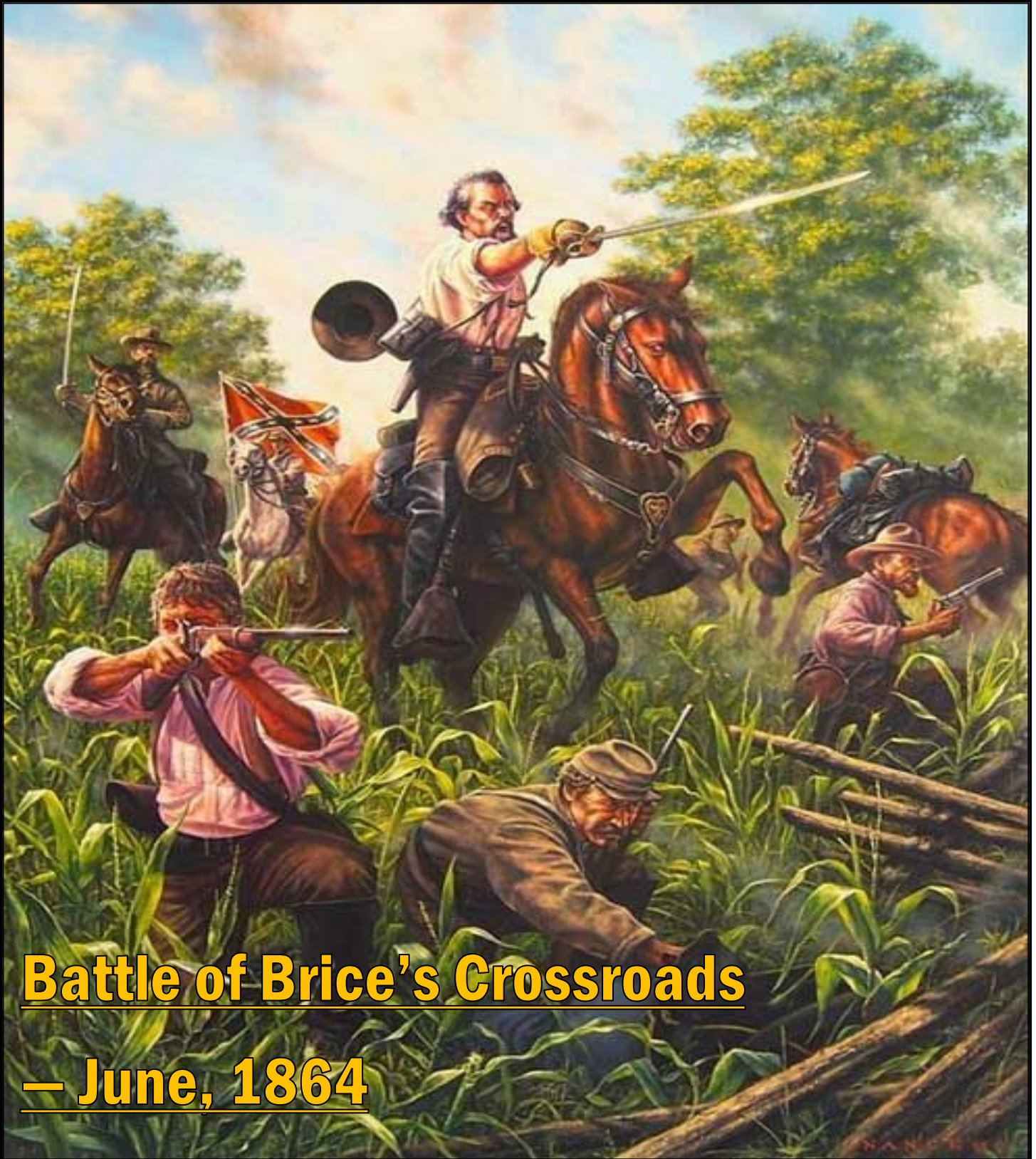


The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com



Battle of Brice's Crossroads

— June, 1864

June - 2019, Volume 22, Issue 5

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

The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

Commander's Report:

Larry McCluney

My Fellow Compatriots,

I hope everyone is doing well. We are in the middle of Spring and it will soon be Summer. That means our State Reunion is just around the corner. This will be an important reunion as we elect our new State officers for the next two years. Please take the time out to read about the candidates that are running for office in this issue. I know they have been listed the past three issues, but have you truly read about them and their goals for the Division. If you have not registered or made motel reservations, it is not too late. We will vote on candidates and delegates at our Camp meeting on June 1. Also at our Camp meeting we will be discussing a Camp project for the Greenville Cemetery as well as our July meeting arrangements. Also, my video project as Lt. Commander-in-Chief will be shown for the Camp's input for the next four videos.

I want to thank everyone who came out to make our Confederate Memorial service a success after all the weather issues we had the first of the month. Thank you to the ladies of the OCR for making quick adjustments on refreshments.

We miss all of our brothers and sisters of the Camp so please try to make an effort to renew old friendships with us.

Live the Charge!



Adjutant's Report—May 5, 2019 — Dan McCaskill

For the first time ever, the Camp voted to move our Confederate Memorial Service to Saturday, May 4th so we could have an event that combined the Memorial Service, a lunch and Camp Meeting all on the same day. The Good Lord had other ideas. With potential severe thunderstorms forecast for Saturday, the decision was made to move the Service to Sunday at 2:00 pm. It was a good decision since it rained all day Saturday.

Sunday was a beautiful, cool day for the service. We were back to our normal day so our streak of never have been rained upon still stands now at 24 years. With the move to Sunday, we were forced to cancel the lunch and Camp Meeting but we still had thirty-three (33) in attendance. Denny Spence came down from Grenada with Joe Nokes and our good friend Bill Turney made the trip from Arkansas. Past President of the Pvt. Taylor Rucks Chapter Kathy Eubank represented the UDC. Unfortunately, Camp Chaplain Earl McCown was unable to be our speaker so Camp Commander Larry McCluney stepped in to deliver Earl's message. After the Service, we gathered to enjoy the refreshments provided by the ladies of the Ella Palmer Chapter # 9, Order of the Confederate Rose. Good fellowship was had by all and the Camp picked up a new member and a prospective Associate Member. I want to thank Charles "Gator" Stillman for providing the tables, podium and chairs.

Our next Camp Meeting will be June 1st at the First Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall at 6:00 pm.

From the Chaplain's pen... Earl McCown

Confederate Generals and Their Prayers

Even though Stonewall Jackson placed a huge value on his prayers and those of his relatives and fellow Confederate, he did not simply get down on his knees and expect a battle to be won by saying a prayer. Instead his opinions coincided with those of a common soldier, Louis Crawford, who remarked that "Trust in God is a very good thing in its place, indeed and absolutely essential thing, but it is also a good thing to keep the powder dry." One of Jackson's soldiers, James Nisbet, asserted that "Jackson did indeed keep his powder dry." This constant attention to earthly, as well as spiritual, matters relieved and apprehension less devout soldiers felt about the prayers uttered by Jackson and other Confederate Generals.

Before the War, Jackson wholeheartedly believed that prayer could prevent the War. When hostilities did begin, he felt that prayer could result in the arrival of peace. He believed that God. His belief in the power of prayer was so profound that he insisted that chaplains not participate in battle by shooting Yankees, but instead engage only in prayer. By performing such services their efforts would bring far more advantage to the Southern cause than the deaths of a few more enemy soldiers.

While Jackson's faith in prayer never wavered, on of his officers nurtured the strange and sacrilegious belief that God caused Jackson's death and brought him to heaven because He "...could not answer Jackson's prayers..."

While Christian doctrine maintains that God is omnipotent and therefore can do anything, the fervor of Jackson's prayers impressed this man so much that he believed that God either had to answer them or else spare Jackson the sight of the Confederacy's subjugation.



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

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Camp Commander

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17th Annual Southern Heritage Festival
at
The Nathan Bedford Forrest Boyhood Home
in

Chapel Hill, Tennessee, on Saturday, June 15, 2019

Admission \$10 Kids 12 & under – FREE! 9 AM – 4 PM

**Cavalry, Cannon & Infantry Re-enactors
w/historical demonstrations**

Historical authors & speakers:

Dr. Michael Bradley

Dr. Samuel Mitcham

Dr. Brandon H. Beck

Susan Lee, VA Flaggers

Donnie Kennedy, SCV

Heritage Officer

Paul Gramling, National

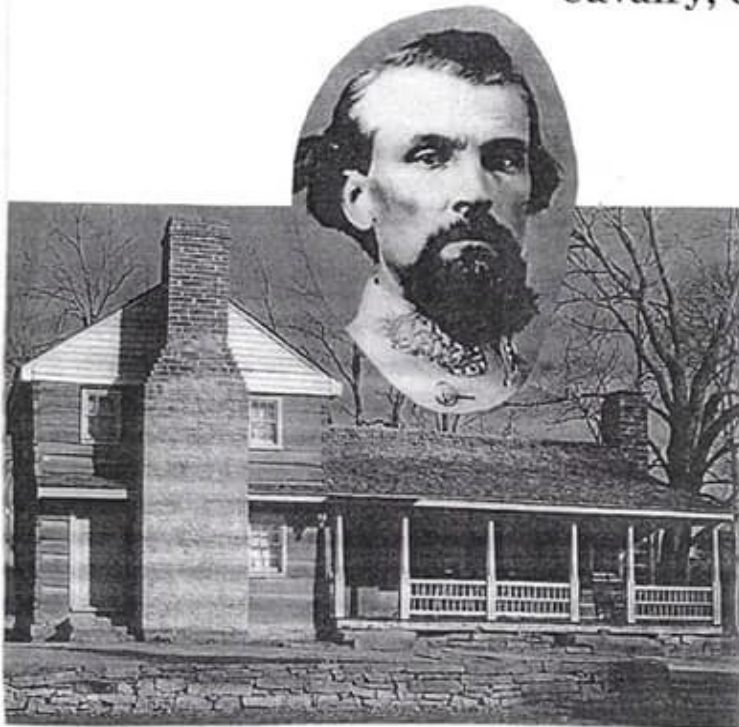
SCV Commander

Music by Ross Moore

**Confederate Silent
Auction**

Southern Sutlers

Food & Cold Drinks

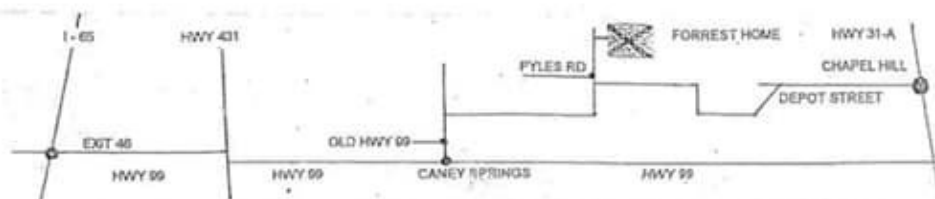


Saturday, June 15, 2019

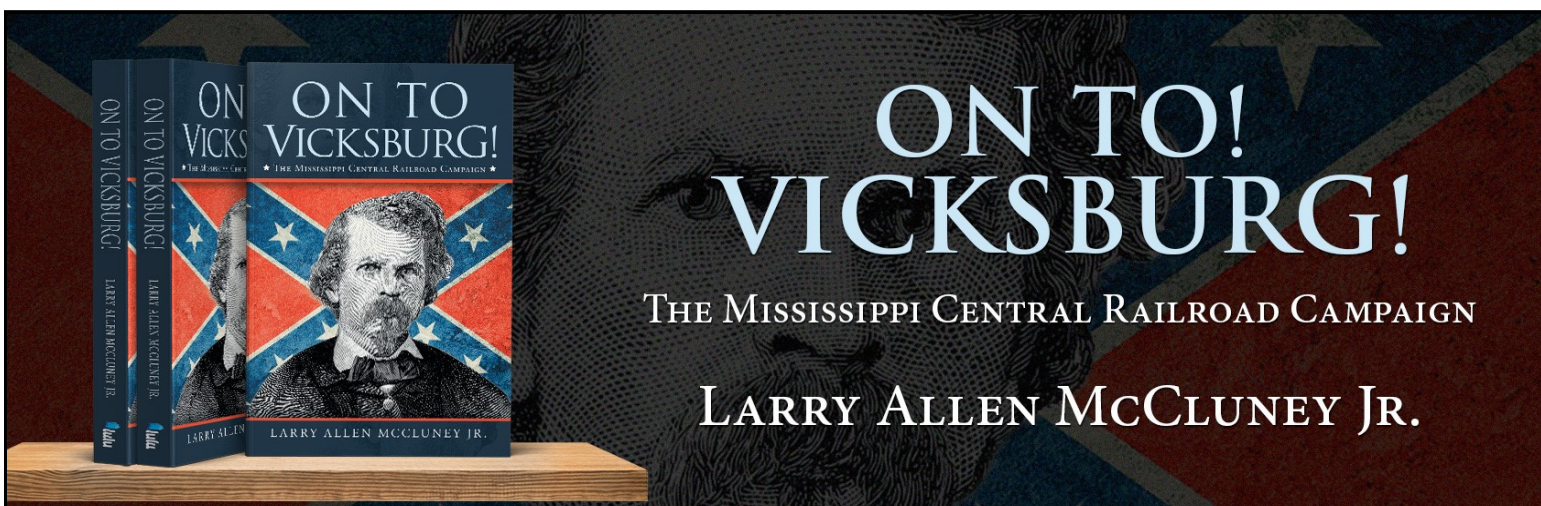
A Fundraiser for the NB Forrest Boyhood Home

Sponsored by the

Sons of Confederate Veterans



GOOGLE MAP INFO @ 4435 PYLES RD. CHAPEL HILL, TENN 37034



ON TO! VICKSBURG!

THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CAMPAIGN

LARRY ALLEN McCLUNEY JR.

GREENWOOD, Miss. – From the author of “The Yazoo Pass Expedition: A Union Thrust into the Delta,” Larry Allen McCluney Jr., comes “On to Vicksburg!: The Mississippi Central Railroad Campaign” ([published by Lulu](#)), the second book in a historical series charting General Ulysses S. Grant’s early attempts to take Vicksburg that ended in failure.

The book examines the little-known campaign along the Mississippi Central Railroad that would be the first of several attempts that Grant would make, until his ultimate capture of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. It examines not only the military points but also the economic and political ramifications of this campaign.

“The movement to take down Civil War memorials and statues is a hot topic today. As a result, it is the responsibility of historians to write about this history before it is erased or turned into a footnote in most history books today,” McCluney emphasizes. “This book, I believe, is a book that will reward and satisfy the Civil War student or the casual history interest reader.”

About the Author

Larry Allen McCluney Jr. has been a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for 25 years. He currently serves as a national officer of the Sons of Confederate Veterans; is a past chairman of the combined boards of the nonprofit that oversees Beauvoir, the Last Home of President Jefferson Davis; is a former member of the Golden Triangle Civil War Roundtable; and is a War between the States reenactor/living historian. He received his master’s and bachelor’s degrees in history from Mississippi State University. McCluney has taught history on the high school level at Greenwood High School in Greenwood, Mississippi, for 26 years and at Mississippi Delta Community College for 15 years. He was the 2014 U.S. history teacher for the state of Mississippi chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and he has won numerous awards from the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of Confederate Veterans for historical preservation. He previously published “The Yazoo Pass Expedition: A Union Thrust into the Delta” in 2017, which won the General William D. McCain Publication award from the Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. McCluney currently lives in Greenwood with his wife of 26 years, Julia Annette.



By Caitlin Connelly

In the summer of 2011, an amazing find was uncovered in a rare book shop: detailed designs for a flying machine. The incredible part? The plans dated from 1863-64, forty years before the Wright brothers’ famous flight near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The story behind them sounds almost like the setup of a Jules Verne novel: in the midst of the Civil War, a Richmond dentist dreams of building a steam-powered flying machine. Of course, Dr. Robert Finley Hunt’s goals were not to go on a Verne-esque adventure, but rather to wage war.

Though Hunt’s plans were innovative, the idea of human flight was not novel. Around 1485 Leonardo da Vinci sketched designs for an ornithopter, a flying device with wings that flap, though it’s unlikely he intended to actually construct it. In 1799 Sir George Cayley, sometimes called the “father of aviation,” came up with the idea for the modern airplane, a heavier-than-air device with fixed wings and separate lift, control, and propulsion systems, and 50 years later he built the first glider to successfully carry a human. In 1852 Henri Giffard built the Giffard Dirigible, the first steam-powered and steerable airship (Giffard was able to fly it 17 miles in one direction, but the engine was too weak to fly against the wind to go back). And during the Civil War, both sides used balloons to conduct reconnaissance.

So what made Hunt’s designs different? For one thing, unlike the balloons and dirigibles of the time, Hunt’s machine did not require hot air or gas to fly. Instead, it used a propeller, driven by a rotary engine. The designs also seem to show a vessel that would be far smaller than any balloon or airship. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, Hunt’s plan was to use his machine in battle to bomb Union forces. There had been some thought in both the Union and Confederacy to drop bombs from balloons, but nothing ever came to fruition.

We saw during the World Wars the value – and resulting destruction – of having command of the skies. If the Confederates had been able to construct a flying machine like Hunt designed, the advantage they would have had over the Union would have been immense.

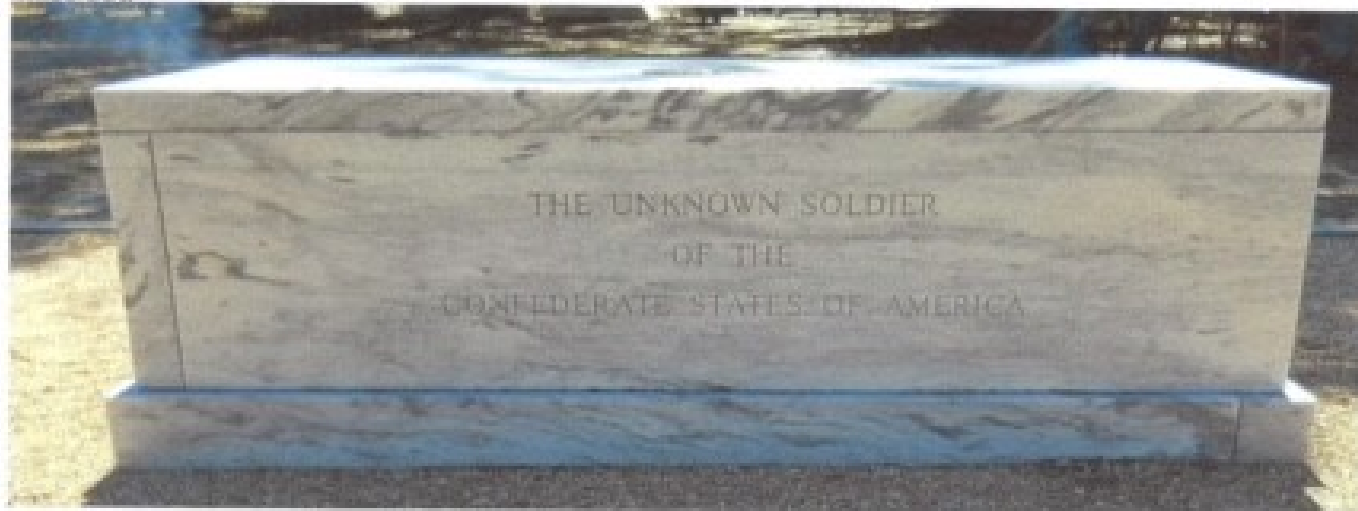
But we all know that the Confederacy never developed Hunt’s flying machine. Despite getting Jefferson Davis’s approval and support, Hunt was never able to find enough financial backing to bankroll his project or an engineer willing to build it. The general consensus at the time seemed to be that Hunt’s plans had too many design flaws to be workable. They believed Hunt had overestimated the engine’s ability to keep the machine in the air, and described another (unknown) error as “so obvious on reflection that no discussion is required.” This may refer to the engine being too heavy to get off the ground, as Tom Crouch, a senior curator at the Smithsonian’s National Air and Space Museum, believes it would have been.

Despite these difficulties, Hunt continued to push to make his dream a reality even after the war. In 1865 he obtained a patent for his idea in Washington D.C., and seems to have been looking for funding as late as 1872. He never got it. But in 1889 he filed for a patent for a fan operating device, the design of which may have been inspired in part by his flying device. Even after 30 years, it seems like the dentist with a fascination for flight had not lost his interest.

The designs, along with correspondence from Davis and other Confederate officials as well as newspaper clippings from the 1890s concerning flying machines, went up for auction in September 2011. They sold for over \$27,000 to an anonymous buyer.

Bricks for Beauvoir and the Tomb of the Unknown Solider

Honor your confederate Ancestors by purchasing an Ancestral Memorial Brick for \$50.00 each in the Memorial sidewalk of the Confederate Cemetery at Beauvoir. The plans for the sidewalk are nearing completion, so if you want a brick put down for your ancestor you need to get your order in soon, so as not to miss out.



Each brick that you purchase will be engraved with your ancestors rank, name, unit and company. Memorial bricks will be laid, memorializing your ancestor, in a sidewalk from the UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Solider at Beauvoir.

Detach and send in the form below to the address listed to order your bricks.

Ancestral Brick Order Form

Instructions: Use the lines as laid out no more than 15 spaces per line..You may use abbreviations when necessary. Please include your name and address, for confirmation letter. (See Sample Below)

Line 1: _____

(First and Last Name)

Line 2: _____

(Rank)

Line 3: _____

(Unit)

ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!

Make Checks out for \$50.00 per brick to:

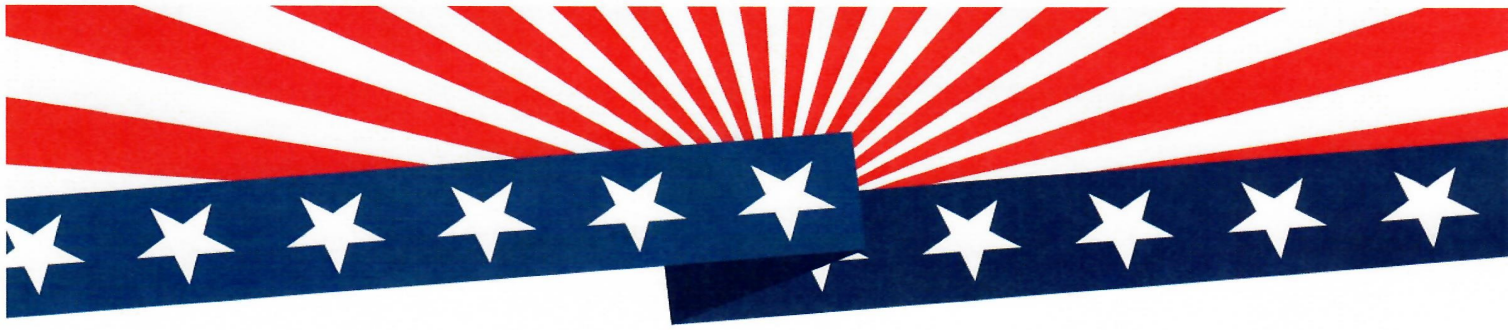
Bricks for Beauvoir
Mail to: Bricks for Beauvoir
2244 Beach Blvd
Biloxi, MS. 39531

OR

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

Example:

Pvt. JAMES W.
McCluney
6th MS CAV, CO. F



Breakfast With the Generals

155 years ago, the fate of our nation hung in the balance.
Vicksburg was the key to Victory.

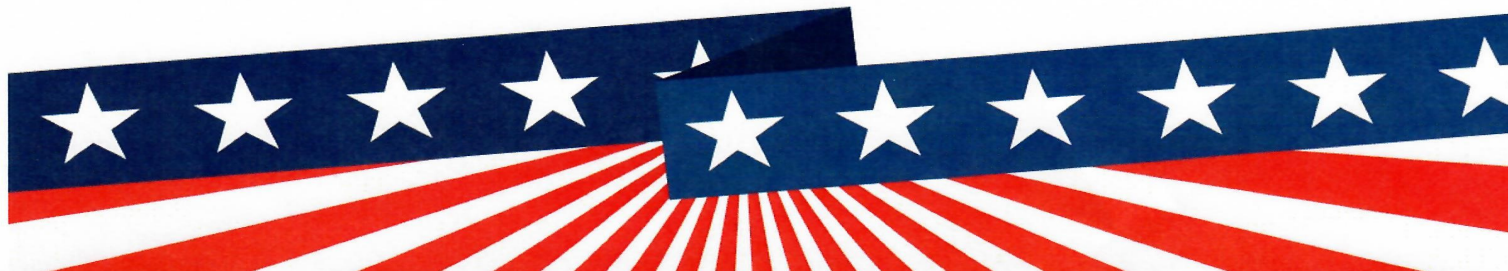
Thursday, July 4, 2019 ~ 8:30-10:00 a.m.

Baer House Inn

1117 Grove Street, Vicksburg, MS 39183

\$12/person ~ \$8/under 10

Enjoy an all you care to eat buffet breakfast while dining with living historians who share their knowledge of the happenings in and around Vicksburg during the 47-day siege of 1863.



*Curt Fields as
General Ulysses S
Grant*

*Thomas Jessee as
General
Robert E Lee*

July 3, 2019



APPOMATTOX

The Last 48 Hours

This presentation is an examination of the written communications between the generals from April 7th-April 9th, 1865. Learn what was happening in both armies during this exchange and what both men were thinking at the end of the American Civil War. This performance is presented with awareness and reverence for the soldiers of both armies.

The Strand Theater
7pm

**This show brought to you
by the Baer House Inn
and The Strand Theater**

One Night Only

Photo and Design by Sara Klein for
Appomattox 1865 Foundation

Tickets \$15

www.strandvicksburg.com

Highway 61 Coffee Shop

1101 Washington Street Vicksburg MS

Mississippi Division News

FOR 1st BRIGADE COMMANDER—Danny Toma

First Brigade Members, After prayerful consideration I am asking for your support as a candidate for First Brigade Commander. I am a member in good standing of the University Greys and many of you know me from that association. However, my membership in the SCV pre-dates the foundation of Camp #1803, as I was a charter member and first Commander of the Grey's predecessor organization, the Jeremiah Saunders Gage Camp, named for the famous Co. A, 11th Mississippi soldier who penned a letter to his mother after being mortally wounded at Gettysburg. Thus, I have been a member of the SCV since 1984, entering under the record of my g-g-g-grandfather, Henry Jacob Fisher of Co. I, 27th Mississippi Infantry. Private Fisher was killed in 1864, and his final resting place is known but to God. I remember stories my great-great aunt Alma Anthony told me as a boy of his passing. You see, she heard the stories from her father, who was a young boy in Scott County, Mississippi when Private Fisher met his reward. As such, in word, if not in actual relationship, I am but one generation removed from the memory of the boys who fought for our beloved Southland, and I have always tried to do my part to see that their memory is cherished. Between 1992 and 2014, I worked for the U.S. Department of State across Europe and the Middle East, including an extended assignment at our Provincial Reconstruction Team in Basrah, Iraq during the war there. The Gage Camp unfortunately closed up in the meantime, so I transferred my membership down to the Jefferson Davis Camp in Jackson during that time and resumed my membership in Oxford after I retired back to Lafayette County in 2014. Since then, I have been active with the Greys, and have visited a number of other camps in the Division, delivering programs at several of them, as well as not being afraid to speak out in defense of our heritage and our sacred monuments. I have a good relationship with other heritage and lineage organizations as well, being a member in good standing of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Order of First Families of Mississippi, the Mississippi Society of the War of 1812, and the Descendants of Mexican War Veterans. As the position of First Brigade Commander is now open and Stan Rhoda seeking the office of Division 1st Lt. Commander, it is time for me to seek to serve at the Division level. Stan has been a great example, as was his processor, Donald Wright. I understand the duties and will take them seriously. I promise to faithfully follow the by-laws and work tirelessly for Division cooperation among the camps and members should you see fit to select me as Brigade Commander. If not, I will continue to actively support the activities of the SCV as the camp level and anywhere else I may be of service.

FOR 1st BRIGADE COUNCILMAN—James Johnson

Compatriots,

I am announcing my intention to run and serve as 1st Brigade Councilman. I have been a member of the Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, 4 years as a member of the C. B. Vance Camp in Batesville, as a regular member, and then as a charter and founding member, and 1st Lieutenant Commander of the Tallahatchie Rifles. I sincerely appreciate the time and attention we received from our sister camps including Indianola, Oxford, Batesville, and DeSoto County in the first days of our formation. In particular, the 1st Brigade Councilman, at the time, Stan Rhoda and First Brigade Commander, Donald Wright, who selflessly took from their own time to coach and encourage us. There are many opportunities for new camp growth in North Central and North East Mississippi. I hope to be a part of that and "pay it forward", so to speak. I humbly ask for your support for this endeavor. I sense that the Division is on the cusp of many new faces and members, and leaders, and am excited to be a part of it. It is a great honor and privilege to be called to answer The Charge of Stephen Dill Lee. - jbrett68.jj@gmail.com

FOR DIVISION COMMANDER

Mississippi Division Compatriots,

I humbly ask for your vote and support as I am now announcing my candidacy for Commander of the Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. The Lord has continued to bless me in my work for the Mississippi Division and National SCV. I feel it is my duty, to continue to serve you and to work with you as we continue to re-advance the Mississippi Division to our former glory.

At the request of my Camp Commander, my first SCV office was as a Camp Lt Commander at the age of 17. Since then, I have continued to serve in various capacities at the camp level.

In 2011, I became the youngest man (18) ever to be appointed to a Division office. I served the MS Division as Color Sergeant for 3 years. I upheld the duties of the office as explained in the Division Bylaws and made improvements to the Jeff Davis Legion and was recognized by several awards. This is when I first started traveling the Division from the Tennessee line to the Gulf Coast and had the pleasure of meeting so many of you.

In 2013, I became the youngest man (20) in MS Division history to be elected to Division office. It was my honor to serve the 4th Brigade as Executive Councilman. I now serve the SCV Army of Tennessee and its nine separate Divisions as Adjutant and have been for about 5 years. The amount of knowledge and experience I have absorbed in this office has been extraordinary and will certainly benefit the MS Division. It already has.

In 2016 Commander-in-Chief Tom Strain appointed me to his General Staff as National Deputy Chief of Heritage Promotions. Currently I serve as Deputy Chief-of-Staff to Commander in Chief Paul Gramling.

In 2017, you elected me as your first Lt. Commander of the Division. I have worked diligently to help move our Division forward by revitalizing our recruiting materials and establish a handbook that will get our new members active to retain them.

This past January, I became public affairs officer (Brevet Lt.) of the 1G Mechanized Cavalry.

We are at a pivotal time in our history. During this second period of reconstruction, men all over Mississippi have awakened and are starting to answer the call of our ancestors. Nationally, we are on the eve of a what can be a great push back to reclaim our Southern Heritage. The Mississippi Division should lead that charge and we will with the correct leadership. At every reunion, someone says "the youth is the future of the SCV." I have dedicated most of my life to our Heritage. My experience in this organization speaks for itself. I have a no surrender attitude when it comes to assaults on our noble heritage; Sir Winston Churchill described my view best when he said "Nations that went down fighting rose again, but those who surrendered tamely were finished."

I look forward to seeing you all again over the coming weeks, and I hope to see you all at Brandon for the Division Reunion.

Forward the Colors,

George Conor Bond

1st Lt. Commander Mississippi Division, SCV
(<https://gcbmsdiv2019.webs.com/platform>)

FOR DIVISION 1ST LT. COMMANDER—Stan Rhoda

Members of the Mississippi Division SCV:

I, Stanley Wyatt Rhoda, would like to announce my candidacy for the position of 1st Lt. Commander of the Mississippi Division and ask for your support in this endeavor. Many years ago, I joined the Desoto County Camp, Pvt. Samuel A. Hughey Camp#1452, once known as the Ward Camp. I have served as the Sergeant of Arms for several years within the camp. I worked on getting signatures for both petitions (I-58 and I-62) to Save Our State Flag! I have helped with recruiting at re-enactments, festivals and worked with fellow compatriots hosting our Division Reunion! I have participated and scheduled cemetery cleanups. It is our duty above all things to honor them and their memory. I begin my service at the Division level as Brigade Councilman and served for 2 years. I was able to watch a future Brigade Commander of the Year, Donald Wright, perform and when he retired, I ran for the open seat and I am currently now serving as Brigade Commander. I am also a member of the Mechanized Cavalry and have been promoted up thru the ranks as a private, corporal and now sergeant for the NW Squad. I wear our Stainless Banner and our colors proudly! I have been on the front lines protecting our Heritage! I have traveled to out of state events honoring our Confederate ancestors. There will never be a question of my dedication to our Cause. The Mechanized Cavalry has added a whole new platform for friendships and working together toward answering The Charge. I am keenly interested in the positive direction of the Division now and into the future. I would not leave the Brigade office to pursue a Statewide post had I not had assurance that serious and credible candidates committed to The Charge and faithful execution of the By-laws were coming forward at the First Brigade level. I see now that they have. The Charge has not gotten easier to execute in recent years, but I firmly believe that whatever obstacles we face, if we face them together in unity, our ability to overcome them is much greater. I promise to promote unity at every turn. I hope you all can make the Reunion this year in Brandon. Camp 265, The Rankin Rough and Readies, have taken great care to make the event affordable and fun for the whole family. See you there.

Your Obedient Servant,
Stanley W. Rhoda 1st Brigade Commander
SGT. NW Squad SCVMC 1G scv1st.brig.cmndr@gmail.com

Mississippi Division Reunion News

Mississippi Sons of Confederate Veterans,

Greetings from SCV Camp #265 in Brandon, MS. We are hosting the state/division SCV Reunion in Brandon, Mississippi this year on June 7th and 8th of 2019 and wanted to personally invite each and every one of you and your families to attend.

Our first thought was: "How can we convince our fellow SCV members around the state to come to the Division Reunion if they've never been or have not planned on coming?" Well let me tell you what we brain stormed. We will be hosting a Civil War Relic Show in conjunction with our reunion! Isn't that a great idea?! We will have vendors for men and women, MS authors, MS artists, musicians, a live band (from MS) playing period music, a cannon display outside, a civil war surgeon with all the tools of the trade inside, and much, much more! The Relic Show will open at 9:00am on Saturday morning and close at 5:00pm Saturday evening. Please come early, visit, and support the vendors that are here for you. Registration is from 3pm - 7pm on Friday afternoon and from 6am-9am Saturday morning. By the way, the relic show will be open to the public so they can see what the SCV is all about. Your attendance will be very impressive to the public and the vendors at the show. Men and women are welcome to wear their period clothes. At 6pm on Friday afternoon we will have a president's reception for all the vendors, members, and families. At the reception we will be serving a large birthday cake along with dinner to celebrate Jefferson Davis' 211th Birthday. Hopefully feeding everyone will ease the financial strain of coming to the reunion. At 7pm we will have a short musical performance. We will end the night by everyone singing "Dixie". Dress for the business meeting is business, business casual or period dress. Everyone who wants to dress out is welcome to be a part of the color guard. This would make for an impressive picture for the Confederate Veteran magazine!

Opening ceremonies for the business session will be from 8am to 9am. The business session will run from 9:00am - 1:00pm with our memorial service at 1:00pm through 1:30pm. Sorry, but the business session is for division members in good standing only. After the business session we need a group picture of all members! After the group picture will be a good time for fellowship time and an opportunity to get dressed for the banquet starting at 6:30pm. At 6:30pm dinner will be served buffet style with some of the best food you will ever lay your lips on. Let me put it this way, the last National Reunion I went to, I paid \$30.00 for lunch and got a turkey wrap! I assure you there will be no turkey wraps on our buffet!! The menu will be: baked chicken and prime rib with all the trimmings.

At 7:30pm, Mr. Walt Grayson will be our speaker. He is a great speaker! The wives will enjoy him just as much as you do. At 8:00pm awards will be given out and at 8:30pm door prize winners will be announced! At 9:00pm we will end by the members singing "Dixie" and afterwards we will have a special treat along with the announcement of the winner of the AR15.

Let's look at finances. When you come to the reunion, dinner will be provided on Friday night for FREE, there will be FREE coffee and donuts Saturday morning, hotel rates are from \$89.00 a night, and registration is \$45.00. The banquet is \$25.00/person, and in theory, the convention ends early enough for you to drive home Saturday night and not spend the extra money on the hotel. That's two days of entertainment around some of the best people you will ever meet for approximately \$70.00 for one person within driving distance; \$165.00 with a one night hotel stay; \$190.00 with a one night hotel stay with your spouse. Now that's affordable!

We here in Brandon are proud to be members of the Mississippi Division Sons of Confederate Veterans and are not ashamed of it. We will not be having this convention in a barn in the middle of the woods hiding from view. We are having this convention at City Hall in downtown Brandon; the largest room we could find. We have a letter from the Mayor, the Rankin County Chamber of Commerce, and the Rankin County Board of Supervisors welcoming the Sons of Confederate Veterans to Brandon and Rankin County for our 124th annual reunion.

The task of putting all this together for the entire state has been no walk in the park. We will try to personally visit each camp in the state to invite you to the convention but there will probably be more to do than time and money will allow. On top of that, as each one of you know, everything done for the SCV is done after working, church activities, school, kids, health issues, and without pay.

In closing, I want you to know we are doing this because we are proud of our history in this great country, we are proud of our brave ancestors, and we are proud to be Sons of Confederate Veterans. Please mark your calendars for June 7th and 8th 2019, request vacation days at work, put off the family reunion for one year, whatever you have to do to come and support the vendors that will be here for you, meet your fellow SCV members from around the state, enjoy some good ole southern hospitality, and let's show everyone that old times here are not forgotten! May God bless you and your families.

Sincerely,
Tim Cupit

PS: Hotel reservations must be made by May 30th, 2019 to get the SCV rate. Contact info is on the registration form.

Registration forms must be received by May 25th, 2019. We will register you at the door but, it comes with the obvious consequences; name tags hand written, no goodie bag, etc.

Remember to bring your scrapbook! They will be judged on Saturday after the business meeting. Your scrapbook will be good ways to let the other camps in the division see what you have done over the past year and may also give other camps ideas for activities in their communities.

Activities in the community for nonmembers or people who do not want to attend the relic show: The Bass Pro Shop, Braves Stadium, AG Museum, Children's Museum, Wildlife and Science Museum, Shopping at The Dogwood Promenade, Antique Stores, and much more! The reunion, relic show, and registration will be at City Hall. (Address will be on the registration form)

National News:

The Confederate Legion

Greetings Compatriots,

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

A soldier in the Cause,

Brian McClure

National SCV Deputy of Communications & Networking

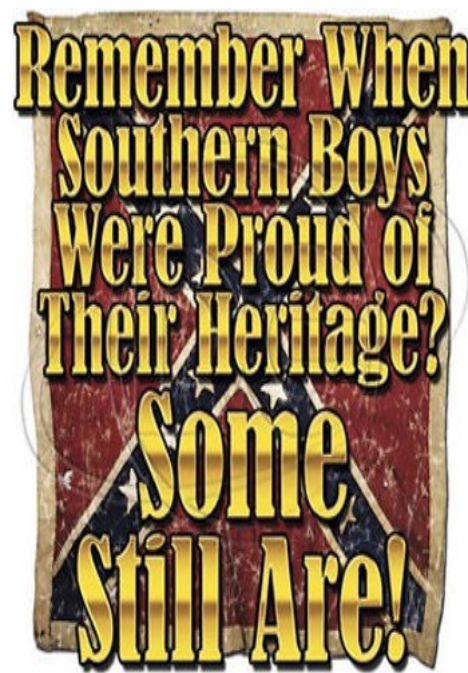


17TH ANNUAL SOUTHERN HERITAGE FESTIVAL

The 17th Annual Southern Heritage Festival at The Nathan Bedford Forest Boyhood Home Chapel Hill, Tennessee—Saturday June 15, 2019, 9am—4pm Admission \$10 per Adult, Kids 12 and Under—Free! Proceeds benefit the N.B. Forest Boyhood Home.



Visit Vicksburg NMP
this summer and re-
discover our past!



2019 SCV MS Division Reunion Registration Form

124th Reunion – Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans 25th Reunion
Mississippi Society, Order of Confederate Rose Brandon, Mississippi – June 7th & 8th, 2019
Hosted By The Rankin Rough And Ready's Camp #265 And Mary Ann Forrest Chapter #23, MSOCR
All Events Will be Held at The Brandon City Hall: 1000 Municipal Drive, Brandon, MS 39042

SCV Member Name _____

Title / SCV Camp Name & Number _____

OCR Member Name _____

Title / OCR Chapter Name & Number _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ Email _____ Spouse/

Guest Name(s)-For Badges _____

All registered SCV members will receive a name badge, a convention medal, a program, and a bag of goodies (quantity limited to 150). Registration at the door will receive the same as long as supplies last. OCR registrants will have a Tea in lieu of a medal. If you wish to get a medal, please pay SCV price this will automatically qualify you for the AR15 being given away Saturday night at the banquet! (Contingent upon meeting all applicable laws and regulations in the state of Mississippi)

REGISTRATION AMOUNTS

SCV before May 15, 2019 \$45.00 After May 15, 2019 \$50.00 QTY _____ \$ _____

OCR before May 15, 2019 \$20.00 After May 15, 2019 \$25.00 QTY _____ \$ _____

Ancestor Memorial: EACH MEMORIAL IS \$10.00 QTY _____ \$ _____

Please print or type each memorial on a separate page & submit before April 25th, 2019

Program Ads: \$100.00 - full page; \$50.00 - half page; \$35.00 - quarter page; \$25.00 - business card size (Please email ad information on a separate page before April 25th, 2019) \$ _____

Awards Banquet: \$25.00 per adult plate QTY _____ \$ _____

\$10.00 per child plate (15 and under) QTY _____ \$ _____

(No Meal Registration after May 25, 2019)

Total Amount \$ _____

Please Make Checks Payable to SCV Camp #265 & Mail to: Tim Cupit, 317 Lake Heather Rd, Brandon, MS 39047

Contact Information: SCV Contact: Tim Cupit: 769-234-2966 or timcupit@comcast.net | OCR Contact: Brandi Gray: 601-896-8652 or maryannforrestocr@yahoo.com

Host Hotel Info: La Quinta at 215 Dande Rd, Brandon, MS. SCV Rate - \$89.00 plus tax Phone: 601-591-1045. Ramada Inn at 341 Airport Rd. Pearl, MS SCV Rate - \$89.00 double plus tax Phone: 601-933-1122 **All Reservations must be made by April 30, 2019**

Registration will be at City Hall between 4pm & 7pm Friday and between 6am & 9am Saturday.

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save General Forrest



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

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

Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

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

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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

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

Forrest Park Defense Fund

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124

Battle of Brice's Cross Roads

The **Battle of Brice's Cross Roads** (also known as the **Battle of Tishomingo Creek** and the **Battle of Guntown**) was fought on Friday, June 10, 1864, near Baldwin, Mississippi, then part of the Confederate States of America. A Federal expedition from Memphis, Tennessee, of 4,800 infantry and 3,300 cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General Samuel D. Sturgis, was defeated by a Confederate force of 3,500 cavalry under the command of Major-General Nathan B. Forrest.^[2] The battle was a victory for the Confederates. Forrest inflicted heavy casualties on the Federal force and captured more than 1,600 prisoners of war, 18 artillery pieces, and wagons loaded with supplies. Once Sturgis reached Memphis, he asked to be relieved of his command.^{[3][4]}

In March 1864, Lieutenant-General Ulysses Grant, newly named General in Chief of the Armies of the United States, and his most trusted subordinate Major-General William Tecumseh Sherman, planned a new, coordinated strategy to cripple the Confederate States and win the war. Grant would smash General Robert E. Lee's army in Virginia and head for Richmond. At the same time, Sherman would destroy the other main Confederate force, the Army of Tennessee, and seize the key city of Atlanta. Calling itself the "Gate City of the South," Atlanta was the strategic back door to the Confederate States. It was the South's most productive arsenal after Richmond and a critical transportation hub: Four railroads radiating from the city carried supplies to their forces.^[5]

Sherman began his Atlanta Campaign during the first week of May, moving slowly south while battling Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston, an excellent defensive fighter. Johnston called in reinforcements, including Lieutenant-General Leonidas Polk and two divisions of his Army of Mississippi, which in turn left Major-General Stephen D. Lee in command of all remaining Confederate forces within Polk's Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Lee took charge of the department, but wisely gave Forrest authority to act independently in the northern part of Mississippi and Tennessee.^{[4][2]}

During the four-month Atlanta Campaign, the U.S. Army advanced steadily, but in the process extended their supply lines that stretched back to Nashville, Tennessee. As the campaign progressed, Sherman grew concerned the brazen Forrest might move his Confederate cavalry force out of North Mississippi into Middle Tennessee, strike the supply lines, and perhaps jeopardize the entire Federal effort. As a result, Sherman in late May ordered Sturgis out of Memphis and into North Mississippi with a force of just over 8,000 men. Sturgis's mission was to keep Forrest occupied and, if possible, destroy the Confederate cavalry force that Forrest commanded. Sherman's orders to Sturgis came just in time, as Forrest's cavalry had just left for Middle Tennessee and was forced to turn back to Mississippi to once again defend the northern part of the state. The Federal expedition marched out of Memphis on June 1. Sturgis had a great deal of discretion in his movements, but was generally expected to "proceed to Corinth, Mississippi, by way of Salem and Ruckersville, capture any force that may be there, then proceed south, destroying the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Tupelo and Okolona, and as far as possible toward Macon and Columbus."^[4]

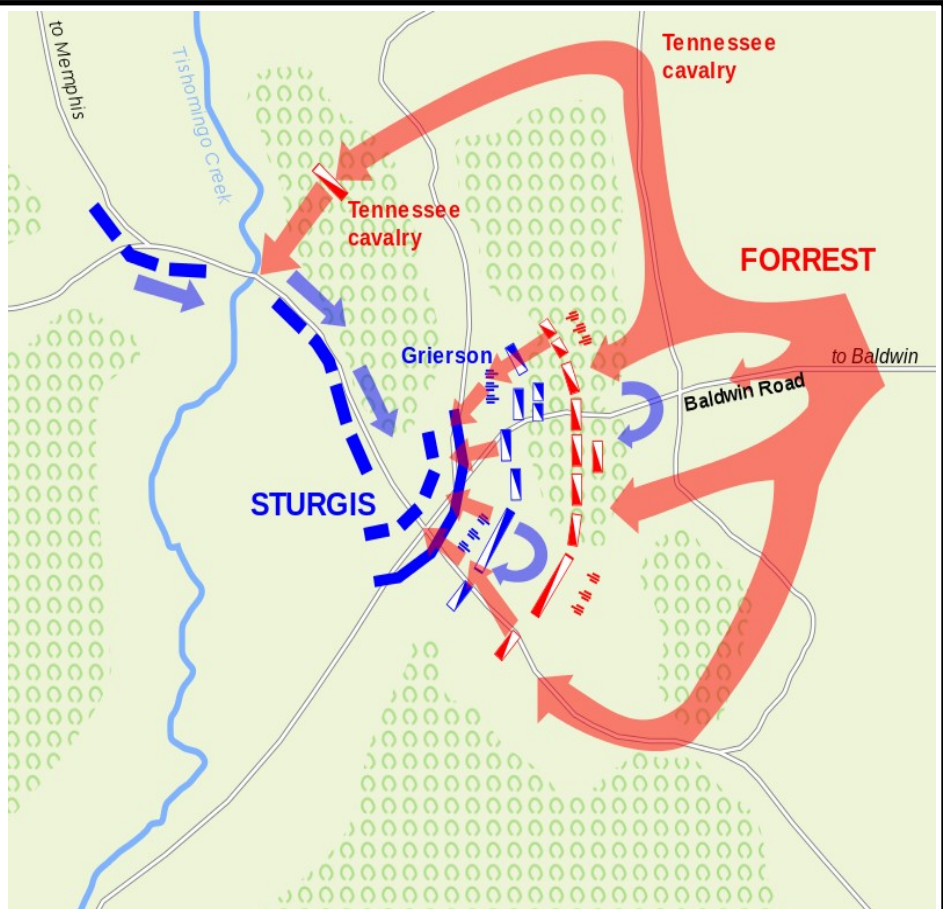
At 9:45 a.m., on June 10, a brigade of Benjamin H. Grierson's Cavalry Division reached Brice's Cross Roads. The battle started at 10:30 a.m. when the Confederates performed a stalling operation with a brigade of their own. Forrest ordered the rest of his cavalry to converge around the cross roads. The remainder of the Federal cavalry arrived in support, but a strong Confederate assault soon pushed them back at 11:30 a.m., when the balance of Forrest's Cavalry Corps arrived on the scene. Grierson called for infantry support and Sturgis obliged. The line held until 1:30 p.m. when the first regiments of U.S. infantry arrived.¹

The Federal line, initially bolstered by the infantry, briefly seized the momentum and attacked the Confederate left flank, but Forrest launched an attack from his extreme right and left wings, before the rest of the Federal infantry could take the field. In this phase of the battle, Forrest commanded his field artillery to unlimber, unprotected, only yards from the Federal line, and to shred their troops with canister. The massive damage caused Sturgis to reorder his line in a tighter semicircle around Brice's Cross Roads, facing east.

At 3:30, Forrest's 2nd Tennessee Cavalry assaulted the bridge across the Tishomingo. Although the attack failed, it caused severe confusion among the U.S. troops, and Sturgis ordered a general retreat. With the Tennesseans still pressing, the retreat bottlenecked at the Tishomingo bridge and a panicked rout developed instead. Sturgis' forces fled wildly, pursued on their return to Memphis across six counties before the exhausted Confederate attackers retired.

In correspondence with Brigadier-General Sturgis, Colonel Alex Wilkin, commander of the 9th Minnesota Infantry Regiment, listed several reasons for the loss of the battle. He stated that General Sturgis, knowing that his men were under-supplied, having been on less than half rations, had been hesitant to advance on the enemy, but had done so against his better judgment because he had been ordered to do so. When the cavalry had engaged the enemy, many of the infantry had been ordered to advance double-time to support the cavalry. In their weakened condition, many had fallen out in the advance. Those who did arrive were exhausted at the beginning of the battle, while the Confederates were fresh and well fed, owing to a large supply in their rear.^[3]

The roads to Tupelo were wet and sloppy due to six sequential days of rain, which slowed the advance of the supply wagons and ammunition train. Several men were detailed to try to make the roads passable. Additionally, the horses pulling the trains were poorly fed because there had been little in the way of forage for them to eat along the way. This accounted for Major-General Forrest's capture of the artillery and supplies. Intelligence had entirely favored the South, because the Confederates had been constantly fed information about the position and strength of the Federals from civilians in the area, while Brigadier-General Sturgis had received no such intelligence. Because of this information, Forrest planned to meet the Federals at a place where he could ambush Sturgis and make retreat as difficult as possible. This location was close to his supply depot, and very far from the U.S. Army's. When the retreat had occurred, with food and supplies exhausted, many of the Federal soldiers were unable to retreat with the rest because of fatigue. This was why so many Federals were taken prisoner during the battle. Finally, Wilkin stated that the rumors that Sturgis had been intoxicated at the battle were false.^[3]



The Brice's Cross Roads National Historic Site, established in 1929, commemorates the Battle of Brice's Cross Roads and is considered one of the best preserved of the American Civil War. The National Park Service erected and maintains monuments and interpretive panels on a small 1-acre (4,000 m²) plot at the cross roads. In 1994, concerned citizens organized the Brice's Cross Roads National Battlefield Commission, Inc., to protect and preserve additional battlefield land. With assistance from the Civil War Trust, and the support of federal, state, and local governments, BCNBC has purchased for preservation over 1,420 acres (5.7 km²).^[6] Much of the land was purchased from The Agnew Family, who still own some of the property that became the site of the battlefield. The modern Bethany Presbyterian Church is at the southeast side of the cross roads. At the time of the battle this congregation's meeting house was located further south along the Baldwin Road. Bethany Cemetery, adjacent to the National Park Service monument, predates the American Civil War. Many of the area's earliest settlers are buried here. The graves of more than 90 Confederate soldiers killed at the cross roads are also located in Bethany Cemetery. Federal soldiers were buried in common graves, but were later reinterred in the Memphis National Cemetery.^[7]

The Civil War Trust (a division of the American Battlefield Trust) and its partners, including BCNBC, have been acquiring and preserving land at Brice's Cross Roads since 1996, when the Trust's predecessor organization, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), acquired and preserved 797.7 acres - about two-thirds of the battlefield - in two purchases. In 2001, two years after the merger of the APCWS and the original Civil War Trust, the new organization, the Civil War Preservation Trust (now known as the American Battlefield Trust, of which the Civil War Trust is a division), acquired 512.8 additional acres. Additional purchases during the past 16 years have increased the total battlefield land acquired and preserved to 1,423 acres as of mid-2018, which is nearly the entire battlefield.^[8]

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1. <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/civil-war/battles/brices-cross-roads>
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4. Wynne, Ben (2006). *Mississippi's Civil War: A Narrative History* (1st ed.). Macon, Georgia: Mercer University Press. pp. 158–161. [ISBN 978-0-88146-039-1](#).
5. *Illustrated Atlas of The Civil War. Echoes of Glory* (1st ed.). Alexandria, Virginia: [Time Life Books](#). 1998. p. 248. [ISBN 0-7370-3160-3](#).
6. Zeller, Bob. ["An Entire Battlefield Saved"](#). American Battlefield Trust. Retrieved October 12, 2018. [American Battlefield Trust](#) "Saved Land" webpage. Accessed May 23, 2018.
7. Thomas, William (1991). ["Lost Confederate burial site discovered"](#). Tulsa World. Retrieved June 10, 2016.
8. [ENTIRE BATTLEFIELD SAVED](#) ACCESSED JAN. 5, 2018.

DIXIE'S CENSORED SUBJECT BLACK SLAVEOWNERS By Robert M. Grooms © **1997**

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In an 1856 letter to his wife Mary Custis Lee, Robert E. Lee called slavery "a moral and political evil." Yet he concluded that black slaves were immeasurably better off here than in Africa, morally, socially and physically.

The fact is large numbers of free Negroes owned black slaves; in fact, in numbers disproportionate to their representation in society at large. In 1860 only a small minority of whites owned slaves. According to the U.S. census report for that last year before the Civil War, there were nearly 27 million whites in the country. Some eight million of them lived in the slaveholding states.

The census also determined that there were fewer than 385,000 individuals who owned slaves (1). Even if all slaveholders had been white, that would amount to only 1.4 percent of whites in the country (or 4.8 percent of southern whites owning one or more slaves).

In the rare instances when the ownership of slaves by free Negroes is acknowledged in the history books, justification centers on the claim that black slave masters were simply individuals who purchased the freedom of a spouse or child from a white slaveholder and had been unable to legally manumit them. Although this did indeed happen at times, it is a misrepresentation of the majority of instances, one which is debunked by records of the period on blacks who owned slaves. These include individuals such as Justus Angel and Mistress L. Horry, of Colleton District, South Carolina, who each owned 84 slaves in 1830. In fact, in 1830 a fourth of the free Negro slave masters in South Carolina owned 10 or more slaves; eight owning 30 or more (2).

According to federal census reports, on June 1, 1860 there were nearly 4.5 million Negroes in the United States, with fewer than four million of them living in the southern slaveholding states. Of the blacks residing in the South, 261,988 were not slaves. Of this number, 10,689 lived in New Orleans. The country's leading African American historian, Duke University professor John Hope Franklin, records that in New Orleans over 3,000 free Negroes owned slaves, or 28 percent of the free Negroes in that city.

To return to the census figures quoted above, this 28 percent is certainly impressive when compared to less than 1.4 percent of all American whites and less than 4.8 percent of southern whites. The statistics show that, when free, blacks disproportionately became slave masters.

The majority of slaveholders, white and black, owned only one to five slaves. More often than not, and contrary to a century and a half of bullwhips-on-tortured-backs propaganda, black and white masters worked and ate alongside their charges; be it in house, field or workshop. The few individuals who owned 50 or more slaves were confined to the top one percent, and have been defined as slave magnates.

In 1860 there were at least six Negroes in Louisiana who owned 65 or more slaves. The largest number, 152 slaves, were owned by the widow C. Richards and her son P.C. Richards, who owned a large sugar cane plantation. Another Negro slave magnate in Louisiana, with over 100 slaves, was Antoine Dubuclet, a sugar planter whose estate was valued at (in 1860 dollars) \$264,000 (3). That year, the mean wealth of southern white men was \$3,978 (4).

In Charleston, South Carolina in 1860 125 free Negroes owned slaves; six of them owning 10 or more. Of the \$1.5 million in taxable property owned by free Negroes in Charleston, more than \$300,000 represented slave holdings (5). In North Carolina 69 free Negroes were slave owners (6).

In 1860 William Ellison was South Carolina's largest Negro slaveowner. In *Black Masters. A Free Family of Color in the Old South*, authors Michael P. Johnson and James L. Roak write a sympathetic account of Ellison's life. From Ellison's birth as a slave to his death at 71, the authors attempt to provide justification, based on their own speculation, as to why a former slave would become a magnate slave master. At birth he was given the name April. A common practice among slaves of the period was to name a child after the day or month of his or her birth. Between 1800 and 1802 April was purchased by a white slaveowner named William Ellison. Apprenticed at 12, he was taught the trades of carpentry, blacksmithing and machining, as well as how to read, write, cipher and do basic bookkeeping. On June 8, 1816, William Ellison appeared before a magistrate (with five local freeholders as supporting witnesses) to gain permission to free April, now 26 years of age. In 1800 the South Carolina legislature had set out in detail the procedures for manumission. To end the practice of freeing unruly slaves of "bad or depraved" character and those who "from age or infirmity" were incapacitated, the state required that an owner testify under oath to the good character of the slave he sought to free. Also required was evidence of the slave's "ability to gain a livelihood in an honest way." Although lawmakers of the time could not envision the incredibly vast public welfare structures of a later age, these stipulations became law in order to prevent slaveholders from freeing individuals who would become a burden on the general public. Interestingly, considering today's accounts of life under slavery, authors Johnson and Roak report instances where free Negroes petitioned to be

into slavery and had the right to choose their owner through a lengthy court procedure." In 1816, shortly after his manumission, April moved to Stateburg. Initially he hired slave workers from local owners. When in 1817 he built a gin for Judge Thomas Watriss, he credited the judge nine dollars "for hire of carpenter George for 12 days." By 1820 he had purchased two adult males to work in his shop (7). In fewer than four years after being freed, April demonstrated that he had no problem perpetuating an institution he had been released from. He also achieved greater monetary success than most white people of the period.

On June 20, 1820, April appeared in the Sumter District courthouse in Sumterville. Described in court papers submitted by his attorney as a "freed yellow man of about 29 years of age," he requested a name change because it "would yet greatly advance his interest as a tradesman." A new name would also "save him and his children from degradation and contempt which the minds of some do and will attach to the name April." Because "of the kindness" of his former master and as a "Mark of gratitude and respect for him" April asked that his name be changed to William Ellison. His request was granted. In time the black Ellison family joined the predominantly white Episcopalian church. On August 6, 1824 he was allowed to put a family bench on the first floor, among those of the wealthy white families. Other blacks, free and slave, and poor whites sat in the balcony. Another wealthy Negro family would later join the first floor worshippers. Between 1822 and the mid-1840s, Ellison gradually built a small empire, acquiring slaves in increasing numbers. He became one of South Carolina's major cotton gin manufacturers, selling his machines as far away as Mississippi. From February 1817 until the War Between the States commenced, his business advertisements appeared regularly in newspapers across the state. These included the Camden Gazette, the Sumter Southern Whig and the Black River Watchman. Ellison was so successful, due to his utilization of cheap slave labor, that many white competitors went out of business. Such situations discredit impressions that whites dealt only with other whites. Where money was involved, it was apparent that neither Ellison's race or former status were considerations. In his book, Ervin L. Jordan Jr. writes that, as the great conflagration of 1861-1865 approached: "Free Afro-Virginians were a nascent black middle class under siege, but several acquired property before and during the war. Approximately 169 free blacks owned 145,976 acres in the counties of Amelia, Amherst, Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Prince William and Surry, averaging 870 acres each. Twenty-rune Petersburg blacks each owned property worth \$1,000 and continued to purchase more despite the war."

Jordan offers an example: "Gilbert Hunt, a Richmond ex-slave blacksmith, owned two slaves, a house valued at \$1,376, and \$500 in other properties at his death in 1863." Jordan wrote that "some free black residents of Hampton and Norfolk owned property of considerable value; 17 black Hamptonians possessed property worth a total of \$15,000. Thirty-six black men paid taxes as heads of families in Elizabeth City County and were employed as blacksmiths, bricklayers, fishermen, oystermen and day laborers. In three Norfolk County parishes 160 blacks owned a total of \$41,158 in real estate and personal property.

The general practice of the period was that plantation owners would buy seed and equipment on credit and settle their outstanding accounts when the annual cotton crop was sold. Ellison, like all free Negroes, could resort to the courts for enforcement of the terms of contract agreements. Several times Ellison successfully sued white men for money owed him.

In 1838 Ellison purchased on 54.5 acres adjoining his original acreage from one Stephen D. Miller. He moved into a large home on the property. What made the acquisition notable was that Miller had served in the South Carolina legislature, both in the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate, and while a resident of Stateburg had been governor of the state. Ellison's next door neighbor was Dr. W.W. Anderson, master of "Borough House, a magnificent 18th Century mansion. Anderson's son would win fame in the War Between the States as General "Fighting Dick" Anderson. By 1847 Ellison owned over 350 acres, and more than 900 by 1860. He raised mostly cotton, with a small acreage set aside for cultivating foodstuffs to feed his family and slaves. In 1840 he owned 30 slaves, and by 1860 he owned 63. His sons, who lived in homes on the property, owned an additional nine slaves. They were trained as gin makers by their father (8).

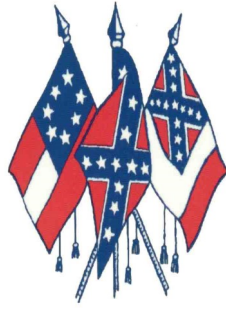
They had spent time in Canada, where many wealthy American Negroes of the period sent their children for advanced formal education. Ellison's sons and daughters married mulattos from Charleston, bringing them to the Ellison plantation to live. In 1860 Ellison greatly underestimated his worth to tax assessors at \$65,000. Even using this falsely stated figure, this man who had been a slave 44 years earlier had achieved great financial success. His wealth outdistanced 90 percent of his white neighbors in Sumter District. In the entire state, only five percent owned as much real estate as Ellison. His wealth was 15 times greater than that of the state's average for whites. And Ellison owned more slaves than 99 percent of the South's slaveholders. Although a successful businessman and cotton farmer, Ellison's major source of income derived from being a "slave breeder." Slave breeding was looked upon with disgust throughout the South, and the laws of most southern states forbade the sale of slaves under the age of 12. In several states it was illegal to sell inherited slaves (9).

Nevertheless, in 1840 Ellison secretly began slave breeding. While there was subsequent investment return in raising and keeping young males, females were not productive workers in his factory or his cotton fields. As a result, except for a few females he raised to become "breeders," Ellison sold the female and many of the male children born to his female slaves at an average price of \$400. Ellison had a reputation as a harsh master. His slaves were said to be the district's worst fed and clothed. On his property was located a small, windowless building where he would chain his problem slaves. As with the slaves of his white counterparts, occasionally Ellison's slaves ran away. The historians of Sumter District reported that from time to time Ellison advertised for the return of his runaways. On at least one occasion Ellison hired the services of a slave catcher. According to an account by Robert N. Andrews, a white man who had purchased a small hotel in Stateburg in the 1820s, Ellison hired him to run down "a valuable slave. Andrews caught the slave in Belleville, Virginia. He stated: "I was paid on returning home \$77.50 and \$74 for expenses. William Ellison died December 5, 1861. His will stated that his estate should pass into the joint hands of his free daughter and his two surviving sons. He bequeathed \$500 to the slave daughter he had sold. Following in their father's footsteps, the Ellison family actively supported the Confederacy throughout the war. They converted nearly their entire plantation to the production of corn, fodder, bacon, corn shucks and cotton for the Confederate armies. They paid \$5,000 in taxes during the war. They also invested more than \$9,000 in Confederate bonds, treasury notes and certificates in addition to the Confederate currency they held. At the end, all this valuable paper became worthless. The younger Ellisons contributed more than farm produce, labor and money to the Confederate cause. On March 27, 1863 John Wilson Buckner, William Ellison's oldest grandson, enlisted in the 1st South Carolina Artillery. Buckner served in the company of Captains P.P. Galliard and A.H. Boykin, local white men who knew that Buckner was a Negro. Although it was illegal at the time for a Negro to formally join the Confederate forces, the Ellison family's prestige nullified the law in the minds of Buckner's comrades. Buckner was wounded in action on July 12, 1863. At his funeral in Stateburg in August, 1895 he was praised by his former Confederate officers as being a "faithful soldier." Following the war the Ellison family fortune quickly dwindled. But many former Negro slave magnates quickly took advantage of circumstances and benefited by virtue of their race. For example Antoine Dubuclet, the previously mentioned New Orleans plantation owner who held more than 100 slaves, became Louisiana state treasurer during Reconstruction, a post he held from 1868 to 1877 (10).

A truer picture of the Old South, one never presented by the nation's mind molders, emerges from this account. The American South had been undergoing structural evolutionary changes far, far greater than generations of Americans have been led to believe. In time, within a relatively short time, the obsolete and economically nonviable institution of slavery would have disappeared. The nation would have been spared awesome traumas from which it would never fully recover.

NOTES

1. The American Negro: Old World Background and New World Experience, Raymond Logan and Irving Cohen New York: Houghton and Mifflin, 1970), p.72.
2. Black Masters: A Free Family of Color in the Old South, Michael P. Johnson and James L. Roak New York: Norton, 1984), p.64.
3. The Forgotten People: Cane River's Creoles of Color, Gary Mills (Baton Rouge, 1977); Black Masters, p.128.
4. Male inheritance expectations in the United States in 1870, 1850- 1870, Lee Soltow (New Haven, 1975), p.85.
5. Black Masters, Appendix, Table 7; p.280.
6. Black Masters, p. 62.
7. Information on the Ellison family was obtained from Black Masters; the number of slaves they owned was gained from U.S. Census Reports.
8. In 1860 South Carolina had only 21 gin makers; Ellison, his three sons and a grandson account for five of the total.
9. Neither Black Nor White: Slavery and Race Relations in Brazil and the United States, Carl N. Degler (New York, Macmillan, 1971), p.39; Negro Slavery in Louisiana, Joe Gray Taylor (Baton Rouge, 1963), pp. 4041.
10. Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863-1877, Eric Foner (New York; Harper & Row, 1988), p. 47; pp. 353-355.



**~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2019 Reunion ~
Official Registration Form (Page 1 of 3)
Mobile, Alabama * July 10 ~ 13, 2019
Raphael Semmes Camp 11 * scvsemmes.org**

General Information and Registration Instructions:

Reunion meetings will be held at the Mobile Convention Center located at 1 S Water St. The host hotel is the Renaissance Riverview Plaza Hotel in Downtown Mobile. Registration for the reunion and tickets for special events can be made on the registration form (page 2). Arrangements for accommodations must be made directly through the hotel:

**Renaissance Riverview Plaza Hotel {Downtown Mobile}
64 South Water Street Mobile, Alabama 36602
Hotel Reservation Desk: 800-318-8789**

Page 2 includes all registration information, reunion events / tickets, and pricing. Please fill out all personal information so that all registrants can be properly identified and tickets properly assigned. Also, please list if possible a mobile phone number so that you may be contacted if the need arises. The form may be downloaded and filled out electronically then printed and mailed with payment. If preferred, it may be printed first and filled out in writing. If filled out manually, please print legibly so that all information can be properly entered in our records.

Please mail the Registration form, Ancestor Memorial information and inclusions, any Advertising materials to be placed in the Reunion Program along with Payment to the address listed below.

To be Included in the Reunion Program, Information for Ancestor Memorial & Inclusions and Advertising Options along with payment must be received by June 26, 2019.

Any questions or requests for further Information: Joe Ringhoffer 251.402-7593

~ MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO ~

~ CAMP 11 REUNION ~

~ MAIL ALL PAGES & PAYMENT TO ~

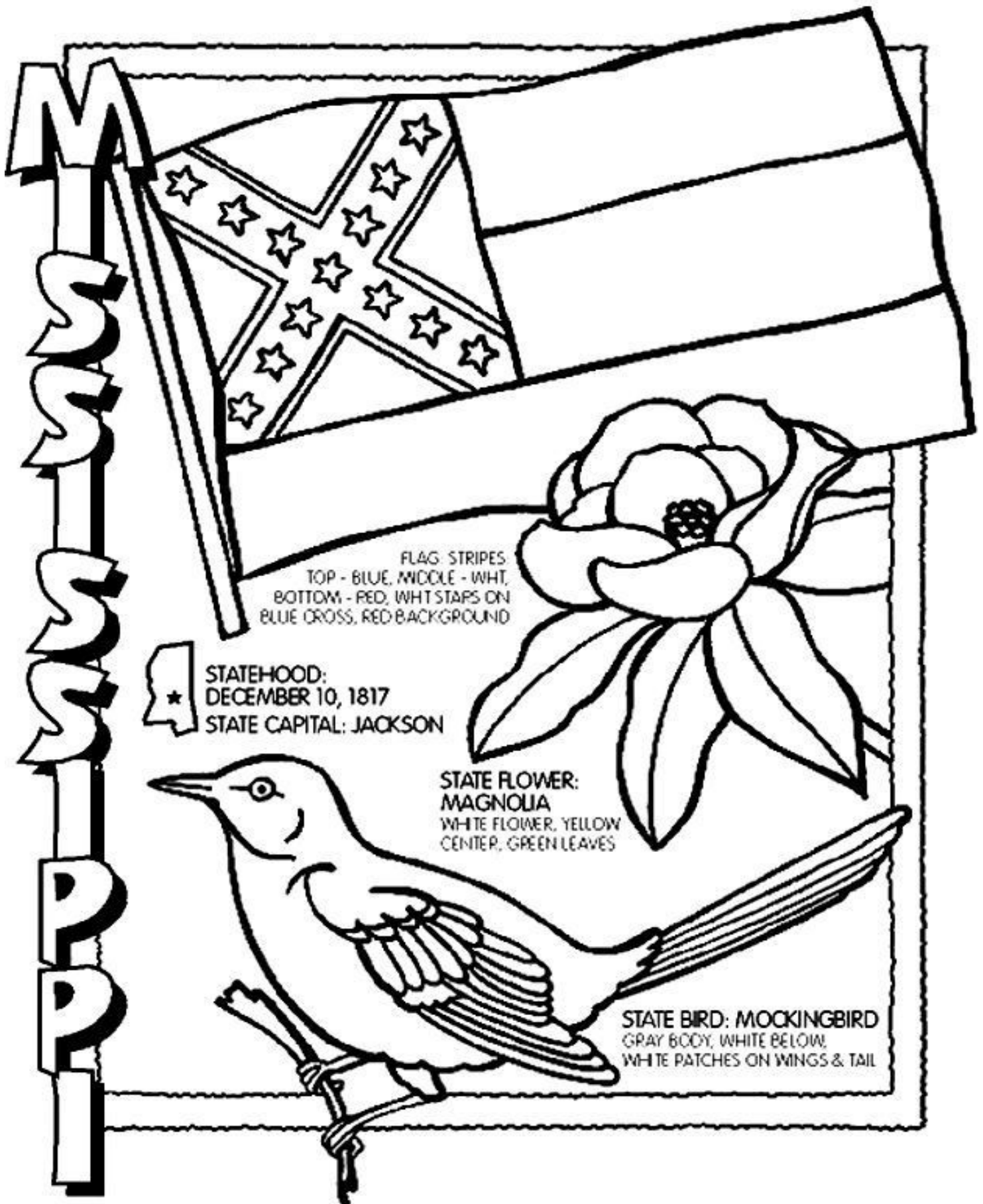
SCV 2019 REUNION 317 HADRIAN STREET MOBILE, ALABAMA 36606





~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2019 Reunion ~
 Official Registration Form (Page 2 of 3)
 Mobile, Alabama * July 10 ~ 13, 2019
 Raphael Semmes Camp 11 * scvsemmes.org

<i>Personal Information</i>			
Name			
Street Address			
City, State and Zip code			
Contact Number(s)	LAND: ()	MOBILE: ()	
Email address			
SCV Camp Name & Numb			
Title / Position (if any)			
<i>Registration & Ticked Events / Memorials / Ads</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>
Registration until July 1, 2019 – \$60.00 – after July 1, 2019 – \$70.00 (After July 1, 2019, bring form and payment for on-site registration)	60.00		0
Shrimp Boil – Battleship USS Alabama (limited to 1st 100 reservations) Wednesday July 10, 2019 @ 6:00 P.M.	60.00		0
SCV Prayer Breakfast Thursday, July 11, 2019 @ 6:30 A.M	31.00		0
Ladies' Tour Thursday, July 11, 2019 @ 9:00 A.M.	30.00		0
SCV Heritage Luncheon Thursday, July 11, 2019 @ 12:00 P.M.	35.00		0
Fort McDermott & Blakeley Battlefield Tour (Steep Grades in fort) Thursday, July 11, 2019 @ 2:00 P.M. **Not handicap accessible!	50.00		0
SCV Awards Luncheon Friday, July 12, 2019 @ 12:00 P.M.	35.00		0
Tour of Beauvoir, Home of President Jefferson Davis Friday, July 12, 2019 @ 2:00 P.M.	45.00		0
SCV Banquet & Grand Ball <u>Attire Coat & Tie / Period Uniform</u> Saturday, July 13, 2019 @ 6:00 P.M.	70.00		0
Ancestor Memorial (in program) – (Submit info on page 3) Each Ancestor @ 2 Lines per Memorial	10.00		0
Reunion Program Inclusions / Advertising Option Rates (Optional)	*	*	*
Full Page \$200.00	200.00		0
Half Page \$100.00	100.00		0
Quarter Page \$ 50.00	50.00		0
Business Card \$ 25.00	25.00		0
TOTAL CHARGES	*	*	0





General Nathan Bedford Forrest

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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.