

# Confederate Gazette

## Monuments Come Down

At least in partial response to the Neo-Nazi, White Supremacist march in Charlottesville, Virginia, which resulted in the death of a person who was protesting the march, Confederate statues all across the nation were either removed by local officials or by mobs. Other statues or memorials were damaged by protestors.

The initial protest, which was properly permitted, was to support the Robert E. Lee statue in Charlottesville. The Antifa and other radical left protes-

tors apparently provoked the violence.

The result has been calls for removal of Confederate statues and monuments across the



Protestors pose by Confederate soldier statue which was toppled by an angry mob. (Photo credit: The Nation)

country.

The City of Baltimore in the dead of night, quickly removed four statues, including Robert

E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

In Durham, NC, a mob tore down a Confederate Soldier's statue while police simply looked on.

Statues on the University of Texas in Austin campus were removed. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston and John Reagan were taken down.

Calls are being made in Dallas for removal of

the Lee statue.

The removal of our history and heritage goes on seemingly unabated.

## Rally Held in San Antonio

By Jonathan Bozeman

On August 12<sup>th</sup>, a rally was held in San Antonio to Save the Confederate Monument at Travis Park. Of the roughly 350 people in attendance, it was noticed that the SCV had great representation at the event. National Lieutenant Commander in Chief Paul Grambling and his wife were there. Division 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander John McCammon was a main speaker and organizer of the event. Division Chaplain Sanford Reed gave the closing remarks and prayer. Division 3<sup>rd</sup> Lt. Commander

Lee Lance and Division Chief of Staff Bill Boyd were in attendance. Also, three officers of the 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade attended, Commander Frank Bussey of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Frontier Camp #1904 in De Leon, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander Chad Weldon of the William Henry Parsons Camp #415, and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Commander, our own, James Bozeman of the Maj. Robert M. White Camp #1250. Members from our camp that came out were Camp 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Commander James Bozeman and Compatriots Jonathan Bozeman and Ralph

Snyder. Tammy Bozeman and Savone Johnston of Camp #1250 were also in attendance. United Daughters of the Confederacy President of the Bell County Chapter 101 Joyce Jones showed support. Past Division Commander Gary Bray milled around the crowd as well.

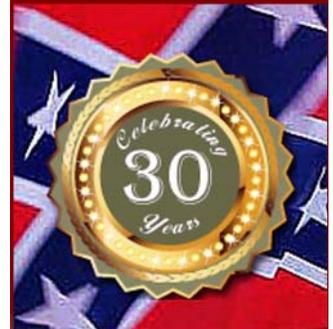
Speakers included Lamar Russell, Joseph Offutt, Leveius Bryant, Sanford Reed, John McCammon, and Jeff Addicott. Sanford Reed offered the closing prayer, John McCammon

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# CONFEDERATE PROFILE

## *Confederate Educator*



**Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry**

**Was part of the initial convention to set up the Confederacy**

**H**e was honored by his adopted state with a statue in the Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol, but became one of the early victims of statue removal when it was removed in 2009. After standing in the U.S. Capitol for 101 years it was removed.

Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry was born on June 5, 1825, in Lincoln County, Georgia on his family's plantation. His father, was the cousin of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, second president of the Republic of Texas. In 1837 Curry's father purchased land in Alabama, and in 1838 the family moved to Kelley Springs, Alabama. Curry was first educated in local schools and then attended in 1839 Franklin College, what is now known as the University of Georgia. He attended the college with his brother and step brother, graduating in 1843, third in his class.

Curry then attended Harvard University and graduated with

a law degree in 1845. While at Harvard, Curry was stirred by lectures given by Horace Mann, and later in life Curry became an advocate of free universal education.

As war was looming with Mexico, Curry returned to Alabama and joined a local militia in early 1846, as a second sergeant. His unit was not accepted for service so Curry and others took passage on a ship to Port Isabel, Texas. They attempted to join a Texas Ranger unit under Jack Hays, but one of Curry's comrades took ill and Curry traveled with him back to Alabama.

After returning home, Curry continued to read law and was admitted to the bar. Curry practiced law until 1850 when he moved to a plantation in Talladega County, given to him by his father. Although raised on a farm, Curry by his own admission, was not a very successful farmer.

In 1847 Curry, at the young age

of 22, ran for the Alabama state legislature and won. He also married that year, marrying Ann Bowie, whose family had settled in Alabama after moving from South Carolina. Their marriage produced four children of which only two survived their childhood years. Around 1852 Curry bought his brother's farm, also in Talladega County, and moved his family there. He would live there off and on until 1865.

Curry spent about ten years in the Alabama legislature. While there he championed roads, railroads and public education. In 1857, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he became an advocate of states' rights and opposed high tariffs.

Curry left Washington, D.C. on the first day of 1861 to attend the Alabama Secession Convention in Montgomery and in February he was elected as an Alabama delegate to the Con-

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## 2009 Statue Removal

Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry was an early victim of statue removal. In 2009 his statue, one of two placed there by Alabama, was removed from Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol, and replaced with a statue of Helen Keller after 101 years.

Since 1864, each state has been allowed to place two statues in the Capitol. In 2002, Congress changed the law to allow states to change their statues.

Former two-term Alabama governor Bob Riley led the effort to replace the Curry

statue, when he was a U.S. Congressman.

Curry was widely respected in the educational field. Praised by Booker T. Washington, the University of Virginia's School of Education, in Charlottesville, is named in honor of Curry.

# August Camp Meeting

By Michael E. Belcher

Fred Adolphus, the Director of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Armored Cavalry Regiment Museum at Fort Hood and camp member, was our guest speaker for the Camp meeting in August. He spoke on "The Equine Factor: Harnessing Horse Power for Confederate Logistics." During the War Between the States, transportation was of the highest logistical importance, which used a lesser quality of horses or mules; artillery was the second largest need, for horse drawn caissons and artillery pieces; and the cavalry was of the lowest logistical importance, yet required the highest quality horses.

He discussed mules versus horses, the sources for equines before and during the war, and the management of these resources by both the Union and the Confederacy.

He further covered the costs associated with using equines in their various rolls; such as purchasing, outfitting, maintenance and discipline of usage. He discussed the attrition of equines, as the war pro-

gressed, and gave us the impact of equine decline on southern transportation and artillery. Finally, the dismounting of the cavalry and redistribution of horses to those more important needs.

Mr. Adolphus' presentation was very informative with lots of statistics used to support his important points. It was well received by those who heard it.

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander James Bozeman briefed the membership on the scheduled rally in defense of the Confederate Monument in San Antonio. He encouraged as many members as possible to attend.

Adjutant Belcher gave a membership update, and encouraged all to get their dues renewed in as soon as possible. Commander Tyler again discussed the Bell County Historical Commission's Cemetery Committee, doing restoration work in pioneer cemeteries in Bell County containing Confederate veteran's graves. The camp has decided that we will look at doing work in the

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## Educator

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vention of Seceding States, where the Confederate government was formed. He became a member of the new Confederate Congress and took his seat in Richmond after the Battle of First Manassas. He served as a representative until 1864 when he was defeated in his reelection attempt.

After leaving Congress, Confederate President Jefferson Davis appointed Curry as an administrative judge on the staff of General Joseph P. Johnston and later as an aide to Johnston. After Johnston's removal as Army of Tennessee commander Curry joined the staff of Joseph Wheeler. In October of 1864 Curry, with little or no military command experience, was made the commander of the 5<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry regiment, with a rank of lieutenant colonel. In March of 1865 Curry was given command of all Confederate troops in north Alabama. He resigned his command on April 17, 1865 after

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**Curry  
Commanded  
the 5<sup>th</sup> Alabama  
Cavalry**

## Camp Schedule

### September 12, 2017

Camp's Regular Meeting, 6:00 PM Social and Meeting at 7:00 PM, Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall. Speaker: Charles Oliver (from the General Felix H. Robertson Camp #129 in Waco) "The Life and Times of Sul Ross"

### October 14, 2017

Camp's Quarterly Dinner Meeting. Location Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall. Speaker: Jonathan Bozeman talk on medical practices during the Civil War



### November 14, 2017

Camp's Regular Meeting, 6:00 PM Social and Meeting at 7:00 PM, Cotton Patch Café, Temple.

**Next Camp Meeting:  
September 12<sup>th</sup>  
Cotton Patch Café  
Temple Mall  
6:00 PM Social  
7:00 PM Meeting**

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**Next Meeting:  
September 12th  
Cotton Patch Cafe  
Temple, Texas  
7:00 PM**

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## August Camp Meeting

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McBride Cemetery when the weather cools off.

Commander Tyler is accepting suggestions for a Camp Christmas Giving project for this year.

Awards from the National organization that were presented to members of our camp, were: an SCV Meritorious Service Medal to Jimmy Dan Dossey, for his tour of duty as the 7<sup>th</sup> Brigade Commander; and a Dixie Award certificate to 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander James Bozeman for recruiting excellence.

## San Antonio Rally

*(Continued from page 1)*

spoke about why we were there and why it mattered. Several media outlets reported that a member of the opposing group was arrested after starting a fist fight with a member of the same group. The entire event went smoothly, however we did not get to start on time due to the protest group running over. We patiently let them finish, but they still stood around shouting during our demonstration. There was music, a beautiful array of flags, plenty of shade, and a nice breeze to keep everyone cool. The event was very fun and safe and we hope our efforts go a long way to prevent the removal of historical monuments.

## ★★ Confederate Educator ★★

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learning his wife had passed away. In May, Federal troops arrested Curry, based on a New York newspaper report that Curry favored Lincoln's assassination, but he was quickly released. Curry was pardoned by the Federal government in October of 1865.

In 1865, Curry became president of Howard College, now Samford University, a Baptist school. He also became an ordained Baptist minister in 1866. In 1867, he married Mary Thomas of Richmond, a woman he had met while he was in the Confederate Congress. He became a professor at Richmond College in 1868.

Curry began working for the Peabody Education Fund, which promoted education for all stu-

dents in the former Confederacy. He travelled across the country giving speeches on behalf of the Peabody Fund. He was one of the founders and the first supervising director of the Southern Education Board, which promoted universal free public education.

He served two brief stints as a U.S. representative to Spain in 1885 and in 1902. Curry died on February 12, 1903 and was buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

Booker T. Washington said of him, "Dr. Curry is a native of the South, an ex-Confederate soldier, yet I do not believe there is any man in the country who is more deeply interested in the welfare of the Negro than Dr. Curry, or one who is more free from race prejudice."