

# *The Delta General*

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

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Feature Article:

## **The Hidden War**

January 2020, Volume 23, Issue 1

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,

First off, Happy New Year! This year holds promise for the Confederation as we make plans for the opening of the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs in Columbia, TN, the National Headquarters of the SCV. You do not want to miss the grand opening of the museum on May 23, 2020. Please make plans to attend and make your reservations soon. Also, if you have been keeping up with reports, the SCV has acquired the Forrest and Davis Statues from Memphis. They are kept at an undisclosed place for their safety but we have them!

Now our attention must turn to our Lee/Jackson Banquet. Our guest speaker will be MS Division Commander George Conor Bond. The Ladies of the OCR will hold their raffle so if you have any potential raffle items please bring. We will also induct our new Camp officers as well that night. Remember social hour begins at 6:00 PM, and the meal is at 7:00 PM. Please bring your family and friends for this great social gathering on January 18, 2020 at the First Presbyterian Church in Indianola, MS. Bring your family and friends.

Living the Charge,

Larry McCluney, Camp Commander

## Lee and Jackson Banquet

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to wish everyone a Happy & Prosperous New Year and a welcome to a new decade. This to remind everyone we will not have a Camp Meeting this Saturday, January 4th. Instead, our Lee - Jackson Banquet will be our meeting.

The B/G Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp # 1625 cordially invites all of you, your family and friends to our Annual Lee - Jackson Banquet on Saturday, January 18, 2020 at the 1st Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall located at 311 Catchings Avenue in Indianola, MS. Social Hour will be from 6 - 7 pm with dinner at 7. Our guest speaker is the MS Division Commander Conor Bond. Dress for the evening should be "church attire" or period dress. This will be a Pot Luck Dinner with the Camp providing fried chicken as the main entree. We are asking Camp Members and anyone else to bring side dishes such as vegetables, casseroles, salads, bread or desserts. Please contact anyone on the below list with how many in your party and what dish you will bring on or before January 16th. Anyone wishing to honor their Confederate Ancestor in the Candlelight Memorial Service please send his name, rank and unit to Dan McCaskill.

I know there are some who receive this email who will not be able to come to the banquet due to distance or health or other reasons. You are not forgotten.

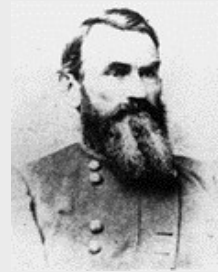
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Sandra Stillman    [ssillman@aol.com](mailto:ssillman@aol.com)

## Adjutant's Report — December 7, 2019 Meeting—Dan McCaskill

**6:00 pm:** The Meeting was called to order by Commander Larry McCluney. Commander McCluney 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:** There was no program this evening.

**Officer Reports: Commander Report:** Larry reported the main topic of discussion at the MS Division Executive Council Meeting held earlier this day was the situation with the Confederate Monument at Ole Miss. MDAH has approved the plans to move the monument and we now wait the vote of the committee of Institution of Higher Learning. The consensus feeling is the IHL would not vote on the issue until their March Meeting. Contact information will be forth coming on how to contact the members of the IHL, Governor and Speaker of the House. Larry also reminded everyone of the State Reunion in Vicksburg, June 2020 and the National Reunion in Jacksonville, FL in July 2020; As Editor, one member stated he had not received the Delta General so the Adjutant said he would resend the newsletter. An Lt. C-I-C; Larry reported that a ribbon cutting ceremony for the new museum will be held at Elm Springs, TN on May 23<sup>rd</sup>. Also, there will be an Army of Tennessee Workshop on February 29<sup>th</sup> in Oxford, AL. This will be at the same time as the MS Division's Workshop at the War Memorial Building in Jackson, MS. The 1<sup>st</sup> Lt and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Commanders were absent; **Adjutant Report:** Dan



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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McCaskill reported that nothing has happened since the last Meeting. 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 contact Sandra Stillman at [sstillman@aol.com](mailto:sstillman@aol.com), Melissa Stillman [mis\\_gator@yahoo.com](mailto:mis_gator@yahoo.com), or Annette McCluney [amccluney@yahoo.com](mailto:amccluney@yahoo.com), with your item or bring it to the Banquet.

**Camp Business:** With the Lee – Jackson Banquet on January 18<sup>th</sup>, Kenneth Ray made a motion not to have a Camp Meeting on January 4<sup>th</sup>. The motion was seconded by Dan McCaskill and passed. With our February Meeting coming on the heels of the Banquet, Kenneth Ray made a motion not to have a Meeting in February. The motion was seconded by Earl Allen and the motion passed. **This means our next scheduled meeting will be March 7, 2020.** Final preparations were made for the Lee – Jackson Banquet. After a brief discussion, a motion was made by Kenneth Ray to get a \$35 to \$50 gift certificate for our speaker. Earl Allen seconded the motion and it passed. Also, it was decided to give out the Memorial Candles for a \$1 donation. The final Camp Business was the election of Camp Officers. The election results are as follows: **Commander, Larry McCluney; 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander, Joe Nokes; 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Commander, vacated; Adjutant, Dan McCaskill; Color Sergeant / Quartermaster, Earl Allen.** It's a shame that only three camp members were present to elect Camp Officers. With no other business coming before the Camp, a motion to close the business session as made, duly seconded, and passed.

Larry turned the Meeting over to the Ladies of the OCR for the raffle and "Capture the Yankee". Kenneth Ray won the Beauvoir Christmas Ornament; Ann McCaskill won the Glass Beauvoir Christmas Ornament and 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 2 guest.

## **From the Chaplain's Pen: Earl McCown. . . (January 2020)**

### **The Franklin-Nashville Campaign**

The Franklin-Nashville Campaign, also known as Hood's Tennessee Campaign, was a series of battles in the Western Theater, conducted from September 18 to December 27, 1864, in Alabama, Tennessee, and northwestern Georgia.

The Confederate Army of Tennessee under Lt. General John Bell Hood drove north from Atlanta, threatening Major General William T. Sherman's lines of communications and central Tennessee. After a brief attempt to pursue Hood, Sherman returned to Atlanta and began his "March to the Sea," leaving Union forces under Major General George Thomas to deal with Hood's threat.

Hood hoped to defeat the Union force under Major General John Schofield before it could join up with Thomas's army, and attempted to do so at the Battle of Springhill on November 29, but poorly coordinated Confederate attacks allowed Schofield to escape. The following day, Hood launched a series of futile frontal assaults against Schofield's field fortifications in the Battle of Franklin, suffering heavy casualties; Schofield withdrew his force and successfully joined up with Thomas in Nashville, Tennessee.

On December 15-16, Thomas's combined army attacked Hood's depleted army and routed it in the Battle of Nashville, sending it in retreat to Tupelo, Mississippi.

Hood resigned his commission shortly thereafter and the Army of Tennessee ceased to exist as an effective fighting force.

Earlier, Ulysses S. Grant, Commander of the Union army, was quoted as saying, "The fate of the Confederacy was sealed when Vicksburg fell. Much hard fighting will be needed afterwards and many precious lives will surely be sacrificed, but the morale will remain with the army and supporters of the Union."

General Kirby-Smith, wrote to President Davis, that he desperately needed help: "Unless a great change takes place, unless succor comes to us from abroad, or unless the Providence of God is strikingly exhibited in our favor, this Department (Trans-Mississippi region) will soon be but a nominal existence..."

Confederate commander fought long and hard to keep their troops inspired and willing to sacrifice their lives for a cause that suffered repeated heart-breaking defeats. Officers and men were still looking to God for His saving them from utter defeat and annihilation. The troops may have lost their faith in some of their leaders, but never lost faith in God their Father.

As we begin this new year, let us share the faith of our Confederate ancestors. God the Father is with us. He promises to "Never leave us nor forsake us."

## **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 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](mailto:hhellwig@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

## 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

## Passing of Compatriot Chuck Bond - December 27, 2019

It is with a heavy heart that I must inform you that Commander George Charles "Chuck" Bond has crossed the river and now rests under the shade of the trees. Our Division has lost one of our strongest advocates for our heritage and most loyal compatriot. The South has lost one of her noblest sons.

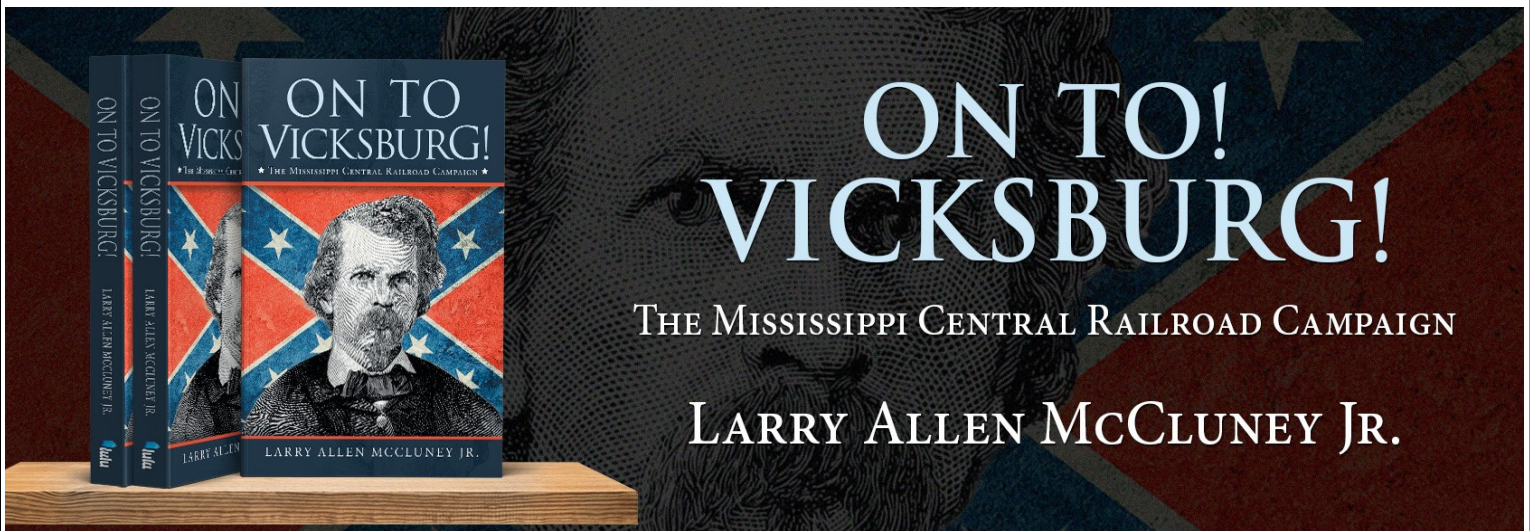
Words cannot express my appreciation for the massive outpouring of love and countless prayers and over the past few months; I ask that you keep my mother, sister, and myself in your prayers.

Forward the Colors and Live the Charge,

George Connor Bond

Commander

Mississippi Division, SCV



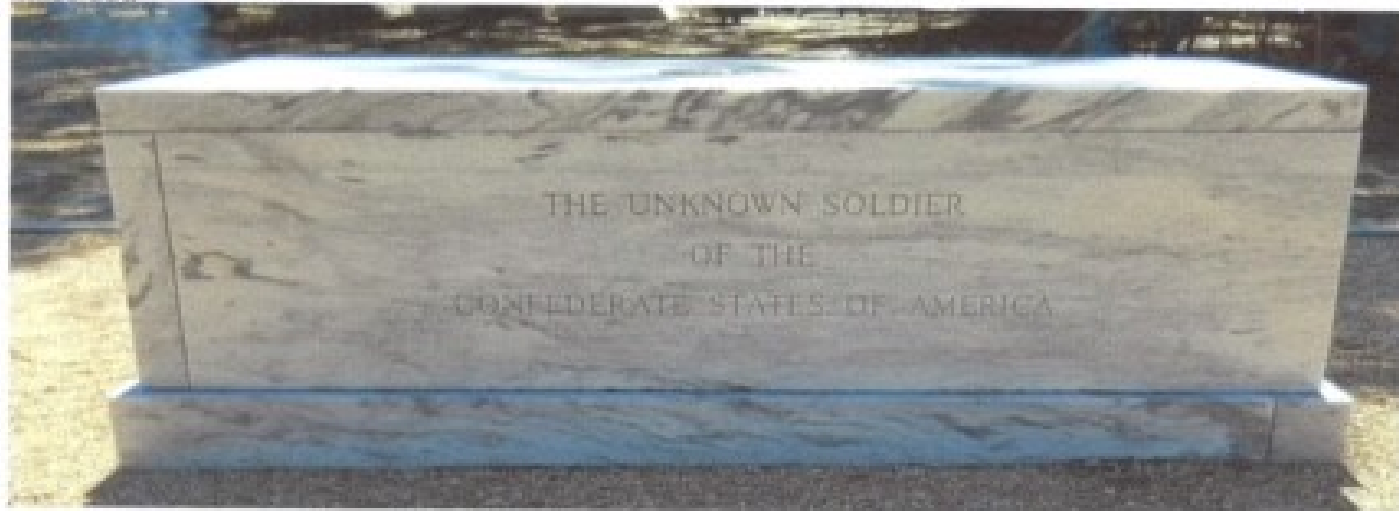
Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant became commander of all federal forces in the region of Mississippi and east Louisiana in October 1862. For the next nine months, he fought for control of Vicksburg and the Mississippi River, and the Mississippi Central Railroad Campaign was the first in a series of attempts 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.



## 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:

## **Men of the SCV, the following is a message and challenge from compatriot Billy Bryant...**

We all know someone that is struggling to get by these days, some may even be family. I have seen several communities that have locations where folks can leave no perishable food and clothing so other folks can take as needed. IMHO, I see a great need for this and feel we, the SCV, can help.

I would like to make a challenge across the entire Confederation for each camp to contact your local Government and ask if they will allow us to set up a "blessing box". I recently saw this done at a local library set up in the lobby. I believe by having these sponsored by local SCV camps, with logo and contact info, it will send a message to folks that we care about our citizens and it will also, IMHO, help recruiting for camps.

Our C.I.C. and others are doing a great job taking back the narrative and I believe this will assist in that. I think every community will be open to this proposal if they truly care about their citizens. The one I saw was in the library lobby where you do not have to interact with anyone and with that being said it would not interfere with their employees jobs. I am sure it will have to be visited periodically to maintain cleanliness but that responsibility could be shared by camp members.

The box I saw was a multi drawer plastic box, probably bought at Walmart, that cost between \$20 to \$30. Once locals realize it is there it will take off and receive other donations from non members. Each camp could collect items for the box at their monthly meetings and if needed members could make weekly trips to refill.

This will not be expensive to do but will make a difference for families that may not otherwise have food to eat that day.

Thank you for reading and I would love feedback on this idea. My email address is [Bayoubilly12@yahoo.com](mailto:Bayoubilly12@yahoo.com). My cell phone number is 601-383-3676.

Paul Gramling, Jr.

Commander-In-Chief, Sons Of Confederate

## **Communications & Networking Part II**

Compatriots,

We are at war... a war fought in the defense of our Southern Heritage & History. Our adversaries are many.

We are attacked daily by the Cultural Marxists & Cultural Cannibals. These assassins not only seek to destroy our Southern roots but the very foundations of this Nation.

In the preamble of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Constitution it states, "...to aid and encourage the recording and teaching with impartiality of all Southern history and achievement from Jamestown to this present era, seeing to it especially that the events of the War for Southern Independence are authentically and clearly written and that all documents, relics and mementos produced and handed down by the active participants therein are properly treasured and preserved for posterity..."

While many see the SCV as defenders of Confederate Veterans as they relate to the four years of the War Between the States, we also defend the history of the South from its very beginning. Everything that made the Confederate Veterans who and what they were, was built on the principles that founded this Country.

The motto of "taking back the narrative" has been shared around the Confederation through the Make Dixie Great & Southern Victory Campaign. We have a duty as Southerners, whether you are a SCV member or not, to teach the true history of the South. We must stand up to the lies, deceptions and slander that our adversaries spout through the news & social media.

This is the mission of Make Dixie Great Again. But it can only succeed through the actions of people like you. The Confederate Legion is a tool to make this campaign & mission a success.

The Confederate Legion is made up of SCV members and non-members who donate to the Southern Victory Campaign. It's led by the Heritage Operations Committee of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Donations are used to create counter-attacks that teach the true history of the South and the War Between the States.

The Confederate Legion gives the opportunity to rebuild public support for America's principles of liberty and rebuild respect for the Confederate States of America who preferred to leave the Union rather than abandon these principles of liberty.

It is not necessary to be a member or camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to participate in the Southern Victory Campaign.

The link included in this message will redirect you to where you can become a member of the Confederate Legion and help "take back the narrative."

Join the Confederate Legion. Let us "Make Dixie Great Again."

Deo Vindice!

Brian McClure, National SCV Deputy of Communication & Networking

## **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.

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\*Steep discounts for bulk orders make newspaper insertion & mass distribution affordable.

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

Brian McClure, Executive Officer & Communications







**KIRBY-SMITH CAMP #1209**

**OUR HISTORY**

**OUR HERITAGE**

**JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

**JULY 15 - 18**

**2020**

**2020 Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion**

**Florida**

**[www.scv2020reunion.com](http://www.scv2020reunion.com)**

*"The Give Me Back My Bullets Reunion"*





~ 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)

Larry A. McCluney, Jr. Lt. Commander-in-Chief,  
Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Contact information: Phone - 662-453-7212 [confederate@suddenlink.net](mailto:confederate@suddenlink.net)  
1412 North Park Dr.  
Greenwood, MS 38930

**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



## Addicott to Speak at SDLI 2020 Symposium.

The Stephen D. Lee Institute is pleased to announce that Dr. Jeffrey Addicott has graciously agreed to be a part of the faculty for the 2020 Symposium.

Jeffrey Addicott, J.D., LL.M., S.J.D., is Professor of Law and Director of the Warrior Defense Project at St. Mary's School of Law. He spent 20 years on active duty as a Lieutenant Colonel in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General's Corps, and five years as a senior legal adviser to the U.S. Armed Forces.

As an internationally recognized expert in national security law, he has delivered more than 900 speeches and participates in professional and academic organizations in the U.S. and abroad.

He is a frequent contributor to national and international news outlets such as FOX News, CNN, BBC, New York Times, Wall Street Journal and Washington Post.

Professor Addicott is a prolific author, publishing over 60 books, articles, and monographs on a variety of legal topics. In 2016 he published "Radical Islam Why?: Confronting Jihad at Home and Abroad."

Professor Addicott previously presented at the 2018 Stephen D. Lee Institute Symposium in Shreveport, Louisiana.

The 2020 Symposium of the Stephen D. Lee Institute will be held February 28-29, 2020 at the Embassy Suites Brier Creek, Raleigh, North Carolina. (Please note that this date is a change from the one previously announced as we had to modify arrangements with the hotel.)

This year's event will begin with a reception Friday evening to meet our distinguished faculty, followed by the Symposium on Saturday. We will provide lunch for registrants on Saturday, and we will cap it off with a banquet Saturday evening.

Early registration is available now for \$95 for SCV members (and wife of an SCV member) and \$110 for non-SCV members if made before January 15, 2020.

Registration includes...

- Admission to all Symposium programs, including a special panel discussion with all of our distinguished speakers Saturday afternoon
- Friday evening "Meet the Speakers" reception
- Lunch on Saturday
- Saturday evening banquet (an additional charge of \$35 per person).

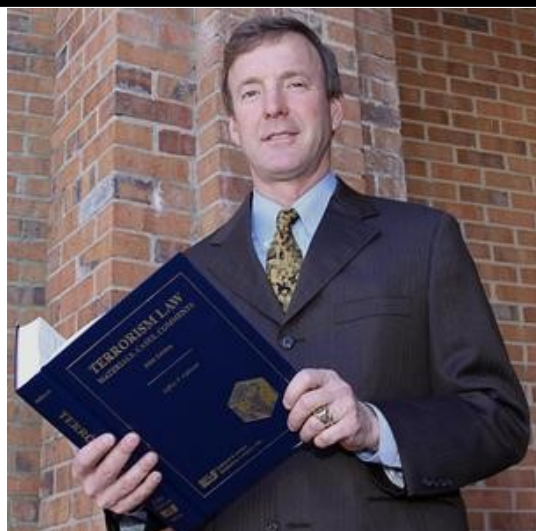
Please register now as space is limited.

Our host hotel is the Embassy Suites RDU/Brier Creek with a special SDLI room rate of \$139.00 (plus taxes). Rooms are also available at the adjacent Hampton Inn & Suites for a special SDLI rate of \$109.00. This special rate is only valid until Feb. 14, 2020.

Reservations at the Embassy Suites include...

- Complimentary full breakfast buffet including made to order omelet bar
- Complimentary evening reception (5-7pm) in the hotel lounge offering complimentary drinks and snacks each night
- Free in-room wifi
- Hotel shuttle service to/from the Raleigh/Durham Airport
- Free parking

The Embassy Suites and Hampton Inn are located at 8001 Arco Corporate Dr., near the intersection of I-540 and US 70, about 10 minutes from Raleigh-Durham International Airport. To make reservations call (866) 691-1582 and asking for the special Stephen D. Lee rate. You can find more information at the SDLI web site [www.StephenDLeelInstitute.com](http://www.StephenDLeelInstitute.com). If you have any questions please contact Christopher Sullivan at [SDLeeinfo@gmail.com](mailto:SDLeeinfo@gmail.com) or (864) 660-9188.



## Raymond's Obelisk *By Parker Hills – December 13, 2019 of the Blue and Gray Dispatch*

For 172 years a gleaming white monolith has marked the grave of a Mississippi rifleman of the Mexican War. It has served double duty as a silent sentinel on the grassy hillside overlooking Raymond's Confederate Cemetery. In one of the strange coincidences of life, and even death, this alabaster cenotaph has a connection to the soldiers from the next American war, the Civil War, who lie at rest a hundred yards downhill.

On the sunrise side of the monument, the gracefully etched eulogy divulges only part of the story: "Malcom McInnis—A volunteer in the 1st Reg. of the Miss. Rifles. He served 12 months in the war with Mexico: returned with the Regiment on the 18th of June, and died on the 20th, A.D. 1847, aged 29 years."

McInnis was one of 991 members of the First Mississippi Infantry—the famed "Mississippi Rifles." The regiment mustered in Vicksburg in June 1846, and elected United States Congressman Jefferson Davis as its colonel, and the famed duelist, Alexander McClung, as the second in command. The unit traveled to New Orleans and then sailed on July 26, 1846, to a point near the mouth of the Rio Grande for the war with Mexico. With their 1841 Whitney rifles and Bowie knives instead of bayonets, these men defeated Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna's Mexican lancers at the Battle of Buena Vista on February 23, 1847, assuring a victory for Gen. Zachary Taylor's fourfold outnumbered army.

Almost one year later, on June 18, 1847, the greatly depleted Mississippi Rifles returned with only 376 men. Unexpectedly and tragically, Malcom McInnis died two days later, at the tender age of 29, ostensibly from food poisoning from a homecoming celebration. The marble pillar that marks his Raymond grave was fashioned by Italian artisans at the stonecutting shop of Gamble and Skates in Vicksburg, and it is believed that Malcom's comrades-in-arms paid for the classical shaft that marks his final sentry post. The stone shaft bears the crest of his regiment, complete with eagle and shield, cannon, drum, flags, and the words "Buena Vista."

Sixteen years later during America's Civil War, on a blistering Fourth of July in 1863, Vicksburg was finally occupied by Federal troops after a 47-day siege. Exactly one year later, some of the Northern soldiers, eager to commemorate their capture of the Hill City, paid a visit to the monument shop of Gamble and Skates. Among the statues, stones, and markers in the shop they found an unfinished copy of McInnis's gravestone. The obelisk was complete with the crest of the Mississippi Rifles, and was intended for another veteran of that famed regiment, yet the name and epitaph had not yet been inscribed. The unfinished shaft quickly was diverted from its original mission, and was inscribed to commemorate the surrender site on the Vicksburg defenses where Union Gen. U. S. Grant and Confederate Gen. John C. Pemberton discussed the terms of surrender on July 3, 1863. Thus, a stone intended to serve as a final marker for a Mississippian of the Mexican War became a memorial for the surrender of Vicksburg in the Civil War.



The obelisk | photo courtesy of Parker Hills

The surrender site monument was put on site near the 3rd Louisiana Redan on the Vicksburg defense line on July 4, 1864, and withstood the unmerciful ravages of souvenir hunters for three years. Chips of the marble were broken off to serve as memorabilia, and the crest of the Mississippi Rifles almost was obliterated. Consequently, the marker was moved to a safer place on the Indian Mound in the Vicksburg National Cemetery, where, in a twist of fate, it stood guard over 17,000 Union graves until 1940. It was then moved back to its original location on the Vicksburg defenses. In 1990, the ravages of time, vandals, and weather had made themselves evident on the old marble stone, and the peripatetic marker was moved indoors for safekeeping in the park headquarters of the Vicksburg National Military Park, where it may be viewed today.

However, if one wants to see the surrender site monument at Vicksburg as it was originally intended to be seen with the crest of the Mississippi Rifles, the grave of Malcom McInnis in Raymond is the place to go. Meanwhile, as he has done for a century and a half, with each setting sun Malcom McInnis stands guard over his fellow soldiers on the grassy hillside of the Raymond Confederate Cemetery.

## CSS Shenandoah: Last Flag Down *By Len Ellison* – December 10, 2019 from the *Blue and Gray Dispatch*

Although the last battle of the American Civil War took place in Texas, at the Palmito Ranch on May 12–13, 1865, the last Confederate surrender occurred six months later in Liverpool, England, on November 6, 1865. It happened like this.

During 1864–1865, the Confederate warship CSS *Shenandoah* captured, sank, or bonded 37 Union merchant vessels with a value of \$1.4 million, mostly Union whaling ships. Capt. James Waddell was unaware of the Confederate surrender and continued to sink Union merchant ships off the coast of Alaska. Then, on August 2, 1865, he met the Liverpool ship *Barrocouta* sailing out of San Francisco harbor, whose captain told him the Confederacy had surrendered. Waddell immediately sailed the *Shenandoah* via Cape Horn to Liverpool to surrender, because he knew that both he and his officers would face a Union court and be tried as pirates if they returned to the United States, as terms of surrender did not extend amnesty to sailors above the rank of lieutenant.

*Shenandoah* met the pilot charged with guiding her up the river at the mouth of the estuary at Mersey Bar. The pilot, however, would not sail without the ship's flag of her country being flown—and so the Confederate flag was furled. She sailed upriver, flag flying high, with crowds watching on from the riverbanks. She moored alongside the HMS *Donegal*, a British warship, a crew from that vessel was placed onboard her, and Captain Waddell surrendered to Captain Paynter of HMS *Donegal*. The Confederate flag was lowered and became known as the "Last Flag Down."

Wendell presented a letter to Captain Paynter and addressed to the British Prime Minister surrendering *Shenandoah* to the British Navy—the last surrender of the American Civil War.

After the surrender of *Shenandoah*, it was reported on November 9, 1865, that the British government had decided that the whole of the ship's officers and crew were to be paroled and free to go ashore, as long as they were not British, which would have broken the neutrality laws between the U.S. and Britain (and they would be arrested). All the crew said that they were from the Confederate State of America, even the sailors with a strong Liverpool accent who had joined the ship at the beginning.

Thomas Haines Dudley, United States Consul in Liverpool, had the responsibility of disposing of *Shenandoah*, along with three other Confederate ships that the British had handed over to the U.S. (the *Rappahannock*, *Sumter*, and *Tallahassee*). After a failed attempt in January to sail *Shenandoah* back to the U.S., she was sold at auction in Liverpool in April 1866.

Waddell did not return to the United States until 1875, when he became captain of the commercial steamer *City of San Francisco*. He later oversaw the State of Maryland's oyster regulation force. James Iredell Waddell died at Annapolis, Maryland, on March 15, 1886.

The story does not end there, as a number of articles from the CSS *Shenandoah* remain on display across America today, reminding us of this tidbit of history



## General Sherman's Famous March to the Sea Began In Alabama - Not Georgia!

*By Norman Dasinger from the Blue and Gray Dispatch*

As the Confederates retreated from Atlanta after the fall of that town in September 1864, eventually, the 40,000 man Army of Tennessee moved toward Gadsden, Alabama which is located in the northeastern part of the state. Later, they marched from Gadsden into middle Tennessee where the battles of Franklin and Nashville were fought in November and December of that same year.

Following close behind the retreating Southerners, Union General William T. Sherman, commanding an army of over 60,000, moved from Atlanta to Summerville, Georgia and then elements of his army began marching into Cherokee County, Alabama around October 10, 1864. General Sherman headquartered himself at Dr. Lawrence's house in Gaylesville. While his men roamed this rich agricultural area they were "living high on the hog." Also, they were ordered to "forage for 1.5 million rations of bread, coffee, sugar and salt and 500,000 rations of meat." These supplies were to be confiscated from the farms and homes of the citizens of Cherokee and surrounding counties. Also, while in the area, Cornwall Iron Furnace, located near Cedar Bluff, Alabama, on the Chattooga River, was partially destroyed.

Sherman would decide, while at Gaylesville, to redirect his forces east and discontinue pursuing the Confederate Army. October 22, Sherman wrote to General Ulysses Grant from Gaylesville, "perfecting arrangements to hold Tennessee ... and push into Georgia ... make desolation everywhere, destroy factories at Macon, Milledgeville and Augusta (GA) and bring up 60,000 on the seashore at Savannah ... I will subsist on the bountiful cornfields and potato patches as I am now doing luxuriously."

In other words, the supplies he took from northeastern Alabama would be what fed his troops for the initial first segment of their long journey east across the entire state of Georgia.

Sherman moved from Gaylesville to Rome, Georgia, on October 29th and his army continued east capturing Savannah before Christmas. So, Sherman's March to the Sea actually began in Alabama and not Georgia.





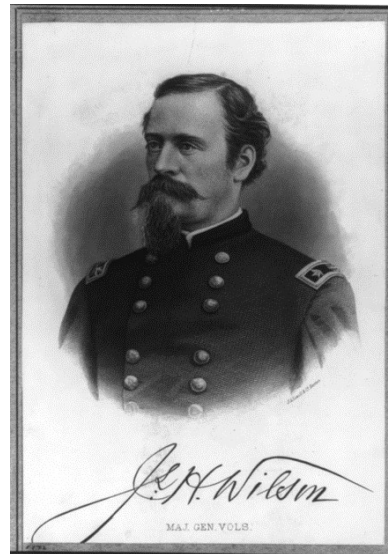
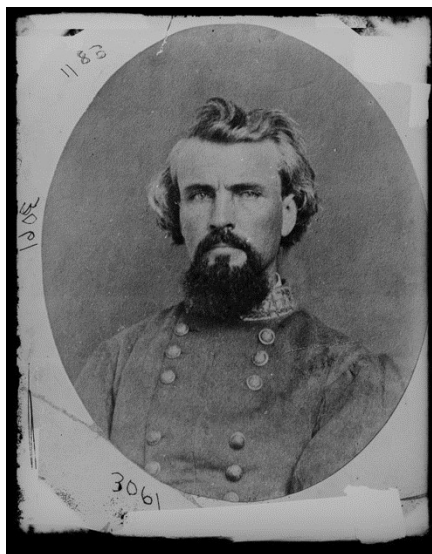
## **Wilson's Raid** by Dr. Laurence Schiller – December 17, 2019 *from the Blue and Gray Dispatch*

The American Civil War has so many stories to tell. Did you know that the largest cavalry raid in the war began with a challenge by Federal Military Division of the Mississippi cavalry commander Maj. Gen. James Harrison Wilson to Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest to come out and fight? It was Wilson's intent to invade Alabama with an independently operating cavalry army, but to do so successfully, he was going to have to deal with the wily Forrest who had plenty of victories to his credit. As part of his intelligence gathering operation, Wilson sent one of his staff officers, West Point graduate and regular army Capt. Lewis M. Hosea, to seek out, under a flag of truce, such information as he could gather directly from Forrest. Traveling with six specially picked troopers armed, as were all Wilson's men, with sabre, revolver, and Spencer repeating carbines, Hosea hoped to impress the rebels with Federal strength and firepower.

Forrest's headquarters were in West Point, Mississippi, and Hosea telegraphed him from Rienzi that he wished to meet to discuss prisoner exchange. Forrest agreed and invited the Federal horsemen to ride over to his headquarters. On the rainy night of February 23, 1865, in a small country house lit only by tallow candles, Hosea and Forrest met. The Federal captain was suitably impressed and described Forrest as: *"a man fully six feet in height; rather waxen face; handsome; high, bull forehead, and with a profusion of light gray hair thrown back from the forehead and growing down rather to a point in the middle of the same. The lines of thought and care, in an upward curve, receding are distinctly marked and add much to the dignity of expression."*[1]

During the conversation Hosea proposed Wilson's invitation to fight. According to the captain, Forrest replied, *"Jist tell General Wilson that I know the nicest little place down here...and whenever he is ready, I will fight with him with any number from one to ten thousand cavalry and abide the issue. Gin'ral Wilson may pick his men, and I'll pick mine. He may take his sabers and I'll take my six shooters. I don't want nary saber in my command – haven't got one...I ain't no graduate of West Point; never rubbed my back up agin any college, but Wilson may take his sabers and I'll use my six shooters and agree to whup the fight with any cavalry he can bring."*[2]

On March 22, after one of the rainiest winters in memory, Wilson and his cavalry army of 13,480 turned south to meet whatever Forrest could throw at them. Forrest was good, but the Confederacy did not have much left for him to use, while Wilson's veterans had reached the height of their tactical powers within a combined arms force that sliced its way through Alabama. In the 1920s, Wilson's raid would become the inspiration behind the creation of American mechanized forces.



Generals Forrest (Left) and Wilson (Right)

## **My Enemy, My Friend: A Civil War Friendship** By Gloria Swift, BGES Historian – December 6, 2019

The American Civil War divided not only the country, but also families and friends who may have found themselves on opposite sides of the North-South dividing line. What was important was if those families and friendships could survive and renew after four long years of bitter struggle. Could families and friends learn to put the past behind them? Two men in particular are good examples of friendship renewed, even though they fought several times against each other: Maj. Gen. George Thomas and Gen. John Bell Hood.

George Thomas was born in southwestern Virginia, graduated from West Point in 1840, and later returned there as a cavalry and artillery instructor between 1851 and 1854. When the Civil War began, Thomas chose to stay in the U.S. Army rather than resign and fight with his native state of Virginia.

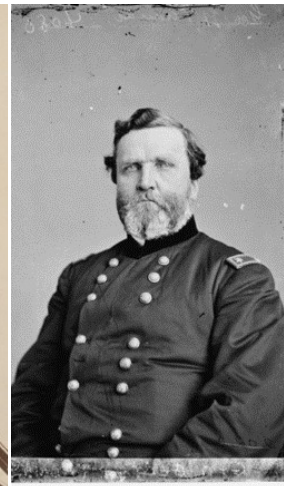
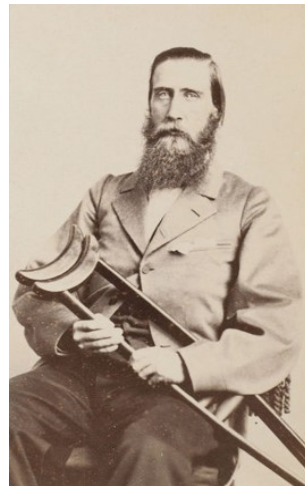
John Bell Hood was born in Owingsville, Kentucky, and graduated from West Point in 1853. While at West Point, Hood received instruction in both cavalry and artillery from George Thomas. Later, both he and Thomas would serve together in the 2nd U.S. Cavalry in Texas. When the Civil War broke out, Hood resigned from the U.S. Army and offered his services to his adopted state of Texas.

Both men were to find themselves on opposing sides of the battle many times. But it was at Nashville, Tennessee, in December 1864, that Thomas thoroughly routed Hood and his Army of Tennessee, ending it as an effective fighting force. One would understand if Hood thought of Thomas with bitterness after that, but he did not.

When the Civil War came to a close, Thomas commanded the Department of the Cumberland during Reconstruction. Stationed in Louisville, Kentucky, he one day received a surprise visit. Hood, who was conducting business in the city, was not sure if Thomas would be willing to see an enemy general. He asked a friend if she would be willing to intercede on his behalf. Thomas, who was at his hotel, told the woman to send Hood to his room immediately. Upon hearing Hood's approach on his crutches, Thomas opened his door. Usually reserved in emotion, Thomas immediately threw his arms around Hood, helping him to a chair within. Later, they went to the dining room for breakfast where they continued to talk about their time together in Texas, the Civil War, and the problems and difficulties for both North and South with Reconstruction.

Oh! To be a mouse in the room! To listen to that conversation! Here was a man, Hood, who had been handed a devastating defeat during the war, yet, he wished to see the man, Thomas, who had handed it to him! Did they talk of that battle and others where they had faced each other? Did Thomas tell Hood he should have paid more attention to his artillery lessons at West Point? We will never know. However, despite everything, these two men were willing to put their differences aside and renew their friendship. If only more could have done so.

There is one more thing of note that occurred after the meeting. Upon leaving Thomas, Hood spoke with the lady who had been his intermediary. He told her, "Thomas is a grand man. He should have remained with us where he would have been appreciated—and loved."



Generals Hood (Left) and Thomas (Right)



Introduction: In this sensitive account, of a hitherto unmentionable topic of the War Between the States, American author Kim Murphy, describes the appalling attitude that existed during the war towards the poor long suffering victims of an unspeakable crime. The conquering heroes proved themselves no better than the lowest of life forms in society then, or today. It's a very difficult story to read because it challenges all the long held romantic accounts of the war, of the righteous liberators of slaves or the raiding gentlemen marauders of guerrilla bands. Kim also presents an interesting overview of early publications by historians who, with their deflated statistics, are largely responsible for the distorted view we have of this abominable crime today.

Kim diligently compiled this story especially for The Bugle International. Her research, into this long needed account of the war, is published in her book, "I Had Rather Die." Kim is an award-winning author who spent seven years researching her first book devoted to the topic of rape in the civil war. In addition, Kim's written several fiction titles set during the war as well as 17th-century Virginia. When she's not researching and writing, Kim can be found hiking with her Belgian sheepdogs, Saber and Little Bear.

Thank you Kim, the role and suffering of women during the war has for too long remained untold. Hopefully, we can all readjust our values and distorted views, to see the real humanity of the days it depicts. In this way, perhaps we can bring some sense of justice to those poor women who found none at the time-Editor. For more information, visit Kim Murphy's website [www.kimmurphy.net](http://www.kimmurphy.net)

## The Hidden War By Kim Murphy

Few American civil war historians have mentioned the subject of rape, much less studied the topic in any detail. Those who have referenced the issue frequently claimed it was a "low-rape" war, or that Victorian mores somehow imposed gentlemanly restraint. Such claims are based on romanticism, not historical fact. Historian, Bell Irvin Wiley in the book "The Life of Billy Yank," claimed that of the 267 Union soldiers executed, eighteen were put to death for rape, two for murder and rape, and one for rape and theft. Although more rape cases have been uncovered since Wiley wrote his book in the 1950s, his statistics are often cited by modern historians to prove the war was a low-rape war. In the mid-1980s, Joseph Glatthaar wrote about General Sherman's March to the Sea and through the Carolinas. He discussed two cases of rape. In one case, he placed blame on the victim by saying she had "instigated" the rape by using offensive language. The other case involved a teenage girl who Sergeant Arthur McCarty claimed to have paid "a quarter of a dollar" for sexual favours. As was common during troop movements, the regiment was 100 miles away by the time the case came to court-martial and the victim never testified. McCarty was found guilty but in the end, he was pardoned for his good character. As a result of these two cases, Glatthaar concluded that "criminal acts" against citizens were rare.

Toward the end of the 1980s, Michael Fellman discussed the topic in greater detail than preceding historians. While his primary examples were guerrilla activities in Missouri, he included other cases as well. He claimed that women who aided enemy soldiers "provoked" Union soldiers. According to Fellman, In spite of such annoyances, these men "did not shoot, violate, or beat" them. In addition, he concluded that even though women suffered brutality from the guerrillas and Union soldiers, the men failed to step over the line and rape them due to a code of honour. However, "the moral framework" only applied to white women.

Fellman admitted that black and Native American women were more frequent targets of hostility. At the same time, he remained insistent there were few rapes because there were "few direct reports of actual rape." He mentioned one example of three Confederate guerrillas accused of raping a slave woman and hinted that one of the men was handed the death sentence, "in part for his crime against a black woman." In reality, guerrilla James Johnson was never charged with rape and in the end, his death sentence was repealed.

Reid Mitchell addressed the topic of rape in the early 1990s, by citing Susan Brownmiller, a noted authority on the subject. While Brownmiller had done some investigative research on rape during the war, she quoted the historians as evidence that it was a "low rape" war. At the same time, she showed that as wars drag on, the frequencies of rape increase. Mitchell felt Brownmiller's belief that rape was a universal of war, offended "the specific ideology of the northern soldier." Although he acknowledged that some rapes were likely to have gone unreported, there was little evidence for "the rape of white women. One reason so few rapes were reported is that very few rapes occurred. True manhood was characterized by sexual restraint, not sexual assertion..." He went on to admit, "In both armies, black women seem to have been the victim of choice." He compared the assaults to symbolic rape against white women, because black women were regarded as property. Yet, he held onto the belief that few Northern soldiers raped due to "manly self-restraint." Over the years, other historians repeated the message of the war being a low-rape war, not until 2008 did any historian publicly question the assumption. E. Susan Barber and Charles F. Ritter stated that approximately 450 cases of sexual crimes were heard in Union courts-martial. They showed the victims were both white and black and from every class. They concluded there was some justice "amid the chaos of war."

In spite of civil war historians' general dismissive view on the topic, rape has been regarded as an incident of war throughout history. Not until 1996, during the Bosnian war, was it prosecuted as a crime of war. Few historians would argue against the premise that rape during wartime is common. Rape as a war tactic is not restricted to any particular army, country, or political system.

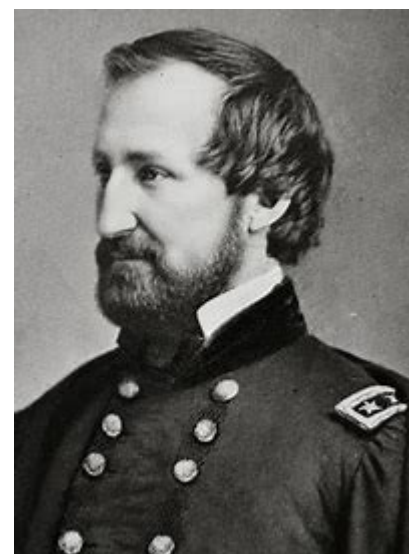
According to modern-day data from the U.S. Department of Justice, more than two-thirds of the rape/sexual assaults go unreported during peacetime. Wartime statistics are more challenging to confirm because they are often used for propaganda purposes. In addition to the emotional anguish and blame associated with rape, victims during wartime fear for their family's lives, as well as rejection from their partners and communities, making disclosure far less likely than during peacetime.

Union Major-General Rosecrans wrote about wartime conditions in his report from Tennessee to Secretary of War E. M. Stanton in 1863, "The crimes of spying, murder, arson, rape, and others... are increasing, and the power to check them by inflicting the penalty of death is a nullity, for the delays necessary to get them a regular trial by general courtmartial, and holding them until the matter is reviewed and approved by the President, such a time elapses that the troops are relieved and the culprit escapes. This ought to be remedied-Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."

Nearly thirty U.S. Soldiers are documented to have been executed for rape or attempted rape during the war. More than half of those who received death sentences were African American. Black soldiers comprised only 10 percent of Union soldiers. Of the remaining twelve men executed, eight soldiers were guilty of other crimes. Four white soldiers were executed for the crime of rape alone. One raped the wife of a fellow Union cavalry member and in another case, male witnesses corroborated the woman's testimonies. The remaining two soldiers had a long history of trouble making. In reality, few soldiers received the death penalty for what was considered a capital crime in the nineteenth century.

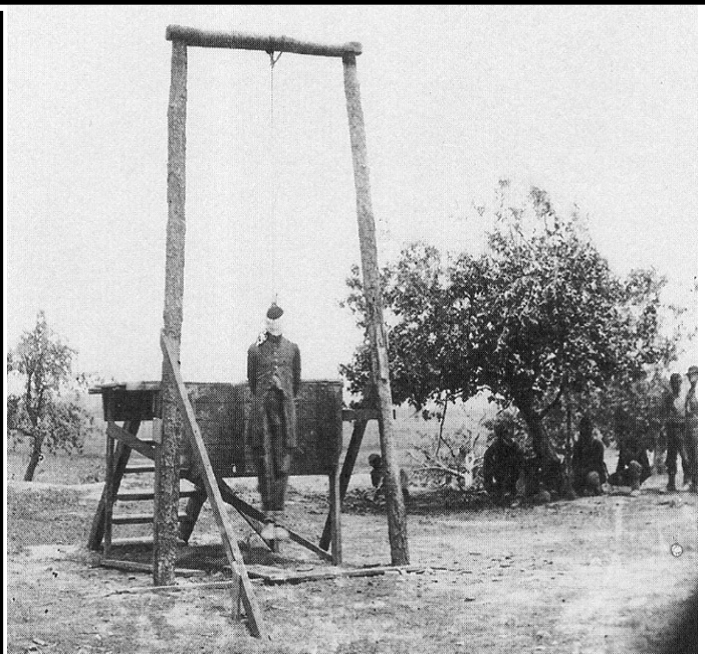
In Missouri of 1862, three Union soldiers came to Susan Ward's house, where she lived with her four children and widowed mother. Her married daughter, Rebecca Mitchell, lived nearby and was visiting at the time. The men claimed they would serve

**Remarkably most of the photographs of slaves shows them well dressed and fed. These poor people were lambs to the slaughter when caught up in the tide of war-Editor.**



**General Roscrans**

In the month of June 1864 a coloured soldier in the Union army, in front of Petersburg, attempted to rape a white woman whose house fell within the Union lines. The woman's husband was serving with the Confederate army, as indeed all able bodied men were in those critical days. This soldier, William Johnson was also a deserter; tried by a Court-martial he was found guilty of both charges and sentenced to be hanged. It was decided to make an example of him by hanging in full sight of the enemies lines, but the Confederates fired artillery at the scaffolding as it was being erected, suspecting the North was preparing to hang a Confederate spy. Under a flag of truce, an officer sent a request for the hanging to be conducted for both armies to witness. The request was granted and Johnson was duly hanged in open site. A most peculiar incident during a war where the problem of rape was obviously so great that such an example was deemed necessary to deter others from committing the crime-Editor.



As guards for their protection. One man insisted Rebecca return home and he would accompany her. Two guards remained behind, Private William Evans of the 59th Illinois Infantry admitted his intent to Susan and raped her in front of her mother and children. Afterward, Evans' comrade raped Susan, while Evans moved onto her eighty year-old mother. Throughout the night, the two men took turns raping the two women in front of the children. Meanwhile, at the Mitchell household, Private Benjamin Davis, 1st Missouri Cavalry raped Rebecca Mitchell twice. Privates William Evans and Benjamin Davis were found guilty of rape. The third man was either never found or the transcripts have been lost. The sentence for the two privates found guilty for a night of terror on three generations was to have their heads shaved and to be drummed out of the service to the tune of the "Rogue's March" in front of the Division. Their buttocks were to be cut off, they would forfeit all pay, and if they were found within military lines again, they would be shot.

**A coloured woman stands outside a Union jail. For African Americans, simply by just being there placed them in harms' way. Large numbers were not slaves, especially in Louisiana. The war swept over the South and 'Free' people, who had lived in a well ordered society had come to trust those in authority-Editor.**

Even if the cases of privates Evans and Davis are dismissed as being just an isolated incident, what may have been regarded as a low-rape war for white women was not necessarily true for black women. In December 1864, Union Brigadier Saxton reported to Secretary of War Stanton, *"The women were held as the legitimate prey of lust and as they had been taught it was a crime to resist a white man they had not learned to dare to defend their chastity. Licentiousness was widespread; the morals of the old plantation life seemed revived in the army of occupation."*

Contrary to popular belief, it was not during the civil war that a black woman had first successfully accused a white man of rape in a court of law. However, it was during this war that an enslaved woman was first successful in achieving a conviction of a white man. Prior to the war, both the North and South didn't regard sexual assault of black women as rape. A few court rulings suggested that non-capital punishments were possible, but generally, black women's voices went unheard.

Regardless of race, a woman had to make immediate disclosure, preferably to a father or husband to help validate their charges, to make a charge of rape. She also had to call for help, show evidence of being violently

attacked and had been doing nothing questionable. If any circumstance raised doubts, then it was assumed she had given her consent. Legal decisions revolved around a woman's consent, which didn't equate to how much force a man used but the degree of the woman's resistance. Therefore, if a woman submitted due to threats of violence or because the man held a weapon, no rape had taken place, she had given her consent. Most States established the age of consent at ten years. Kentucky, Virginia, Indiana, and Iowa differed by setting the age at twelve. Only Arkansas set the age at the "onset of menses."

In May 1863, Private Eden Hill of the 10th Missouri Infantry stopped at the home of Isa Parish in search of Parish's stepson, a deserter. Hill ordered ten-year-old Sarah that she must aid him in his search for her brother. He pointed his pistol at Sarah and once halfway across a field, he told her to lie down under a tree. Sarah stated that he threatened to shoot her if she did not do as he asked. "He hurt me... so then I screamed..." After the assault, they continued their search for Sarah's brother. "He told me if I didn't wipe the blood off my legs he would shoot me." A doctor testified that he feared Sarah might die from blood loss. In the end, in spite of overwhelming evidence against Hill, the rape charge was dropped on a technicality. He was however, found guilty of burglary, theft, and ironically, desertion. He was sentenced to be shot, but while waiting for execution, once again Hill deserted.

Of the approximate 450 Union courts-martial for rape or attempted rape, most convictions took place during times of occupation, not under actual battle conditions. Courts martial were generally held near the location of the crime. Soldiers had more time on their hands during occupation, as did military authorities, who would have been responsible for gathering the necessary five to thirteen officers to convene a court. At times of heavy fighting, circumstances would have challenged authorities in locating the required number of officers for judges. Also, a woman who had been raped would have had difficulty finding the appropriate official to report the crime. Less evidence is available about the Confederate Army due to the fact that most of the records were lost or destroyed. Confederate rapists did exist. Many of the surviving records are from



areas where guerrilla tactics were common and these were from the few times Confederate soldiers had travelled north. Because so few records exist, few conclusions can be drawn. However, similarities to Union records do exist. A woman had to prove she had been raped, and black women were considered little more than chattel.

A Union prisoner of war Louis F. Kakuske, relayed his experience in his memoirs. On his journey to a makeshift prison, his three captors kept their carbines nearby. At one house, the farmers served them a meal, after which they rested on the lawn. A middle-aged black woman came outside and the Confederates eyed her. Kakuske described her, "A bit buxom" but "not unattractive." The Confederates called her over; since she was a slave, she obeyed. Kakuske watched in horror as each man took his turn raping the woman. Afterward, one turned to him and said, "Now Yank, it's your turn." Kakuske refused to take part, and the Confederates threatened him to take his turn or be shot. Again, Kakuske said no. The men released the woman, saying that slaves were only good for two things, "work and to serve as concubines."

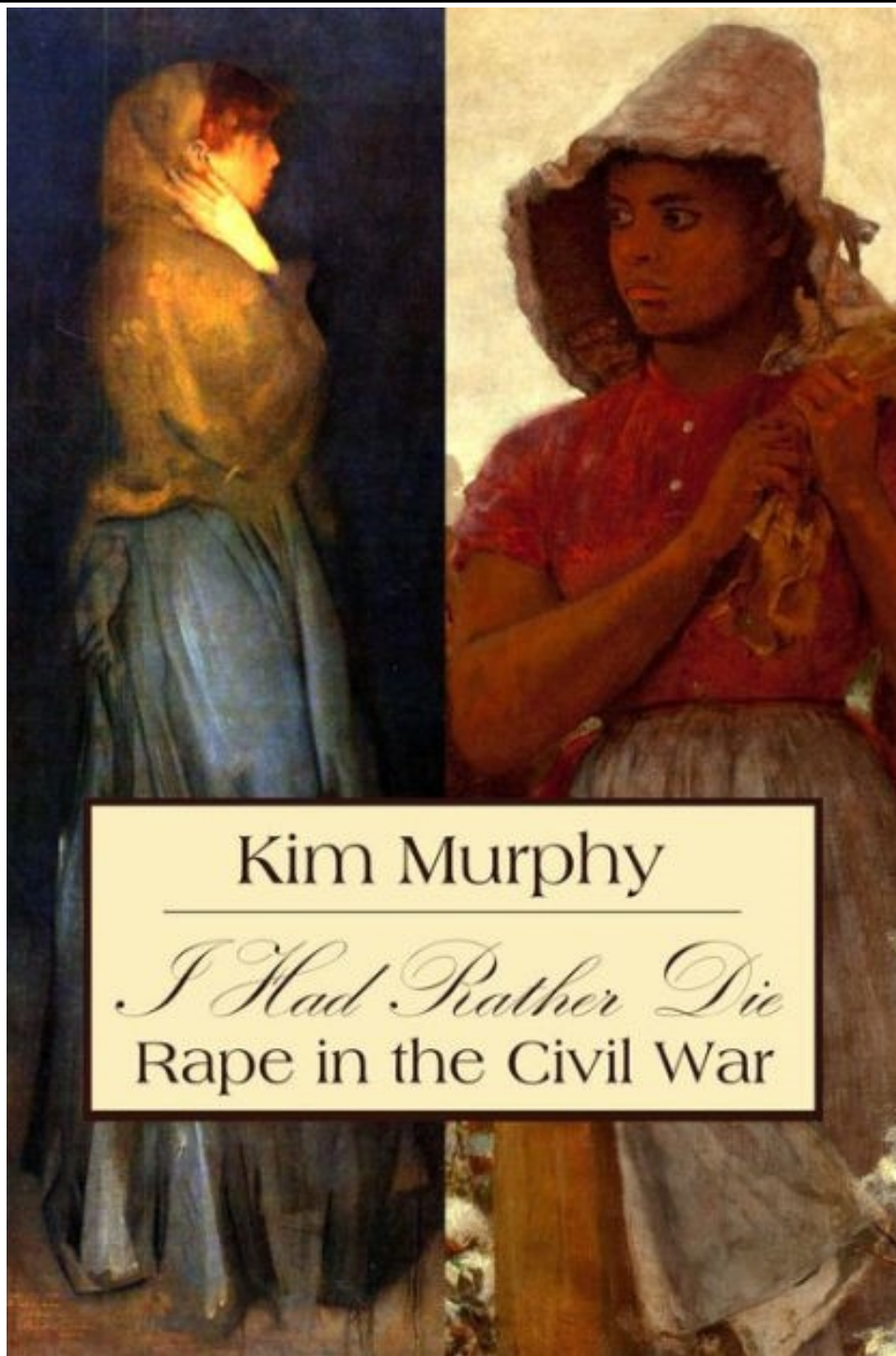
In modern-day wars, rape is rarely reported due to shame and a lack of faith in the justice system. The same held true during the civil war where soldiers were frequently pardoned for rape. A "good soldier" was considered more valuable than any claim of rape. The official records and courtmartial merely skim the surface of the number of rapes committed. Any assertion that Victorian mores somehow imposed gentlemanly restraint during wartime is preposterous. Rape is a crime of violence, not sexual desire. Few on either side viewed the sexual assaults of black women as a crime and white women, who dared make an admission of being raped, were systematically ostracized. As in modern warfare, fear would have been a powerful incentive for rape survivors to remain silent. For far too long, women's claims of rape have been dismissed as hearsay and propaganda. War is dirty, and rape follows its history. The Civil War was no exception—Kim Murphy.

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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.