

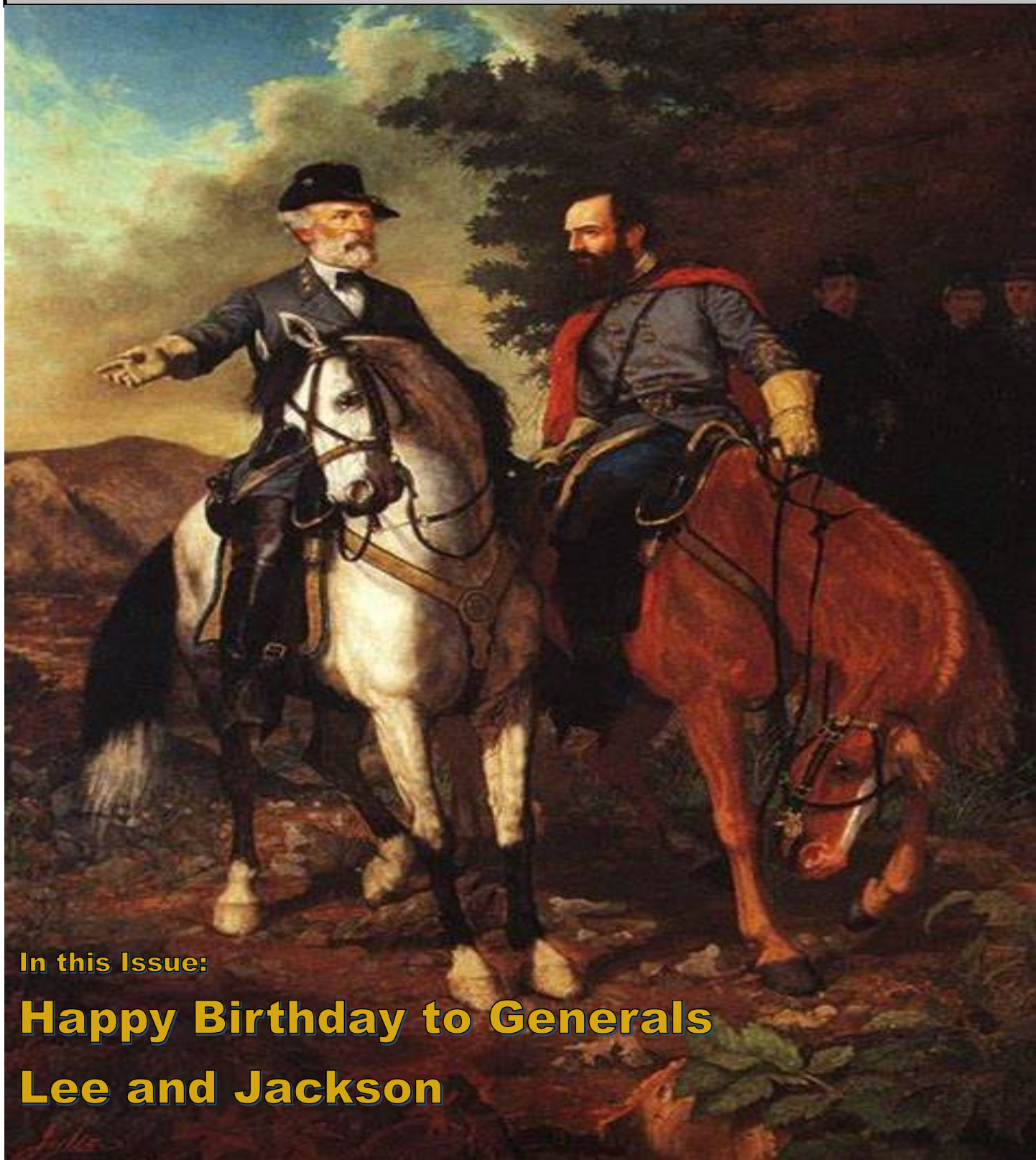
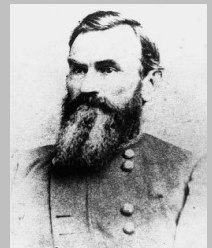


The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

January 2021, Volume 24, Issue 1

Dedicated to the Memory of Brigadier General Benjamin G. Humphreys



In this Issue:

**Happy Birthday to Generals
Lee and Jackson**

Commander's Corner

Compatriots,

First I want to wish everyone a Happy New Year. The year 2020 was a mess and now it is behind us, we have 2021 to look forward to as we strive through this pandemic. We did not have a meeting last month because of prior commitments for myself and the surge in Covid -19 cases in the area. 2021 has a lot to look forward to, anything is better than what we went through. We will start the year off with a bang with our annual Lee/Jackson Banquet. Everyone should be making plans to attend this event on January 30 at the First Presbyterian Church where we hold our meetings. Our speaker will be Lt. Commander-in-Chief Jason Boshers. Jason and his wife Linda are from Mnt. Pleasant, TN and he is a wonderful speaker and passionate about the Battle of Franklin, TN and Sam Davis. Please make all efforts to attend, seating will be limited to 65 people. Invitations will be by RSVP to reserve your spot. The Camp will provide the main entrée again we ask that you pay \$5.00 a person to help offset expenses for the event and provide a side dish to go with the main entrée. This year we will once again provide good Southern Fried Chicken as we did last year that so many people enjoyed and request once again.

Our Camp is growing and its time to start shaking the rust off from the Pandemic. We continue to hold our meetings and Facebook Live the meetings for those who cannot get out. We will gather once again on December 5 at the Church. Please make all efforts to attend we miss all of our brothers and sisters of the Camp.

I look forward to seeing all of you at our banquet, please make all efforts to be there. And remember our Charge!

"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."

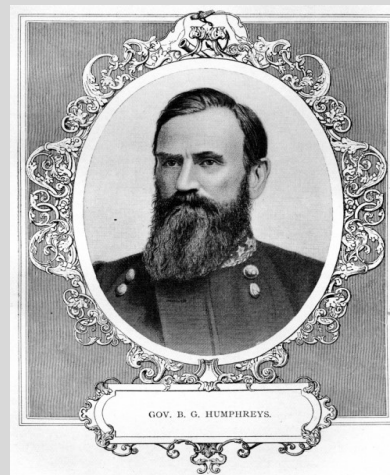
*Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General, United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906*

Lee and Jackson Banquet, Saturday, January 30, 2021

6:00 PM social, Dinner at 7:00 PM

Guest Speaker is Lt. Commander-in-Chief

Jason Boshers



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Camp Commander / Editor:
Larry McCluney
Confederate @suddenlink.net

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Adjutant's Report—Dan McCaskill

December 5, 2020

There is no adjutant's report filed for this month, meeting cancelled.

Chaplain's Pen — December 2020

By Earl McCown

Lee's Christmas Letter To His Daughter

"Coosawatchie, South Carolina, December 25, 1861

My Dear Daughter,

Having distributed such poor Christmas gifts as I had to those around me, I have been looking for something for you. Trifles even are hard to get in these war times, and you must not therefore expect more. I have sent you what I thought most useful in your separation from me and hope it will be of some service.

Though stigmatized as "vile dross," it has never been a drug with me. That you may never want for it, restrict your wants to your necessities. Yet how little it will purchase! But see how God provides for our pleasure in every way. To compensate for such "trash," I send you some sweet violets that I gathered for you this morning while covered with dense white frost, whose crystals which could not be fabricated by the expenditure of a world of money.

May God guard and preserve you for me, my daughter! Among the calamities of war, the hardest to bear, perhaps, is the separation of families and friends. Yet all must be endured to accomplish our independence and maintain our self-government. In my absence from you I have thought of you very often and regretted I could do nothing for your comfort. Your old home, if not destroyed by our enemies, has been so desecrated that I cannot bear to think of it. I should have preferred it to have been wiped from the earth, its beautiful hill sunk, and its sacred trees buried rather than to have been degraded by the presence of those who revel in the ill they do for their own selfish purposes.

I pray for a better spirit and that the hearts of our enemies may be changed. In your homeless condition I hope you make yourself contented and useful. Occupy yourself in aiding those more helpless than yourself. Think always of your father. R. E. Lee"

Copied from American Civil War Forum...

Happy New Year to all and my the blessing of God be upon you and yours during this blessed New Year!

Mississippi Division News:

Using Technology to Attract Younger Members

by George Conor Bond

The average age of the memberships in the SCV is between 55-60 years old. I am proud to say that I am well below that average by almost 30 years. Like wise I am proud to say that I serve as the youngest commander of the Mississippi Division ever.

However, as a younger man and a young officer in the SCV, I am concerned about the lack of young men as members of the SCV and the lack of participation of those who are. When I ran for Division Commander, I had a goal of pressing "youth outreach" and we came up with a few projects that have been, and we hope will be rather successful in attracting younger members. Before I continue with this article, I want to preface that these ideas worked in Mississippi; while they worked here, there is no guarantee that they will work elsewhere.

Increased Social Media Presence- Over the past year we have increased our social media presence. We have started to adopt live stream videos as part of our outreach. Our videos reach thousands of viewers. These videos cover issues from heritage attacks to some (not totally classified) divisional matters. Now that some camps are coming together again, they are livestreaming the public portions of their meetings so people can see what the SCV is all about. We will soon be launching a YouTube page and an Instagram account.

Digital Meetings- Covid-19 has for sure put a damper on our ability to hold any type of meeting. However, thanks to zoom and other digital meeting platforms, we are improvising, adapting and overcoming this obstacle. Even though my camp has somewhat started meeting face to face, I was able to zoom into my last camp's meeting because I was out of town. This option gives those members who want to be informed the ability to be informed.

SCV_Chat- At the national reunion, several of the younger members from across the confederation discussed the ability of live streaming our conversations about the SCV. This soon morphed into SCV_Chat, a weekly digital "talk show" where we discuss cultural, historical and modern topics dealing with our heritage. So far, we have broadcasted for 5 consecutive weeks and are starting to grow a small following of people from outside the SCV. We broadcast live starting at 7:00 PM CST on facebook. Soon we will have a YouTube channel where past broadcasts will be uploaded, and people can watch them.

Fraternity Camp- We are losing our youth at an alarming rate to the indoctrination they receive on college campuses. Either the youth of the south do not know their real history and therefore are manipulated into turning their backs on their heritage, or they fear reprisals from their peers, professors, or the university. Only the SCV can reverse this course, but how? The answer is easy,

make the SCV an organization that young men will want to be a part of. Right now, we are working on establishing and chartering a camp at a university in upper Mississippi. This camp is a mixture of my old fraternity (Kappa Alpha Order) and the SCV. The bylaws for the camp have been written and we hope to charter with 16 members in October. Like all fraternities this will have its own special, secret ritual. The secrets and shared common knowledge of that ritual will bind those young men together. While in the camp, they will learn the fundamentals of what it means to be in the SCV, they will be taught the true history of the south, they will build the lifelong brotherhoods that we share, and when they move on they will want to remain active and join their local camp.



National SCV News:

The National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

The truth about the South's struggle to form a new nation is under attack as never before. The National Battlefield Parks have been taken over by the "it's all about slavery" provocateurs. Museums have changed their collections and interpretations to present what they call the cultural history of the War for Southern Independence. In reality this new perspective is nothing more than South bashing. The forces of political correctness have gone into high gear. They attempt to ban any and all things Confederate through their ideological fascism. There needs to be at least one place where the people of the South and others can go to learn an accurate account of why so many struggled so long in their attempt to reassert government by the consent of the governed in America!

The General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building that will have two purposes. One of the uses of this new building will be to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. At the SCV Reunion in July of 2009 the GEC set up a building fund for this purpose. One of the goals is to provide an accurate portrayal of the common Confederate soldier, something that is currently absent in most museums and in the media.

You are invited to make your stand for the future by contributing to this fund. Send checks to: Sons of Confederate Veterans c/o TCM Building Fund P.O. Box 59 Columbia, TN 38402 Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card. www.theconfederatemuseum.com

Join the Confederate Legion

Membership fees & donations support the Southern Victory Campaign

- Individuals and organizations can join. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not required.
- Businesses, associations and S.C.V. camps can join.
- An individual member can organize an independent Confederate Legion group and name it whatever he/she likes.
- Members are expected to follow moral standards, obey the law, and participate in the Southern Victory Campaign.
- Credit cards and checks are accepted. Credit card payments can be recurring.
- Payments are tax deductible because the S.C.V. is a 501 (c) (3) entity.
- Members receive an ID card, certificate, access to support and communications. Most of all, you get the satisfaction of knowing you're part of the offensive!

Dues and donations are used to mount a two-prong offensive that we call the Southern Victory Campaign. It's led by the Heritage operations Committee of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.



Prong One of the campaign offensive involves direct action by the Heritage Operations Committee of the S.C.V. Prong Two involves direct action by individual and group members of the Confederate Legion.

Objectives include:

- Reestablishing public support for the principles of liberty held by the founders of the United States and the Confederate States of America.

Rebuilding respect for the Confederate States of America that preferred to leave the Union rather than abandon the principles of liberty like the Northern states were doing under Leftist influences of that day and age.

For those interested in more information on how you can help "Make Dixie Great Again" go to <https://www.makedixiegreatagain.com/>





Announcement #3 – December 16, 2020

Compatriots,

During the late 19th and 20th centuries, Confederate and Union veterans had their separate organizations, but maintained fraternal relations between the two. For many years, their descendant organizations have done the same. In fact, when our beloved battle flag and Confederate monuments came under attack, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW) supported us in recent years. This is no longer the case.

At their recent National Encampment, the SUVCW issued their new official position on monument protection. They have removed all references to Confederate memorials and our beloved battle flag. It appears that they have become weak-kneed in the face of the “*Cancel Culture*” and seem to believe if they disassociate themselves from their fraternal brothers of the South that they and their monuments will be overlooked. We know this is not the case as **ALL** things that are “*Traditionally American*” and not just Southern are under attack as “*those people*” attempt to rewrite history to suit their agenda.

If we are asked about the SUVCW's stance on these matters, just mention the fact that they state that “*the SUVCW supports and preserves all memorials to American veterans and since the Federal Government has recognized our brave Confederate ancestors since 1903 as ‘American Veterans’ then they too are American memorials.*”

Just as our ancestors fought alone during the War for Southern Independence, we find ourselves once again alone as we face a war of cultural genocide. We knew it would come to this, but we will endure and persevere as we fight this war together as brothers. Please pray for myself and the General Executive Council as we go forward once again into the breach that we make the decisions that are needed to advance the Cause and continue the Charge that was given to us.

Deo Vindicie,
Larry McCluney, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

2021 National Reunion Change of Host Hotel

Gentlemen, as with many things in 2020, few things have not been affected. The host hotel for the 2021 Reunion, Copeland Tower & Conference Center, will be closing on May 1, 2021 to be converted into residential living space which has resulted in our having to find a new host hotel for the event. The change is in no way due to any anti-confederate sentiment or politics by Copeland Tower or its staff. They have been instrumental in almost immediately securing a new host hotel and making it a smooth transition. The new host hotel is the DoubleTree by Hilton at the New Orleans Airport. The hotel has recently been completely renovated and all rooms and suites are comparable to those of the Copeland Tower and all rates will remain the same.

For those who have already made hotel reservations (71 presently), the Copeland Tower is in the process of transferring your reservation to the DoubleTree. Beginning Monday, January 4, 2021, the Copeland Tower staff will be calling each person with a reservation to explain the situation and assist you in confirming your reservation at DoubleTree.

For those who have not made reservations yet, new online booking links will be available on the reunion webpage in the next few days.

<https://www.scv-bcamp130.org/2021-national-scv-reunion>

The Double Tree hotel is on the Veterans Memorial Blvd, the main throughfare, that is filled with shopping and dining options. It sits on the edge of the boundary of Metairie and Kenner. Kenner is a small town with deep roots in the Confederacy and named for the Kenner family. Duncan Kenner was a member of the Confederate Congress and the Confederacy's Ambassador to Europe and 15 members of the Kenner family fought for the Confederacy. The hotel is only 2 miles from the New Orleans airport and operates a free 24-hr airport shuttle for those who will be flying in for the event. Additionally, for those interested, the Treasure Chest Casino on Lake Pontchartrain is just 5 minutes away.

The staff at DoubleTree is very excited about hosting our event. For several years now, they have hosted the Louisiana UDC Regional Conventions so they are familiar and comfortable with our organizations.

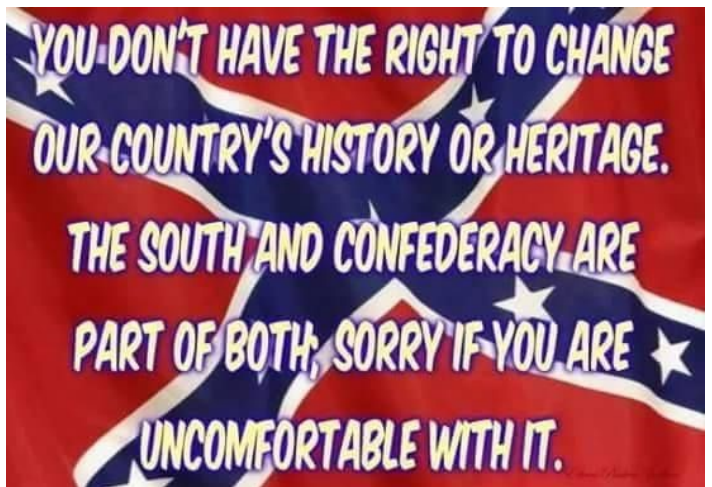
We regret any inconvenience this change may cause but we are confident you will have an enjoyable, memorable reunion.

Please help us with our planning by registering now. Registration forms are on the website. Limited edition numbered medals are still available but going fast. Be sure to order now if you want one.

Until we see you in July, please stay safe and stay healthy.

Deo Vindice
2021 National Reunion Committee
Beauregard Camp 130

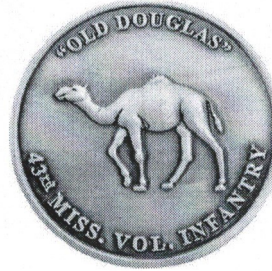
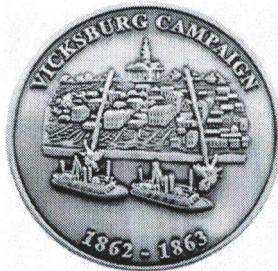
See pages 10 thru 13 for more information on the event.



DONATION / ORDER FORM

"VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN"

Civil War Commemorative Coin Series
(1862-1863)



Customer / Donor Information:	Customer #:
Name:	
Address:	
City, State, Zip	
Phone No:	Email:

Quantity	Coin #	Description	Item Price	Total
	2020-01-OD	Old Douglas Coin	\$15.00	
Postage & Handling:			Subtotal	
1 to 5 coins => \$4.00 , 6 to 10 coins => \$8.00				
11 to 30 coins => \$10.00, flat rate, ==>			P. & H.	
30+ coins, call for P. & H. charge. (Rates are subject to change.)			TOTAL	

Mail Donation/Order Form with Check, Cash or Money Order to:

SCV Pemberton Camp #1354
Commemorative Coins
61 Rollingwood Dr.
Vicksburg, MS 39183

Questions:

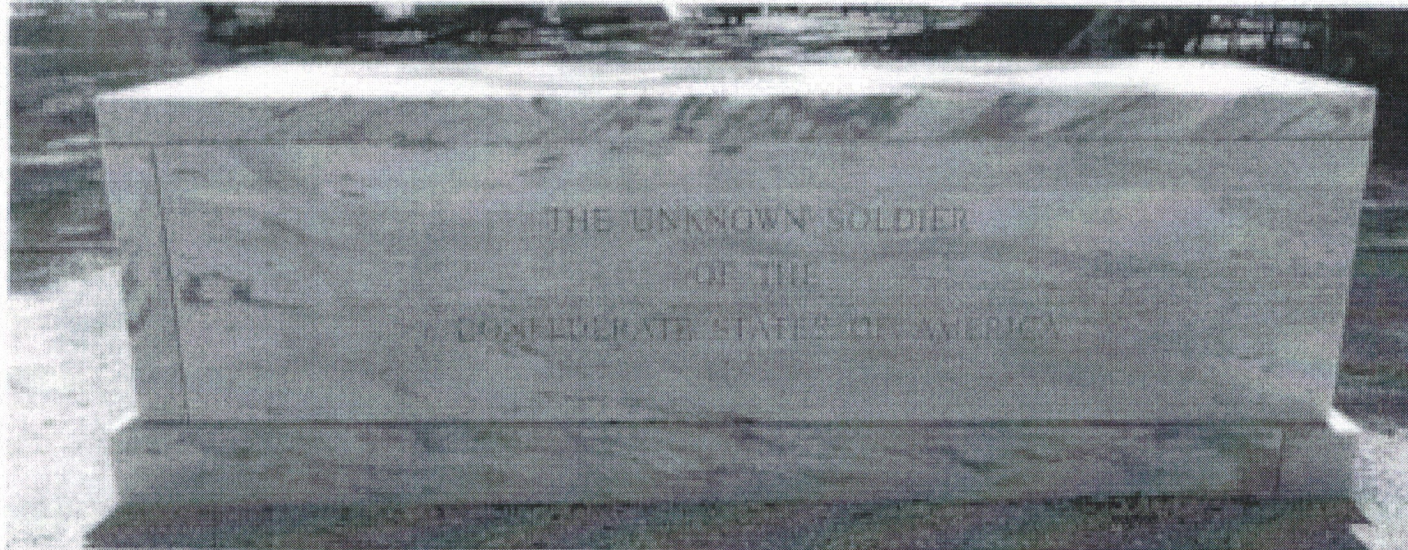
Call 601-415-4535 or email: klholman@bellsouth.net

More information at <http://scv-camp-1354.com> or <https://www.facebook.com/scvcamp1354/>

Donations for the purchase of coins are used to support historical education and heritage operations of our local SCV camp and its perpetual care of Soldiers Rest Cemetery in Vicksburg, MS, where 5000+ Confederate soldiers, sailors, and civilians are buried.

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 for:

Bricks for Beauvoir

Mail to: Bricks for Beauvoir

2244 Beach Blvd

Biloxi, MS. 39531

OR

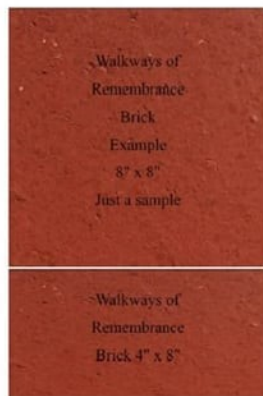
Visit our gift shop where you
can pay by cash or credit!

Example:

Pvt. JAMES W.

McCluney

6th MS CAV, CO. F



Walkways of Remembrance
Bricks and Pavers For the Walkways for the
General Headquarters for the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Elm Springs
and the
Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

Remember and honor your Confederate Ancestor, a family member or any cherished memory with the purchase of a Memorial Brick to be laid for a walkways at the General Headquarters for the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.

Brick sizes:

The 4” x 8” brick will allow 3 lines with 21 characters (including spaces) per line and will cost \$50.

The 8” by 8” brick will allow 6 lines with 21 characters (including spaces) per line and will cost \$100.

Layout for 4” x 8” brick with 3 lines max and 21 characters per line max (including spaces) \$50

Layout for 8” x 8” brick with 6 lines max and 21 characters per line max (including spaces) \$100

Make checks payable to SCV and write “Bricks” in the memo line. Please fill out this form and mail to:
SCV, P.O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402
Credit card payments are available by calling 1-800-MYSOUTH and contacting Merchandising.

Please include all your contact information so we can contact you.

Name: _____
Address/City/State/Zip: _____
Phone number: _____
Email address: _____



Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs Annual Membership Application

All memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter.

_____ Yes, I want to join the Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

_____ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email address: _____

Membership Levels & Benefits

Longstreet Level: \$25

- Membership for one
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Judah P. Benjamin Level: \$50

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Patrick Cleburne Level: \$100

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- 10% Gift Shop Discount

N. B. Forrest Level: \$250

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 10% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat or T-Shirt

Robert E. Lee Level: \$500

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 15% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat and T-Shirt

Jefferson Davis Level: \$1000

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 20% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat, T-Shirt and Polo

Please check the following membership level:

_____ Longstreet Level

_____ Judah P. Benjamin Level

_____ Patrick Cleburne Level

_____ N. B. Forrest Level

_____ Robert E. Lee Level

_____ Jefferson Davis Level

Please make checks payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

If paying by credit card, please call (931) 380-1844 or email at exedir@scv.org



Friends of Elm Springs

Annual Membership Application

All Proceeds go to the restoration and maintenance of the Home
Elm Springs built in 1837

All Memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter

_____ Yes, I want to join the Friends of Elm Springs

_____ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email address: _____

Membership Levels & Benefits

Elm Tree Level: \$25

- Membership for one
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Cool Spring Level: \$50

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Todd Family Level: \$100

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- 10% Gift Shop Discount

Susan Looney Level: \$250

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 10% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat or T-Shirt

Abram Looney Level: \$500

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 15% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat and T-Shirt

Frank Armstrong Level: \$1000

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 20% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat, T-Shirt and Polo

Please check the following membership level:

_____ Elm Tree Level

_____ Cool Spring Level

_____ Todd Family Level

_____ Susan Looney Level

_____ Abram Looney Level

_____ Frank Armstrong Level

Please make checks payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:

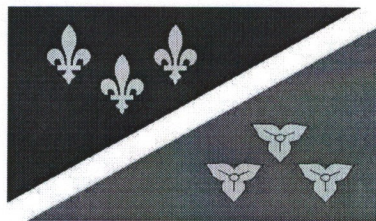
Sons of Confederate Veterans, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

If paying by credit card, please call (931) 380-1844 or email at exedir@scv.org

Sons of Confederate Veterans



126th Annual Reunion JEFFERSON PARISH, LOUISIANA



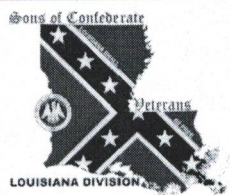
JULY 21 - 24, 2021
DOUBLETREE HOTEL BY HILTON
NEW ORLEANS AIRPORT

REGISTER AND MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW
RESERVATION CODE: SCV2021

HOSTED BY BEAUREGARD CAMP No. 130

FULL REUNION DETAILS AND DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE ONLINE:

[HTTPS://WWW.SCV-BCAMP130.ORG/](https://www.scv-bcamp130.org/)



~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2021 Reunion ~

Official Registration Form (Page 1 of 2)

Metairie, Louisiana * July 21-24, 2021
Beauregard Camp 130
scv-bcamp130.org

NAME (Print): _____

SCV CAMP NAME & NUMBER: _____

TITLE/POSITION: _____

PERSONAL ADDRESS: _____

_____ Zip: _____

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

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

~ Tickets Purchased ~			
Event / Date	Price \$	Quantity	\$
Reunion Registration (After July 1, 2021 = \$75) ¹	\$65		
SCV Prayer Breakfast Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 6:30 a.m.	\$40		
Ladies' Tour and Luncheon - Beauregard-Keyes House Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 11:00 a.m.	\$50		
SCV Heritage Luncheon Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 12:00 p.m.	\$50		
Confederate Memorial Hall Tour (Limit 110 people) Thursday, July 22, 2021 @ 3:00 p.m. <i>An overflow tour group, if needed, will be Saturday, July 24th @ 2:00 p.m.</i>	\$40		
SCV Awards Luncheon Friday, July 23, 2021 @ 12:00 p.m.	\$50		
Destrehan Plantation Tour and Dinner (Limit 275 people) Friday, July 23, 2021 @ 3:00 p.m.	\$60		
Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast Saturday, July 24, 2021 @ 6:00 a.m.	\$40		
SCV Banquet & Grand Ball Saturday, July 24, 2021 @ 6:00 p.m. <i>Note: Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform/Civilian</i>	\$70		
Ancestor Memorial ~ Each @ 2 Lines per Memorial (See Page 2)	\$10		

¹ Registration includes Medal and Program



Official Registration Form (Page 2 of 2)
~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2021 Reunion ~
Metairie, Louisiana * July 21-24, 2021
Beauregard Camp 130

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 Rates²

FULL PAGE \$150.00
HALF PAGE \$75.00
QUARTER PAGE \$ 50.00

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

~ MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO ~

~ Beauregard Camp 130 ~

~ MAIL BOTH PAGES & PAYMENT TO ~

**Beauregard Camp 130
P.O. Box 10413
New Orleans, Louisiana 70181**



**Host Hotel: Copeland Tower & Conference Center
2601 Severn Avenue
Metairie, Louisiana 70002
Reservation Desk: 800-277-7575 Booking ID: SCV2021**

² 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 June 7, 2021 at the MAIL ADDRESS to be included in the Reunion Program.

**DoubleTree by Hilton New Orleans
Airport**
2150 Veterans Memorial Blvd
Kenner, Louisiana 70062



Suites: \$129.00 per night plus tax
Standard Rooms: \$99.00 per night plus tax

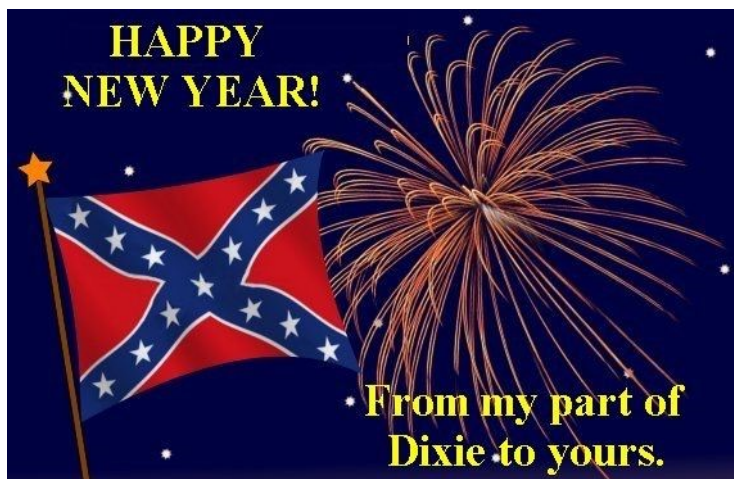
Hotel Direct Booking: 504-467-3711
Online Bookings: Coming this week!
Booking Code: SCV2021

Rates available for dates:
Sunday, July 18 – Monday, July 26, 2021
**** Free Parking ****
**** Free 24 hr Airport Shuttle ***

**I Salute the
Confederate Flag
With Affection,
Reverence and
Devotion to the
Cause for Which
It Stands**

Anonymous Rebel

Dixie Classics™



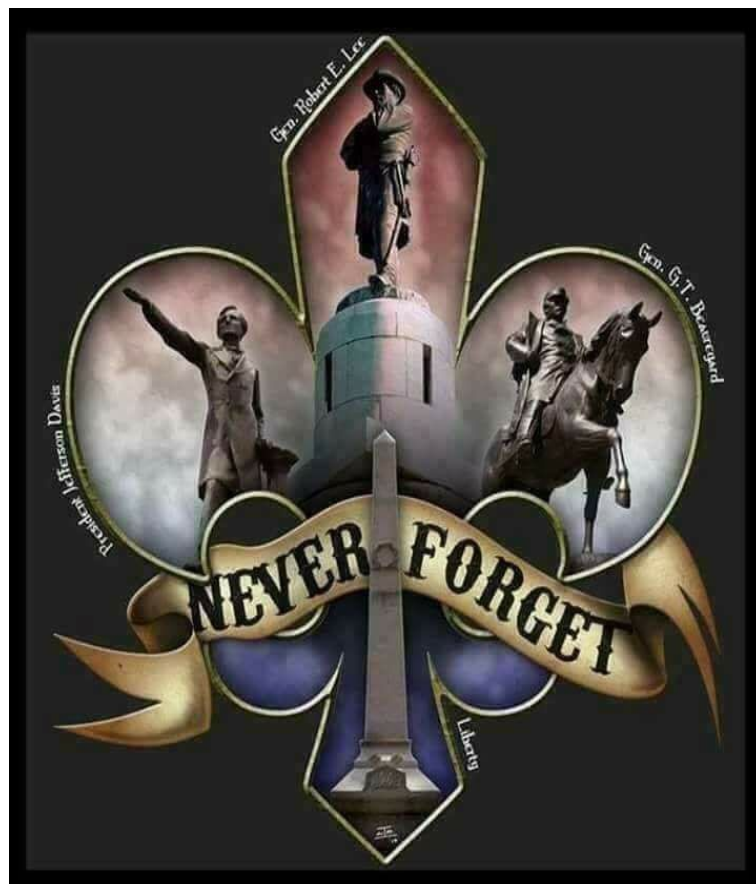
Happy New Year From the Commander-in-Chief

Compatriots,

Happy New Year to all of ya'll! 2020 has been a trying year with the pandemic, attacks upon our history by the "Cancel Culture", and our nation's economic woes. But, as the New Year approaches, we have a lot to look forward to with the 125th Anniversary year of our organization's creation, 160th Observances of the War for Southern Independence, the possible end soon of this pandemic, and future Spring Campaigns to preserve our heritage as we "Move Forward". We have much to be thankful for and to look forward to as this New Year brings hope and God's blessings upon us.

Once again from my wife Annette and myself, Happy New Year!

Larry McCluney, Jr.
Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans



The Battle of Murphreesboro, TN December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863



was compounded by the frigid weather. The Confederates came close to winning, but were not quite able to turn the Union flank against Stones River. The new year dawned the next day with each army still in the field and ready for another fight.

The strike came on January 2, and the Confederates lost the battle. Bragg attacked against the advice of his generals and lost the confidence of his army. The Union troops repelled the assault, and Bragg was forced back to Tullahoma, Tennessee. The North was in control of central Tennessee, and the Union victory provided a much-needed morale boost in the aftermath of the Yankees loss at the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862. Stones River was a hard-fought, bloody engagement, with some of the highest casualty rates of the war. The

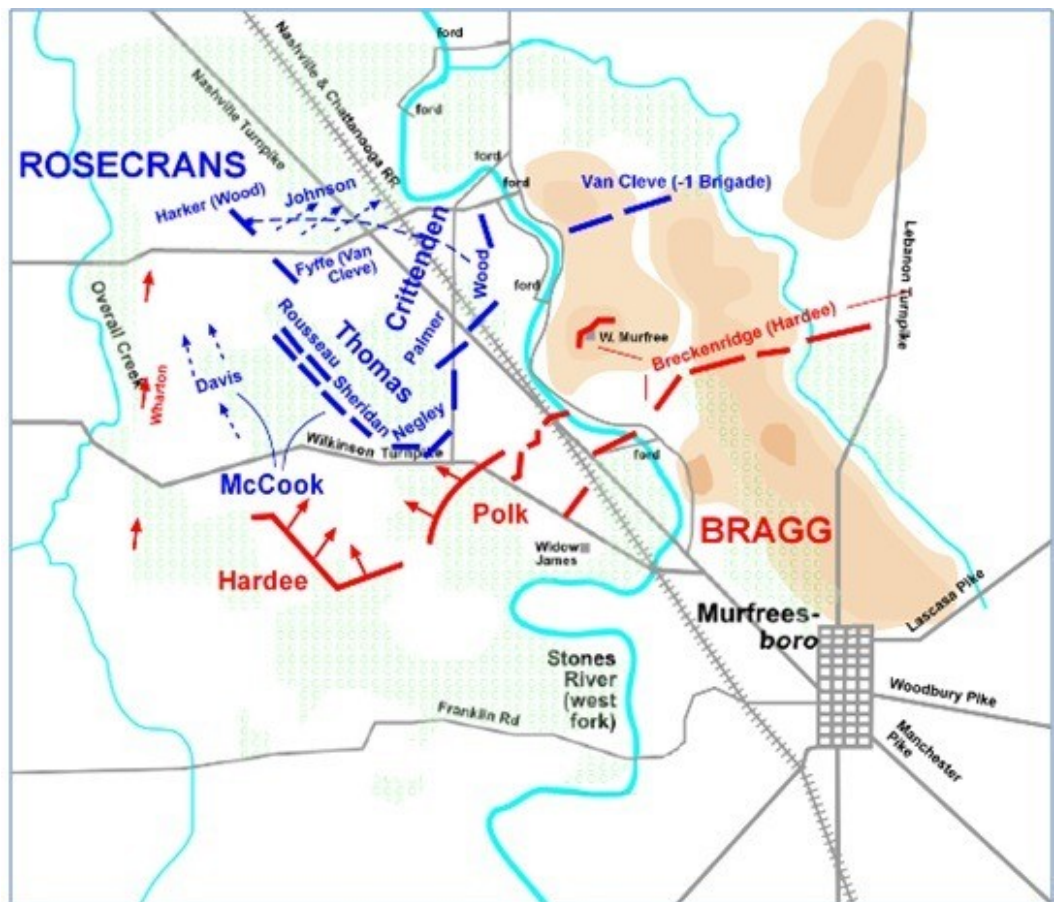
In late December 1862, Union and Confederate forces clashed at the Battle of Stones River, near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, during the American Civil War (1861-65). On December 31, Confederate General Braxton Bragg's 35,000 troops successfully attacked the 42,000-strong Union force commanded by Major General William Rosecrans. Union troops withstood the assault, but retreated to a defensive position, which they would hold against repeated attacks over the next two days. On January 2, 1863, another Confederate assault was repelled by overwhelming Union artillery fire, forcing Bragg to order a Southern retreat. With approximately 23,000 total casualties, Stones River was one of the deadliest battles of the war. Rosecrans claimed victory and the battle provided a much-needed boost to Union morale following their defeat at Fredericksburg, Virginia. Prelude to the Battle of Stones River

The end of 1862 found Major General William Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland in Nashville, 30 miles north of General Braxton Bragg's troops. Rosecrans (1819-98) had assumed command of the army only in October, with the understanding that he would attack Bragg (1817-76) and drive the Confederates from central Tennessee. This move was delayed throughout the fall by John Morgan's cavalry, who harassed the Yankees and threatened their supply line. Finally, the day after Christmas, Rosecrans moved his force south to meet Bragg.

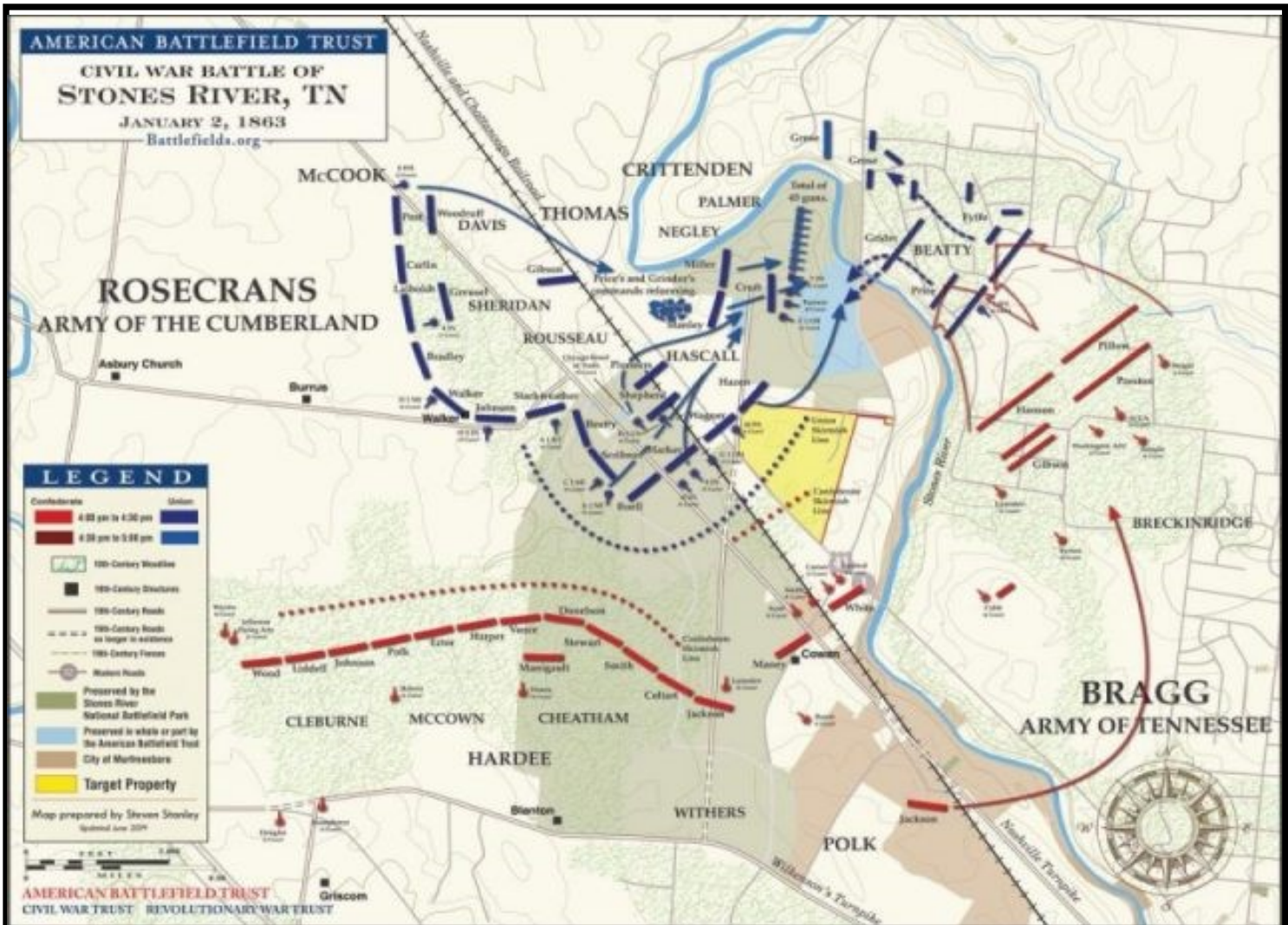
Battle of Stones River Begins

The armies collided along Stones River on New Year's Eve. Facing a larger Union force (42,000 Union soldiers to 35,000 Confederates), Bragg launched an attack in bitterly cold morning fog against the Yankees' right flank. The attack was initially successful in driving the Union back, but the Yankees did not break. A day of heavy fighting brought significant casualties, and the suffering

Union suffered approximately 13,000 troops killed, wounded or captured, while the Confederates had approximately 10,000 casualties. President Abraham Lincoln (1809-65) later wrote to Rosecrans, "... you gave us a hard victory which, had there been a defeat instead, the nation could scarcely have lived over."



The Union Right Bends
December 31, 1862: 10:00 a.m.



The War in the Pacific

John Marquardt, The Abbeville Institute

The dramatic events leading up to the secession of the Southern States, the tragedy of the War Between the States and the ensuing final act of the South's Reconstruction period were, for the most part, staged east of the Mississippi River, as well as in the waters surrounding the East Coast. A lesser part of the drama was played out in the vast Trans-Mississippi area, while the scenes that took place on America's West Coast and in the Pacific drew scant reviews in their day and are now little more than footnotes in American history. That is not to say, however, that the developments that took place on the east side of the Continental Divide did not have just as telling an effect on those in the newer States of California and Oregon, as well as the Territory of Washington.

In the mid-Nineteenth Century, parts of California were decidedly pro-Southern and even a pro-slavery. Most of this sentiment developed two years before California attained statehood in 1850 when thousands of Southerners, many with slaves, flocked to the gold fields in the Sacramento area. Within a few years there were as many as a thousand black slaves in the new State. In the 1850s, Southerners also held a large portion of California's elected and appointed offices throughout the State, men who reflected the political thinking and policies of their home States. When the bonds of the Federal Union were finally broken by the Southern States, their counterparts in the West also urged secession from the United States. While hundreds returned to the East to enlist in the Confederate military when war came, many more remained in California to work and even to fight for the Southern cause.

In the far north, there was little actual support for the Confederacy in the area furthest from the main theater of the War, Washington Territory. Furthermore, slave ownership there had been banned, first by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and then reconfirmed in the Territorial Organic Act of 1848. There were, however,

many Southern sympathizers in the Territory and a number of these also went east to join the Confederate military. In 1904 and 1905, chapters of the Sons of Confederate and the United Daughters of the Confederacy were established in what was by that time Washington State. The State of Oregon which had been admitted to the Union only two years before the start of the War was a far different story. While almost all of the Federal troops in Washington Territory had been kept there to guard against a possible British invasion from Canada, most of those in Oregon were recalled east. However, they soon had to be replaced with local militia units to counter a wave of Confederate sentiment. Such activity was mainly carried out by an anti-Union group, the Knights of the Golden Circle, that formed some armed partisan units, one of which planned to seize Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River, while another actually occupied the city of Jacksonville and raised Confederate flags there.

There were also groups of Confederate partisan cavalry which carried out a number of raids in California, mostly in the area between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Two of the most active units were those which operated in Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties just south of San Francisco. One of these was under the command of Captain Rufus Ingram who had reportedly served with Captain William Quantrill's Partisan Rangers in Missouri and who had been sent to California under commission to form a similar unit. The other group was headed by a former Kentuckian from Frankfort County, Thomas Poole, who had had been made the acting sheriff of California's Montgomery County in 1857. The primary targets of these irregular units were the gold shipments bound for the Federal treasury which they wanted to capture and send to the Confederacy. In the summer of 1864, Captain Ingram and Poole with a combined force of about fifty raiders were attacked by Federal troops when they tried to raid a shipment from the New Almaden Mines near San Jose. Ingram managed to escape and return to Missouri where he continued to fight as a partisan. Poole, however, was tried for treason and hanged a year later.

Civilian secessionist activity continued to be a danger to the Union throughout the War, and became so widespread in the Los Angeles area that the Federal government constructed a large military facility there in which a number of arrested pro-Confederates were held, mostly without the right of habeas corpus. Others in the San Francisco area were similarly confined at the recently completed fort on Alcatraz Island . . . the first time that facility had ever been used as a prison. While the pro-Confederates were never able to take the State out of the Union, their post-war political opposition remained powerful enough to deny the State's ratification of two of the three Reconstruction Amendments, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, which granted citizenship and voting rights to former slaves. These two Amendments from 1868 and 1870 were actually not officially ratified by California until 1959 and 1962. Furthermore, the largest number of Confederate monuments and place names outside the South were in California.

The Federal authorities were also fearful of naval attacks on the West Coast by Confederate sea raiders such as the "CSS Alabama" and "CSS Shenandoah" or, in the event of intervention by England and France, by the warships of those nation's Pacific fleets. The Union's only naval force on the West Coast at the start of the War were the six steam-powered warships of the Pacific Squadron commanded by Commodore John B. Montgomery and based at Mare Island north of San Francisco. His flagship was the three-year old, twenty-seven gun sloop-of-war "USS Lancaster" with a crew of three hundred sixty-seven men. Two other ships were the newer six-gun sloop-of-war "USS Wyoming" and the smaller, five-gun sloop-of-war "USS Narragansett." The remaining three vessels were the thirteen-year old "USS Saranac," an eleven-gun side-wheel sloop-of-war; the "USS St. Mary's," a seventeen year old, twenty-two gun sloop-of-war, and the oldest ship, the "USS Cyane," a twenty-gun sloop that was built in 1837.

In October of 1863, seven ships of the Russian Far East Fleet commanded by Rear Admiral Andrei Popov sailed into San Francisco Bay to assist the Pacific Squadron. Admiral Popov had orders that in the event of hostile action taken by England or France against either Russia or the United States, his ships were to act as commerce raiders against British and French merchant vessels. The admiral was also ordered to place his ships under Union command in the event of actual war and to defend San Francisco against attacks by Confederate raiders. The same year, the first ironclad warship was dispatched to the Pacific, the "USS Camanche," one of the eight Passaic Class monitors. The vessel's dismantled components had been loaded aboard the sailing ship "Aquila" in 1863 and shipped around South America to San Francisco. After the "Aquila" docked that November, a violent storm hit the area which sank the ship and the still-disassembled monitor. Other reports stated that during the storm the "Aquila" had collided with or was rammed by another ship that some said may have been manned by Confederate agents. The "Camanche" was salvaged a year later but was not commissioned until a month after the end of the War.

Even though the Confederate raider "CSS Shenandoah" roamed the Indian and Pacific Oceans from June 1864 until September 1865 under Commander James Waddell of North Carolina and sank or captured thirty-eight Union merchant and whaling ships, she was never sighted by any U. S. warship. The same held true in 1863 for the only other Confederate warship to sail in those waters, the "CSS Alabama" commanded by Captain Raphael Semmes of Maryland. Semmes took his ship around South Africa and into the Indian Ocean in August of 1863 and after sinking only one ship there, he headed for the South Pacific. Semmes had learned from a British captain that the "USS Wyoming" under Commander David McDougal was waiting in the Sunda Strait in the Dutch East Indies to block his entry into the Java Sea and the Pacific, but felt that the "Alabama" was more than a match for the Union warship. The two ships did pass in the strait, coming within twenty-five miles of each other. After sinking only a half dozen ships in the Pacific and badly in need of repairs, Semmes headed the "Alabama" back to the Atlantic in the spring of 1864, only to meet his ship's end on June 19 in its fatal battle with the "USS Kearsarge" off the coast of France.

Prior to its close encounter with the "Alabama," the "Wyoming" had been captained by fifty-year old Commander John Kirkwood Mitchell of Virginia. When war broke out, Mitchell and a few fellow Southerners attempted to sail the vessel to Panama where it would take on a full crew and be commissioned as a Confederate warship . . . which would have posed a serious threat to Union shipping all along the West Coast. The plot, however, was discovered and Mitchell was stripped of his rank and dismissed from the Navy. He immediately left California and headed east to offer his services to the Confederacy.

Mitchell was made a commander in the Confederate Navy and sent to New Orleans to take charge of the Lower Mississippi River Squadron which contained the ironclads "CSS Louisiana," "CSS Mississippi" and "CSS Manassas." In April of 1862, he was in overall command of the small Confederate naval force that opposed the forty-three ship Union fleet led by Admiral David G. Farragut during the

Battle of New Orleans. Mitchell was later promoted to captain and placed in charge of the Navy's Bureau of Orders and Detail and in May of 1864, he was made commander of the James River Squadron. He held that post until February of the following year when he was succeeded by Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes of "Alabama" fame. Mitchell was promoted to commodore just prior to the end of the War and after his death on December 5, 1889, his collection of over five hundred official documents, letters and other papers from 1862 to 1865 was donated to the Virginia Historical Society Library.

Two other ships of the Pacific Squadron were also involved in efforts to capture vessels for the Confederacy. In the spring of 1863, a group of Confederate sympathizers seized the sloop "J. M. Chapman" while it was docked in San Francisco and planned to arm it for use as a Confederate privateer. The old sloop "USS Cyane" chased and boarded the fleeing ship as it was leaving the harbor. The second incident took place the following November when the Squadron's flagship "USS Lancaster" sailed to the Bay of Panama in pursuit of the passenger steamer "Salvatore" which had been taken over by a group of Confederates posing as passengers. Their plan was to turn the ship into a Confederate raider to capture gold shipments from California. When the steamer was sighted, a boarding party from the "Lancaster" rowed to the ship and retook control. Only one ship from the Squadron, however, was ever actually engaged in battle during the War, but that fight had nothing to do with the War itself.

After his unsuccessful search for the "Alabama," Commander McDougal sailed the "Wyoming" to Japan and arrived in Yokohama on May 10, 1863, to take on supplies and undergo repairs. While there, word was received by the American minister to Japan, Robert Pruyn, that on June 25th an American merchant ship, the "Pembroke," had been fired on in the Shimonoseki Strait, the waterway between Japan's main island of Honshu and its southern island of Kyushu. It was further reported that the French mail ship "Kien Chan" had also been attacked in the same area in early July, as well as a Dutch warship, the "Medusa," on July 11. Pruyn immediately ordered McDougal to sail the "Wyoming" to the strait, and he arrived there on the evening July 15.

When the "Wyoming" entered the waterway the following morning, it was fired on by several shore batteries, including some armed with heavy Dahlgren naval cannons that had been presented to Japan by the United States. In addition, McDougal's ship was attacked by three armed Japanese steamships that were also American-made, the four-gun steamer "Koshin," formerly named the "Lancefield," the ten-gun brig "Kasei," formerly the "Lanrick," and the six-gun bark "Daniel Webster" which, for some reason, had retained its original name. After an hour long battle, the "Wyoming" had sunk the "Koshin" and the "Kasei," driven off the bark and silenced all the cannons ashore. Aboard the "Wyoming," five seaman had been killed and seven wounded and the ship itself had been hit over twenty times, suffering severe damage to its rigging and smokestack.

The cause of the battle was the growing dispute between Emperor Komei in Kyoto who had assumed Japan's Chrysanthemum throne in 1846 and the Tokugawa shogunate in Edo (now Tokyo) that had actually ruled the country since 1600. When Commodore Matthew Perry opened up Japan in 1853 after the country's two and half centuries of virtual isolation, it was the shogunate, not the emperor, with whom Perry negotiated. It was also the shogun in Edo who signed the treaties with foreign governments, allowed foreign consulates to be established in Japan and who, in 1860, sent a Japanese delegation to the United States to meet with President Buchanan and members of Congress. The emperor, however, not only resented his total exclusion from all of these momentous events, but decreed that the growing foreign influence should be ended and what he termed the "barbarians" driven out of the country. While the shogunate ignored the emperor's demands, he was supported by the daimyos (lords) in western Japan which led to the attacks on foreigners in 1863 and ultimately Japan's Boshin War of 1868 that overthrew the shogunate and brought Emperor Komei's son Mutsuhito, known as Emperor Meiji, to full power in 1869. Both the United States and Great Britain sided with the emperor's forces during the Boshin War, while France supported the shogunate.

Regarding the "Wyoming's" 1863 battle in the Shimonoseki Strait, it would be seventy-five years before there was another engagement between American and Japanese naval forces. In China on December 12, 1937, three bombers and nine fighter planes of the Japanese Imperial Navy attacked and sank the American gunboat "USS Panay" in the Yangtze River near Nanking. One member of the ship's crew was killed and over forty wounded in the incident, with no loss of Japanese personnel or aircraft. While Japan claimed their pilots had mistaken the "Panay" for a Chinese vessel, apologized for the attack and paid two million dollars in restitution, the affair escalated the already poor relations that had been developing between the two nation since the 1920s, conditions that finally resulted in another and far more fateful December attack on American Navy ships just four years later.

The Brown's Island Explosion Victims

Bert Dunkerly, December 4, 2020 blueandgrayeducation.org

The worst industrial accident experienced by the Confederacy during the Civil War was the Brown's Island Explosion in March 1863. While the explosion itself is well documented, the details of how the victims were treated, what happened to them afterward, and who they were, are not.



Tredegar Iron Works, with Brown's Island on the left, 1865 | Library of Congress

women and girls. Most made one to two dollars a day, and the vast majority were Irish or German immigrants, people of modest means and little education.

It was a chilly Friday, March 13, 1863. About 60 workers had crowded into a building, with a cluster near a stove at one end of the room. A variety of work was taking place, including breaking open condemned cartridges, sewing linen artillery ammunition bags, packing friction primers, and filling new cartridges. None of these activities should have been done in the same space, and no one without business here should have been in the room.

Nineteen year-old Irish-born Mary Ryan was working with friction primers at the end of a long table. She had previously been corrected for carelessness. Nearby, some teenage boys were loading black powder. Across the room, Mary Cunningham sat by the stove, sewing linen bags. At the other end of the room, several teenage girls were filling new cartridges. Catherine Cavanaugh swept the floor behind Mary. Around the room, boxes of powder, percussion caps, stacks of rifle cartridges, and loose powder scattered about.

Mary Cunningham looked up to see Mary Ryan banging a block of friction primers to loosen them. In an instant a spark was set off, causing two distinct explosions. Ten were instantly killed.

The room was "blown into a complete wreck, the roof lifted off, and the walls dashed out, the ruins falling upon the occupants." Then, "the most heart rendering lamentations and cries . . . from sufferers rendered delirious from suffering and terror."

The explosions brought "a tide of people" to help. A newspaper reported that "mothers rushed about, throwing themselves upon the corpses of the dead & the persons of the wounded." Every day for the next 11 days, an injured victim died.

Many of the wounded were taken right up the hill to the nearest hospital, General Hospital #2, at the southwest corner of 7th and Cary Streets. This was Bailey's Tobacco Factory, a brick warehouse that was far from ideal. A recent inspection noted that, "The building is unsuitable and would have been vacated but for its

convenience to the Canal & depots—It has for this reason been the receptacle for the worst cases."

A Richmond paper noted that, "All dreadfully burned, were received at General Hospital No. 2: George Chappell, Sarah Haney, Hannah Petticord, Ella Bennett, Mary Jenningham, Julia Brennan, and one other female—unable to give her name." Hannah and Julia soon died.

We know no details of their treatment. Reporting noted that "some had an arm or a leg divested of flesh and skin, others were bleeding with wounds received from the falling timbers or in the violent concussions against the floor and ceiling which ensued."

There was likely a mixture of first-, second-, and third-degree burns. Burn treatments at the time were largely ineffective, and included treatment with linseed oil, beeswax, vinegar, or turpentine. These wounds would have been incredibly painful. With the treatments available, these victims would have been scarred for life, suffered recurring pain, and lived with limited range motion, work options, and reduced quality of life. There were also likely broken bones, cuts, lacerations, concussions, and bruises, not to mention emotional stress and suffering. Their "burns are serious and several will die."

In the weeks that followed, an outpouring of support provided assistance to the living and the dead. Josiah J. Gorgas (Confederate Chief of Ordnance) wrote of his wife Amelia visiting the hospital: "Mamma has been untiring in aiding, visiting and relieving these poor sufferers, and has fatigued herself very much. She has done an infinite deal of good to these poor people."

At the nearby Arsenal, the master carpenter made coffins free of charge for families, and the Confederate military made horses available for hearses. A Confederate soldier wrote to the *Richmond Sentinel*, "A non-resident of the city, I beg to appeal to all humane people in the city and the state, to contribute to so laudable a purpose. The poor wounded creatures are young Females who were dependent on their daily labor for their support. I send you five dollars and am only sorry I cannot offer more."

Mayor Joseph Mayo organized a city-wide effort raising money, and churches and the YMCA pitched in. A grand ball was held as a fundraiser. The Ladies Soldiers Aid Society, various hospitals, academies, private corporations, soldiers, arsenal staff, and even the Glee Club donated money, in all netting over \$8,000.

Funerals began almost immediately for those who perished. At the same time, the military launched an investigation into the cause of the accident, interviewing the survivors. The next day, March 14, Mary Blessingham and Eliza Willis (the youngest victim at 10 years old) were buried in Hollywood Cemetery. The death toll



Brown's Island during the Civil War | Library of Congress

grew to 29.

Friends Mary Ryan and Elizabeth Young recuperated at the home of a mutual friend, Emily Timberlake. Mary died here on the 15th, within half a mile of her home. The Timberlake House at 115 East Byrd Street stood until the 1950s when it fell victim to urban renewal. Also on April 15, six victims were buried in Shockoe



The explosion site today | courtesy of the author

Cemetery, and the total now stood at 36 dead. The next day four more passed away, as a bad snowstorm struck the city.

On March 17, St. Patrick's Day, Michael Ryan bought a plot in Hollywood Cemetery for his daughter Mary. Two days later, 15-year-old Emma Blankenship died, bringing the total to 42. Injured victims continued to pass away over the next few days, with funerals and burials in the city's cemeteries. March 24 saw Sarah Foster pass away, the last death from the explosion.

The next day authorities released the findings of the investigation: "The opinion

be over age 15, and reopened on April 4, with new safety guidelines. The last victim's body, that of Martha Burnley, was found on April 11 in the canal. She brought the total of dead to 50.

Fifteen of the victims are buried in Hollywood Cemetery. Among them are Mary Ryan, Rev. John Woodcock, Mary Blessingham, Eliza Willis, and Barbara Jackson, who died after "suffering 14 hours." Also resting here are Sarah Marshall, the oldest known victim at 67, with no relations in her plot, and 15-year-old Robert Chappell, who died "after 5 days of terrible suffering." Most of those buried here from the explosion are in plots not owned by their families, and with no other relations in the cemetery.

In Shockoe Cemetery, 14 are known to be buried. A group was buried here on March 15, in a cluster

among soldiers. Here rests Virginia Meyer, 12 years old; 15-year-old

Wilhelmena Deffenback; Alice Johnson, who was killed instantly; 12-year-old Margaret Alexander; and 14-year-old Mary Valentine.

There are 19 whose graves are unknown. Martha Daly, age 15, and her sister Ann Daly Dodson, age 18, were both killed—the only pair of sisters lost. Mary Zingraham was killed outright, but her sister Caroline survived. Newspapers noted the discovery of Martha Burnley in the canal, but not where she was buried. There is no record of her family, if she had one, and their relief at finding her body.

Survivors of the incident

could have lived until the 1920s or even later. None recorded their stories. No reporters interviewed the survivors; none had their photographs taken. No newspapers, diaries, or journals mention the anniversary of the event on March 13, 1864, or anytime thereafter. No doubt the survivors remembered. What were their feelings? Were some of them working at the laboratory a year later? Did they pause to reflect?



Graves at Shockoe Cemetery | courtesy of the author



Graves at Hollywood Cemetery | courtesy of the author

of the Board based upon the evidence elicited is that the explosion was caused by the extremely careless handling of Friction Primers by the late Mary Ryan." Gorgas noted, "It is terrible to think of it—that so much suffering should arise from causes possibly within our control."

On March 30 the laboratory called for 200 girls to work, requiring that they must

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