



THE TELEGRAPH KEY

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCH FOR THE MAJOR THOMAS J. KEY CAMP #1920
KANSAS DIVISION, SCV • JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS

Vol. 24, No. 4

April 1 2023

Major Thomas J. Key Officers



Commander – *Walt Schley*



1st Lt. Commander- *Dan Peterson*



2nd Lt. Commander- *Paul Allen*



Adjutant- *Lawson Rener*



Chaplin – *Walt McKenzie*



Editor- *Rick McPherson*

The Confederate's Corner

By Rick McPherson

Greetings to all compatriots and friends of the
Major Thomas J. Key Camp #1920.

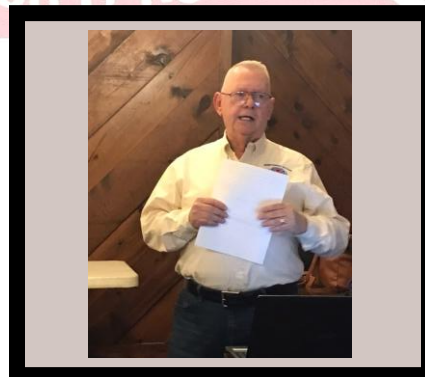
Remembering Compatriot John P Poynter



The March 2023 meeting was attended by 15 members and 7 guests. This was the 234th regular meeting of the Major Thomas J Key Camp #1920

Compatriots are reminded that spouses, guests and especially prospective members, are always welcome to our meetings.

Our March Speaker was Commander Walt Schley



Miscellaneous



Commander Walt Schley conducted his first meeting with the introduction of guests and presiding over current camp business. He once again thanked all who participated in making the Lee-Jackson Day event a success, including our speakers, **Lane Smith** and **Bill Stoker**, auctioneer **Anne Smith** and **John Atherton** for providing the music. Also, thanks were extended to those who have recently given presentations to the Camp, which included **Compatriots Jim Edgington, Rick McPherson, Bill Stoker, Lane Smith and Matt Sewell. Not present, Chris Edwards.**



Betty Allen informed the Camp that a past member, **Jacob Mirocke** had recently been involved in a serious car accident which will require a difficult and long recovery. In addition, his wife Tia had undergone surgery and together they were facing difficult financial challenges. Acting on a motion by **Compatriot Matt Sewell** and seconded by **Compatriot Walt McKenzie**, the Camp voted to contribute \$200 to a Go Fund Me account on their behalf. **Adjutant Lawson Rener** made that transaction on March 4th.

Also, Key **Camp Adjutant** and **Kansas Division Commander Rener** updated the Camp on the upcoming **Kansas Division Reunion** to be held **June 17th** in Topeka, Kansas.



Please Note- NEW MEETING TIME!

The members present voted to change the start time of future Camp meeting to **6:30 p.m.**, from the previous 7:00 p.m. time slot. The reasons are to give those making presentations ample time to complete their program and to allow the employees of Zarda's to clean up the meeting room before their closing. Key Camp members are still encouraged to arrive at 6:00 p.m. for BBQ and conversation.



Commander Walt Schley provided the program entitled the **Roswell Women**. As they watched a nation being torn apart, the women of Roswell, Georgia could hardly stand idle. Left without their men, they ran the Roswell mill to provide a flagging Confederate Army with proud gray uniforms. But as their defiance branded them as traitors to the North and they were mercilessly shipped northward in an act decried as brutal by both North and South, alike.



Key Camp Web Page Hits from Jan 1st 2023 to date (85) (Total in March +31)

Confederate Flag Day Celebration

MAJ THOMAS J KEY

Saturday March 4th

Members of the **Key Camp** and **Ladies of the Plains** UDC Chapter gathered at the Confederate Memorial Monument at the Confederate Circle in Forest Hills Cemetery in KCMO to celebrate **Confederate Flag Day**.

Various flags representing the Confederacy were displayed and each participant read from a prepared text as they commemorated the event. In attendance were **Paul and Betty Allen, Walt and Mary McKenzie, Lane Smith, Gary Foster, Rick McPherson, Monet Kietzman, Jim Edgington, Dan Peterson, Walt Schley and Chris Edwards.**

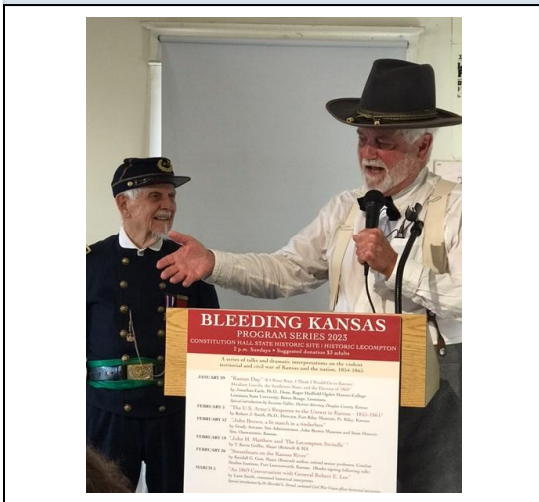


See us on Facebook – Enter Major Thomas J Key Camp0

Bleeding Kansas Series

Sunday March 5th

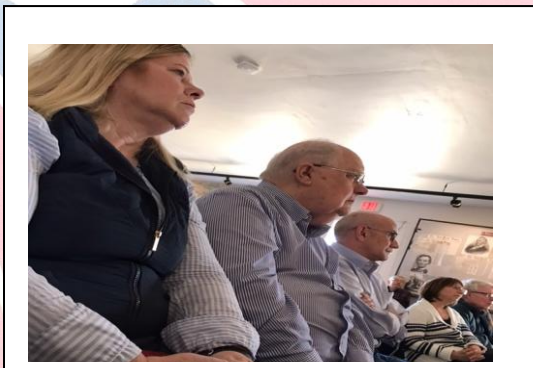
A delegation from the **Key Camp** and the **Ladies of the Plains** attended **Compatriot Lane Smith's** portrayal of General Robert E Lee, in Constitution Hall located in Lecompton, Kansas. Lane gave a first person account of the decision to defend his home state of Virginia and to the Confederacy. A fun and educational trip was had by all! Pictured: Rick, Bill, Monet, Lane, Jim



Rick. Bill. Monet. Lane. Jim



Look! It's Randy!



1st Territorial Capitol in Lecompton, KS



Old people can do selfie's also

April is Confederate History Month

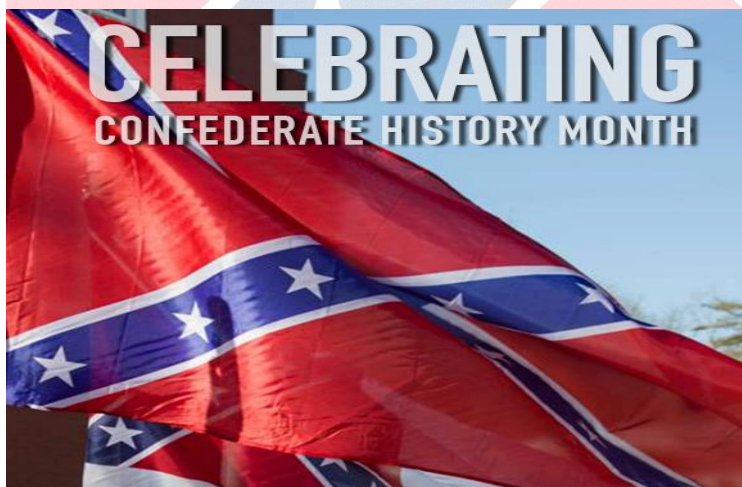
Confederate History Month takes place in April. It is an observance honored by several Southern U.S. states to honor and recognize the history of the Confederate States of America. It also commemorates the fallen Confederate soldiers of the American Civil War. While Confederate issues have become points of contention in the current landscape, the goal of the holiday is to recognize the history that has shaped the Southern identity.

Between 1861 and 1865, the United States bore witness to the Civil War. It was fought between the Northern Union states and the Southern states, which made up the Confederate States of America. The reasons for the war ranged from economic factors to the extent of federal control which only divided the country more following the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in 1861. Southern states, which relied on primarily African-American labor for economic purposes and cultural reasons, felt an extreme burden was placed upon them in particular.

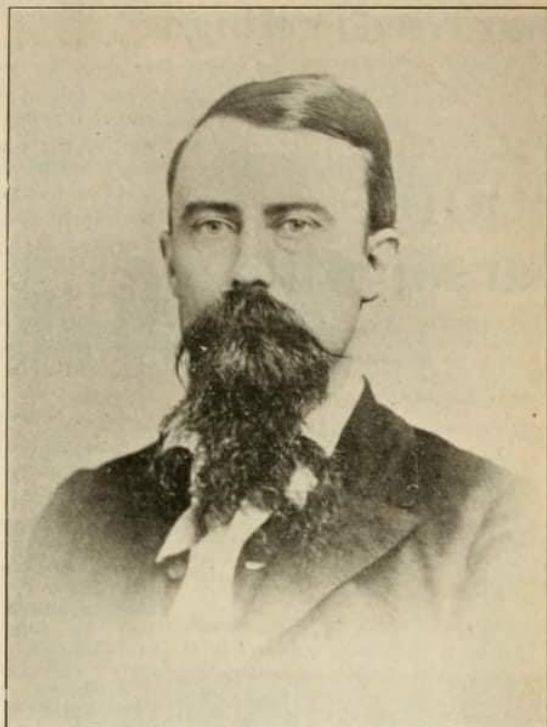
Several Southern states would secede from the Union in protest in 1861, establishing the Confederate States of America. Constant tensions between the two sides reached a breaking point in April 1861 following the Battle of Fort Sumter, regarded as the battle which started the Civil War.

For four years, both sides fought against each other in a spectacular conflict that resulted in a Union victory. The result was the deaths of around 2% of the country's population by its end in 1865. To preserve and honor Confederate history, feared to be in danger of being forgotten due to their historical loss, various Southern U.S. states would later designate the month of April as Confederate History Month in 1994. The aim was to celebrate the history that integrally shaped their cultural heritage.

Confederate History Month is recognized regularly in only five states today, namely Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, and Florida.



Gen. Joseph O Shelby among those honored at Confederate Flag Day event



GEN. SHELBY—MISSOURI DELEGATION.

Gen. J. O. Shelby, recently appointed by Gen. Gordon as Commander of the U. C. V., in Missouri, is a Tennessean by birth, and a grandson of Gov. Shelby, one of the heroes of King's Mountain. He was reared in Lexington, Ky., and moved to Lafayette, county, Mo., just prior to the opening of the war. He raised, armed, and equipped a company, and was a participant in the first battles of Missouri: Carthage, Oak Hill, Lexington, and Pea Ridge, and went to Corinth after the battle of Shiloh. His activity and address attracted attention from his superior officers, and he was commissioned to raise a Regiment in Missouri. Taking with him his old company, he went to the Missouri river and came back to Arkansas with a full regiment, killing and capturing enough to arm and equip his command. From this on, his career was remarkable, and he was to Arkansas and Missouri what Stuart was to Virginia, Forrest, to Tennessee, and Morgan, to Kentucky. He was badly wounded at Helena, commanded a Division on the Price raid in Missouri, and saved that army on its retreat to Texas. At the surrender in Shreveport of the Trans-Mississippi Department, he with 800 of his men, withdrew and went to Mexico as exiles, and sold his battery of six guns to Diaz. He took with him to Mexico, Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, and other officers. He subsequently returned to Missouri and lived on a farm in Bates county until appointed by President Cleveland as United States' Marshall for the Western District of Missouri. He had refused other offices, although having them urged upon him often. Col. H. A. Newman is his Chief of Staff and A.G.



What Happened to History?

According to recent polls, 72 per cent of Americans think that we are now in the “worst” period of American history. Polls are dubious things and the greatest of historians have questioned whether there really is any such thing as “public opinion.” But polls simply support what we already knew about pervasive historical ignorance, which is exhibited every hour of every day by the politicians and the minions of the “news” media.

Americans are a momentary and self-referential people. They can't remember what happened last week unless it was on a soap opera. Few have any notion of ancestors, and, except for those of us who cherish our grandchildren, posterity is never thought of. If it is not now it does not exist. This is an unprecedented situation. In every past civilized society even common people had some idea of what their ancestors did in the great events of the past. The past was felt—it was not a theory or a slogan. And they planted trees and built houses that would only be enjoyed by their descendants.

It does not help; of course, that a great chunk of the American population are immigrants who have no connection to the American past. And no interest except in using distorted versions as weapons of extortion. Every people will cherish its own history, which is often somewhat mythical. Are we seeing a new American history for a new American people? Even people with actual American heritage have forgotten who they are and adopted the new history.

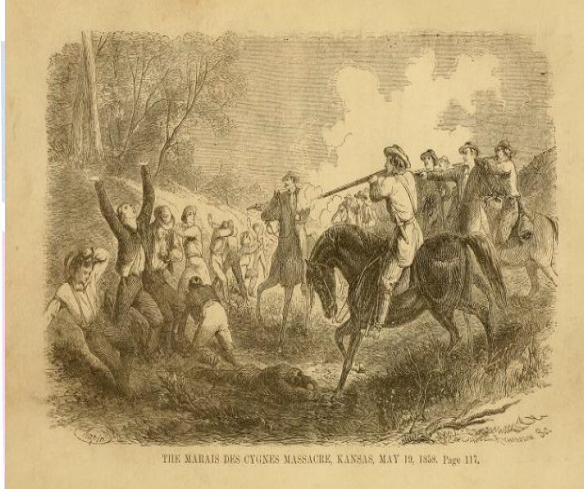
So, most Americans are not aware of the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the Great Depression, World War II, the tense times of nuclear standoff in the Cold War? They think today is “the worst of times.” We, of course, already know of this widespread plain ignorance of the simple facts. The “historians” are largely responsible for this, especially the current and rising professors who have been teaching distorted present-centered history for decades now. Teachings which have become the false and ridiculous claims of aggressive minorities and revolutionaries.

But the poll tells us more than widespread ignorance of simple facts of history. The majority, if it is such, who think this, is the worst of times are not simply ignorant—they have a catastrophic unconsciousness of what has gone before and the fundamentals of how societies of human beings work. They have lost all knowledge of human experience. Thus, imperious childish demands for things that are imaginary or will not work. I would go so far as to say that we are in a post-civilization era. A large part of the population has dropped out of Western Civilization, the highest and brightest human achievement.

History, properly understood as the study of the past for knowledge and understanding of ourselves as human beings, has been the unique hallmark of Western Civilization. The concept of a meaningful course of human experience does not otherwise exist. We learn some things by scientific examination of ourselves and the world. We have the guidance of Scripture, which is sometimes hard to discern. But all else we really know is the past. The future is a fantasy that nobody can know. We are in the process of losing history and therefore any meaning for our life that is more than a rapidly passing moment.

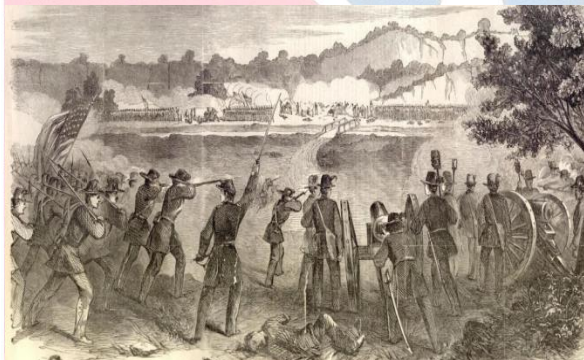
Author's name withheld

Civil War History around Kansas City



THE MARAIS DES CYGNES MASSACRE, KANSAS, MAY 19, 1858. Page 117.

Marais des Cygnes Massacre- May 19, 1858 Pro-slavery “border ruffians” rounded up suspected antislavery men near the town of Trading Post in modern Linn County, Kansas. The Missourians marched 11 men into a secluded ravine and opened fire on them, killing five and seriously wounding five others before escaping back across the border into Missouri. Although attacks and reprisals continued until the outbreak of the Civil War, the Marais des Cygnes Massacre was a violent episode of the “**Bleeding Kansas**” period



Battle of Carthage – July 5, 1861 The Battle of Carthage was the earliest full-scale battle of the Civil War, preceding Bull Run by 11 days and at that time was the largest battle to be fought. The Confederate’s celebrated this as their first victory giving them a much needed boost to their enthusiasm.



Battle of Wilson’s Creek – August 10, 1861

The Battle of Wilson's Creek, also known as the Battle of Oak Hills, was the first major battle of the Trans-Mississippi Theater of the American Civil War. It was fought on August 10, 1861, near Springfield, Missouri. A victorious Sterling Price defeated and killed General Nathaniel Lyon who would be the 1st Union General killed in battle.



Lexington – September 18-20, 1861- A victory for the Missouri State Guard (MSG) in the early stages of the Civil War. The victory boosted the spirits of Missouri secessionists, but the State Guard failed to leverage any long-term gains from the “Battle of the Hemp Bales,” so called because the MSG used hemp bales to encircle the federal position at Lexington.



Battle of Lone Jack - August 15, 1862 Confederate and Missouri State Guard recruiters were dispatched north from Arkansas into Missouri to replenish the depleted ranks of the Trans-Mississippi Confederacy. In Western/West-Central Missouri these included then Captain Joseph Shelby and Colonel Upton Hays. The Confederates would secure a victory, but the approach of Union forces would soon force the Rebels to withdraw.

Confederate guerrilla and later outlaw, Cole Younger was noted for his actions at Lone Jack for protecting the Union’s leader (Major Emory Foster) from a would-be executioner. In the 1969 movie True Grit, character Rooster Cogburn (played by John Wayne) states he lost an eye at the Battle of Lone Jack, calling it "a scrap outside of Kansas City.

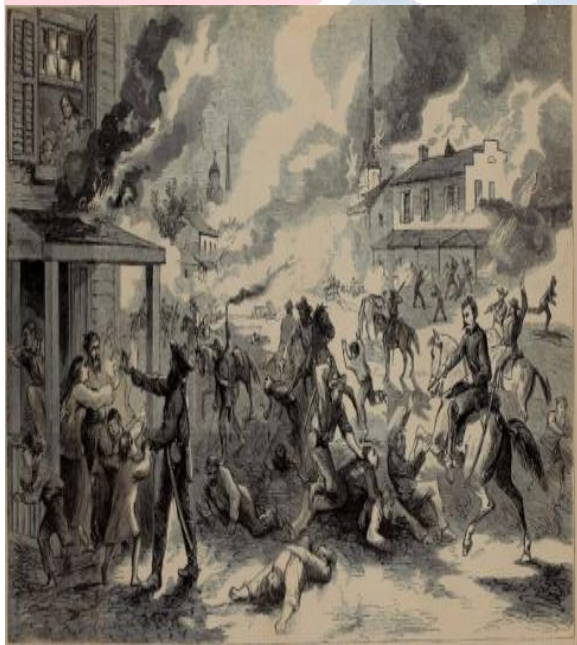




Skirmish at Island Mound- October 29, 1862 (Butler, MO) The Union victory is notable as the first known event in which an African-American regiment engaged in combat against Confederate forces during the war. Made up mostly of former slaves who had escaped from Missouri and Arkansas, the regiment was recently trained in Kansas. They were outnumbered in the skirmish, but stood their ground and fought with "desperate bravery," as headlined by The New York Times. This Kansas regiment was later made part of the Union Army as United States Colored Troops.



Battle of Prairie Grove (Ark) – December 2, 1862 The losses at Prairie Grove were about even for both armies, with roughly 1300 casualties each. The nature of war is such that orders and plans, on paper or in theory, don't develop in predictable ways. Leaving the wounded on the battlefield, even in hotly contested ground, is a sacrosanct practice. At Prairie Grove, with both sides gaining and losing ground, the dead and wounded were a present, tangible reminder of the perils of war.



Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence – August 21, 1863 Quantrill's raid was doubtless one of the most significant acts of violence against civilians during the Civil War, and with it came powerful repercussions. To control these guerrillas and prevent another massacre, Union General Thomas Ewing issued **Order No. 11 on August 25, 1863**, which stated that all residents of four counties on the Missouri side of the border (Jackson, Cass, Bates, and northern Vernon counties) must relocate to the Kansas City area. He accurately believed that such action would flush out guerrillas and limit their ability to get supplies from friends and family living in these counties.



Battle of Baxter Springs – October 6, 1863
William Quantrill and 400 guerillas were headed to Texas for the winter when they decided to attack the post at Fort Blair which was manned, mostly by black soldiers of the 1st and 2nd Kansas colored troops. The command of the post would later state that these troops “were the best of any men I ever saw” and that “I wouldn’t want to be without a company of colored if I can help it”.

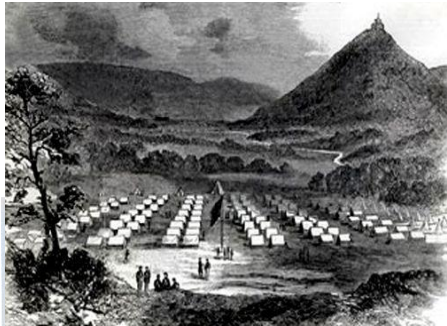


Battle of Camden Point – July 13, 1864 – A Confederate Cavalry of 200-300 strong was ambushed by nearly 1,000 Federal troops including the 15th Kansas Cavalry where Confederate casualty’s included 2 killed, 25 wounded and 4 executed. The graves of these 6 men are cared for by the Major Thomas J Key Camp #1920



Sterling Price’s raid in Missouri August-October 1864

Also known as Price’s Raid, this expedition through Missouri and Kansas occurred in the Trans-Mississippi Theater of the Civil War in the fall of 1864. It was led by Confederate Major General Sterling Price, who started from Camden, Arkansas, on August 28, 1864. The campaign intended to recapture St. Louis and recover Missouri for the Confederacy. The Confederate forces won several victories early in the campaign, but the tides changed after being defeated in Westport, Missouri. They then made their way to Kansas, where they lost the Battles of Marais des Cygnes and Mine Creek before they were forced to retreat to Missouri and ultimately to Arkansas.



Fort Davidson – September 27, 1864 – The first battle of Price's Raid, the Battle of Fort Davidson, also called the Battle of Pilot Knob, and took place in Iron County, Missouri. Confederate forces under Major General Sterling Price entered Missouri with hopes of challenging Union control of the state.



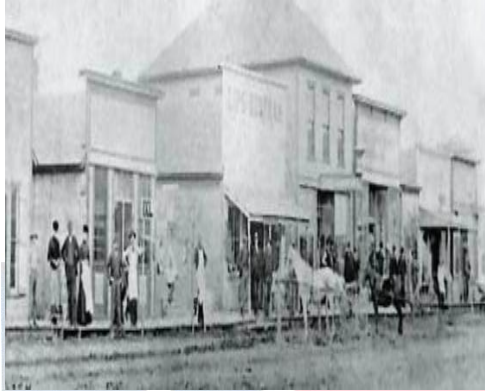
Centralia Massacre – September 27, 1864 The Centralia Massacre was an incident during the American Civil War in which 24 unarmed U.S. Army soldiers were captured and executed in Centralia, Missouri on September 27, 1864, by a band led by the pro-Confederate guerrilla leader William T. Anderson. Future outlaw Jesse James was among the guerrillas.



Fourth Battle of Booneville - October 11, 1864 - Fought on October 11, 1864 between Unionists and elements of General Sterling Price's Army of Missouri, who had occupied the town. This skirmish resulted in a Confederate victory, though Price's forces abandoned the city the following day.

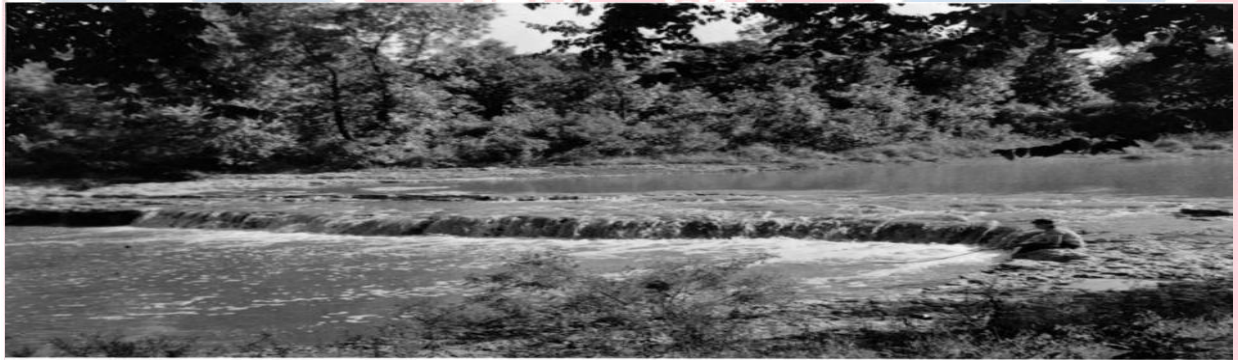


Glasgow – October 15, 1864 - Major General Sterling Price led his men westward across Missouri, sending a detachment to Glasgow to liberate weapons and supplies in an arms storehouse, and force out Union forces there before marching toward Kansas City. The victory and capture of supplies and weapons boosted Price's army's morale. The Confederate victory resulted in 400 Union casualties and 50 Confederates.



Sedalia – October 15, 1864 - Shelby's Iron Brigade, including about 1,500 men, attack the town of Sedalia, Missouri. The Confederates defeated and captured the Missouri Union militia stationed there.

In doing so, he hoped to distract Union forces from more important areas and cause an uprising against Union control of the state.



Battle of the Little Blue River - October 21, 1864

Though technically a Confederate victory, the Battle of Little Blue River proved another nail in the coffin of General Sterling Price's cavalry raid into Union-held Missouri and Kansas in September-October of 1864. Desperate to gain a political victory and sway the outcome of the 1864 Presidential election against Abraham Lincoln, the Confederate War Department had ordered Sterling Price to seize St. Louis and Jefferson City in order to install a Southern governor in Missouri--and initially, all seemed to go well. Despite a series of victories over scattered Union garrisons, however, Price squandered valuable time and failed to meet his objectives, instead turning west to raid Kansas. At the Little Blue River, only a day's march from the Kansas-Missouri border, a much smaller Union force fought a fierce delaying action and cost him more time, bringing Price's 12,000-man army one day closer to annihilation.



2nd Battle of Independence- October 22, 1864- With Brigadier General Joe Shelby's division in the lead followed by Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke's division, the Confederate forces occupied the city of Independence. Two Union brigades broke through the Confederate lines forcing the Confederates to regroup south of town. By the end of the day, almost all of the Confederate forces had fallen back across the Big Blue.



Byram's Ford- October 22-23- 1864

Also called the **Battle of Big Blue River**, this skirmish took place in Jackson County, Missouri, as part of Price's Missouri Expedition on October 22-23, 1864. Major General Sterling Price's Army of Missouri was headed west towards Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In and around Westport, Major General Samuel R. Curtis's Army of the Border was blocking the Confederates' way west.

Major General Alfred Pleasonton's provisional cavalry division pressed Price's army's rear. Price had nearly 500 wagons with him and required a good ford over the Big Blue River to facilitate the passage of his supplies. Byram's Ford was the best in the area and became a strategic point during the fighting around Westport. On October 22, Major General James G. Blunt's division held a defensive position on the Big Blue River's west bank. Around 10:00 am on the 22nd, part of Brigadier General Joseph O. Shelby's Confederate division conducted a frontal attack on Blunt's men. This attack was a ruse because the rest of Shelby's men flanked Blunt's hasty defenses, forcing the Federals to retire to Westport. Price's wagon train and about 5,000 head of cattle then crossed the Big Blue River at Byram's Ford and headed southward toward Little Santa Fe and safety. Pleasonton's cavalry was hot on the tail of Price's army.

Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke's Rebel division held the west bank of the Big Blue at Byram's Ford to prevent Pleasonton from attacking Price's rear. Pleasonton assaulted Marmaduke at Byram's Ford around 8:00 am on the 23rd. Three hours later, Marmaduke's men had enough and fell back toward Westport. With Pleasonton across the river, he was now an additional threat to Price, who was fighting Curtis's Army of the Border at Westport. Price had to retreat south. The number of casualties in the Union victory is unknown.



Mural of the Battle of Westport on display at the Missouri State Capitol

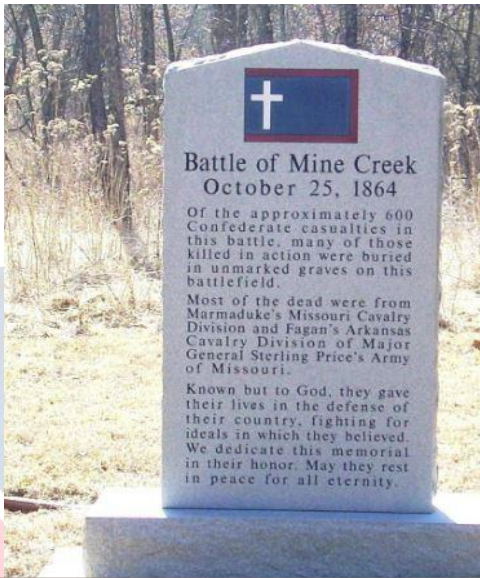
Battle of Westport- October 23, 1864

As the war turned against the Confederacy in late 1864, Confederate Major General Sterling Price led his cavalry forces on an epic raid into Missouri, hoping to install secessionist Thomas Reynolds as state governor in Jefferson City and to establish the Confederate state government's legitimacy. Presumably, the loss of a border state would impede President Lincoln's chances for reelection the following month and give the Confederacy an opportunity to negotiate a peaceful settlement. At the Battle of Westport, however, Price's Raid came to an inglorious climax. It was the largest battle fought west of the Mississippi River, and the decisive defeat of Price's Army of Missouri at Westport (within the borders of modern Kansas City, Missouri) ended any Confederate hopes for a positive outcome from the campaign. Location: South of Brush Creek and Westport, Jackson County, Missouri

Adversaries: Confed. Maj. Gen. Sterling Price vs. Union Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis
Size of Forces: Approx. 8,500 Confederate cavalry vs. approx. 22,000 Union soldiers
Casualties: Approx. 1,500 killed, captured, or wounded on both sides
Result: Decisive Union victory; retreat of Price's Army of Missouri



Battle of Marais des Cygnes – October 25, 1864 Confederates were attacked by 2500 Union troops led by Pleasonton's Cavalry and forced to withdraw toward Mine Creek. The Union troops overcame the retreating Confederates at Mine Creek where they were slowed by the ten-mile long wagon train crossing the ford. With two brigades of cavalymen bearing down on them, the 7,000 Confederate troops were forced to stop and fight at a place now called, Mine Creek Battlefield.



Placed here by the Kansas Division SCV on April 24, 2004. It's the only CSA marker on Kansas soil.

Battle of Mine Creek- October 25, 1865

One of the largest cavalry battles of the Civil War was fought in the fields around Mine Creek. 2,500 Union troops faced off against 7,000 Confederates led by Maj. Gen. Marmaduke. Out gunned by superior weaponry, the Confederate forces were forced to retreat as the Union troops would ultimately push the Confederates out of Missouri.

Confederate casualty's 1,200. Union about 100 with 600 captured including Generals Marmaduke and Cabell.

(Copy the link below and paste in your browser to watch a video on the Mine Creek battle)

www.youtube.com/watch?v=ps7D21QWRGg



Newtonia- October 28, 1864 - Price's Army of Missouri was in full retreat following its defeats at Westport on the Big Blue River outside of Kansas City and at Mine Creek. On October 28th, it stopped to rest about two miles south of Newtonia, Missouri where they were engaged by Gen. Blunt's Union Cavalry forcing Confederate troops led by Gen Joseph Shelby to continue their retreat toward Oklahoma's Indian Territory.

These are just a few of the battles fought in and around the Kansas/Missouri border that played a large role in our nation's history. While most people think of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Shiloh and others, there were over 10,500 military engagements during the Civil War. More than 1,000 were fought in Missouri, just 4 in Kansas. In 1961, 42% of all the battles were on Missouri soil.

The Civil War was the bloodiest war in American history and lasted four years. Ironically, where the beginnings of the war in Kansas began near La Cygne in 1858, its last battles was fought just 9 miles away at Mine Creek in 1864. There are some that say that war never really ended.

Around these parts, the “Border War” still exists!

MAJ. THOMAS J. KEY

**Our next guest speaker will be
Compatriot Bennett Dickson, presenting
“The Arkansas Confederate Soldier”**



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24th Annual Kansas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion
Army of Trans Mississippi



Saturday June 17th, 2023
Kansas Museum of the National Guard
8:30 a.m. to 2:45 p.m.



Guest Speaker



Mr. Jim Dick
Co-Site Administrator
Mine Creek Battlefield
State Historical Site

State Commander Lawson Rener and officers; invite you to the 24th Annual, Kansas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion on June 17th, 2023 at the Museum of the Kansas National Guard in Topeka, Kansas. 125 SE Airport Drive Topeka, KS 66619

Our guest speaker will be Mr. Jim Dick of the Mine Creek Battlefield in Pleasanton, KS. Elections, presentations of awards and auction will follow. A catered lunch is included. \$30 per reservation due by June 15th

Send your reservations/checks to Dick Croft
11017 S 151st St. West, Clearwater, KS 67206

Kansas Division Camps

Colonels Lewis & Harrison Camp #1854
Topeka, KS

Brigadier General William Steele Camp #1857
Leavenworth, KS

Major Thomas J Key Camp #1920
Lenexa, KS

South Kansas Camp #2064
Wichita, KS

Brigadier Generals Buckner & Chilton Camp #2227
Dodge City, KS

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Sons of Confederate Veterans
24th Annual Kansas Division Convention/Reunion

Saturday, June 17th, 2023
8:30 a.m. to 2:45 p.m.

Museum of Kansas National Guard
125 SE Airport Dr. Topeka, Ks.

REGISTRATION FORM
Pre-Registration is strongly encouraged for adequate planning

Name _____ Title/Position _____
SCV Camp Name _____
Personal Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Home Phone () _____ Cell Phone () _____
E-mail _____
Guest Name/s for Badge/s _____

Registration includes: Reunion on-site registration/check-in at 08:30 until 09:00 at the Kansas National Guard Museum Meeting Room. Festivities start at 09:00 am to approx. 2:25 pm on Saturday June 17, refreshments will be provided, a reunion booklet, a Convention Ribbon, lots of camaraderie, an excellent presentation, and a **Lunch will be provided on premises by a local caterer for Members & Guests.**

Confederate Ancestor Memorials: Have your Confederate ancestor's name/s listed in the reunion booklet. Cost is free for up to 5 names and must be submitted no later than June 10, 2023. Please include relationship, rank, name, company, and unit on separate sheet of paper.

DEADLINE TO MAIL IN REGISTRATION FORMS IS SATURDAY JUNE 13, 2023
Reunion registration cost is \$30 per SCV Member, \$20 per guest.

QTY.

_____ SCV Members.....@ \$30ea. = \$ _____
_____ Member's Guests.....@ \$20 ea. = \$ _____
_____ Donation to Kansas Division \$ _____
_____ TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED..... \$ _____

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO:
"KANSAS DIVISION SCV"

MAIL REGISTRATION FORM W/PAYMENT TO:
Kansas Division Adjutant, Dick Croft 11017 S. 151st St. West Clearwater, KS 67026

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
Hot Springs, Arkansas**

Tel: (501) 623-7771 (800) 643-1502

Website: www.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!*****

For Registration and other forms go to:

www.scv2023reunion.org

Volunteers Needed

Lone Jack Battlefield History Days



Friday May 5th

Wednesday May 17th

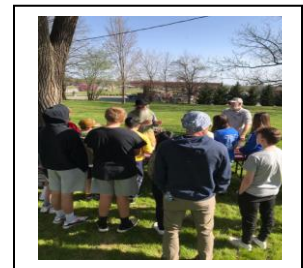
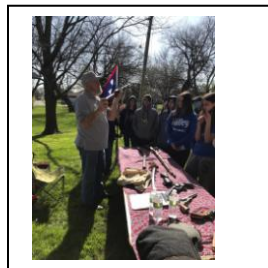
EST.

2000

The Lone Jack Civil War Battlefield, Museum & Soldier's Cemetery is the only Civil War Museum in Jackson County, Missouri and one of the few battlefields where the soldiers who perished during the battle are still buried on the battlefield and it has not been designated as a National Cemetery.

On May 5th & 17th, the Key Camp will participate in the Lone Jack Battlefield History Days which brings area **8th graders** to the battlefield to learn about the battle and life around western Missouri during the war. Students will spend approximately 15 minutes with each exhibit, rotating from one to the next. The Key Camp will display our Civil War rifles, pistols and other artifacts and speak to Missouri's entering the war.

The Key Camp will set up our tent and will need volunteers who can transport tables and give time for one or both days. A signup sheet will be passed around at our next camp meeting for you to participate.



See us on Facebook – Enter Major Thomas J Key Camp0



Major Thomas J. Key Camp #1920

Johnson County, Kansas
Camp Activities



Confederate History Month – April
Lone Jack Battlefield History Days May 5th & 17th
Park Day at Mine Creek Battlefield – May 20th
Fayetteville Cemetery Memorial Service – June 3rd
Kansas Division SCV Reunion – June 17th – Topeka, KS
National SCV Reunion July 19-22 – Hot Springs, Ark

As always, we encourage your participation in your Camp's activities.
*Email **Commander Schley** for more information on any events you are interested in assisting*

*****NEXT CAMP MEETING*****

The Key Camp will meet on **Thursday April 6th** at Zarda's Bar B-Q on the southwest corner of 87th and Quivera in Lenexa, Kansas with the official meeting starting at **6:30 p.m.** You are invited to arrive early (6:00 p.m.) for BBQ, conversation and camaraderie.

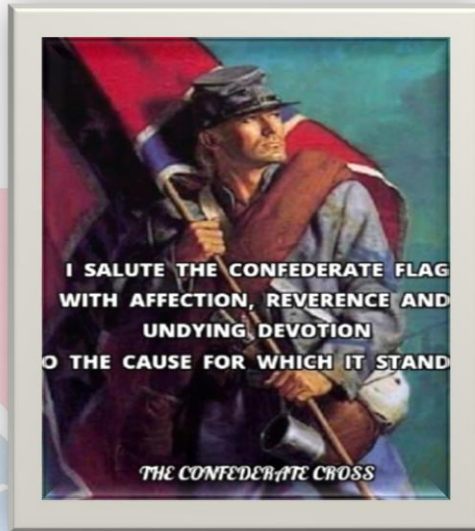
EST. 2000

The Telegraph Key

The Telegraph Key is a newsletter published for the Major Thomas J Key Camp #1920 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV). The SCV is a non-profit organization with a patriotism historical and genealogical orientation and is not affiliated with any other organization. Opinions in this newsletter reflect the views of the writers and contributors and are not necessarily a statement of the views of the SCV, the Kansas Division, the Kansas Brigades, nor any other camp. Comments and articles are solicited.



**Major
Thomas J Key**

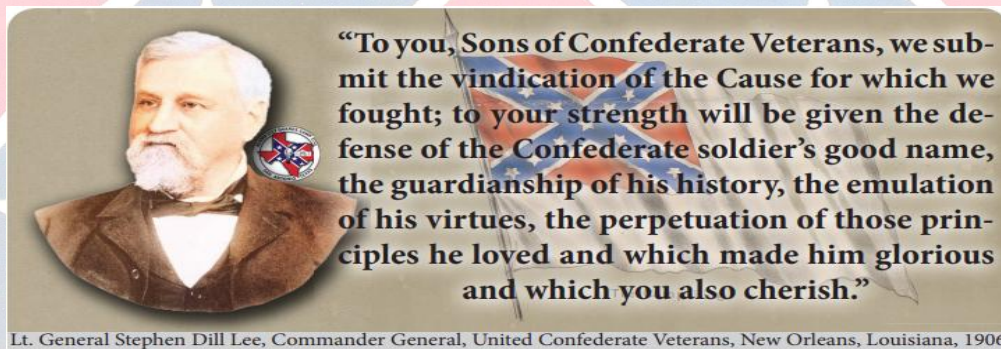


Key Camp Web Page: www.majorthomasjkeycamp1920.com

Email: Commander Walt Schley: gunnerschley@gmail.com

**Key Camp Facebook Page:
Major Thomas J Key Camp #1920**

**National SCV Web Page
www.scv.org**



*Individuals attending events hosted by the **Major Thomas J Key Camp #1920** and the **Sons of Confederate Veterans**, by virtue of their attendance, agree to the usage of their likeness in the any Camp Newsletter, any **SCV/Camp** website and/or on any **SCV/Camp** Social Media outlet, or any other **SCV/Camp** material.*