

# *The Delta General*

Camp Website: [www.humphreys1625.com](http://www.humphreys1625.com)

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## **The Battle of Nashville**

## **And "Christmas at the Confederate Mansion"**

December - 2019, Volume 22, Issue 11

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

# *The Delta General*

Camp Website: [www.humphreys1625.com](http://www.humphreys1625.com)

## Commander's Report:

### Larry McCluney

My Fellow Compatriots,

I hope everyone is doing well. I hope everyone spent time with their families during the Thanksgiving Holidays, but now the Christmas season is upon us and I know everyone is busy. We must not forget the four Christmas seasons our ancestors spent away from home to fight for a just Cause. They gave up their homes, fortunes, and in some cases their lives for that Cause, and thus I ask you to make an attempt to attend your Camp's meetings as a small sacrifice of appreciation for their sacrifice.

December is our Camp's election time and we need everyone to attend to voice your opinion and cast your vote for the leadership of this Camp for the next two years. As you know, I will be Campaigning for CiC and cannot fill the shoes of Camp Commander so please take all considerations to run for a Camp office.

On January 18, we will be holding our Annual Lee/Jackson Banquet. MS Division Commander George Connor Bond will be our speaker. The menu will feature Southern Fried Chicken that the Camp will purchase. We ask everyone to bring a side dish. Please make all efforts to plan to attend both of these events.

## Adjutant's Report — November Metting—Dan McCaskill

**6:00 pm:** The Meeting was called to order by Commander Larry McCluney. Compatriot Dan McCaskill gave the invocation and blessing to open the Meeting. Color Sergeant Earl Allen led the company in the salutes to the Flags and read The Charge given to the Sons by General Stephen D. Lee. After the reading, Commander McCluney invited everyone to partake in the evening meal provided by the ladies of the Ella Palmer Chapter # 9, Order of Confederate Rose.

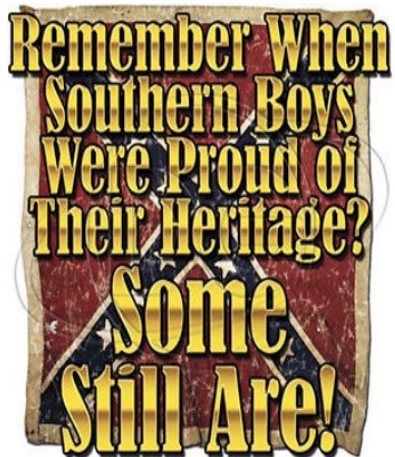
**Program:** Our scheduled speaker had to cancel at the last minute so Larry gave a short presentation on his Confederate Ancestor James Wesley McCluney. James served the War a Private in Company F, 3rd Battalion MS State Troops and Company F, 6th Mississippi Cavalry.

**Officer Reports:** Commander Report: Larry reported that the new Confederate Museum at Elm Springs will be turned over to the SCV this December; last weekend, October 26th, a new monument was dedicated to the memory of Col. Jeffrey Forrest at the location where he was killed in action just north of Okolona; there will be a headstone dedication at the Mt. Carmel Baptist church south of Forest, MS and a monument dedication at Tallassee, AL on December 8th; Larry also reminded everyone of the State Reunion in Vicksburg, June 2020 and the National Reunion in Jacksonville, FL in July 2020; The 1st Lt and 2nd Lt Commanders were absent;

**Adjutant Report:** Dan McCaskill reported that Camp Membership stands at 43 which is a growth of one member. The Camp did lose two members. Two Camp members manned a Recruiting Table at the Carrollton Pilgrimage and Pioneer Days on October 5th. Positive contact was made with three potential members and \$ 139.50 was raised for Heritage Defense through donations and sell of Confederate Flags. With this money, the Camp's account balance is \$ 1,409.56. All National and Division dues have been paid and the only expenses were reimbursing Larry \$ 25 for the table at Carrollton and \$ 11 spent for stamps. Sandra Stillman reported that the OCR is getting geared up for the Lee-Jackson Banquet on January 18, 2020. Anyone wanting to donate an item for the raffle, please bring it to our Meeting on December 7th or contact Sandra Stillman, Melissa Stillman or Annette McCluney with your item.

**Camp Business:** It was decided to dedicate the new Confederate Headstones at the Camp's Confederate Memorial Service in April. It was also decided not to present a Hunley Award at the Lee-Jackson Banquet. Larry presented an option to have fried chicken as the Camp's entree at the banquet. Kenneth Ray made a motion to accept this proposal and was seconded by Earl Allen. After a brief discussion, the motion passed. With Camp Officer elections coming up in December, Larry appealed to Camp members for men to step forward and serve in an officer position. The only positions with a candidate are Adjutant: Dan McCaskill and Color Sergeant/Quartermaster: Earl Allen. The positions for Commander, 1st Lt. Commander and 2nd Lt. Commander are open to anyone willing to serve. With no other business coming before the Camp, a motion was made, seconded and passed to adjourn the Meeting. Our next Meeting will be Saturday, December 7th at 6:00 pm. Larry turned the Meeting over to the Ladies of the OCR for the "Capture the Yankee". Kenneth Ray won the chance to capture the Yankee but he failed.

The Meeting was adjourned with a Closing Prayer by Dan McCaskill and the singing of Dixie. Attendance for the Meeting was 4 SCV members, 3 OCR members and 1 guest..



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

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## Camp Commander

Larry McCluney  
[confederate@suddenlink.net](mailto:confederate@suddenlink.net)

## Editor

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## From the Chaplain's Pen . . . (December 2019)

### Christmas During the War

As Christmas approaches, I tend to think of our ancestors during the War. I can only imagine the hardships and sad times they experienced at Christmas time. They were so far away from their homes and their loved ones, what a terrible way to spend such a Holy season!

Although Christmas was not an official holiday until President Ulysses S. Grant made it one in 1870, many Americans observed the holiday throughout the War as a way to find comfort and bond with family members through long-lost traditions. Many of the current traditions celebrated today actually started during the Civil War era.

Christmas was widely celebrated in Europe for centuries, but when the Puritans came to the New World, they brought with them their distaste for the holiday. Instead of the joyful, family oriented holiday that it is today, they turned Christmas into a solemn occasion that involved praying and reflecting on sin. Feeling that it was more of a European Pagan holiday than a Christian celebration, Puritans officially banned Christmas in Boston for over 20 years during the mid-1600s. Even after the ban was lifted, it was still viewed as suspicion and dragged on as a dull, muted holiday over two centuries later.

In the early 1800s, a growing religious revival spurred the return of Christmas celebrations in many states. In 1830, Louisiana became the first state to make Christmas a holiday. Other states followed suit and soon families started sending Christmas cards, singing carols, preparing holiday meals and attending winter dances. Children received small, homemade gifts such as hand carved toys, fruits and cakes. Families had Christmas trees, which were small and sat upon the top of a table, that they decorated with strings of dried fruit and popcorn.

During the War, soldiers celebrated by decorating their Camp Christmas trees with hardtack and salt pork and singing carols such as "Come All YE Faithfull" and "Silent Night". After General William T. Sherman captured Savannah in December of 1864, some of his soldiers dressed their horses up like reindeer by attaching branches to their headgear and delivered food and supplies to hungry families in Georgia.

Although some soldiers, especially Union soldiers in the beginning of the War, enjoyed special Christmas dinners of turkey, oysters, pies; our Confederate soldiers felt blessed to receive a can full of coffee and a quarter ration of hardtack and sow-belly for their menu.

One of the most famous Christmas gifts during the War was when General Sherman captured Savannah, Georgia in December 1864, and sent President Lincoln a telegram that read: "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with 100 and 50 guns and plenty of ammunition, also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

## 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](http://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 an 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 [hella Hellwig at hellwig@beauvoir.org](mailto:hellwig@beauvoir.org)

#### DATES TO REMEMBER:

- February 2020... Pilgrimage to the Unknown Soldier Banquet on the 14th Pilgrimage on the 15th
- March 7, 2020 Confederate Flag Day
- March 14, 2020 BBQ a Music
- April 11, 2020 Easter Egg Hunt
- April 25, 2020 Confederate Memorial Day
- June 6, 2020 Jefferson Davis Birthday (hoping to have a Period Ball as well)
- July 11, 2020 Coastfest
- September 12, 2020 Bridal EXPO
- October 17-18, 2020 Fall Muster

We are trying to keep our calendar full of things to do and hope to bring more guest to our property throughout the year. If anyone has any questions, please feel free to call Kitsaa Stevens, Development & Programs, Beauvoir Jefferson Davis Home 228/388.4400 ext 217

## Mansion Need Paint

Beauvoir will be painting the exterior of the mansion in the next few months and we are in need of people to donate paint. Send donations to Beauvoir, Contact me for the colors. White and Green are the two colors needed but I will have to give them the color codes. The paint will have to be highest quality no Walmart specials. E-mail me at [jessiesanford101@comcast.net](mailto:jessiesanford101@comcast.net) or message me on FB.  
Jessie Sanford

## Laying of the Wreaths

Christmas Wreath Laying Saturday December 7, 2019 at 5PM—8PM It's that time of year again! The time when we honor our Confederate Heroes and their wives resting on the Beauvoir Property with the laying of Christmas Wreaths! This year the Shieldsboro Rifles along with the help of our brothers and sisters in the 5th Brigade, will have the honor of conducting a small ceremony. Please make arrangements to be there if you are able. All volunteers must report to the Beauvoir Gift Shop at 1:30pm for check in. Volunteer Admission FREE. There will be a simple ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier starting at :00pm. Key-note speakers will be Commander Connor Bond, Commander of the Mississippi Division SCV and Mrs. Janice Strohm of the United Daughters of the Confederacy Beauvoir Chapter 623. Please mark your calendars and come out to support this event!  
Beauvoir

## 2020 MISSISSIPPI DIVISION REUNION VICKSBURG, MS JUNE 5-7, 2020

Dear Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans,

Greetings from Vicksburg, the River City. The LTG John C. Pemberton, Camp #1354, has the honor of hosting the Mississippi Division Reunion on June 5-7, 2020. I want to personally invite you to come and enjoy the sights and sounds of the River City. My wife and I have often made a vacation of our trips to Reunions. Vicksburg has much to offer the entire family and we encourage you to make Vicksburg your vacation destination in 2020.

The 2020 Reunion will be held at the Vicksburg Convention Center in historic downtown Vicksburg. It will begin on Friday, June 5, with registration from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. That evening we will have the Commander's Reception with food and fellowship. Our opening ceremony and business meeting will be Saturday morning at 8 a.m. Dress for this meeting is business casual. If you are a voting member, you will need to provide credentials before you are eligible to vote on any motions or amendments that are brought forth during the business meeting.

Saturday afternoon we will provide a bus that will leave from the Convention Center for a 2½ hour guided tour of the Vicksburg National Military Park. This tour is open to the first 40 people who sign up. If you are unable to take the bus, you can tour the park on your own. There is so much to see and do in Vicksburg. We highly recommend a visit to the Old Courthouse Museum and the Old Depot Museum. Ladies will enjoy the small shops and antique stores along nearby Washington Street.

Our Saturday banquet will be a buffet meal. We will have an excellent speaker followed by the awards ceremony. The Reunion will close on Sunday morning with a Memorial Service at Soldiers Rest Cemetery. This cemetery is the final resting place of approximately 5,000 Confederate soldiers who died during or soon after the Siege of Vicksburg. Soldiers Rest is owned by the UDC, and SCV Camp #1354 helps maintain it. This would also be a great place for you to tour while you are in Vicksburg.

Please join us in Vicksburg on June 5-7, 2020, for the 125th Reunion of the MS Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans and the 26th Reunion of the MS Society, Order of Confederate Rose. Several hotels in town are providing group rates. That information can be found on the registration form.

Starting this fall, I will be visiting camps to personally invite you to attend the 2020 Reunion and see the sights in our great River City.  
Sincerely,

Edward Campbell, Commander  
LTG John C. Pemberton Camp #1354 Vicksburg, MS

## Make Dixie Great Again!

The Southern Defender is here for ordering! "Changing the narrative" by informing the good people all around us! Original articles and adaptations from Confederate Veteran magazine (CV), along with ads for the SCV and the Southern Victory Campaign. Order color or black & white copies today or make your own copies by downloading the PDF.

For support, call 844.772.4621

- \*Published bi-monthly. Never out of date.
- \*Hand them out as you go through your daily routine.
- \*Hand them out at festivals, rallies & public events.
- \*Insert them in local newspapers.
- \*E-mail & post the PDF on websites.
- \*Share links to this page and the PDF through social media.
- \*Click for help with newspaper insertion and direct mail marketing.
- \*Click for help planning a local counter-attack.
- \*Printed on premium paper as a 4-page booklet of 8.5x11 pages.
- \*Base price is \$.39 per color copy and \$.29 per black & white copy.
- \*Steep discounts for bulk orders make newspaper insertion & mass distribution affordable.

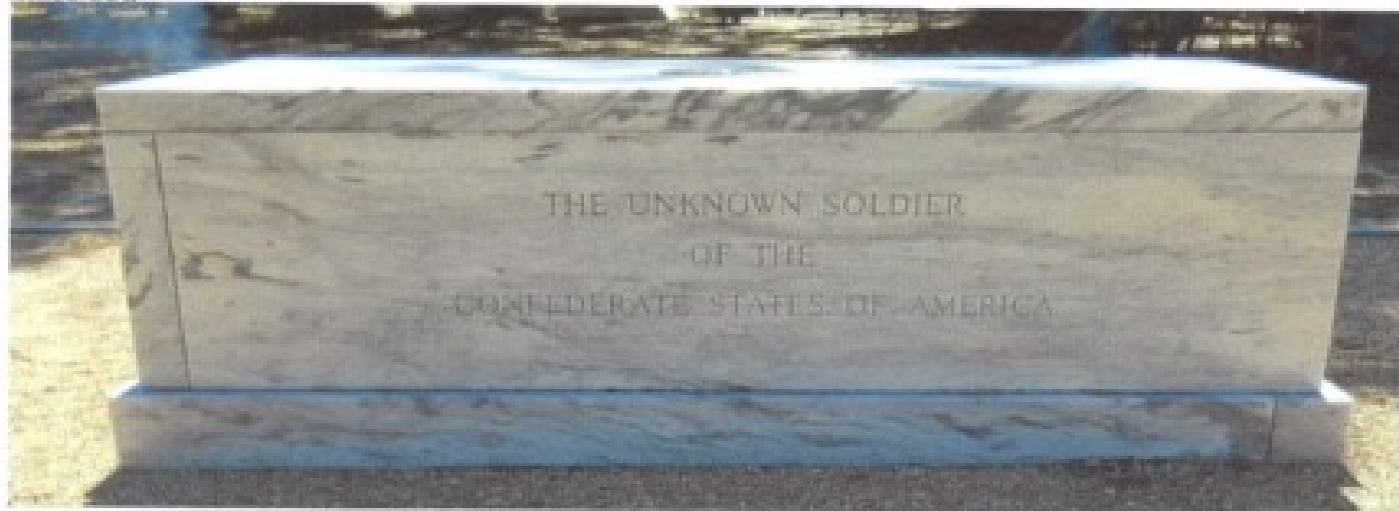
<https://www.makedixiegreatagain.com/southern-defender.html>

Lieutenant Brian McClure  
Executive Officer & Communications  
Louisiana Mechanized Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Company B



## 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.  
McGluney  
6th MS CAV, CO. F



National SCV News:

## SCV Heritage Defense Fund

Dear Members,

As Judge Advocate-in-Chief, I ask every capable member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to contribute to the Heritage Operations Fund of the SCV. I thank everyone who has contributed to Heritage Operations in the past. The accomplishments thus far have resulted from your efforts and attention to the need to fund our legal efforts.

Presently, the longstanding lawsuits in Charlottesville and Memphis carry on. The Virginia Division SCV has had great success in enforcement of Virginia's Memorials for War Veterans Act. This lawsuit has ensured that the Lee and Jackson Monuments in Charlottesville are fully displayed today. Without you and other SCV members, Lee and Jackson would be covered in tarps or hidden from view in a warehouse. This statement is literally true. We continue this fight today. The Virginia Court has enforced the law, in that the Monuments Act has been upheld.

The lawsuits in Memphis continue, and at this stage Memphis Camp 215 is before the Tennessee Supreme Court in its hard-fought battle. Your brothers in Memphis work dutifully and diligently to avoid injustice. They need your help to continue to avoid loss of the historic and treasured Monuments of Forrest and Davis.

Texas SCV Compatriots have valiantly fought lawsuits in Dallas, San Antonio, and Austin, Texas. The costs of these lawsuits continue. The Texas Division will be before the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on October 8, 2019. Our attorneys will present well founded and beautifully crafted arguments for preservation of your ancestors' memorials. The consolidated cases will likely be headed to the U.S. Supreme Court, with your funding assistance.

North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee Divisions have other proceedings at various stages in the process. Do not think that SCV efforts have waned. You, as an SCV member, are in the forefront of the fight against the American Taliban and Domestic ISIS. Together, we stand strong against history terrorists.

Checks may be made payable to the SCV Heritage Operations Fund, P.O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402. Please send your contributions now. Contribution may be made online at: <https://scv.org/paypal-donations/>

We, and your heritage, need your continued support. I thank you in advance.

Scott D. Hall, Judge Advocate-in-Chief

## Communications & Networking Part I

Compatriots,

When the Sons of Confederate Veterans launched the Southern Victory Campaign, also known as "Make Dixie Great Again," one of the core foundations was "taking back the narrative." Anyone familiar with the campaign or has listened to CinC Paul Gramling and the SCV Heritage Committee has heard this slogan.

So what does that mean?

It means as supporters of Southern Heritage & History, we must go on the offensive against the left wing propaganda that is continually churned out in the news and social media platforms. We have to create a counter-movement of information that tells the true history... the true story of the South.

So how do we do that?

Over the course of several months I will send out posts like this one explaining things you can easily do to accomplish our Southern Victory Campaign goals. I will not only discuss what can be done through Make Dixie Great Again but also provide tips on guerilla marketing & social media.

Communications is the key to any organization. I will also be discussing how to improve getting out the "message" & networking.

First we have to get the information to the public. The Southern Victory Campaign has created the tools to do just that. Taking back the narrative begins at the camp level and its members. No one knows your community better than you do. Your camp and individual members of your camp can use these tools to promote the truth. You can help work to stop the wave of Cultural Marxism that has run rampant across this Nation.

What tools do we have?

The tool that I will highlight in this post is The Southern Defender.

The Southern Defender is a four page color newsletter containing articles from the Confederate Veterans magazine. Inside are also ads for the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Southern Victory Campaign. There is a place inside where you can stamp your camp's contact information.

The articles within are not dated, so there is no expiration date. They are made for yourself and/or members of your camp to hand out at events, festivals and public events. Place them around your town in waiting rooms & convenience store in businesses that support the SCV. You can also use them as inserts in your local newspapers as well.

The Southern Victory Campaign has created an electronic version of each issue that you can download and share through emails or websites. They can also ordered as printed versions for a base price of .39 cents per color copy or .29 cents per black & white copy. You will find the price much lower from Make Dixie Great Again for a 4 page booklet than you would find at your local printers. All printing fees cover the production costs and lease on the commercial printer. Orders for hard copies allows The Southern Defender to pay for itself without using SCV or Confederate Legion funds.

You can find out more about The Southern Defender on the Make Dixie Great Again website [here](#).

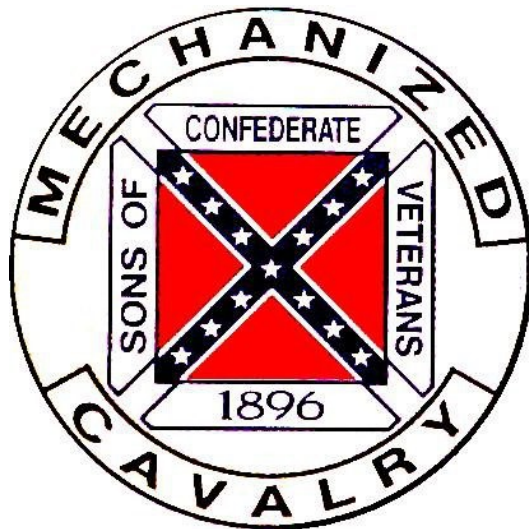
The website also provides help with newspaper insertion and direct mail marketing. We also have help for planning local counter attacks. Just fill out the contact inquiry form and someone will reach out to you. You can also call for support at 844-772-4621.

I will be covering more tactics in future posts. Please support the Southern Victory Campaign and let us "Make Dixie Great Again."

Deo Vindice!

Brian McClure

National SCV Deputy  
of Communication & Networking









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

Subtotal -->>

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



## SCV 2020 NATIONAL REUNION VENUE



## **Welcome to the Renaissance Resort** **Home to the 2020 125<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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!







**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 PAYBLE 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**

**125<sup>th</sup> 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**



## Candidacy Announcements For Lt. CiC—Jason Bosher

Compatriots,

On November 27 1863, a young man, a Confederate Soldier, stood on the gallows in Pulaski Tennessee. All this young man had to do was say what they wanted him to say. To have done this; he would have betrayed his cause, his family and his fellow Confederates. His hands were tied behind his back. His feet were tied together. The noose was hanging in front of him. He shook his head "No". According to the story, he then turned to the hangman and said, "I have done my duty. Now do yours". That young man was Sam Davis.

Oh, to have just a touch of that bravery and that sense of duty.

It is no secret and everyone knows the challenges we face today. The assault is relentless and without thought or reasoning. What is just, right and Christian has been thrown out the window. Not just Confederate History but ALL History; has faced this onslaught.

We have endured and we have fought back. Yes, we have suffered losses. Yes, hard fought victories have been won. Yes, we have been fighting back and we will continue to fight and fight we must on all fronts. From the campaigns we are currently involved, to the campaigns forthcoming.

We have been given the most wonderful inheritance of being descendants of Confederate soldiers. "The Charge" from Stephen D. Lee tells us our marching orders. When I joined this brotherhood in 2004, I took a vow to defend and honor. It is with a sense of duty that I desire to run for the job of Lt. Commander-in-Chief.

I have had the honor to serve as Army of Tennessee Councilman and Army of Tennessee Commander. I have traveled hither and yon in support of my brothers. I am very aware that our enemies are many, and that they will use any and all tactics necessary. I will not shy away from my duties and this fight.

Today we stand in the stead that our ancestors did all those year ago, and we must defend their honor. It will not be an easy fight, but it is necessary and honorable. I appreciate your support, and may we step forward together to do our duty.

Respectfully and sincerely yours in the fight for our cause,

## For AoT Commander—Jimmy Hill

In April 1906, Stephen D. Lee gave us the Charge. As the country continued to heal from the war, we faced many of the same challenges we face today, primarily the truth about the war and educating our children about the reasons our soldiers fought. However, we had the support of the people in the South and the politicians. It was nothing uncommon for 10,000 or more to attend a reunion including Congressmen, Senators and Presidents. For the last 25 years we have faced the same challenges on getting the truth of why we fought to the general public. The education of our children has further eroded. The attitudes of the people and politicians have changed. A concerted effort to remove everything Confederate has gained momentum.

As an organization we have to shift gears. We can keep the traditions of the SCV alive but the tactics that we have to undertake to combat our detractors have to change. As Commander in Chief Gramling has stated, "We have to take back the narrative". As your AoT Councilman, my position has allowed me to work on member issues. We held a very successful AoT workshop in Birmingham, focusing on Sales Force, the Southern Victory Campaign, Fundraising and other relevant topics. We have at least one more planned for early 2020. We supported Division and National events. We have a new museum opening next year in the heart of the AoT. It will be the latest opportunity to tell our story, the truth about why our people fought and how they endured after the war. It didn't end in 1865.

I am standing for the office of AoT Commander. My goal is to continue what we have started but to also look for ways to improve. We have to improve communications to our membership. We need everyone engaged. We have to improve public relations utilizing social media and other platforms to get our message out. It may require hiring a Public Relations firm or a Consultant that is trained specifically in that area. We have to become more involved in our communities and we have to build our camps.

I believe in the SCV and what we stand for. I believe the general public has seen that our detractors also are attempting to rewrite the history all the way back to our founders. As an organization we are at a crossroads and we have an opportunity. I am asking for your vote in Jacksonville and if elected I am asking for your help and your support. Feel free to contact me with your thoughts and concerns. I am here to listen.

## Candidacy Announcement for Commander-in-Chief

My Fellow Compatriots,

We are in the middle of a WAR, a war against "Political Correctness" and the preservation of not only OUR history but AMERICAN HISTORY as well. All around our Confederation attacks are taking place to eradicate the truth about the TRUE CAUSE our ancestors fought and died for during that bloody struggle. We must recruit and educate the next generations as new members in our organization, educate the general public about the true Cause our ancestors fought for, and promote our organization in our communities if we are going to carry out our mission.

To accomplish this, we need the proper leadership to see this carried out in a gentlemanly and orderly fashion. To meet this challenge we need men who can bring new innovative ideas to the table, and who are willing to work hard at bringing our membership together under a common Cause, and to meet the demands that the "Charge of Gen. Stephen D. Lee" has laid before us. Our "enemies" have been reeling in recent days and attacks upon our monuments are not so frequent, but those days will not last long as the political climate becomes more hostile as we approach a new presidential election in 2020. We are the "low hanging fruit" and have become the focal point of attack upon everything that is truly "American". As this political climate becomes more volatile, our enemies will renew their attacks soon and once again paint a picture that the Cause our ancestors fought for was immoral, illegal, and unjust.

Our organization is the largest and most recognizable organization for the promotion of Confederate Heritage, and it is time we capitalize on that fact. We must hold true to Stephen D. Lee's Charge to us and make our organization something that will be perpetuated for future generations so that they too may take pride and celebrate a rich Confederate heritage that we have inherited. To make this happen, there is serious work before us that needs to be done in an aggressive and imaginative manner, emulating the principles that of our ancestors.

It is time to look at our problems with new eyes, keeping in place the wisdom gleaned from the lessons of the past. We need to use 21st Century ideas to fight this growing threat of "political correctness." As a high school and college teacher for twenty-six years, it has been my job to teach students our nation's history. I have seen political correctness infiltrating our history books and it has been a struggle to teach the "truth" in our classrooms. Yet, the youth of today are eager to know the truth when it is presented. As a Southerner and a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, it is my duty to teach the truth about the Cause our ancestors fought for and to uphold the "Charge" they have left for us. This, I am faithfully carrying out.



As your current Lt. Commander-in-Chief, I have proven that I have the energy, the experience, and the right attitude to lead and represent the interests of this Organization. Thus, I humbly ask for your support and elect me as YOUR Commander-in-chief in 2020 in Jacksonville, Florida so that I may continue the mission of carrying out the Charge of General Stephen Dill Lee. To learn more about me please feel free to visit my website at:

[mccluney4cic.homestead.com/McCluney2012.html](http://mccluney4cic.homestead.com/McCluney2012.html)

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**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](http://www.citizenstosaveourparks.org)

Please **donate** to our cause: Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_ check number \_\_\_\_\_

**Forrest Park Defense Fund**

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124



## The Battle of Nashville, 1864

The **Battle of Nashville** was a two-day battle in the Franklin-Nashville Campaign that represented the end of large-scale fighting west of the coastal states in the American Civil War. It was fought at Nashville, Tennessee, on December 10–19, 1864, between the Confederate Army of Tennessee under Lieutenant General John Bell Hood and Union Major General George H. Thomas. In one of the largest victories achieved by the Union Army during the war, Thomas attacked and routed Hood's army, largely destroying it as an effective fighting force.

Hood followed up his defeat in the Atlanta Campaign by moving northwest to disrupt the supply lines of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman from Chattanooga, hoping to challenge Sherman into a battle that could be fought to Hood's advantage. After a brief period of pursuit, Sherman decided to disengage and to conduct instead his March to the Sea, leaving the matter of Hood's army and the defense of Tennessee to Thomas. Hood devised a plan to march into Tennessee and defeat Thomas's force while it was geographically divided. He pursued Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield's army from Pulaski to Columbia and then attempted to intercept and destroy it at Spring Hill. Because of a series of Confederate command miscommunications in the Battle of Spring Hill (November 29, 1864), Schofield was able to withdraw from Columbia and slip past Hood's army at Spring Hill relatively unscathed.<sup>[4]</sup>

Furious at his failure at Spring Hill, Hood pursued Schofield to the north and encountered the Union at Franklin behind strong fortifications. In the Battle of Franklin on November 30, Hood ordered almost 31,000 of his men to assault the Union works before Schofield could withdraw across the Harpeth River and escape to Nashville. The Union soldiers repulsed multiple assaults and inflicted over 6,000 casualties on the Confederates, which included a large number of key Confederate generals, doing heavy damage to the leadership of the Army of Tennessee.<sup>[5]</sup>

Schofield withdrew from Franklin during the night and marched into the defensive works of Nashville on December 1, there coming under the command of Thomas, who now had a combined force of approximately 55,000 men.<sup>[2]</sup> By and large, his troops were veterans, the IV Corps under Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood and Schofield's XXIII Corps having fought in the Atlanta campaign and Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith's "Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee" (a part of the recently discontinued XVI Corps had been redesignated with this unusual name on December 6) having fought at Vicksburg, in the Red River Campaign, at the Tupelo against S.D. Lee and Nathan Bedford Forrest, and in Missouri against Sterling Price. While Wilson's cavalry had combat experience, most of it had been of the wrong kind at the hands of Nathan Bedford Forrest, John Hunt Morgan, or Joe Wheeler. Only Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman's Division lacked experience. It was composed of garrison troops and railroad guards from Tennessee and Georgia and included eight regiments of United States Colored Troops.

Union forces had been constructing defensive works around Nashville since the time the city was occupied in February 1862.<sup>[6]</sup> By 1864, a 7-mile-long semicircular Union defensive line on the south and west sides of the city protected Nashville from attacks from those directions. The line was studded with forts, the largest being Fort Negley. The trench line was extended to the west after December 1.<sup>[7]</sup> The Cumberland River formed a natural defensive barrier on the north and east sides of the city. Smith's troops had arrived by river on November 30, and their transports had been escorted by a powerful fleet of tinclad and ironclad gunboats. Thus, the river barrier was well-defended.

From east to west the defensive line was manned by the Steedman's division, the XXIII Corps, the IV Corps, and Smith's XVI Corps Detachment.<sup>[8]</sup> Given the fact that the Union Army was composed of troops from the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Ohio, the Army of the Tennessee, the District of Etowah, and the Post of Nashville, the force in Nashville had no official name.<sup>[9]</sup>

Hood's Army of Tennessee arrived south of the city on December 2 and took up positions facing the Union forces within the city. As he was not nearly strong enough to assault the Union fortifications, Hood opted for the defensive. Rather than repeating his fruitless frontal attack at Franklin, he entrenched and waited, hoping that Thomas would attack him. Then, after Thomas had smashed his army against the Confederate entrenchments, Hood could counterattack and take Nashville.<sup>[10]</sup>

The Confederate line of about four miles of fortifications faced the southerly facing portion of the Union line (the part occupied by Steedman and Schofield). From right to left were the corps of Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham, Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, and Lt. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart. Cavalry commanded by Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers was off to the southwest of the city.<sup>[11]</sup> The Confederate left flank was secured by five small detached redoubts, each having two to four guns with garrisons of about 150 men each.<sup>[12]</sup>

Hood made a serious strategic error before the battle. On December 2, he sent the three brigades of William B. Bate's Division of Cheatham's Corps to attack the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad between Nashville and Murfreesboro as well as the Union garrison in the latter city.<sup>[13]</sup> Three days later, he sent an additional two brigades of infantry and two divisions of cavalry, all under Forrest's command, to reinforce Bate.<sup>[14]</sup> Hood believed this diversion would draw Thomas out of the Nashville fortifications, allowing Hood to either defeat Thomas in detail or to seize Nashville by a coup de main once its garrison was depleted.<sup>[15]</sup> While the railroad between Nashville and Murfreesboro was broken in a number of places, the Murfreesboro garrison drove off the Confederates in the Third Battle of Murfreesboro (also called the Battle of the Cedars) on December 7.<sup>[16]</sup> Furthermore, Thomas was not fooled by this diversion, and remained in his fortifications until he was ready to attack on his own terms. Bate's Division and one of the two attached infantry brigades returned to Nashville, but Hood had seriously diminished his already outnumbered forces, and he had also deprived his army of its strongest and most mobile unit, Forrest and his cavalry.<sup>[17]</sup>

The Union force (of about 55,000 men), was a conglomerate of units from several different departments provisionally attached to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas' Department of the Cumberland or **Army of the Cumberland** and consisted of:<sup>[18]</sup>

- **IV Corps**, commanded by Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, with divisions commanded by Brig. Gens. Nathan Kimball, Washington Lafayette Elliott, and Samuel Beatty;
- **XXIII Corps**, commanded by Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, with divisions commanded by Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch and Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox;
- **"Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee"** (former *Right Wing, XVI Corps*), commanded by Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, with divisions commanded by Brig. Gens. John McArthur and Kenner Garrard and Col Jonathan B. Moore;
- **Provisional Detachment** (District of the Etowah), commanded by Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, with a division (named "*Provisional Division*") commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft and other minor units;
- **Cavalry Corps**, commanded by Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, with divisions commanded by Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook, Edward Hatch, Richard W. Johnson, and Joseph F. Knipe.





The Confederate **Army of Tennessee** under command of Gen. John B. Hood fielded approximately 30,000 men and consisting of 3 infantry army corps and 1 cavalry corps.<sup>[19]</sup>

- **Lee's Corps**, commanded by Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee with 3 divisions;
- **Stewart's Corps**, commanded by Lt. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart with 3 divisions;
- **Cheatham's Corps**, commanded by Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham with 3 divisions;
- **Cavalry Corps**, (detached at Murfreesboro and not engaged at Nashville) commanded by Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest with 3 divisions.

Although Thomas's forces were much stronger, he could not ignore Hood's army. Despite the severe beating it had suffered at Franklin, Hood's Army of Tennessee presented a threat by its mere presence and ability to maneuver. Thomas knew he had to attack, but he prepared cautiously. His cavalry corps, commanded by the energetic young Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, was poorly armed and mounted, and he did not want to proceed to a decisive battle without effective protection of his flanks. This was particularly important, since Wilson would be facing the horsemen of the formidable Forrest. Refitting the Union cavalry took time.<sup>[20]</sup>

Meanwhile, Washington fumed at the seeming procrastination. When Sherman proposed his March to the Sea, Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Halleck had objected to it on the grounds that Hood would use the opportunity to invade Tennessee. In response, Sherman airily indicated that this was exactly what he wanted and that if Hood "continues to march North, all the way to Ohio, I will supply him with rations." However, when the ever-confident Sherman disappeared into the heart of Georgia, Grant once again became concerned about an invasion of Kentucky or Ohio. Grant later said of the situation, "If I had been Hood, I would have gone to Louisville and on north until I came to Chicago." His concern doubtless reflected Abraham Lincoln's concern. Lincoln had little patience for slow generals and remarked of the situation, "This seems like the McClellan and Rosecrans strategy of do nothing and let the rebels raid the country."<sup>[21]</sup> While pressure from Washington continued, a bitter ice storm struck Nashville on December 8,

which precluded any offensive action. Sub-freezing weather continued through December 12.<sup>[22]</sup> This was explained to Grant, but when Thomas had still not moved by December 13, Grant directed that Maj. Gen. John A. Logan proceed to Nashville and assume command if, upon his arrival, Thomas had not yet initiated operations. Logan made it as far as Louisville by December 15, but on that day the Battle of Nashville had finally begun.<sup>[23]</sup> Grant himself left Petersburg on December 14 to take personal command and had only gotten as far as Washington when the battle began. He proceeded no further.<sup>[24]</sup>

The Confederates set up batteries at Bell's Bend on the Cumberland River below Nashville on December 2, 1864. They met with immediate success, capturing that day two Union transports carrying horses, mules and fodder. The Union naval squadron at Nashville responded on the night of December 3–4. While the bulk of the squadron engaged the upper battery, two ships, the ironclad *Carondelet* and the tinclad *Fairplay*, proceeded to the lower battery where they recaptured and brought off the two transports.<sup>[25]</sup>

The Union squadron commander, Lt. Cmdr. LeRoy Fitch was ordered to break the river blockade. On December 7 he took his two heaviest ships, the ironclad USS *Carondelet* and the river monitor *Neosho*, downstream to engage the batteries. The action was inconclusive, although the *Neosho* sustained considerable superficial damage. Two *Neosho* sailors were awarded the Medal of Honor for going out onto the shell swept deck and raising the ship's flag after it had been shot down.<sup>[26]</sup>

The Confederate batteries effectively closed the river below Nashville to supply traffic, until they finally were driven off by Union cavalry on December 15.

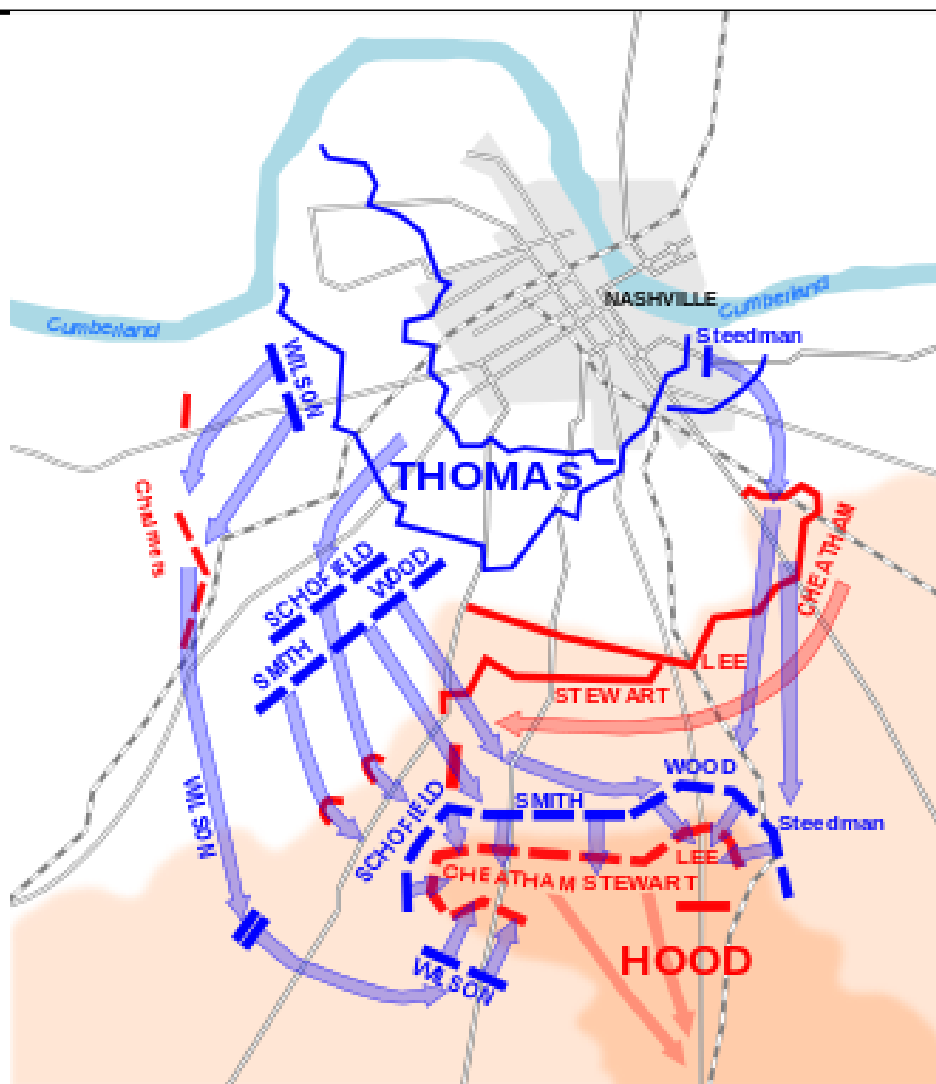
Thomas's plan was to launch a diversionary attack on the Confederate right that would distract them from the main attack on their left and perhaps cause them to divert troops from their left to their right.<sup>[27]</sup> The attacking force consisted of two brigades drawn from Steedman's Provisional Division: the First Colored Brigade, consisting of three regiments of United States Colored Troops (who had previously served as garrison troops or railroad guards), and a brigade composed of rear echelon white troops described by their commander as "new conscripts, convalescents, and bounty jumpers."<sup>[28]</sup>

The Confederate right was anchored on the west side of a deep cut on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. A weak skirmish line was posted east of the tracks, and on December 14 this was supplemented by a stout four-gun lunette manned by Granbury's (Houghton's after Granbury's death at Franklin) Texas Brigade. Granbury's Lunette was well masked by trees and brush.<sup>[29]</sup>

The two Union brigades advanced and overran the skirmish line. They then came under heavy artillery fire from a Confederate battery on the west side of the railroad. When the brigades passed Granbury's Lunette, they were struck by very heavy close range enfilading fire. Both brigades retreated in some disorder, but they were reformed and continued for the rest of the day to fire on the Confederate works from the former skirmish line.<sup>[30]</sup> The attack failed in its purpose, since the Confederates were not distracted and in fact had sent brigades from both Lee's and Cheatham's Corps to bolster the threatened left flank.<sup>[31]</sup>

Thomas planned a huge wheeling movement that would ultimately come down on the Confederates' exposed left flank. Wilson's Cavalry Corps moved west on Charlotte Pike once an early morning fog dissipated, driving off the Confederate cavalry patrolling the area between the Confederate left and the Cumberland River. Smith's XVI Corps detachment followed, turning south after a mile or so towards the Confederate flank. The cavalrymen formed on Smith's right flank. Schofield's XXIII followed in reserve, and as the assault moved south a gap opened between Smith and Wilson which Schofield was directed to fill.<sup>[32]</sup> At about 2:30 pm, the Union attacked the five redoubts guarding the Confederate left. Four brigades, two of cavalry and two of infantry, overran Redoubt No. 4 and then Redoubt No. 5, notwithstanding the spirited resistance of the defenders of Redoubt No. 4.<sup>[33]</sup> Another of Smith's brigades captured Redoubt No. 3; however, its commander, Col. Sylvester G. Hill, was killed by Confederate artillery firing from Redoubt No. 2. He was the highest-ranking Union officer killed in the battle. Smith's troops proceeded to Redoubt No. 2, which was quickly captured.<sup>[34]</sup>

In the meantime, the IV Corps had been tasked with making a frontal assault on Granny White and Hillsboro Pikes on the left end of the Confederate line. The assault was to begin once Smith's troops began their assault on the left flank redoubts. The Confederate line was supposed to lie on Montgomery Hill on the north side of Brown's



Creek. While the Confederates had originally established their line there, they had withdrawn to equally strong positions on the south side of Brown's Creek, as the original positions were exposed to artillery fire from the Nashville forts.<sup>[35]</sup> The IV Corps proceeded deliberately up Montgomery Hill, only to find that it was defended by a thin skirmish line. They stopped to reorganize, and at about the same time that Smith's Detachment was rolling up the Confederate redoubts, they advanced on the main Confederate line.<sup>[36]</sup>

Thus it happened that Redoubt No. 1, the last bastion on the Confederate left flank, was captured by troops coming from the north, south, and west.<sup>[37]</sup> Stewart's corps had been wrecked by the day's fighting and retreated to a new line of defense a mile or two to the south. Rearguard actions by reinforcements from Lee's Corps kept the retreat from becoming a rout. With the collapse of the Confederate left, Cheatham's and Lee's Corps followed to the new line.<sup>[38]</sup>

The Confederates' new line was much stronger and more compact than the first day's line. It was anchored on the east on Peach Orchard Hill. The western flank ran along a line of hills leading south from Compton's Hill, which after the day's battle would be called Shy's Hill after Col. William M. Shy, the Confederate officer commanding the 20th Tennessee Infantry, who died defending it. The center followed a series of sturdy dry stack stone walls enhanced by entrenching.<sup>[39]</sup>

Hood put Lee's Corps on the right flank. With the exception of two brigades, this corps had seen no action on the previous day, and indeed had seen very little action at the bloodletting at Franklin two weeks before. Lee's line ran from the hill well into the Confederate center. Stewart's Corps, decimated by heavy casualties at Franklin and in the December 15 actions, occupied the Confederate center. Cheatham's Corps, badly hurt at Franklin, was on the Confederate left flank, which included Shy's Hill and the line of hills to its south. Rucker's cavalry brigade patrolled to the south of Cheatham's Corps.<sup>[40]</sup>

The Confederate line defenses atop Shy's Hill appeared to be quite strong, as the steep hill dominated all of the surrounding terrain. However, appearances were deceiving. First, the defenses at the crest were a salient, and were exposed to Union artillery fire from all directions except the southeast. Second, the fortifications had been built overnight by tired troops and consisted of shallow trenches with no head logs or abatis. Third, and most fateful, the trenches were constructed on the geographical crest of the hill and not on the military crest commanding the slopes, such that attacking troops could escape fire until they were almost at the crest.<sup>[41]</sup>

Thomas repeated his tactics of the previous day. An attack would be made on the Confederate right to draw Confederate troops from the left. Then Schofield's XXIII Corps would deliver a hammer blow on the left flank.

The attacks on Peach Orchard Hill were made in much greater strength than those December 15. Two brigades from Beatty's division of Wood's IV Corps and two brigades from Steedman's Provisional Division made the attack at about 3 p.m. Concentrated musket and artillery fire from the entrenched Confederates quickly broke up the attack.<sup>[42]</sup> The trailing regiment in the 2nd Colored Brigade of Steedman's Division, the 13th United States Colored Troops, went in essentially on its own and gained the Confederate parapet, losing one of its flags and 220 officers and men in the process, about 40% of the regiment's strength.<sup>[43]</sup>

The attack on Peach Orchard Hill had the desired effect. Hood sent two of Cheatham's brigades to reinforce Lee.<sup>[44]</sup> The thin Confederate line on Shy's Hill and the surrounding heights got thinner.

During this time Wilson's cavalry was very active on the Confederate left and rear, reaching past Granny White Pike. In response, Cheatham stretched his corps further and further to the south.<sup>[41]</sup> Thomas, who was with Schofield, directed Schofield to make an attack on the western face of Shy's Hill. Schofield, imagining that he was outnumbered and in danger of an attack on his southern flank, demurred, requested that Smith send him additional divisions. Thomas directed Smith to comply with this request. Smith sent a division, and still Schofield did nothing.<sup>[45]</sup>

Sunset was rapidly approaching, and if no attack was made before then Hood would be in a position to either strengthen his position overnight or safely retreat south.<sup>[46]</sup> Brig. Gen. John McArthur, one of Smith's division commanders, was aware of this. He also saw that the Confederate lines were being badly battered by Union artillery, which was firing on them from nearly every direction. At about 3:30 p.m. he sent a message to Smith and Thomas that unless he were given orders to the contrary, his division was going to attack Shy's Hill and the Confederate line immediately to its east in the next five minutes.<sup>[47]</sup>

The three brigade attack began on McArthur's timetable. One brigade went up and over Shy's Hill. Because of the misplacement of the Confederate trenches, only the regiment on the east sustained significant casualties from Confederates, who were firing from the plain to its left.<sup>[48]</sup> McArthur's second brigade hit these Confederates while they were so distracted.<sup>[49]</sup> The third brigade, attacking to the east of Granny White Pike caught a large body of Confederate skirmishers outside of their lines and went into the Confederate lines with them.<sup>[50]</sup>

The Confederate left flank suddenly disintegrated. The Confederate line was rolled up west to east. Granny White Pike had been blocked by Wilson's cavalry. The Confederates retreated to the south by the Franklin Pike and a gap in the Overton Hills through the Otter Creek bottom. A part of Lee's Corps maintained good order and covered the retreat on Franklin Pike.<sup>[51]</sup> Rucker's Confederate cavalry brigade performed the same service in a nighttime melee in the rain on Granny White Pike.<sup>[52]</sup>

On the night of December 16, what was left of Hood's army headed south towards Franklin on two roads, Franklin Pike and Granny White Pike. Rucker having blunted for the time being the Union pursuit on Granny White Pike, the main pursuit was by Union cavalry on Franklin Pike. Lee's rearguard held off the attacks.<sup>[53]</sup>

At this point, the pursuit slowed because Thomas had sent his pontoon bridge train towards Murfreesboro rather than Franklin and Columbia, and his artillery and supply trains could not cross the Harpeth River until the pontoon train arrived.<sup>[54]</sup> This did not stop Wilson's cavalry from aggressively pursuing the Confederates as they retreated to Columbia. Wilson badly hurt Carter L. Stevenson's rear guard division in actions on December 17 and 18, but was forced to stop because of the lack of supplies. Wilson's problems were compounded when Forrest and his two cavalry divisions arrived in Columbia from Murfreesboro on December 18.<sup>[55]</sup>

On December 19 the Confederate infantry and artillery crossed the Duck River at Columbia, destroying the bridges behind them.<sup>[56]</sup> Forrest took charge of the rear guard, attaching an ad hoc infantry division under Brig. Gen. Edward C. Walthall to his Cavalry Corps.<sup>[57]</sup>

Because of the misdirected pontoon train, Thomas was not able to cross the Duck River until December 23.<sup>[58]</sup> Wilson continued his vigorous pursuit, but was stymied by Forrest over the next three days in hard-fought rear guard actions at Richland Creek, Anthony's Hill, and Sugar Creek.<sup>[59]</sup> Hood was able to get his army across the Tennessee River on a pontoon bridge near Bainbridge, Alabama by December 28.<sup>[60]</sup> Thomas had asked Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the Tennessee River naval squadron, to destroy the Confederate bridge. However, low water and Confederate artillery prevented Union tinclad gunboats from interdicting the crossing.<sup>[61]</sup>

Steedman's Provisional Division was sent by rail from Nashville to Chattanooga and from there by river boat to Decatur, Alabama, to cut off Hood's retreat. His force arrived too late to interfere with the crossing. However, Steedman's cavalry under the command of Colonel William Jackson Palmer captured the Confederate pontoon train on December 30 along with a large number of supply wagons.<sup>[62]</sup>

That marked the end of the Union pursuit.

Federal casualties in the battle totaled 387 killed, 2,562 wounded, and 112 missing.<sup>[63]</sup>

As only a few of the Confederate units submitted reports on the battle, Confederate casualties are difficult to determine. Thomas reported capturing 4,561 prisoners in the battle itself, with an unknown number captured during the retreat. One historian made an educated guess that 2,500 Confederates were killed and wounded at Nashville.<sup>[64]</sup>

The Army of Tennessee had gone into Middle Tennessee campaign with approximately 38,000 men, exclusive of Forrest's cavalry.<sup>[65]</sup> The Army had sustained severe casualties at Spring Hill, Franklin, and Nashville, and suffered at least 2,000 desertions in the latter part of the campaign.<sup>[65]</sup> On January 20 Hood reported an effective strength of 18,742, again exclusive of Forrest's cavalry.<sup>[66]</sup> Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, Hood's nominal superior, advised the Confederate President on January 13 that the Army of Tennessee had fewer than 15,000 men.<sup>[67]</sup>

The Battle of Nashville marked the effective end of the Army of Tennessee. Historian David Eicher remarked, "If Hood mortally wounded his army at Franklin, he would kill it two weeks later at Nashville."<sup>[68]</sup> Although Hood blamed the entire debacle on his subordinates and the soldiers themselves, his career was over. He retreated with his army to Tupelo, Mississippi, resigned his command on January 13, 1865, and was not given another field command.<sup>[69]</sup>

## NOTES

1. The XVI Corps was redesignated with this unusual name on December 6.
2. ^ Eicher, p. 780.
3. ^ **The named reference The Campaigns of General Nathaniel Bedford Forest was invoked but never defined**
4. ^ Kennedy, pp. 389–95.
5. ^ Kennedy, pp. 395–96; Esposito, text to map 152.
6. ^ McDonough, pp. 132–33
7. ^ Sword, pp. 274–76
8. ^ Welcher, p. 600; Sword, p. 449; Eicher, pp. 775–76
9. ^ Welcher, pp. 611; Sword, p. 448; Jacobson, p. 452.
10. ^ McPherson, p. 194.
11. ^ Welcher, p. 601; Eicher, p. 776; Niven, p. 121; McPherson, p. 195; Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, vol. XLV, p. 764.
12. ^ McDonough, pp. 181–82.
13. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, vol. XLV, p. 744.
14. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, vol. XLV, pp. 745, 755.
15. ^ Sword, p. 281
16. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, vol. XLV pp. 617–18, 746, 755.
17. ^ Sword, pp. 293–95; McPherson, p. 195; Niven, pp. 125–26; Kennedy, p. 396; Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, vol XLV, p. 747.
18. ^ Davis, George B.; Perry, Leslie J.; Kirkley, Joseph W., eds. (1894). *The war of the rebellion: a compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate armies. 1. XLV. Government Printing Office.* pp. 90–96.
19. ^ Davis, George B.; Perry, Leslie J.; Kirkley, Joseph W., eds. (1894). *The war of the rebellion: a compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate armies. XLV. Government Printing Office.* pp. 664–669.
20. ^ McPherson, p. 195; Sword, p. 289; Niven, p. 123; Eicher, p. 776.
21. ^ Sword, p. 278.
22. ^ Sword, pp. 302–303
23. ^ Kennedy, p. 397; Sword, p. 312; Welcher, p. 602; Eicher, p. 776; Esposito, map 153.
24. ^ Sword, pp. 319–20
25. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Navies, Series 1, Vol. XXVI, pp. 641–43
26. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Navies, Series 1, Vol. XXVI, pp. 649–52
27. ^ Sword, p. 322
28. ^ Sword, p. 325
29. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, p. 535
30. ^ Sword, pp. 324–25; Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, Part 1 pp. 535–38
31. ^ McDonough, p. 168
32. ^ Sword, p. 320
33. ^ McDonough, pp. 184–92
34. ^ REED, D. W. (1903). Campaigns and battles of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry from organization, September 1861, to muster-out, January 20, 1866. p. 197–98. See <https://books.google.com/books?id=rYovAAAAYAAJ&q=Col.+Hill#v=snippet&q=%22Col.%20Hill%22&f=false>
35. ^ Sword, pp. 328–29
36. ^ McDonough, pp. 169–72
37. ^ McDonough, p. 205
38. ^ Sword, pp. 340–44
39. ^ Sword, p. 348
40. ^ McDonough, p. 210
41. ^ Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, p. 749
42. ^ McDonough, pp. 226–29
43. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, pp. 548–49; Sword, p. 363
44. ^ Sword, p. 360.
45. ^ Sword, pp. 367–368
46. ^ McDonough, p. 209
47. ^ Sword, p. 367
48. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, pp. 442–43
49. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, pp. 447–48
50. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, p. 461
51. ^ McDonough, pp. 257–62
52. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, p. 766
53. ^ Sword, pp. 394–395
54. ^ Sword, p. 400
55. ^ Sword, pp. 394–401
56. ^ Sword, p. 408
57. ^ Sword, p. 407
58. ^ Sword, p. 413
59. ^ Sword, pp. 416–20
60. ^ McDonough, pp. 373–74
61. ^ Sword, p. 421
62. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, pp. 506–507
63. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, p. 105
64. ^ Sword, p. 425
65. ^ Sword, p. 426
66. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, Part 1, p. 664
67. ^ Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Armies, Series 1, Vol. XLV, Part 2, p. 780
68. ^ Eicher, p. 775
69. ^ ESPOSITO, MAP 153; NIVEN, P. 144; KENNEDY, P. 397



# How the Civil War Saved Christmas

As the Civil War's first Christmas neared, a pair of young lovers, Nathaniel Dawson and Elodie Todd, a Confederate soldier and his eventual bride, wrote to one another with increasing melancholy. They were separated by hundreds of miles, and their communication was often interrupted by delays in the mail and the desperation of the Civil War.

"I wish I could be with you at Christmas, the festal season, where age is rejuvenated and lives again in the merry carols of youth," Dawson wrote to Todd (sister of Mary Todd Lincoln) on December 22, 1861. On the holiday itself, he wrote to describe his regiment's rowdy celebrations. "Bad whiskey is abundant and pleasure and sorrow drowned in large potations," he said.

Dawson and Todd's lives changed dramatically during the war, as the Confederacy crumbled and their personal lives stretched to their limits. But they weren't alone in wishing they could celebrate Christmas together. As the fractured United States fought, the holiday took on new meaning.

By the end of the war in 1865, Christmas had gone from a relatively unimportant holiday to the opposite—a day rooted in an idealized vision of home. The way Americans observed the holiday changed too, setting the stage for the more modern Christmas holiday we know today.

Before the Civil War, Christmas was not an official holiday in the United States. Nor was it celebrated uniformly across the country. In early New England, Christmas was looked down upon by Puritans and Calvinists, who felt the day should be observed for strict fasts and rituals, if it was observed at all. During the 17th century, Massachusetts imposed a fine on colonists who celebrated the holiday, and after it became a state, its businesses and schools did not observe the holiday at all.

Elsewhere, Christmas was celebrated in a variety of ways, most depending on the country of origin of the immigrants who celebrated it. But by the mid-19th century, the holiday's importance—and distance from religious tradition—was already starting to grow. Songs and carols like "Jingle Bells" (1857) and poems like "A Visit from St. Nicholas" (1823) set the stage for a fun, secular holiday that revolved around gift-giving and celebration with food and drink.

In the antebellum South, plantation owners used the holiday as a way to show off their paternalism toward the people they enslaved, write historians Shauna Bigham and Robert E. May. During lengthy Christmas celebrations, they gave enslaved people passes to marry, provided food and alcohol, and gave gifts.

Though enslaved people managed to create some of their own Christmas traditions, many of which incorporated traditions from Africa, they were also expected to help absolve slaveowners' guilt over the holidays by enthusiastically opening gifts and showing their gratitude. "So far as their owners could tell," Bigham and May write, "most slaves played their prescribed role to the hilt throughout the holiday."

But the Civil War disrupted not just the relations between plantation owners and the people they enslaved, but those within families and communities. As both sides shifted their resources to war, the ability to give gifts and celebrate was dramatically curtailed. People cast their decision to have more modest Christmas celebrations as a patriotic one, and children got in on the act, too. Instead of giving and receiving store-bought gifts, they made more humble gifts like popcorn balls or crude homemade toys. And they learned to temper their expectations of Santa.

"A crotchety slave told the Howell-Cobb children not to expect a visit from St. Nick because the Yankees had shot him," writes historian James Alan Martin, "while other parents offered more sensitive explanations. As a Yankee, Santa would be held up by Confederate pickets or perhaps Union blockading vessels had interrupted his journey."

Meanwhile, those children's mothers, aunts and sisters experienced Christmas as an agonizing reminder of the danger faced by men who had gone to war. Civil War-era diaries and letters document how many women felt anxiety, grief and depression around Christmas. In 1861, Margaret Cahill wrote to her husband, Thomas, a Union officer, that she felt so "nervous and lonely" that she could not write to him on Christmas. "Will you say? Why did you not write to me on Christmass [sic] Day" she wrote. "Well to tell you the truth I was not able." "Never before had so sad a Christmas dawned upon us," wrote Sallie A. Brook, a Confederate woman from Richmond, of Christmas 1861.

On the battlefield, men on both sides tried to celebrate Christmas by giving gifts, eating and drinking, and taking time off. In his memoir, James A. Wright, a sergeant in the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Regiment, recalls eating beef soup and greeting his fellow soldiers on Christmas in camp. "The men had been allowed as much liberty as consistent with discipline and were 'circulating around' among their acquaintances in other regi-



ments," he recalled. "I was frequently invited to 'smile,'" or take a drink. In 1863, a Confederate soldier from North Carolina wrote to his mother asking for a bottle of brandy and some sugar so he could make eggnog for his fellow soldiers.

Popular media did its best to increase the morale of both soldiers and their families at home around Christmas. *Harper's Weekly*, the most popular periodical at the time, published a variety of Christmas stories and illustrations during the war. The most famous were drawn by illustrator Thomas Nast, who portrayed not just sad wives and husbands but happy Christmas Day traditions. He is credited with solidifying how the nation imagined Santa Claus with illustrations of a jolly, bearded St. Nick who handed out good cheer to soldiers and families alike.

Though individual traditions still varied, the upheaval of the Civil War made the holiday seem more and more important to separated families. "The Christmas season [reminded] mid-19th century Americans of the importance of home and its associations, of invented traditions," writes historian David Anderson.

When the war ended, the magazines and newspapers that had underlined the importance of the holiday kept promoting it, and reunited families, devastated by the losses of the war, kept cherishing it. In 1870, in the aftermath of the war, Congress passed the first federal holiday law and made Christmas an official holiday. Four years of war had changed the holiday from a loose celebration to an essential one.



Christmas Boxes in Camp—Christmas, 1861.



## Christmas at the Confederate White House

The following excerpt from *Jefferson Davis: The Man and His Hour* by William C. Davis:



Varina Davis

had found for her six cakes of soap, a book of poetry (printed on wallpaper due to scarcity), and other things sent by admirers. Varina gave Jefferson a pair of chamois riding gauntlets sent to her by a Virginia woman, along with little love letters from each of the children.

"After breakfasting they walked to St. Paul's Episcopal Church to hear the Reverend Minnegerode's sermon, and then back to the Executive Mansion for their afternoon dinner of roast turkey and beef, followed by mince pie, plum pudding, and a life-size hen of spun sug-



The Davis Children

ar nesting on blanc-mange eggs. Their chef had husbanded ingredients for weeks and more to make this one feast. The children and the aides reveled in it and ate until their stomachs tugged at their buttons.

"President Davis, if he ate at all, did so sparingly. His holiday lay in watching little Jeff, Willie, Maggie, and six-month-old Winnie enjoy a day when the war seemed forgotten. Then, their dinner done, the Davises went back to the basement of St. Paul's, where the tree decorated for the orphans was unveiled. They all sang songs, then gave the ersatz presents to the children of the city. Feeling more joy than he had in months, Davis became so enrapt in the scene that he turned Santa to help pass out the presents but made a confusion of it as he gleefully gave anything that came to hand to any outstretched arm. Varina pulled him away and assigned him the task of untangling two little ones who had wrapped themselves up in a popcorn string. Yet Davis could not restrain himself. Here there were no croakers and carpers, no discordant generals or dissident politicians. Here he was making everyone happy. Unwinding the tots from their string, he crept back to the great tree whenever Varina looked away and stole the apples from its boughs, giving them to the smallest children in the hall. Varina saw him all the same, but she also saw the brief expression of joy that transformed his face, and she could not begrudge him his few moments of contentment and happiness.

"That evening they went to a 'starvation party,' at a neighbor's, where the shortages preempted any thought of refreshments. Davis and Varina watched a host of crisply attired young officers and their ladies dance through the dark hours to the songs from a piano in the drawing room. Then it was back down Clay Street to their home. The beautiful day could not last forever. Rain commenced falling, and the sky turned dark and ominous again, matching the returning mood of the city. For Jefferson Davis, as for the Confederacy, Christmas had been only an interlude. When he awoke in the morning—if he slept at all—the war was still there."<sup>[1]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> William C. Davis, *Jefferson Davis, The Man and His Hour* (New York: HarperCollins Publishers, 1991), 577-579.

"Christmas 1864 came clear and pleasant, with a beautiful white frost over the sidewalks and shrubbery of Richmond. Boys stole their fathers' rifles and shotguns and fired precious rounds into the air to celebrate the day, and the people of the capital evinced a need to be jolly and even intemperate after a season of such woe. The less frolicsome continued to complain about the president even on that day, some declaring that Davis should be deposed and Lee made dictator. 'Every one felt the cataclysm which impended,' remembered Varina.

"In the Executive Mansion, the Davises tried to make this, their fourth war Christmas, a day for the children. Varina scraped and improvised to make a mince pie and a little ersatz eggnog for the servants. The children rummaged through their large room on the second floor for eyeless dolls, broken tops, three-legged horses, and other discarded toys to be sent to the orphans of the city for their holidays, while Varina worked with civic women to find candies, a few little delicacies, and even a Christmas tree for the unfortunates.

"The evening before, the family invited neighboring children in to help string apples and popcorn for their tree, while a neighbor molded tiny candles to place in the boughs. Homemade paper cornucopias held sweets sent by a confectioner, and Varina made quite a party for the young people out of rolling and pasting the cones with little love poems written on them. Then the lady cake and gingersnaps were passed around, and they all drank the eggnog. Little Jeff took a sip from his mother's cup, then said to his father, 'Now I just know this is Christmas.'

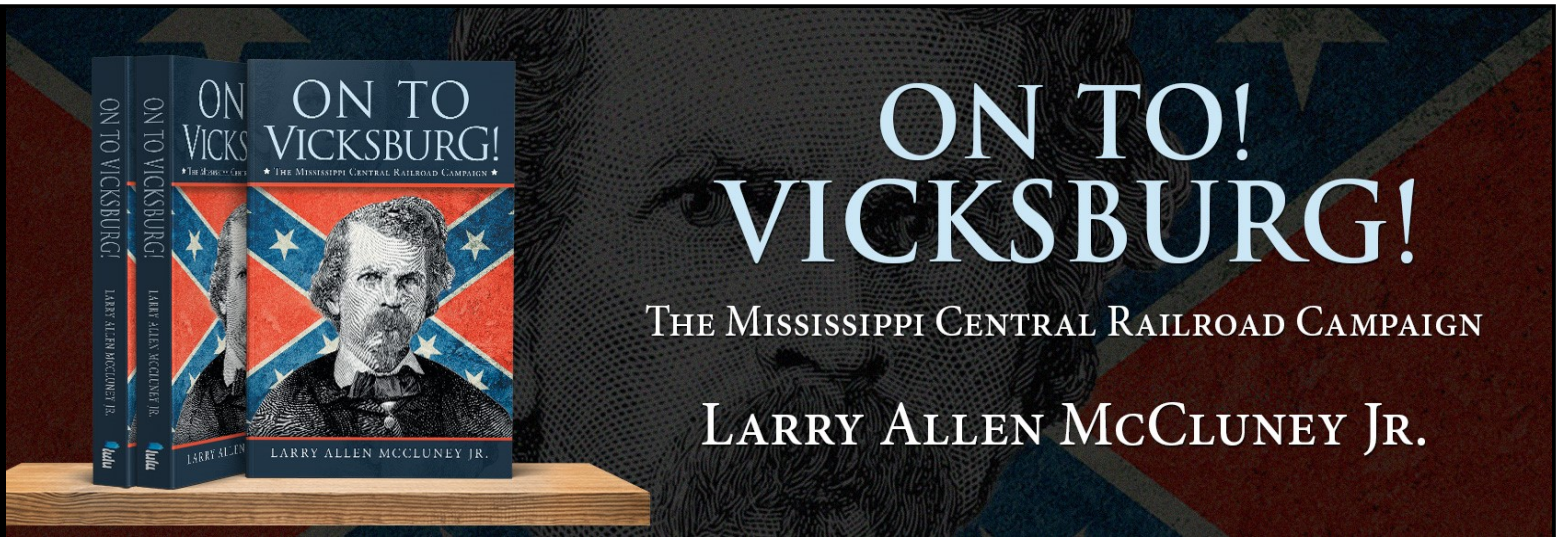
"The president himself, still unwell, no doubt felt relief when all the guests left and just the family remained. Then they stuffed their stockings, one for each member of the family, as well as the aides. The next morning it was the children who were up first, and early, racing to their stockings. The president and his wife came in due time, confronted by a cheery holiday greeting from the servants who, if they said it before their masters did, were entitled to a gift. When they got their own stockings, Varina discovered that her husband

had found for her six cakes of soap, a book of poetry (printed on wallpaper due to scarcity), and other things sent by admirers. Varina gave Jefferson a pair of chamois riding gauntlets sent to her by a Virginia woman, along with little love letters from each of the children.

President Jefferson Davis

had found for her six cakes of soap, a book of poetry (printed on wallpaper due to scarcity), and other things sent by admirers. Varina gave Jefferson a pair of chamois riding gauntlets sent to her by a Virginia woman, along with little love letters from each of the children.

"That evening they went to a 'starvation party,' at a neighbor's, where the shortages preempted any thought of refreshments. Davis and Varina watched a host of crisply attired young officers and their ladies dance



# 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.

## The Birth of Jesus Luke 2:1-20 New International Version (NIV)

### Lest we forget the true meaning of Christmas!

**2** In those days Caesar Augustus issued a decree that a census should be taken of the entire Roman world. <sup>2</sup> (This was the first census that took place while <sup>[a]</sup> Quirinius was governor of Syria.) <sup>3</sup> And everyone went to their own town to register.

<sup>4</sup> So Joseph also went up from the town of Nazareth in Galilee to Judea, to Bethlehem the town of David, because he belonged to the house and line of David. <sup>5</sup> He went there to register with Mary, who was pledged to be married to him and was expecting a child. <sup>6</sup> While they were there, the time came for the baby to be born, <sup>7</sup> and she gave birth to her firstborn, a son. She

wrapped him in cloths and placed him in a manger, because there was no guest room available for them.

<sup>8</sup> And there were shepherds living out in the fields nearby, keeping watch over their flocks at night. <sup>9</sup> An angel of the Lord appeared to them, and the glory of the Lord shone around them, and they were terrified. <sup>10</sup> But the angel said to them, "Do not be afraid. I bring you good news that will cause great joy for all the people. <sup>11</sup> Today in the town of David a Savior has been born to you; he is the Messiah, the Lord. <sup>12</sup> This will be a sign to you: You will find a baby wrapped in cloths and lying in a manger."

<sup>13</sup> Suddenly a great company of the heavenly host appeared with the angel, praising God and saying,

<sup>14</sup> "Glory to God in the highest heaven, and on earth peace to those on whom his favor rests."

<sup>15</sup> When the angels had left them and gone into heaven, the shepherds said to one another, "Let's go to Bethlehem and see this thing that has happened, which the Lord has told us about."

<sup>16</sup> So they hurried off and found Mary and Joseph, and the baby, who was lying in the manger. <sup>17</sup> When they had seen him, they spread the word concerning what had been told them about this child, <sup>18</sup> and all who heard it were amazed at what the shepherds said to them. <sup>19</sup> But Mary treasured up all these things and pondered them in her heart. <sup>20</sup> The shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things they had heard and seen, which were just as they had been told. <sup>21</sup>





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### Renewals are Due

Compatriots, SCV Dues were due 1 September in order to remain in good standing and avoid late fees. Of course, you can still pay your dues, just keep in mind, late fees are now being imposed:

- 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 \$7.50 reactivation fee .

### 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.