

The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

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The Battle of Mobile Bay



**Renew Your Dues by August 31 to Avoid
Late Charges — pg. 20**

August - 2019, Volume 22, Issue 7

Dedicated to the memory of Brig. General Benjamin G. Humphreys

The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

Commander's Report:

Larry McCluney

My Fellow Compatriots,

I hope everyone is doing well and enjoying this lovely Summer weather we are having. The 2019 SCV Reunion in Mobile, Alabama was a success and the Camp was well represented by Dan McCaskill and myself. The Ella Palmer Chapter, OCR was represented by Sandra and Missy Stillman. Annette McCluney and Ann McCaskill attended the reunion as well to keep Dan and myself inline. Next year, the Florida Boys (aka the Reaper Crew) will be sponsoring the 2020 SCV Reunion in Jacksonville. It has been highly promoted and we expect great things. It will be an election year as well. As you may, or may not know, I have decided I will run for Commander-in-Chief of the SCV. Jason Boshers, the current AoT Commander, has decided to run for Lt. Commander-in-Chief. I highly recommend we support him.

I want to thank the ladies for their support with the food. Once again a great job ladies.

We will the first Saturday of August for the next Camp meeting highlighting Marc Thompson as our speaker. In September, John Echols, Past MS Division Commander, will be our speaker. Remember, dues renewals are now due. Please make all haste to renew your dues. Deadline is July 31, with a grace period ending August 31.

We miss all of our brothers and sisters of the Camp so please try to make an effort to renew old friendships with us and bring a friend to our next Camp meeting in August.

Live the Charge,

Larry McCluney, Commander

Adjutant's Report — From 2019 Reunion in Mobile, AL

— Dan McCaskill

Due to the 4th of July weekend and the nearness of the 124th National Reunion in Mobile, there was no meeting. I am submitting a short report about the National Reunion.

Ann and I headed to Mobile not knowing what the tropical depression in the Gulf would do. Luckily, Barry drifted to the west before making land fall in Louisiana. The weather in Mobile was very nice except for Saturday when it rained all day.

Things started with registration and the GEC Meeting on Wednesday. The Opening Ceremony and the First Business Session were held Thursday morning. The Business Sessions on Thursday and Friday consisted reports and things didn't heat up until Saturday after the Army Meetings. As an aside, Conor introduced the Mississippi Division Challenge Coin Thursday morning which became a hot seller for the Reunion. Money made from the sale of the coins goes to the Division's Monuments Across Mississippi Program. There was an appeal to the membership to join the Confederate Legion which is part of the "Make Dixie Great Again" which is our offense against those who would erase our Heritage. As part of this offense, Larry previewed four short videos designed to inform the public about our Heritage and the diversity that made up the South. Our friend, Jamie Matthews, produced the videos. The Heritage Luncheon on Thursday covered the same information And the Awards Luncheon on Friday; members were presented with various awards. Larry was the only Camp member to receive an award, the Distinguished Service Award.

The Hot Topics at the Reunion came up on Saturday. The first was a proposal to make the Debutante Presentation mandatory for future National Reunions instead of optional. There was a very lengthy discussion on the proposal and I do not know if it passed or voted down. The second which will affect all of us was a proposal to increase dues by \$ 5 starting in 2020. Money from the increase would go to paying for the Museum and additional operating money for GHQ. After discussing the issue for over an hour, a ballot vote was taken and the increase passed by 419 to 98. This will also increase the cost for a National Life Membership by \$ 125.

Members of the Division attending the Reunion I saw were Larry McCluney, Conor Bond, Jeff Barnes, Bruce Warren, Randy Jackson, Knox Poole, Carl Ford, Greg Stewart, Kenny Tallant, John Wiggins, Ronald Wade, Dennis Brown, Mike Moore, Chuck Bond, Joe Abbott, Mark Evans, Forrest Daws, and Harrison Daws. I am sure there were others I did not meet or see.

The Reunion was a lot of fun. The 125th Reunion in Jacksonville, FL will prove more interesting since it will be an election year. If you are able to come to Jacksonville, it will be worth the trip.

For those who have not paid their Annual Dues, please do so as soon as possible. You can pay your dues at our monthly meeting on August 3rd at the 1st Presbyterian Church starting at 6:00 pm. Please come to the Meeting which is a family affair and bring a friend.



Brig. General Benjamin G.
Humphreys Camp #1625, SCV

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Camp Commander

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From the Chaplain's pen... Earl McCown

RESPONSIBILITY OF A FREE PEOPLE

In my considerable years on this earth, I don't recall such a time of turmoil in Congress as we are seeing now. One element seems bound and determined to destroy our Constitution and our Nation. And the other element, seems satisfied to stand by and watch it all well done.

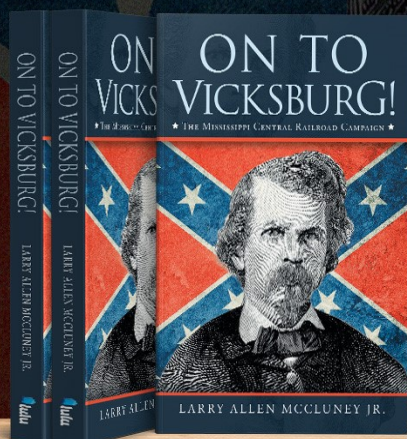
1 Samuel 12:13-15 (KJV) says, **"Now therefore behold the king whom you have chosen, and whom ye have desired! And behold, the LORD hath set a king over you. ¹⁴ If ye will fear the LORD and serve him, and obey his voice, and not rebel against the commandment of the LORD then shall both ye and also the king that reigneth over you continue following the LORD your God: ¹⁵ But if you will not obey the voice of the LORD, but rebel against the commandment of the LORD, then shall the hand of the LORD be against you,..."**

We don't have a king to rule over us. We do have a president and a "Constitutional Republic" for our government. We still can learn a great principal in our Scripture. The leader and people of a nation must not rebel against God and His commandments. **"Blessed is the nation whose God is the LORD." (Psalm 32:12). "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people." (Proverbs 14:34).**

As Christians, we have dual citizenship. We are citizens of the United States of America, and citizens of the Heavenly Kingdom. Our earthly citizenship entails specific rights, duties, and benefits. A Christian's first priority is to serve the LORD. Secondly, we are to obey and support the government. If there is a conflict between the two, then we are to obey God. Jesus said, **"Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's." Mark 12:17.** The Scripture tells us that we have a duty to the government, and that we answerable to the law of the land. To resist the law of the land is to resist God. The Scripture also tells us that we have a duty to the LORD. We have a duty to honor God and serve Him. We are His stewards and servants.

These are unprecedented times; we are warned that troublesome times would be coming. Well, some of them are here. In my mind I can see some similarity between our time and those of 1860, when our nation was split asunder. I believe that now, as then, Prayer and the Vote are the most powerful weapons that we have to fight such a nation-wide division. Our failure to be a faithful Christian citizen is wrong. We have a duty as a citizen and a Christian to vote. If we fail to exercise our freedom to vote and stand for what we believe to be morally right, we are giving up our freedom as an American citizen and our freedom to practice our Christian faith. In all this confusion and turmoil, God has made us a promise. **"If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven and forgive their sin, and will heal their land." (2 Chronicles 7:14)**

**Remember When
Southern Boys
Were Proud of
Their Heritage?
Some
Still Are!**



ON TO! VICKSBURG!

THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CAMPAIGN

LARRY ALLEN MCCLUNEY JR.

Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant became commander of all federal forces in the region of Mississippi and east Louisiana in October 1862. For the next nine months, he fought for control of Vicksburg and the Mississippi River, and the Mississippi Central Railroad Campaign was the first in a series of attempts to capture the Confederate citadel. It would end in failure because of a daring raid at Holly Springs, Mississippi, made by Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn. Larry Allen McCluney Jr. examines the campaign as Grant followed the railroad through the Mississippi towns of Holly Springs, Abbeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Coffeeville, and the outskirts of Grenada where his advance was halted, forcing him to return to Holly Springs after Van Dorn's raid. The book addresses a too-little examined phase of Grant's greater Vicksburg Campaign: His initial intent to take the "Gibraltar of the Mississippi" by going through Jackson, Mississippi, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

This is the second book of a series on Grant's early attempts to take Vicksburg written by Larry McCluney released by Lulu Press. has been a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for twenty-five years. He serves as a national officer of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and is a past chairman of the combined boards of the nonprofit that oversees Beauvoir, the Last Home of President Jefferson Davis. He earned a master's and bachelor's degree in history from Mississippi State University. He has taught history at Greenwood High School in Greenwood, Mississippi, for twenty-five years and at Mississippi Delta Community College for fourteen years. He previously published The Yazoo Pass Expedition: A Union Thrust into the Delta. He lives in Greenwood, Mississippi, with his wife of twenty-five years, Julia Annette.

Headstone Installation

Members of the B/G Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp # 1625 are living The Charge. These members gathered at the UDC Plot in the Greenville Cemetery on a warm to hot Saturday morning to install three headstones to the memory of these Veterans. The stone to the far right along with the three newest stones represent four Veterans who were on their way to Vicksburg for exchange. While enroute, two had died and the others were ill and were dropped off in Greenville for the citizens to tend to. The others died and all were buried in the Old Greenville Cemetery which was cleared back in the 1960s and the remains "moved" to the new cemetery. By placing these stones on previously unmarked grave sites, this is a symbol they have not been forgotten and they and their deeds will never be forgotten. Pictured left to right are Gabriel Nokes, Lt. CIC Larry McCluney, Jimmy Alford, Kenneth Ray and squatting, Joe Nokes. Not pictured are Richard Dillon, who helped load the stones for transport and Dan McCaskill, the photographer.



"G" gets his Gun

If you remember from the last issue, Gabriel Nokes won the drawing at the MS Division Reunion back in June. Joe and Gabriel attended the Rankin Rough and Readies Camp meeting on July 6 to receive his prize. See what you miss if you do not attend reunions.



Mississippi Division News

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. 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. Bricks for Beauvoir Honor your Confederate ancestors while supporting Beauvoir. Each brick that you purchase will be engraved with your ancestors rank, name, unit, and company. The memorial bricks will be laid creating a sidewalk from the UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate soldier.

For more information on these opportunities, please visit www.visitbeauvoir.org or contact Beauvoir directly at (228) 388-4400 Sponsorships Needed Beauvoir is looking for sponsors for their annual car show at Coastfest on July 6, 2019. You can sponsor a first, second, or third place trophy for \$60.00 or sponsor and entire class for \$180.00. Your company name will be on the plaque for each trophy. For more information on sponsoring a trophy, please contact Kitsaa Stevens, Development and Programs, Beauvoir Jefferson Davis Home - (228) 388-4400 x217 or email Hilda Hellwig at hhellwig@beauvoir.org

Prayer Request for Past MS Division Lt. Commander

Chuck Bond - A Friend of Our Camp

As you may or may not know, Chuck is the father of Division Commander George Conor Bond. Chuck has been a long time friend of our Camp and supporter of our works. He is currently in a fight with Cancer. Please lift up your prayers for him, and his family, as we pray to give him strength to endure this fight and ultimately become the victor.

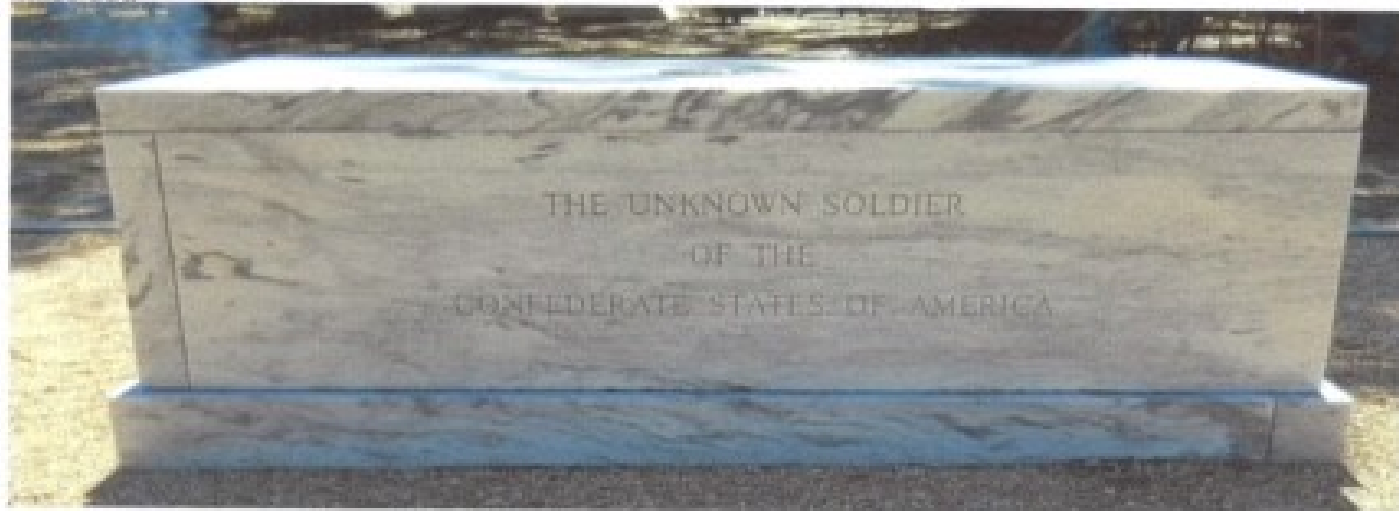
Our thoughts and prayers are with you Chuck!

Editor's Note: The picture at right is Camp Commander Larry McCluney horsing around with Chuck at the Mobile Reunion.



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 to:

Bricks for Beauvoir
Mail to: Bricks for Beauvoir
2244 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

Judge says MLGW must pay fired worker who protested statue removal

U.S. District Judge Jon McCalla has ruled that a former Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division employee, who was fired from his job for protesting Confederate statues' removal, is due nearly \$160,000 in back pay and benefits and must be rehired. McCalla ruled the employee, Michael Goza, was discriminated against based on his race. The judge also said Goza's constitutional rights to free speech and equal protection under the law were violated. As a result, MLGW has been ordered to pay Michael Goza \$159,826.90 in back pay and benefits, along with \$30,000 in compensatory damages. The two parties have been directed by McCalla to meet by Friday and submit a proposal for the proper amount of back pay as well as prejudgment interest through May 24, 2019.

The lawsuit was filed by Goza in 2017 after he was fired by MLGW from his job as a customer service field tech. Officials with the utility company said he violated several company policies when he attended a rally in August 2017 at a Downtown Memphis park that centered on removing Confederate statues from city parks. "The government does not have to turn a blind eye to the speech of its employees, but MLGW's decisions in this case were based on unconstitutional factors," McCalla said in his ruling, which was issued June 14. Goza was fired because of his race, the judge said, citing another case in which an African-American MLGW employee who advocated killing Asian-Americans was suspended for three days. McCalla also said that "Goza was speaking as a private citizen and on matters of public concern."

According to the lawsuit, Goza was quoted by The Commercial Appeal at the rally saying: "What I'm tired of is being portrayed as KKK or a white supremacist simply because I'm a white guy who wants to preserve my heritage." After the rally, residents learned that Goza worked at MLGW after seeing a picture of him and his daughter in his company truck on his Facebook page. They complained to MLGW about him and an investigation was launched by the utility.

Six days after the August 2017 rally, MLGW suspended Goza without pay while the company investigated. In October 2017, the utility gave Goza two options: take another job with a pay cut in which he would not be out in the field in contact with African-American customers or be terminated from his job.

Goza refused the other job offered by the company and was fired by MLGW. He then filed a federal civil suit in December 2017 arguing that his right to free speech was violated because when he attended the rally, he did so when he was not working and the interviews with the media were protected by the First Amendment and the 14th Amendment. He also argued that his firing was retaliatory by the utility against him as a white man because African-American employees violated company policy with similar actions and speech, but they were not fired.

After he was fired from his job, Goza said in the suit that he had to sell his home because he could no longer afford the mortgage and moved from the Memphis area to Middle Tennessee. A two-day bench trial was held Feb. 25 before McCalla. After the trial, Collierville's Assistant District Attorney, Michael Cross, resigned from his job for "health reasons" after reports of him posting pro-white nationalist messages on social media came out during Goza's trial.

Make Dixie Great Again! Join the Confederate Legion!

The Southern Victory Campaign and its motto, "Make Dixie Great Again," is taking the fight to our adversaries. It is the movement for the Sons of Confederate Veterans to take back the narrative from the Cultural Marxists & Cultural Cannibals that have declared war on the South. We have been on the defensive for too long during this Second Reconstruction. It is time to hoist the colors high and deliver the truth about our History... our Heritage to the general public. Getting that message out has an advertising expense. In order to place traditional & digital ads in markets that will ultimately activate our fellow Southerners, we need money to pay for those ads-thus, the Confederate Legion. The Confederate Legion is a volunteer group of people, SCV and non-SCV members, who donate a minimum of \$50 per year to the Cause. These funds will be used to pay for the SCV's ongoing PR campaign. No less than 90% of the funds collected will be used to buy pro-South ads and point the general public to our web site for more information. With ads purchased by the Confederate Legion plus those purchased by local camps for their local stations, the SCV will cover the South with positive news about our honorable heritage. This will have a positive impact on the political establishment that up to now has had little to fear from us-but with your help that will change!

Join the Confederate Legion today! You can donate by going to www.makedixiegreatagain.com More information on the Southern Victory Campaign & "Make Dixie Great Again" may be found on the official campaign website. A soldier in the Cause, Brian McClure National SCV Deputy of Communications & Networking

Note:

Confederate Legion membership dues and donations are used almost exclusively for a two-thrust marketing and public relations effort which is part of the Southern Victory Campaign led by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Objectives include:

- Rebuilding public support for the principles of liberty that America's founding fathers gave us.
- Rebuilding respect for the Confederate States of America that preferred to leave the Union rather than abandon the principles of liberty as the Northern states were doing under Leftist influences of the day.

You may enroll in the Confederate Legion and make additional donations here on the Online Store by selecting payment of \$50, \$75, or \$100. If you wish to donate more please print and mail the following form to the General Headquarters, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

https://www.makedixiegreatagain.com/uploads/1/2/2/2/122298064/mgda--membership_donation_app.pdf

"Can you Spare less than \$2.00 a month to become a member? Is less than \$2.00 a month too much to ask for to preserve the memorials and memory of our Confederate Ancestors?"



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save General Forrest



The Memphis City Council has passed a resolution to remove the Forrest Equestrian Statue from Forrest Park and to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

The SCV and the Forrest family descendants must raise money to fight the city in this second attack on General Forrest. We need your help.

Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

Please sign me up as a supporter. No membership fee.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contribute through PayPal at our ally at : www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

Please donate to our cause: Amount \$ _____ check number _____

Forrest Park Defense Fund

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124



**2020 Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion
Florida**

www.scv2020reunion.com

"The Give Me Back My Bullets Reunion"



Welcome to the Renaissance Resort

Home to the 2020 125th Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion

Located at the World Golf Village, 500 Legacy Park, St. Augustine Florida, 32092. The connected Convention center will provide all of our needs to have an amazing reunion. Truly a 1st class resort that will provide an amazing time. St. Augustine is just 15 miles away and the amenities are amazing. To book your room, call the reservations number at (800) 468-3571.

Please use the group call in code: SCVSCVA

The rate is \$149 a night for a standard room. Parking at the hotel is FREE.

Balcony View



THE ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE RESORT ARE QUITE AMAZING AND SHOULD PROVIDE AN AMAZING STAY AND OVERALL REUNION. THE OVERALL INTAKE WAS IMMACULATE AND WAS VERY FRIENDLY TO US IN EVERY WAY. THE SURROUNDING RETAIL STORES, MOVIE THEATER, RESTAURANTS AND MANY OTHER AMENITIES ARE WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE.

Inside, the Guest rooms are amazing and the bathrooms just the same. Truly 1st class and we hope you enjoy your stay!





~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2020 Reunion ~

Official Registration Form (Page 1 of 2)

Florida * July 15 ~ 18, 2020
Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, SCV
www.scv2020reunion.com

NAME (Print): _____

SCV CAMP NAME & NUMBER: _____

TITLE/POSITION: _____

PERSONAL ADDRESS: _____

_____ Zip: _____

PHONE: (_____) _____ CELL: (_____) _____

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

~ Tickets Purchased ~

<i>Event / Date</i>	<i>Price \$</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>\$</i>
Registration (Registration @ 2020 Reunion = \$60) (Received After 2020 Reunion Until July 1, 2019 = \$70)	60		
2020SCV Reunion Sponsored Events			
S.C.V. Heritage Luncheon Thursday, July 16, 2020 @ 12:30 P.M.	45		
S.C.V. Reunion Sponsored St. Augustine Guided Trolley Tour Thursday, July 1, 2020 @ 2:00 P.M.	65		
Chaplain Breakfast Friday, July 11, 2019 @ 7:00 A.M.	35		
SCV Awards Luncheon F Friday, July 17, 2020 @ 12:00 P.M.	45		
St. Augustine Confederate Historical Locations Guided Tour Friday, July 17, 2020 @ 2:00 P.M.	60		
SCV Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast Saturday, July 18, 2020 @ 7:00 P.M.	35		
St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum Tour Saturday, July 18, 2019 @ 2:00 P.M.	65		
SCV Banquet & Grand Ball NOTE: Minimal Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform Saturday, July 18, 2020 @ 7:00 P.M. Must Check: Chicken _____ or Pork _____	75		
Ancestor Memorial ~ Each @ 2 Lines per Memorial (See below)	10		
Limited Edition Number 125th Reunion Medal and Presentation Box	75		

Subtotal -->>

REGISTRATION INCLUDES BADGE, REUNION MEDAL AND PROGRAM ~ ADDITIONAL BADGES AND PROGRAMS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE AT CONVENTION CHECK IN



Official Registration Form (Page 2 of 2)
~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2019 Reunion ~
Florida * July 15 ~ 18, 2020
Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, SCV

Fill in **Ancestor(s)** Name & Unit (Each - Two Lines of 45 Characters ~ Use Back of Form if Necessary)

Sub Total ~ Price of Tickets & Memorials Page 1

Reunion Program Inclusions/Advertising Option Rates

FULL PAGE \$160.00
HALF PAGE \$90.00 QUARTER PAGE \$ 50.00

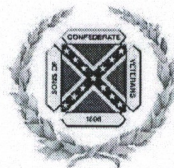
Final Total ~ Price of Tickets, Memorials and Program
Options/Advertising

~ MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO ~

~ SCV 2020 REUNION ~

~ MAIL BOTH PAGES & PAYMENT TO ~

SCV 2020 REUNION
4884 Victoria Chase Ct.
Jacksonville, FL 32257



Host Hotel: World Golf Village Renaissance St. Augustine Resort
500 S Legacy Trail
St. Augustine, FL 32092 Reservation Desk: 1-800-468-3571
Call in Code: SCVSCVA

Circle selected **Inclusions/Advertising Option** on the Form Above, Include Payment, and Attach Information to be placed in the Reunion Program. Orders and Information for **Ancestor Memorial & Inclusions/Advertising Options** must be received by **May 1, 2020** at the Victoria Chase Ct. STREET MAIL ADDRESS above to be Included in Reunion Program.



**"Sirs, you have no reason to be
ashamed of your Confederate
dead; see to it they have no
reason to be ashamed of you."
Robert Lewis Dabney
Chaplain for Stonewall Jackson**

125th Annual National Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
2020 Reunion Held in Florida

Ancestor Memorial (Recognition in the Kirby-Smith Section 2020 Reunion Program)

\$10.00 each

Your name and your ancestor's name and unit will be printed in the Kirby-Smith Memorial section of the 2020 SCV Reunion Program

Your Name: _____

1. Ancestor's Name: _____ Rank: _____

Ancestor's Unit: _____

\$10.00 each

2. Ancestor's Name: _____ Rank: _____

Ancestor's Unit: _____

Ancestors Registration Quantity _____ x \$10.00 = \$ _____

Make Check payable to: Kirby-Smith Camp #1209 2020 Reunion

Mail to: Calvin Hart, 4884 Victoria Chase Ct Jacksonville, FL 32257



The Battle of Mobile Bay

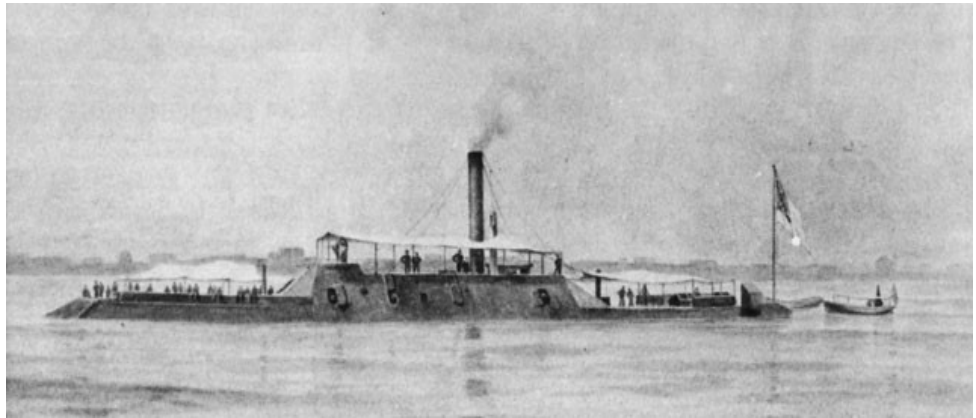
On August 5, 1864, at the Battle of Mobile Bay during the American Civil War (1861-65), Union Admiral David Farragut (1801-70) led his flotilla through the Confederate defenses at Mobile, Alabama, to seal one of the last major Southern ports. The fall of Mobile Bay was a major blow to the Confederacy, and the victory was the first in a series of Yankee successes that helped secure the re-election of President Abraham Lincoln (1809-65) later that year.

Battle of Mobile Bay: Background

Mobile became the major Confederate port on the Gulf of [Mexico](#) after the fall of [New Orleans, Louisiana](#), in April 1862. With blockade runners carrying critical supplies from Havana, Cuba, into Mobile, Union General [Ulysses S. Grant](#) (1822-85) made the capture of the port a top priority after assuming command of all U.S. forces in early 1864.

Did you know? The Battle of Mobile Bay was the capstone in the military career of David Farragut, who joined the U.S. Navy at age 9.

Opposing Admiral David Farragut's force of 18 warships was a Confederate squadron of only four ships; however, it included the CSS [Tennessee](#), said to be the most powerful ironclad afloat. Farragut also had to contend with two powerful Confederate batteries inside of forts Morgan and Gaines.



CSS Tennessee

Battle of Mobile Bay: August 5, 1864

On the morning of August 5, Farragut's force steamed into the mouth of Mobile Bay in two columns led by four ironclads and met with devastating fire that immediately sank one of its iron-hulled, single-turret monitors, the USS [Tecumseh](#). The rest of the fleet fell into confusion but Farragut allegedly rallied them with the words: "Damn the torpedoes. Full speed ahead!" Although the authenticity of the quote has been questioned, it nevertheless became one of the most famous in U.S. military history.



The Yankee fleet quickly knocked out the smaller Confederate ships, but the Tennessee fought a valiant battle against overwhelming odds before it sustained heavy damage and surrendered. The Union laid siege to forts Morgan and Gaines, and both were captured within several weeks. Confederate forces remained in control of the city of Mobile, but the port was no longer available to blockade runners.

The Battle of Mobile Bay lifted the morale of the North. With Grant stalled at Petersburg, [Virginia](#), and General William T. Sherman (1820-91) unable to capture Atlanta, [Georgia](#), the capture of the bay became the first in a series of Union victories that stretched to the fall presidential election, in which the incumbent, [Abraham Lincoln](#), defeated Democratic challenger [George McClellan](#) (1826-85), a former Union general.

The Battle of Mobile Bay - Phase I



Ted Cruz Needs a History Lesson

By [Samuel W. Mitcham](#) on Jul 15, 2019 of the Abbeville Institute

I am always annoyed when a conservative political leader attacks Southern heritage. I don't know why because with the present-day crop of cowardly politicians, it is becoming routine, but I am. Unwittingly or not, these modern day Scalawags adopt the "politically correct" line, even though they know (or should know) that political correctness is nothing more than a euphemism for cultural Marxism.

Recently, the courageous governor of Tennessee, Bill Lee, swam against the politically correct stream, obeyed state law, and issued a proclamation calling for a day of observance in honor of Nathan Bedford Forrest as well as commemorating Confederate Decoration Day and Robert E. Lee Day. Governor Lee also stated that he would not be a party to "whitewashing history" by ripping down the bust of Forrest in the Tennessee State Capitol.

For his refusal to join this intellectual lynch mob, Governor Lee was immediately attacked by the usual anti-Southern bigots and Socialist/Democrat/Leftist house organs, such as the Washington Compost and the New York Slimes.^[1] This was predictable. What was unusual and absurd about this particular assault on the memory of a brave man is a tweet by Senator Ted Cruz of Texas, who mounted his rhetorical Mount Siani and declared: "This is wrong!"

But was it, Senator? And what do you know about it, anyway?

First of all, I suppose I should confess that I like Ted Cruz politically, generally speaking. We have not yet met but do have some mutual acquaintances, including Phil Robertson of Duck Dynasty fame. Phil is my preacher at the University Church of Christ in Monroe, Louisiana, and he spoke for Mr. Cruz in Iowa. During the 2016 primaries, I was torn between voting for Cruz, Mike Huckabee, or Donald Trump. I was sorry when he and Donald Trump tore into each other, and I think the future president was wrong to attack Cruz's father. I am also sorry that the senator from Texas cannot see that, in attacking the memory of Bedford Forrest, Senator Cruz is unwittingly making himself a "useful idiot" (to borrow a phrase from Lenin) for the Left, which has gone completely over the edge and is working night and day to turn this country into Venezuela.

But back to my original question: what do you know about it anyway, Senator Cruz?

It is also appalling to me when a conservative such as Glenn Beck or Ted Cruz—who would never allow the politically correct to deceive them on contemporary issues—routinely allow themselves to be hoodwinked on historical topics. Nathan Bedford Forrest is a prime example.

Forrest joined the Klan in 1866. If the Klan were the same organization then as it is today, Mr. Cruz would be correct in condemning it. But was it? To determine if Cruz's denunciation of Forrest is valid, we must ask ourselves some questions. First, was the Klan of that day the same as the Klan of today? Second, what were the circumstances that induced Forrest to join that organization? Thirdly, when it became something he did not intend, what did he do?

What Mr. Cruz and his ilk too often fail to take into account is that organizations change over time. The year 1865 was pivotal in American history. It was the year the Civil War ended, the Confederacy died, the Ku Klux Klan was born, and the Democratic Party transitioned from the party of slavery to the party of white supremacy. Later, it became the party of separate but equal (with white people being more equal) and the party of segregation after that. Today, it is transforming itself again—into God knows what. It is not the same as it was in 1865.

Neither is the Klan. It was born in the law offices of Judge Thomas Jones in Pulaski, Tennessee. Half its original members were attorneys. Its initial standards were high. One had to be in the Confederate Army at the time of the surrender or in a Union prisoner-of-war camp to be eligible for membership. Its original mission statement called for it to be "an instrument of Chivalry, Humanity, Mercy and patriotism" which was to "relieve and assist the injured, oppressed, suffering, and unfortunate, especially widows and orphans of Confederate soldiers." (This the government in Washington would not do. They did, however, have a 47% tax on cotton, which they used to subsidize Northern railroads and other large corporations. On the other hand, they did provide pensions to Northern widows and orphans at the expense of Southern widows and orphans.) One had to apply for membership. As far as we can tell (written records are absent), its eighth member was John C. Brown, former Confederate brigadier general and, within eight years, governor of Tennessee. Also a lawyer.

The Klan started out as a social club, but that soon changed. It grew like wildfire and morphed into something else altogether.

The loss of the war and the death of the Confederacy were not isolated events. They also signaled the breakdown of the Southern economy and the collapse of law and order in many localities. Gangs of criminals and individual thugs had a field day throughout the South. Union deserters, Southern outlaws, recently freed slaves who did not know how to handle their freedom, and professional criminals ran amuck. Arson, robbery, rape, and murder were the order of the day. At the same time, Carpetbaggers and collaborators pillaged the public treasuries, increased taxes 300% to 400%, ran up huge public debts, pocketed the proceeds, stole land and farms, and enriched themselves at the expense of a helpless and impoverished people.

African Americans suffered most of all. Much of the South's land was ruined during the conflict, and 1867 was a year of famine. The new Northern rulers had no interest in the Southern people, black or white. Tens of thousands of Negroes literally starved to death.^[2] No effort was made on the part of the new rulers to even keep records of how many died. They were too busy stealing.

Public health was almost completely ignored. Smallpox epidemics periodically raged throughout the South in the 1862 through 1868 period. The weakened and malnourished black folks were especially susceptible, often dying at rates of three or four times higher than Southern whites, who were themselves not well nourished. Black children were particularly hard hit. In one six-month period in 1865, 30,000 African Americans died in North Carolina and South Carolina alone. The epidemic lasted six years.^[3]

Not content with theft and neglect, a significant minority of Northern politicians openly advocated a second Civil War. They included Thaddeus Stevens, the chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives; General Benjamin F. "Spoons" Butler; Governor Richard Yates of Illinois; carpetbagger Governor Andrew J. Hamilton of Texas; and Senator Jim Lane of Kansas, among others. U.S. Congressman William Anderson Pile advocated "death to all supporters of the South, past or present."^[4] General William T. Sherman wanted Southerners demoted to "demizens": people who were given certain rights (such as the right to pay taxes) but not others (such as the right to vote).

Of particular interest to Forrest was carpetbagger Governor William G. "Parson" Brownlow of Tennessee. A former Methodist preacher, slave owner, and newspaper editor, he believed slavery was "ordained by God." He nevertheless supported the Union and a second Civil War. "I am one of those who believed that the war ended too soon," he declared, and "the loyal masses" should not "leave one Rebel fence rail, outhouse, one dwelling, in the seceded states. As for the Rebel population, *let them be exterminated.*"

This kind of wild talk sounds incredible today, but people like Nathan Bedford Forrest had no choice but to take it seriously—especially in Tennessee.



The Southerners after the war were in the same position as the French Resistance was in World War II. The government were it was functioning at all was often in the hands of criminals, and they felt compelled to take the law into their own hands. There is a point between civilization and anarchy in which vigilantism is an acceptable, temporary measure, until law and order can be restored. Into that breach stepped Nathan Bedford Forrest. He was receiving a hundred letters a day from his former soldiers, relating eye-witness accounts of outrage and lawlessness. He was first told about the Klan by George Washington Gordon, a former Confederate general and war hero. Forrest applied for membership through John W. Morton, his former chief of artillery who celebrated his 21st birthday commanding a battalion of horse artillery in the Battle of Chickamauga.^[5] In the spring of 1866, the leaders of the KKK met in the Maxwell House in Nashville, Tennessee, and created the position of "Grand Wizard," a tribute to Forrest's wartime nickname, "Wizard of the Saddle," and gave it to the general.

The Klan had already transformed into a hybrid neighborhood protection/vigilante organization which met violence with violence and terror with terror. It was definitely a mixed bag. Under Forrest, it became, as he said, "a protective political military organization," i.e., a paramilitary force, a counterbalance to Brownlow's Loyal Legion. Governor Brownlow sought to pass a law making it legal for anyone to shoot a former Confederate on sight. If that law passed, Forrest declared, there would be a second war, although he did not want it, but he would look upon the activation of Brownlow's militia as a declaration of war. He also declared that he could raise 40,000 Klansmen in Tennessee and 550,000 throughout the South in five days. No one wanted to fight a half a million man cavalry army under Nathan Bedford Forrest, especially Brownlow and his cronies. The militia was not activated. A second war was avoided.

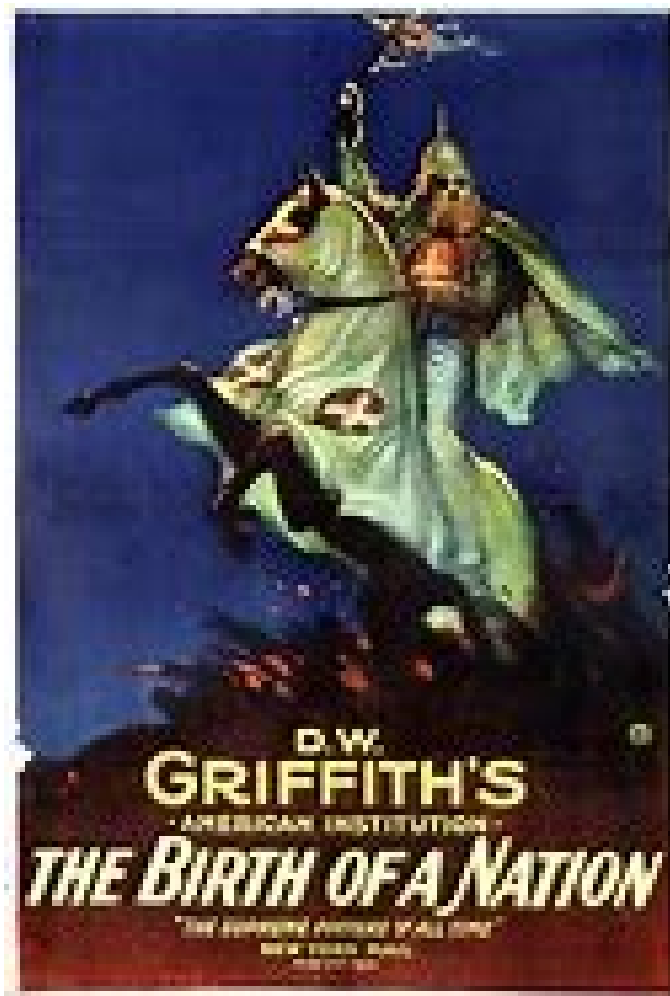
In February 1869, Brownlow resigned as governor. His successor sought to work with the Democrats, was conciliatory to his former enemies, and restored voting rights to Southern veterans and Confederate sympathizers. Forrest, meanwhile, became concerned that white trash elements were taking over large parts of the organization and were using it for their own nefarious and hateful purposes. As a result, Nathan Bedford Forrest issued General Order Number One, disbanding the Ku Klux Klan. "There was no further need for it," Forrest commented later, "... the country was safe."

Certain branches of the KKK lived on after Forrest disbanded it, under such names as the Constitutional Union Guards, the Pale Faces, the White Brotherhood, the White League, and the Knights of the White Camelia, and a few Ku Klux dens lingered on until 1877 and even after, but the original Ku Klux Klan effectively ceased to exist and faded into history. As Captain John Calhoun Lester, one of the original founders, wrote later: "There never was, before or since, a period of our history when such an order could have lived. May there never be again!"^[6] Let us pray that the captain was right.

In 1915, Hollywood produced an infamous film, "Birth of a Nation." Its contents were so incendiary that it led to several race riots, propelled the NAACP into national prominence, and led to the birth of a second Ku Klux Klan.^[7] This racist organization became the paramilitary arm of the Democratic Party and was (and is) largely a terrorist organization. Had it not pirated the name of the original KKK, we might look upon the original Klan much differently than we do. But it did. To associate Nathan Bedford Forrest's name with the depredations of this second incarnation of the Klan of the 20th and 21st centuries is wrong, but many people do, even though it was created almost four decades after his death, and he clearly had nothing to do with it.

General Forrest's racial views continued to evolve over time. He addressed an early civil rights organization, was denounced by a Freedman's Bureau officer as being "too liberal" to the African Americans he employed, provoked the outrage of several editors by kissing a young black lady on the cheek after she presented him with a bouquet of flowers, was denounced by the (Confederate) Cavalry Survivors Association for his positive attitude toward African Americans, hired them in responsible positions in his railroad (i.e., as foremen, conductors, architects, and engineers), and was one of two former Confederate generals I know of who advocated allowing African-Americans to vote.^[8] I bet you didn't know that, Senator Cruz. When Forrest died in 1877, twenty thousand people lined the street for two miles with their hats off, respectfully mourning him as his hearse slowly passed by. These included more than 3,000 black mourners. One source placed this number at 6,000.

I would go on with your history lesson, Mr. Cruz, but Rome wasn't built in a day. I would, however, suggest that you refrain from attacking heroes from other states until you learn more about Southern history. Texas, after all, had more than its share of slaveholding heroes. William B. Travis and Jim Bowie (my personal favorite), the commanders of the Alamo, leap to mind. Already, there are those agents of political correctness who would hand the Alamo over to the United Nations as a World Heritage Site, so they can "contextualize" it. Eventually—should they succeed—they will want to tear it down, on the grounds that it represents white supremacy, oppression of a minority group, or some other pretext. And don't think for one moment they wouldn't try it. The Left wants no heroes to exist except its own.



[1] Also known as the Washington Post and the New York Times.

[2] Exact numbers do not exist. The Carpetbaggers and Union Army were so indifferent to the fate of the black people they did not bother to keep records. Estimates as to the exact number who died vary between 80,000 and 1,000,000. Most of them were African American. See Jim Downs, *Sick From Freedom: African-American Death and Suffering During the Civil War and Reconstruction*. Oxford: 2012, p. 8ff.

[3] Donald W. Livingston, "Confederate Emancipation Without War," in Frank B. Powell, ed., *To Live and Die in Dixie* (Columbia, Tennessee: 2004), p. 462.

[4] Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Blue* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: 1964), p. 372. Piles was a former Union general.

[5] Morton was later secretary of agriculture and secretary of state of Tennessee.

[6] John Calhoun Lester and Rev. D. L. Wilson, *The Ku Klux Klan: Its Origin, Growth and Disbandment* (New York: 1905), p. 132.

[7] See Linda Gordon, *The Second Coming of the KKK: The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s and the American Political Tradition* (New York: 2017) and William Rawlings, *The Second Coming of the Invisible Empire: The Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s* (Macon, Georgia: 2017).

[8] The other one was P. G. T. Beauregard.

The Suffering of War Horses

Editor's Note: This article was taken from the American Civil War Round Table Queensland Inc. March/June. Issue # 76. 2019

Dan Allsopp of the ACWRTQ was approached by a man named Noel Armour of Murwillumbah in Australia who owns the horn. Apparently a person named Henry Jackson married Elizabeth Burnside or Hannah Elizabeth. Henry Jackson is believed to have come from England, perhaps it is his initials on the reverse of the horn. They had a daughter Elizabeth who married Mathew Brown in South Amboy, New Jersey in 1867. There are no records or letters provided that describe the origins of the horn or who decorated it. The words, painted in white, HORSE DRINKING HORN USED BY GENERAL STONEWALL JACKSON indicate it once belonged to the famed General. This brings to mind immediately the possible provenance of such an item, simply by painting those words on the horn doesn't give it provenance. People in the years directly following the war wanted to elevate their status by painting themselves into the massive 'diorama' that was the War Between the States. Heroes and legends were made of such stuff and many in those dark gloomy days of so called Reconstruction sought to brighten their lives with a little brag or two. To this end, numerous people claimed they served with great generals on both sides, took part in epic battles and regaled a gullible public with endless stories of their invented heroics.

Items like this cow horn would provide the equal of today's "show and tell." Equally items like this could be true relics and it may once have been handled by the great General Jackson or his man servant Jim Lewis. I have tried to find illustrations similar to this with little luck. As a person who has had some experience with horses, I cannot recall ever seeing such a device but given that during his raids Jackson was more often cut off from Headquarters and on the march in the wilderness; there's no doubt tools would be improvised from whatever was to hand. It is doubtful that this would be a horse drinking horn. "You can lead a horse to water but you cannot make it drink." If a horse is thirsty it will drink.

Looking at the information supplied by Dan I am first of all impressed by the names of people surrounding the article. Of course Jackson, Burnside, Brown even the current owner is Noel Armour, all names very much dominating the history pages of the day and war, perhaps a mere coincidence.

A thirsty horse would drink from a cupped hand or bucket, Jackson had supply wagons and buckets and these would certainly have been available to him. While his horse was known as "Old Sorrel" by his men and wife, he called it "Fancy." Sorrel is a reddish brown plant but is also the name given to a horse of the same colour. I think the horn was shaped the way it is with a small opening at the pointed end and a diagonally sliced opening at the broad end of the horn as the sort of implement that might be used on a farm for administering medicine or home remedies for various livestock illnesses. That said, diseases amongst horses of Union and Confederate cavalry and artillery were very common, often resulting in the death of many thousands, more died from sickness or abuse than battle. We also know that General Jackson was famed for administering his own medications and home-made remedies, an unfortunate aspect that may have contributed to him catching pneumonia and causing his death after the tragic wounds inflicted on him in the accidental shooting by his own sentries.

The open end of the horn would make it easy to pour medication from a bottle into the horn after it had been inserted into the back of a horse's mouth. I am hoping that one of our American readers may be able to offer some information regarding the possible provenance of this object. As well as the painted words, there are letters engraved into the horn HJ WC. These are interesting in that Henry Jackson HJ is the father of Elizabeth and he was likely in America at the time and would have been of the right age. So that leaves us with WC, who or what is WC?

That aside, Dan's did inspire me to write up a story about the suffering of horses during the terrible war between the North and South. Unfortunately both sides only reluctantly accepted the new medical science of Veterinarians. In fact both sides resisted the intrusion on the care of horses, especially when these veterinarians appeared with the rank of sergeant and said that all the horses in one corral should be destroyed to prevent them spreading a disease to healthy horses. Such men were soon sent packing, much to the demise of many more horses than would have been experienced if they had taken his advice.

Little Sorrel was known as a "Morgan horse," fifteen hands tall, captured at Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia by Stonewall Jackson's army in 1861. Originally intending to give the horse to his wife, Jackson paid the quartermaster 150 dollars for the gelding, a handsome sum at the time and named him "Fancy." But after riding the horse he found the animal's gait so pleasing he remarked, "A seat on him was like being rocked in a cradle." Deciding to keep the horse for himself, it quickly became known as "Little Sorrel" amongst his men as Jackson began appearing on the mount more often. Although not looking the part of a classic "war-horse," Little Sorrel had the reputation of remaining calm in battle while also possessing remarkable stamina on long marches. A Confederate staff officer Major Kyd Douglas said, "The endurance of the little animal was marvellous and the General was apt to forget it was exceptional." Jackson had a poor reputation as a horseman, one of his soldiers, Georgia volunteer William Andrews said, "General Jackson was a very ordinary looking man of medium size, his uniform badly soiled as though it had seen hard service. He wore a cap pulled down nearly to his nose and was riding a raw-boned horse that did not look much like a charger, unless it would be on hay or clover. He certainly made a poor figure on horseback, with his stirrup leather six inches too short, putting his knees nearly level with his horse's back, and his heels turned out with his toes sticking behind his horse's fore-shoulder. A sorry description of our most famous general, but a correct one-William Andrews."

Another account of Jackson's appearance on horseback comes from my much treasured book by Sam Watkins "Co Aytch." The book was presented to me by Dr Curt Fields with a dedication to me by Sam's great-granddaughter Ruth McAllister who edited this fine reprint.



Known to his soldiers as "Little Sorrel" General Jackson called his horse "Fancy-image courtesy VMI-Editor."



We arrived at Winchester...the wind blew a perfect hurricane and every tent and marquee in Lee's and Jackson's army was blown down. This is the first sight we had of Stonewall Jackson, riding upon his old sorrel horse, his feet drawn up as if his stirrups were much too short for him and his old dingy military cap hanging well forward over his head and his nose erected in the air, his old rusty sabre rattling by his side. This is the way the grand old hero of a hundred battles looked-Sam Watkins, Company H."

General Jackson rode Little Sorrel throughout the war and was astride his loved horse when wounded 2 May 1863 at the Battle of Chancellorsville. The horse, uninjured, remained on the battlefield after Jackson was removed to receive medical attention and was later found by two artillery soldiers, neither recognized it as Jackson's horse. One of the soldiers rode the horse for several days until it was discovered to be Little Sorrel, at which point the horse was turned over to Gen. J.E.B Stuart who in turn gave the animal to Anna Jackson, she took Little Sorrel with her to North Carolina to live on her father's farm.

In 1883, Anna donated Little Sorrel to the Virginia Military Institute (VMI), where the veteran horse was permitted to leisurely graze the parade grounds for the next two years. The horse was then relocated to the Confederate Soldiers' Home in Richmond, Virginia, where he died at the age of 36 in 1886. The Soldiers' Home contracted a taxidermist named Frederic Webster to preserve Little Sorrel's remains.

Webster mounted the hide on a framework of plaster, keeping the animal's skeleton for himself "as part payment for my service." In 1949 the mounted hide was returned to VMI where it remains on display to this day (see previous page.) That same year, the horse's skeletal remains were also donated to VMI, but stayed in storage until 1997 at which time they were cremated and interred on the school's parade grounds at the foot of the Stonewall Jackson statue.



This photograph of Little Sorrel aka "Fancy" was taken after the war. Still alert but not a beautiful horse-Editor



A fine looking horse, General Grant's mount "Cincinnati." A good horse knows when to pose for a photograph.

As mentioned earlier "You can lead a horse to water but you can't make it drink." This is true of medicine too, the last thing a horse or a mule wants to do is swallow some horrible tasting concoction when it has an upset stomach and various diseases were common with horses and proved a real obstacle to the efficiency of cavalry, supply wagons and artillery during the war. The problem was made worse by the stubbornness of the military in the day, they absolutely refused to accept the qualifications of these new so-called veterinarians and certainly objected to them appearing with the rank of sergeant. It was to prove a costly mistake, thousands of horses contracted serious diseases and quickly spread them through contact with other horses creating a dire shortage throughout a war that relied almost completely on horse power to fight.

If sickness wasn't bad enough, during the war more than 1½ million horses and mules were killed or died from illness. In the early days of the conflict, horses outnumbered men being killed in battle. At the July 1863 Battle of Gettysburg alone, the number of horses killed was about 1,800 Union horses and mules and 619 for the Confederacy. It only took a few battles for the United States Army to realize the significance of veterinary staff. During the first year of the conflict, the U.S. Army officially formed a veterinary service. Just as each regimental company was ordered to have one farrier to care for horses and pack animals, the position of "Veterinary Sergeant" was created. Each Veterinary Sergeant was responsible for three battalions of horses. These men received the pay and privileges of a non-commissioned officer, 17 dollars a month along with rations, fuel, quarters and a horse.

While military veterinarians may seem logical in the face of wounded and sick animals, it proved to be riddled with problems, not the least being that there were no set qualifications to become a Veterinary Sergeant. Educated, experienced veterinarians rarely

applied for the positions of "Veterinary Sergeants" and when they did, generally didn't get the job. Why reject trained veterinarians? Their diagnoses often took animals out of commission, either to rest or be put down. Officers weren't happy about losing animals and couldn't grasp the concept that veterinarians sacrificed a few to protect the many.

General Lee on his much loved 'Traveller' at Petersburg. He will rest near his master-Editor. Both Jackson's Little Sorrel and Lee's Traveller were nearly as recognisable as their owners with both horses being much revered long after the war. Following death, their remains were preserved and placed on display for an admiring public. A fitting tribute to the faithful service and sacrifice of all horses during the war. Traveller's skeletal remains were buried at Lexington in Virginia, not far from the grave of its former owner General Lee. During the war many battalions stubbornly refused to recognize "Veterinary Sergeants" with disastrous results. On one occasion, a Union regiment received a number of new horses in poor health. Lacking a veterinarian or even a farrier, the regiment's officers selected five regular soldiers to care for the horses. They were given a horse medicine chest and a copy of a 1783 book entitled Every Man. His Own Horse Doctor. The men



**General Lee on his much loved 'Traveller' at Petersburg.
He will rest near his master-Editor.**

improvised without any of the ingredients for the remedies proffered in the book, often concocting medications out of arsenic, water, and flour and no doubt delivered through some sort of cow horn device or funnel. Soon half the new horses were dead and the soldiers removed from horse-duty. Even when a regiment had a veterinarian on staff, officers often ignored their diagnoses and directions. One veterinarian diagnosed many of his regiment's horses with 'glanders disease,' a painful, deadly and highly contagious upper-respiratory disorder. He ordered the diseased horses be shot to protect the health of other animals. The Union Army in turn, fired him for his prudence. The regiment subsequently hired a horse doctor who claimed "there was no glanders in the whole army." Instead he diagnosed the horses with a far less-serious upper-respiratory illness: distemper and concluded they would recover in a few days. This was what the army wanted to hear and when they sent the horses out for auction, a trained veterinarian who examined the horses at the auction site confirmed they did indeed have glanders. By ignoring the trained veterinarian's advice, the Union Army had exposed more animals to the highly contagious disease.

As war progressed, conditions slowly improved. In 1863, the United States War Department ordered that each cavalry regiment have a "Veterinary Surgeon." At 75 dollars a month, these men enjoyed more than four times the pay of "Veterinary Sergeants." However, the War Department failed to provide qualifications or instructions for selecting "Veterinary Surgeons," leaving the responsibility of recruiting these veterinarians to the regimental commanders with unsatisfactory results. The Union Army's Quartermaster Department grew increasingly frustrated with the widespread inefficiency and waste caused by unnecessary animal casualties. One official Quartermaster document claimed, "Animals that could have been kept in good condition died due to neglect and imbecility on the part of those in charge."

Like their counterparts the Confederacy also failed to care properly for their horses. The Confederate system relied on individual care rather than governmental or army care. Confederate cavalymen were responsible for supplying their own mount (horse) and caring for it. The owner received 40 cents a day from the government and full reimbursement if the horse died. When

their horses died, Confederate soldiers were responsible for finding replacements. Men could be gone for weeks, even months attempting to find replacement mounts. The situation worsened when Union forces systematically cut off Confederate access to western states where the majority of horses were bred. There were no officially sanctioned Confederate Army veterinarians. While the Union may have given their soldiers a copy of Every Man His Own Horse Doctor, the Confederacy expected every man to be one. The reenactor above is participating in the Gettysburg re-enactment, his mount is exceptionally well fed and cared for.

As the war progressed, demand and supply of horse food quickly became more than the Confederate government could afford or sustain. In the winter and spring of 1863 Union horses received a daily ration of 26 pounds of food per day. In comparison, General Lee reported that some days Confederate horses only had a pound of corn and some days received none at all. By the end of the war, with some 1½ million horses and mules dead it's interesting to note that many animals received more respect than they did while they were serving their masters. After the war, the Secretary of War requested the Quartermaster General allow farmers to dig up the bones of fallen military horses and mules in order to use them as fertilizer. The Quartermaster declined the request, stating that the animals died in service to their country and their remains should be honoured. In this way the highly blemished record of Army animal care during the War Between the States drew to a close. Peace brought more gentle times for Army animals. It was not until the Spanish-American War in 1898 that the Army devoted serious thought to further standardizing and improving the veterinarian system.

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- Dan Allsopp's email: lolawidera@bigpond.com Katie Reichard-Reservation Coordinator National Museum of Civil War Medicine. Amelia Grabowski-former Education and Digital Outreach Specialist at NMCWM and CBMSO. Numerous other books and periodicals. Story researched and written by Robert E. Taylor.



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Renewals are Due

Compatriots, Yes, it's that time again! SCV Dues are payable as of 1 August and must be paid no later than 1 September in order to remain in good standing. Of course, you don't have to wait until August 1st (or, God help us, until September 1st). You may pay your dues now for fiscal year 2019 (1 Aug 2019 thru 31 Jul 2020). Dues are as shown below.

- Regular Membership National dues: \$30.00 Mississippi Division dues: \$ 10.00 Camp 1625 dues: \$ 10.00 Total: \$50.00
- Associate Membership Dues: \$ Camp 1625 dues **If you wish to subscribe to The Confederate Veteran, add \$26.00 for a total of \$36.00
- Life Members Life members pay only Division and Camp dues for a total of \$10.00. If you are interested in becoming a Life Member, contact the Adjutant.
- Cadet Members National dues: \$10.00 Cadets do not pay Division or Camps dues.
- Please do not wait until the last minute to pay your dues. Paying late will incur a \$5.00 reactivation fee from GHQ after August 31

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

LT. GENERAL STEPHEN DILL LEE, COMMANDER GENERAL,
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, APRIL 25, 1906.