into effect once you get back to your Camp, they're not going to help you.

With regards to point two, I want to give you something to think about. That is, "why did you join the SCV?" Was it to get a certificate? Because you like meetings? To meet people? Or, was it because you want to learn history and be a part of our efforts to save and perpetuate our Southern Heritage?

If it was the latter, then to do that you must become an asset to your Camp and to the organization. We have to strive to be the best we can be in our endeavors to carry the torch of our ancestors forward. Every member has a talent or a gift that can be put to use for the Camp, and this in turn ultimately benefits the entire organization and our mission.

If your Camp meeting is one where folks show up, sit around and talk for an hour and then go home, you're not going to grow and you're not going to be effective. Simple as that.

Well run Camps have a system for their meetings that consist of a balance between structure, camaraderie and entertainment/education. These types of meetings make people want to attend and from attendance comes growth and retention. If your Camp meetings are sparse with regards to attendance, there's a reason for it. Something is causing it. Don't necessarily rely on your Camp Officers to fix it. Learn what works and offer suggestions to your officers. Become part of the solution to help.

Right now the current membership level nationally is around 28,000. We should easily be twenty times that size and getting there requires the Camps to do the things necessary to growth and retention. With greater numbers comes a louder voice, and with that comes a greater likelihood of preserving our Heritage.

We'll be getting information out on the next workshop as soon as we have details. I hope to see you there.

Deo Vindice,

Carl Jones

AoT Councilman
Sons of Confederate Veterans

2023 Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion

www.2023scvreunion.org

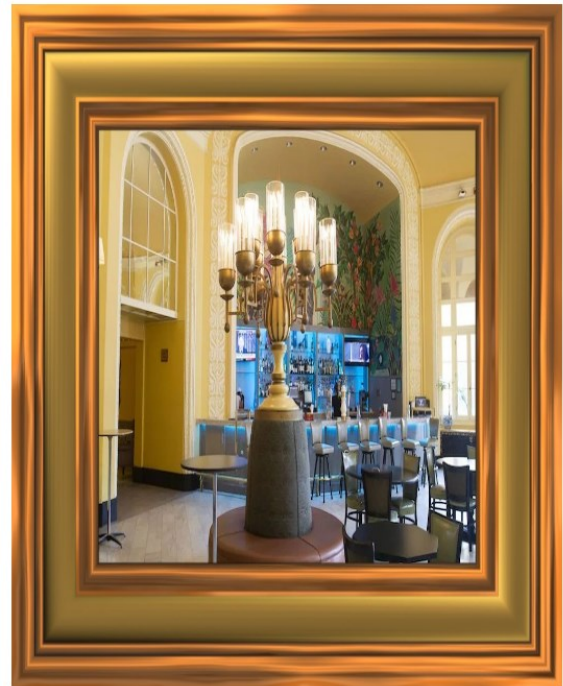
Hosted By The James M Keller Camp #648

Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas

July 19, 20, 21, 22nd 2023



The Arlington Hotel is the Official Hotel of the 2023 SCV National Reunion



The Arlington Hotel is located at 239 Central Avenue in historic Hot Springs.

The vast majority of the reunion events will happen in facilities at the Arlington Hotel

Tel: (501) 623-7771 (800) 643-1502 Website: www.arlingtonhotel.com

email: info@arlingtonhotel.com

Room Rates:

Single/One Adult: \$109.00 Double/Two Adults: \$109 Mineral Water Room: \$149.00

*** Make sure to mention 2023 SCV Reunion to receive the special Reunion Rate!***

Make Your Room Reservations Now! Registration Info will soon follow!



Walkways of Remembrance
Bricks and Pavers For the Walkways for the
General Headquarters for the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Elm Springs
and the
Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

Remember and honor your Confederate Ancestor, a family member or any cherished memory with the purchase of a Memorial Brick to be laid for a walkways at the General Headquarters for the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.

Brick sizes:

The 4" x 8" brick will allow 3 lines with 21 characters (including spaces) per line and will cost \$50.

The 8" by 8" brick will allow 6 lines with 21 characters (including spaces) per line and will cost \$100.

Layout for 4" x 8" brick with 3 lines max and 21 characters per line max (including spaces) \$50

Layout for 8" x 8" brick with 6 lines max and 21 characters per line max (including spaces) \$100

Make checks payable to SCV and write "Bricks" in the memo line. Please fill out this form and mail to:
SCV, P.O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402
Credit card payments are available by calling 1-800-MYSOUTH and contacting Merchandising.

Please include all your contact information so we can contact you.

Name: _____
Address/City/State/Zip: _____
Phone number: _____
Email address: _____



Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs Annual Membership Application

All memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter.

_____ Yes, I want to join the Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

_____ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email address: _____

Membership Levels & Benefits

<p>Longstreet Level: \$25</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership for one • Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs 	<p>Judah P. Benjamin Level: \$50</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Membership • Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs 	<p>Patrick Cleburne Level: \$100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Membership • Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs • 10% Gift Shop Discount
<p>N. B. Forrest Level: \$250</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Membership • Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs • Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum • 10% Gift Shop Discount • Free Elm Springs Hat or T-Shirt 	<p>Robert E. Lee Level: \$500</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Membership • Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs • Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum • 15% Gift Shop Discount • Free Elm Springs Hat and T-Shirt 	<p>Jefferson Davis Level: \$1000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Membership • Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs • Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum • 20% Gift Shop Discount • Free Elm Springs Hat, T-Shirt and Polo

Please check the following membership level:

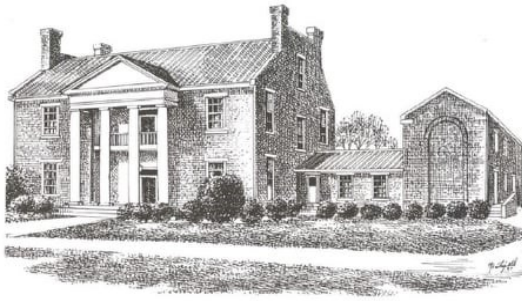
_____ Longstreet Level _____ Judah P. Benjamin Level _____ Patrick Cleburne Level

_____ N. B. Forrest Level _____ Robert E. Lee Level _____ Jefferson Davis Level

Please make checks payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

If paying by credit card, please call (931) 380-1844 or email at exedir@scv.org



Friends of Elm Springs

Annual Membership Application

All Proceeds go to the restoration and maintenance of the Home
Elm Springs built in 1837

All Memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter

_____ Yes, I want to join the Friends of Elm Springs

_____ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: _____

Address: _____

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A MUST READ FOR ANY TRUE SOUTHERN PATRIOT!

19 Points the History Books Leave Out The Unfulfilled Promise of Reunion

by Steve Quick

No other place of origin evokes such strong reactions and prejudices as the word "Southern". It is all the more amazing when one considers the manner in which the early Republic was shaped and dominated by Southerners. Jefferson was the intellectual and spiritual architect of the Declaration and as the third President acquired the vast Louisiana Territory staking an early claim as far as the Pacific. Washington's feats after he defeated the British at Yorktown include the first two terms as President, declining a third and an offer to be "King". James Madison and Patrick Henry crafted a Constitution which has proved the most enduring and practical political document in the world. In fact, five of our first seven Presidents were Southern and it was James Knox Polk in the 1840's who assured the U.S. would be a permanent transcontinental nation during and following the Mexican conflict.

It is not only ironic but forgotten that it was once New England that suffered from the inferiority complex when compared to the feats of these Southern giants. The hinge upon which this extraordinary about-face occurred was the epic known now by the misnomer the "Civil War" and the events which preceeded. That terrible conflict, much distorted by both traditional history and more recently the revisionist variety, holds the unfulfilled promise of our national destiny. We currently lack the will and the courage to learn its great truths, banish its dark lies, probe its obscured origins and confront its painful legacies. These myths and distortions must be replaced with historical

facts if we desire the ultimate goal of national reconciliation. These include:

1) The slave trade prospered in West Africa 40 years before Columbus even discovered America. African tribes actually conducted raids on their neighbors for the express purpose of enslaving them. Tragically, slavery is practiced to this very day in places like the Sudan, Zaire and Nigeria.

2) Five European powers (Spain, Portugal, France, Holland and Britain) competing for New World influence all employed slavery, with Brazil (Portugal's crown jewel) topping the list at 5.5 million slaves, half of the total brought to the New World. By 1860, their numbers had dwindled to a little over 2 million.

3) Only 6% of Africans reached our shores (about 600,000). By 1860 their numbers had increased (without new importations) to almost 4 million, the only slave population in recorded history to increase in captivity. Indigent Anglo-Celts filled the need for slaves (as indentured servants) Most white Southerners are descendants of these early bondsmen.

4) Slavery was practiced in all thirteen colonies and NY City was second only to Charleston SC in 1776 as the city with the highest percentage of slaves. Sojourner Truth was born Isabella Van Wagner, a slave in New York.

5) The liberal guilt, which today besets the North, has at its roots the profits from its vast slave trading which did nothing less than finance the Industrial Revolution. At the Constitutional Convention a continuation of the slave trade was a concession wrung by the Northern delegations from the South which allowed the North to continue the international trade another 20 years, until 1808.

6) New England slave ships continued plying the waters in defiance of the ban thereafter providing millions of slaves to French and Spanish sugar plantations in the Caribbean and South America.

7) The 1860 census reveals 95% of America's slaves were owned by just 5% of the population while 85% of Southerners owned the land and structures they lived upon. This clearly establishes a large, independent non slave-holding class of yeoman farmers who later became the rank and file as well as the heart and soul of the Confederate army. To state their motive for fighting was the preservation of slavery is pure nonsense.

Secession as a doctrine was asserted by both North and South (Massachusetts threatened to secede on three separate occasions). The abolitionists had also advocated secession. It was only after 1830 when the control of national politics by the North became permanent that secession became associated exclusively with the South. As a nation conceived in secession and built upon the principle that government is contingent on the consent of the governed the South, or any other section of the country for that matter was completely within principle to assert the right.

9) Slavery was an inefficient, self-consuming labor system driven by cotton and already well-contained within its own soon to be encountered natural frontiers (the American desert). It required ever newer lands to replace that which it exhausted. The pattern was identical throughout the entire Western Hemisphere. It was doomed for extinction well before the end of the century if left alone.

10) Support for war among the general population North and South was weak prior to Sumter. The original seceding states contained

only 30% of the Southern population. Four southern states subsequently voted down one ordinance of secession, four others would remain within the Union fold throughout the war. Northern war fever was equally tepid. The manipulation of Ft. Sumter by Seward and Lincoln which resulted in hostile fire polarized the vast middle and guaranteed a long and bloody conflict.

11) The war was unconstitutional and the closing of over 300 Northern newspapers and suspension of habeas corpus that jailed 13,000 Northern civilians (including elected officials) is without parallel in our entire history! The Lincoln Administration repeatedly violated amendments 1, 4,5,6,8, 9 and 10. By contrast Jefferson Davis closed not one paper nor jailed one citizen.

12) Warfare against citizens had ceased in Europe and a conduct of war eventually known as the "Geneva Conventions" codified in Europe during the 1860s forbade war against civilian centers. Contrary to this great humanitarian trend when it became apparent the Confederate armies could not be subdued in the field war was commenced against civilians. The depredations of Sherman in Georgia and the Carolinas as well as Hunter's and Sheridan's in Virginia mirror much witnessed in the recent Balkan war.

13) While the war is now represented as an altruistic crusade by the North to free the slaves the historical facts could not be more contradictory. The 1860 Republican Convention contained a platform plank promising protection for slavery everywhere it currently existed. Lincoln at his first inaugural address offered a constitutional amendment forever protecting slavery, passed by Congress March 2 1861 and known as the Corwin Amendment. A

Congressional Resolution in 1862 reaffirmed the war's aim was to "preserve the Union, not free the slave".

14) The Emancipation Proclamation was met in the North by laws collectively known as "Black Laws" These laws forbade entry, travel, work or residence by African-Americans in Northern states. The Proclamation was nothing but a clever ruse to stall imminent European recognition of the Confederacy. It freed no one. Slave states remaining in the Union (in the border states) not only retained their slaves, but also benefited from the strictest enforcement of the hated Fugitive Slave Law.

15) Blacks served willingly and honorably in the Confederate armies. Estimates of their numbers run as high as 60,000. Their motive was the same as their Federal counterpart; patriotism and the desire to disprove the misconceptions about their race. They fought no more to preserve slavery than to preserve Jim Crow during the Spanish-American War, or the doctrine of separate but equal in Korea.

16) The holocaust that resulted from the halt of the prisoner exchange is the sole responsibility of Stanton (Lincoln's Secretary of War) and Grant. Its only design was to deprive the Confederacy of manpower with the full knowledge scores of thousands on both sides would perish. By the wars' end, 30,000 on each side had died in captivity. The largest mass grave in the Western Hemisphere is located at Oakwood Cemetery in Chicago and contains the remains of 4200 Confederate known P.O.W.s. The bodies of the other 1800 were lost and remain unknown.

17) Had the South prevailed Robt. E. Lee would have undoubtedly been elected president (the Confederate Constitution limited the President to one six year term) and just as undoubtedly have taken immediate steps to free the slaves.

This single act, proposed as it would have been by President Lee would have been accepted by the South and would have advanced race-relations light years.

18) As it was Reconstruction was the single most corrupt period of our entire history, pitting newly enfranchised Blacks against disenfranchised and occupied southern Whites. When in 1877 the last of the troops and carpetbaggers left only Blacks remained to face the rage and hatred of a humiliated South. The ugliness of the 1960s can be traced unbroken from the 1860s.

19) Recent interpretations, Ken Burns The Civil War foremost among them, while artfully crafted, serve only to perpetuate the victor's propaganda that lies at the root of the unresolved conflict.

By the beginning of the 20th century the wounds of that war had finally begun to heal. Southerners embraced anew the Stars and Stripes while Robert E Lee became a national, not just a regional hero. Confederate Battle flags were returned to the restored states and Southern pride in the old Confederacy was not considered inconsistent with their fundamental American patriotism. Unfortunately, South-bashing has replaced the mutual respect of a century ago. In an age of so-called tolerance there are no boundaries to the venom that is daily heaped upon all things and persons Southern; our faith, our heroes, our symbols and our history. It has reopened a rift that may ultimately and ironically fuel a desire for independence from a people who refuse to be homogenized or abused any further. This much is certain, until we understand and teach the Civil War truthfully the ink on the surrender documents signed in McLean's parlor will never dry.

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**From 1st Brigade Mississippi Division SCV
Stanley Wyatt Rhoda ·**

Maryland 1862: Lee's First Invasion of the North: A horrendous Civil War anniversary coming up in September.

by [FRANCIS P. SEMPA](#)

One hundred and sixty years ago in early September 1862, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia, fresh from a stunning victory at Second Bull Run (or Second Manassas), crossed the Potomac River and invaded Maryland, a state where southern sympathies existed, but that had not seceded from the Union, in part because President Abraham Lincoln authorized the arrest of Maryland legislators who intended to vote for secession. Confederate and Union armies fought three battles within a two-week period in Maryland, culminating in the bloodiest day in American history along Antietam Creek near the town of Sharpsburg.

Although Lee had sent three letters to Confederate President Jefferson Davis requesting authorization to cross the Potomac, he did not wait for Davis' reply. Lee's immediate objective was Frederick, Maryland, about 20 miles north of where Lee crossed the Potomac at White's Ferry. After reaching Frederick, Lee on Sept. 9 issued Special Order 191, which set forth the current positions of Lee's divided army and his plan for the convergence of three segments of his army at Harper's Ferry. After taking Harper's Ferry, the army was to join the fourth segment at Boonsboro, move through Maryland into Pennsylvania, and seize Harrisburg and the railroad bridge across the Susquehanna River, where Lee could then threaten Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C.

Lee's plan was bold and audacious, but the fog of war reared its head when a handwritten copy of Special Order 191 fell into the hands of Union troops after Lee's army left Frederick. On Sept. 13, two Union soldiers who were resting under a tree nearby by the old Confederate camp noticed a thick envelope, looked inside it, and discovered three cigars wrapped in a sheet of paper — the sheet of paper was the copy of Special Order 191. When Union Maj. Gen. George McClellan was first shown the order, he thought it might be disinformation — a rebel trick. And even after McClellan realized the authenticity of the order, he hesitated to act. Here was McClellan's chance to destroy Lee's army piecemeal by successively using his numerically superior army to attack smaller segments of Lee's army one by one. But just as in the Peninsula campaign earlier that year, McClellan was too slow to take advantage of a tactical opportunity and translate it into a strategic victory.

McClellan moved but did so cautiously. On Sept. 14, about 30,000 Union forces clashed with about 15,000 of Lee's at South Mountain near Turner's Gap. The battle was essentially a draw with less than 2,000 soldiers on each side dead or wounded. Two future presidents fought there — Rutherford B. Hayes (who was wounded) and William McKinley. Meanwhile, Confederate forces under Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson fought a three-day battle at Harper's Ferry, resulting in a resounding Confederate victory with the surrender of more than 12,000 Union troops — the largest surrender of U.S. forces until the Philippines in World War II.

Lee then ordered his army to converge near Sharpsburg along a series of ridges overlooking Antietam Creek. McClellan moved to destroy Lee's army, which was now united. The stage was set for the bloodiest day in American history.

The landscape of the coming battle included the unostentatious Dunker Church located near the Hagerstown Turnpike. The Dunkers were a pacifist German religious sect, many of whom had been baptized by full immersion in Antietam Creek. North of the church along the turnpike was a wooded area that would become known as the West Woods. Between the church and the Joseph Poffenberger farm, which was on the other side of the turnpike, was the Miller farm with its 30-acre cornfield. East of the cornfield was another wooded area that would become known as the East Woods through which ran the Smoketown Road. South of the Dunker Church was a sunken road that led to the Boonsboro Turnpike and the Middle Bridge over Antietam Creek. There were two more bridges across the Antietam — the so-called Upper Bridge to the north and the Rohrbach Bridge (later named the Burnside Bridge) to the south. Beginning just after daylight on the morning of Sept. 17, this landscape, in the [immortal words](#) and literary imagery of historian Stephen Sears, turned red.

The fighting that morning centered on the Dunker Church, the West Woods, and Miller's cornfield — after this battle, it would simply be known as *the* cornfield. The cornfield's stalks were as tall as most of the soldiers. When Union Gen. Joseph Hooker's troops attacked Confederate forces along the Hagerstown Turnpike, rebel troops rushed into the cornfield. Both sides attacked then retreated through the cornfield in fierce fighting that in Hooker's [description](#) cut "every stalk ... as closely as could have been done

with a knife." Historian Shelby Foote wrote that soldiers on both sides "ran into blinding sheets of flame and the air was quivering with bullets." A Union soldier [remembered](#) troops "loading and firing with demoniacal fury" in the cornfield. Among the wounded that day was future Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. Hooker [called](#) this part of the battlefield the most "bloody, dismal battlefield" he'd ever seen. A Union soldier from New York described the fighting there as a "savage continual thunder."

Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood's division fought that morning near the Dunker Church, the West Woods, and the cornfield. When asked where his division was after the fighting, Hood replied: "Dead on the field." Later that afternoon, the fighting shifted to the center of the field where Confederate troops occupied the sunken road, a strong defensive position made even stronger because Union troops approaching the road couldn't see its defenders until it was too late. For nearly three hours, Union attack after Union attack was stopped and "a carpet of blue-clad corpses [were] strewn across the fields northeast of the sunken road," [wrote](#) historian James McPherson. But that strong defensive position became a trap when a Confederate brigade misinterpreted an order and abandoned its position in the sunken road. Union troops poured in and attacked the remaining Confederates on their flank. The sunken road soon filled up with the dead bodies of Confederate troops and was thereafter known as "Bloody Lane."

The last phase of the battle began at Rohrbach Bridge at about 2:00 p.m. Union Gen. Ambrose Burnside ordered his troops to cross the Antietam over the bridge instead of fording the shallow creek. Confederate guns played havoc with Burnside's repeated efforts to get troops across the bridge. As dusk neared, the Confederate forces left the field. Both sides were exhausted. The butcher's bill for this battle amounted to roughly 2,108 dead, 9,540 wounded, and 753 missing on the Union side, and about 1,546 dead, 7,752 wounded, and 1,108 missing on the Confederate side. The 12 hours of fighting produced nearly 23,000 total casualties, including nearly 4,000 dead. Many historians believe the actual number of dead is higher, and we know that many of the wounded later died as a result of the wounds suffered at Antietam. "No single day of this or any other American war," Sears writes, "would surpass that fearful record."

Historians consider Antietam a Union victory because the Union held the field at the end of the battle, but, in reality, Antietam was a costly draw. However, Lincoln heralded it as a victory — a victory that enabled him to subsequently issue the Emancipation Proclamation and thus place the issue of slavery at the very center of the struggle.

In the end, the bloodiest day in American history settled nothing. The following year, Lee would again invade the North only to suffer a costly defeat at Gettysburg. The second day's fighting at Gettysburg was nearly as costly as Antietam, but Gettysburg also settled nothing. The battles that decided the war would be fought in 1864 in Georgia, in Tennessee, and, of course, in Virginia, where Union Gen. Ulysses Grant bested Lee in the brutal and costly Overland Campaign.

I Salute the
Confederate Flag
With Affection,
Reverence and
Devotion to the
Cause for Which
It Stands

Anonymous Rebel

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Genesis of the Civil War

By Llewellyn H. Rockwell, Jr.

The historical event that looms largest in American public consciousness is the Civil War. One-hundred thirty-nine years after the first shot was fired, its genesis is still fiercely debated and its symbols heralded and protested. And no wonder: the event transformed the American regime from a federalist system based on freedom to a centralized state that circumscribed liberty in the name of public order. The cataclysmic event massacred a generation of young men, burned and looted the Southern states, set a precedent for executive dictatorship, and transformed the American military from a citizen-based defense corps into a global military power that can't resist intervention.

And yet, if you listen to the media on the subject, you might think that the entire issue of the Civil War comes down to race and slavery. If you favor Confederate symbols, it means you are a white person unsympathetic to the plight of blacks in America. If you favor abolishing Confederate History Month and taking down the flag, you are an enlightened thinker willing to bury the past so we can look forward to a bright future under progressive leadership. The debate rarely goes beyond these simplistic slogans.

And yet this take on the event is wildly ahistorical. It takes Northern war propaganda at face value without considering that the South had solid legal, moral, and economic reasons for secession which had nothing to do with slavery. Even the name "Civil War" is misleading, since the war wasn't about two sides fighting to run the central government as in the English or Roman civil wars. The South attempted a peaceful secession from federal control, an ambition no different from the original American plea for independence from Britain.

But why would the South want to secede? If the original American ideal of federalism and constitutionalism had survived to 1860, the South would not have needed to. But one issue loomed larger than any other in that year as in the previous three decades: the Northern tariff. It was imposed to benefit Northern industrial interests by subsidizing their production through public works. But it had the effect of forcing the South to pay more for manufactured goods and disproportionately taxing it to support the central government. It also injured the South's trading relations with other parts of the world.

In effect, the South was being looted to pay for the North's early version of industrial policy. The battle over the tariff began in 1828, with the "tariff of abomination." Thirty year later, with the South paying 87 percent of federal tariff revenue while having their livelihoods threatened by protectionist legislation, it became impossible for the two regions to be governed under the same regime. The South as a region was being reduced to a slave status, with the federal government as its master.

But why 1860? Lincoln promised not to interfere with slavery, but he did pledge to "collect the duties and imposts": he was the leading advocate of the tariff and public works policy, which is why his election prompted the South to secede. In pro-Lincoln newspapers, the phrase "free trade" was invoked as the equivalent of industrial suicide. Why fire on Ft. Sumter? It was a customs house, and when the North attempted to strengthen it, the South knew that its purpose was to collect taxes, as newspapers and politicians said at the time.

To gain an understanding of the Southern mission, look no further than the Confederate Constitution. It is a duplicate of the original Constitution, with several improvements. It guarantees free trade, restricts legislative power in crucial ways, abolishes public works, and attempts to rein in the executive. No, it didn't abolish slavery but neither did the original Constitution (in fact, the original protected property rights in slaves).

Before the war, Lincoln himself had pledged to leave slavery intact, to enforce the fugitive slaves laws, and to support an amendment that would forever guarantee slavery where it then existed. Neither did he lift a finger to repeal the anti-Negro laws that besotted all Northern states, Illinois in particular. Recall that the underground railroad ended, not in New York or Boston since dropping off blacks in those states would have been restricted-but in Canada! The Confederate Constitution did, however, make possible the gradual elimination of slavery, a process that would have been made easier had the North not so severely restricted the movements of former slaves.

Now, you won't read this version of events in any conventional history text, particularly not those approved for use in public high schools. You are not likely to hear about it in the college classroom either, where the single issue of slavery overwhelms any critical thinking. Again and again we are told what Polybius called "an idle, unprofitable tale" instead of the truth, and we are expected to swallow it uncritically. So where can you go to discover that the conventional story is sheer nonsense?

The last ten years have brought us a flurry of great books that look beneath the surface. There is John Denson's *The Costs of War* (1998), Jeffrey Rodgers Hummel's *Emancipating Slaves, Enslaving Free Men* (1996), David

Gordon's *Secession, State, and Liberty* (1998), Marshall de Rosa's *The Confederate Constitution* (1991), or, from a more popular standpoint, James and Walter Kennedy's *Was Jefferson Davis Right?* (1998).

But if we were to recommend one work-based on originality, brevity, depth, and sheer rhetorical power-it would be Charles Adams's time bomb of a book, *When in the Course of Human Events: Arguing the Case for Southern Secession* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2000). In a mere 242 pages, he shows that almost everything we thought we knew about the war between the states is wrong.

Adams believes that both Northern and Southern leaders were lying when they invoked slavery as a reason for secession and for the war. Northerners were seeking a moral pretext for an aggressive war, while Southern leaders were seeking a threat more concrete than the Northern tariff to justify a drive to political independence. This was rhetoric designed for mass consumption. Adams amasses an amazing amount of evidence-including remarkable editorial cartoons and political speeches-to support his thesis that the war was really about government revenue.

Consider this little tidbit from the pro-Lincoln *New York Evening Post*, March 2, 1861 edition:

"That either the revenue from duties must be collected in the ports of the rebel states, or the port must be closed to importations from abroad, is generally admitted. If neither of these things be done, our revenue laws are substantially repealed; the sources which supply our treasury will be dried up; we shall have no money to carry on the government; the nation will become bankrupt before the next crop of corn is ripe. There will be nothing to furnish means of subsistence to the army; nothing to keep our navy afloat; nothing to pay the salaries of public officers; the present order of things must come to a dead stop.

"What, then, is left for our government? Shall we let the seceding states repeal the revenue laws for the whole Union in this manner? Or will the government choose to consider all foreign commerce destined for those ports where we have no custom-houses and no collectors as contraband, and stop it, when offering to enter the collection districts from which our authorities have been expelled?"

This is not an isolated case. British newspapers, whether favoring the North or South, said the same thing: the feds invaded the South to collect revenue. Indeed, when Karl Marx said the following, he was merely stating what everyone who followed events closely knew: "The war between the North and the South is a tariff war. The war is further, not for any principle, does not touch the question of slavery, and in fact turns on the Northern lust for sovereignty."

Marx was only wrong on one point: the war was about principle at one level. It was about the principle of self-determination and the right not to be taxed to support an alien regime. Another way of putting this is that the war was about freedom, and the South was on the same side as the original American revolutionaries.

Interesting, isn't it, that today, those who favor banning Confederate symbols and continue to demonize an entire people's history also tend to be partisans of the federal government in all its present political struggles? Not much has changed in 139 years. Adams's book goes a long way toward telling the truth about this event, for anyone who cares to look at the facts. Llewellyn H. Rockwell, Jr., is president of the Ludwig von Mises Institute in Auburn, Alabama. He also edits a daily news site, LewRockwell.com.



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