

# *The Delta General*

In this Issue:

- . The First Battle of Memphis, June 1862
- . Next Camp Meeting July 9, 2022



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

**June 2022, Volume 25, Issue 6**

**Dedicated to the Memory of Brig/ General Benjamin G. Humphreys**

## Commander's Comments — Larry McCluney

Compatriots,

Welcome to the June edition of the Delta General. I hope you will enjoy this month's issue. Convention season is upon us, Confederate Memorial Day is behind us, and the National Reunion is ahead of us as we prepare to elect a new Commander-in-Chief.

We will not have a June meeting because the MS Division Reunion falls on our meeting night. We will resume our meetings on July 9, and I hope everyone will make all efforts to attend as we will be selecting delegates for the National Reunion, and voting on amendments that will affect the National Constitution. Please be referring to your SCV Magazine for discussion in July.

Our program will be the Forrest Homecoming Video that was released in May.

As I come to the end of my term as Commander-in-Chief, it seems that I have an event every weekend between now and the end of my term. I will be on the road traveling a lot leading up to the National Reunion carrying out the business of the organization trying to finish things up. Its hard to believe two years is almost over but I am looking forward to going back into the ranks and sitting with my brothers as Past Commander-in-Chief on the GEC for the next 6 years.

Please bring a friend or potential recruit at our to our July 9 meeting as we gather to carryout our Camp's business and remember our Confederate ancestors. We hope to see you there.

## Camp Adjutant's Report — Dan McCaskill - May, 2022

### • No Report Because of no Meeting in May

#### Guardians needed

Everyone knows the atmosphere in this country where it comes to anything Confederate. Last summer we saw how vulnerable our Memorials were to the rioters. Sadly, it has spread to the cemeteries the place where the left wants all the Memorials moved. In the past few weeks, the Sleeping Lion Memorial to the Confederate dead in Oakwood Cemetery in Atlanta, GA has been removed. Our Confederate Dead and our Memorials are at risk to removal and vandalism. This why we need Guardians to watch over our Memorials and burial sites of our Confederate Dead. Most of our members live in Counties with Confederate Memorial Monuments and all live near a cemetery where Confederate Dead are buried. The Mississippi Division has the MS Division Guardian Program for burial sites where a person adopts a burial site or several sites and watches over the site ensuring it is properly cared for. The Division now has the MS Division Monument Guardian Program. With this program, a person signs up to keep watch on a Memorial. There is a contact person to report any vandalism and/or threats of removal. If anyone is interested in either or both of these programs, please contact me by either email: danmccas@tecinfo.net or cell phone: 662-822-1096. One or two people cannot be everywhere. It takes a group effort. This is one way you can live The Charge given to the Sons by Gen. Stephen D. Lee.

#### Warren County Courthouse Vicksburg, MS July 2, 2022 1863

Come spend Saturday with us.  
Visit the museum. Tour the camps.  
Interact with the reenactors.  
Listen to presentations.  
Watch drills and demonstrations.  
Men, Women, and Children are invited.  
Period dress is encouraged,  
but not required.

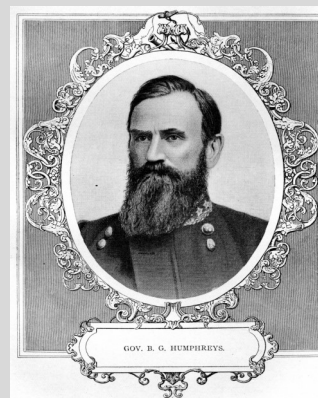
Camps open to the public at 9:00am  
Presentations begin at 10:00am  
Drills at 11:00am and 2:00pm

Gen. Pemberton calls for a  
meeting of his top Officers  
at the courthouse.

A heavy presence of armed  
guards are seen camped  
on the lawn.

Citizens of the City show  
up to express their  
concerns over the seige  
and its affects.

Rations are low, supplies  
are low, and the  
temperature is sweltering.  
The morale? The morale is,  
Mississippians don't know  
and refuse to learn  
how to surrender.



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

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## Chaplain's Corner — Earl McCown

Our nation, today, is being torn apart from the inside. Violence is the new entertainment. There are "mass shootings" on a daily basis. People clamoring for gun control as a way to stop the violence. They are for banning firearms, and ammunition. They don't want to hear that guns and ammo are not killing all those people. It is the sick mind of the person behind the guns. Government is using gun-control as a way to control the law-abiding citizens. We are in need of help in order to overcome the chaos that we are seeing. Help is always near!



God has a way of showing up exactly when we need Him. He has appeared in the jungles to rescue missionaries from guerrilla assailants. He has protected young women from assault on college campuses. God often makes His presence known in tangible, mighty, and unexpected ways to preserve His people.

When King Nebuchadnezzar took Jewish captives from Jerusalem to Babylon, Daniel and his friends refused to compromise with the pagan culture. They struggled to maintain their Jewish identity and practices. Their resolve put them in tough situations.

Even when the heat was turned up in the fiery furnace, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego maintained obedience. The good news from the Book of Daniel is that God preserves His people in the midst of the fire.

No, this preservation doesn't always take the form of physical protection, and God's people often endure unimaginable hardships. But God has provided the ultimate preservation for His people through His Son, Jesus. Even when we suffer, we know Christ is near.

## 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.

These plans have now become a reality. The ground breaking has taken place and the museum is now open.

Take this journey with us and support the museum as a donor or join the Friends of the Museum today!

Send Donations to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Attn: National Confederate Museum

P.O. Box 59

Columbia, TN 38402

Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card.

[www.theconfederatemuseum.com](http://www.theconfederatemuseum.com)



# SCV\_CHAT

## RECLAIMING THE NARRATIVE ONE WEEK AT A TIME

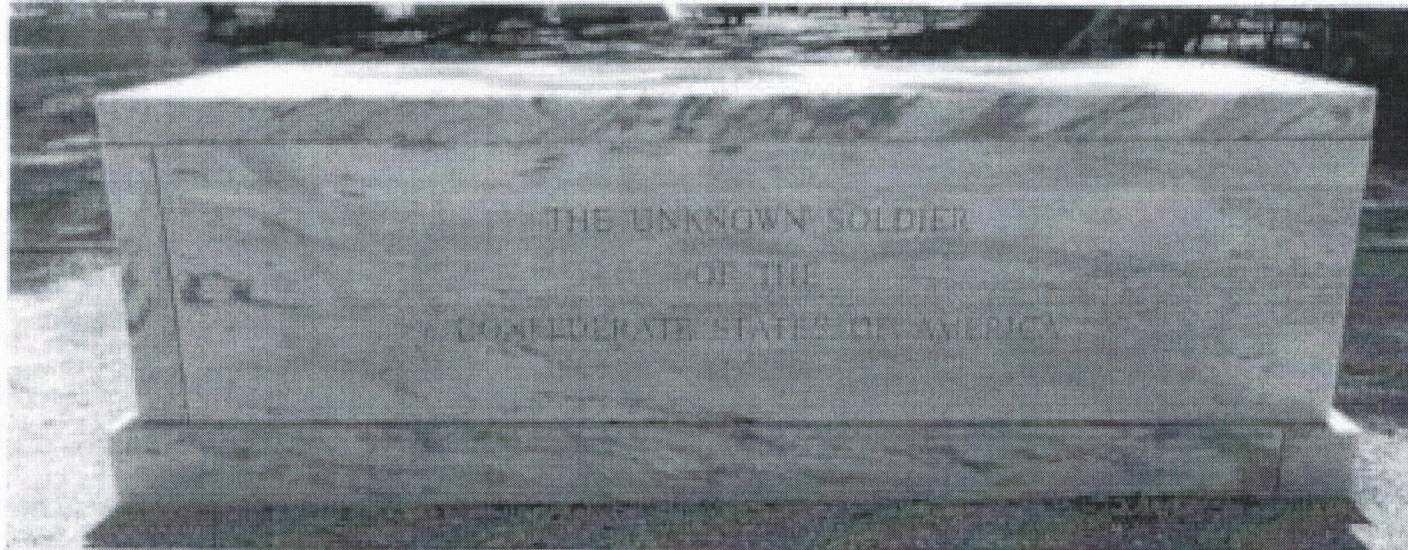
Every Monday Night on Facebook at 7:00 PM Central time and on Thursday Nights at 7:00 PM for Look Around the Confederation





# 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





# GEORGIA 2022



## SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

### 127<sup>th</sup> National Annual Reunion



## The Atlanta Campaign Battlefield Tour Reunion July 19 to 23, 2022

Clarence Brown Conference Center  
Cartersville, Georgia

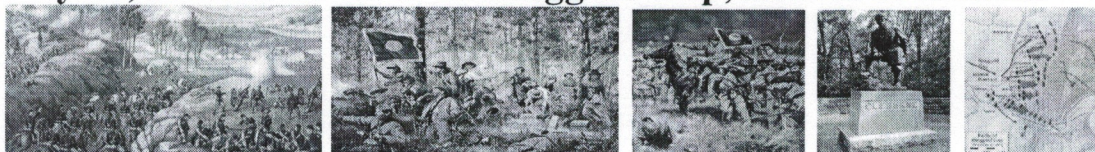
Hosted by: William J. Hardee Camp #1397  
and Kennesaw Battlefield Camp #700

**THREE DAYS OF BATTLEFIELD TOURS FOLLOWING THE 1864 ATLANTA CAMPAIGN WITH SOME OF THE MOST INTACT TRENCHES AND FORTIFICATIONS IN THE COUNTRY. FOURTH DAY CLIMAX SEE THE 1886 CYCLORAMA THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA.**

**July 20, Battlefield Tour of Chickamauga.**



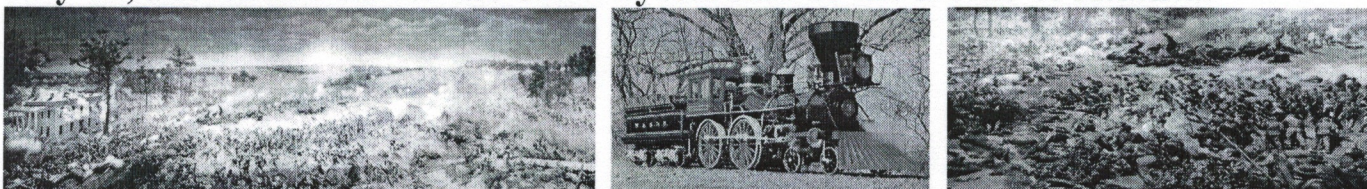
**July 21, Battlefield Tour of Ringgold Gap, Resaca & Dalton.**



**July 22, Battlefield Tour of Kennesaw Mountain & Cheatham Hill.**



**July 23, Personal Tour of the 1886 Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta.**







# Sons of Confederate Veterans

127th National Annual Reunion, July 2022

## Official Registration Form

Cartersville, Georgia \* July 19 - 23, 2022 \*

[www.2022reunion.gascv.org](http://www.2022reunion.gascv.org)

NAME (Print): \_\_\_\_\_

SCV CAMP NAME & NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE/POSITION: \_\_\_\_\_

PERSONAL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_ EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_

### ~ Tickets Purchased ~

Event / Date	Price	Qty.	Total
Reunion Registration (After July 1, 2022 = \$75) includes Reunion Medal	\$65		
Chickamauga Dinner & Presentation at the Clearance Brown Conference Center Tuesday, July 19, 2022 @ 6:00 pm	\$50		
Chickamauga Battlefield Tour (lunch included) / Wednesday, July 20, 2022 @ 10:00 am	\$68		
UDC Tour - "A Southern Tea Outing" Historic Woodstock / Wednesday, July 20, 2022 @ 1:00 pm	\$65		
Resaca Dinner & Presentation at the Booth WBTS / Cowboy Museum. (Admission included) / Wednesday, July 20, 2022 @ 6:30 pm	\$55		
UDC Tour- "A Day in 1850 Cartersville" / Thursday, July 21, 2022 @ 9:30 am.	\$35		
Battlefield Tours of Resaca, Ringgold Gap, & Dalton (lunch included) Thursday, July 21, @12:15 pm.	\$68		
SCV Heritage Luncheon / Thursday, July 21, 2022 @ 12:30 pm	\$40		
Kennesaw Mountain Dinner & Presentation at the Savoy Antique Automobile Museum. (Admission included) / Thursday, July 21, 2022 @ 6:30 pm	\$55		
Prayer Breakfast / Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 7:00 am	\$30		
Battlefield Tours of Kennesaw Mountain, Cheatham Hill & Marietta Confederate Cemetery (lunch included) / Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 12:15 pm	\$68		
SCV Awards Luncheon / Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 12:30 pm	\$40		
UDC Tour - "Gone with the Wind Tour" / Friday, July 22, 2022 @ 1:00 pm	\$45		
Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast / Saturday, July 23, 2022 @ 7:00 am	\$30		
Personalized Tour of the Cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta and Atlanta History Center Museum. (Admission & Chick-fil-A lunch included)/Saturday, July 23, 2022 @ 12:30 pm	\$68		
SCV Banquet, Debutante Ceremony & Grand Ball / Saturday, July 23, 2022 @ 7:00 p.m. Note: Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform/Civilian	\$70		
Honor your Confederate Ancestor by including his name in a special Remembrance section of the official program book; two lines of 45 characters. Write on back of this form.	\$10		
<b>Final Total - total of Registration, Tours and Meals</b>			

Make Checks Payable to: Georgia Division, SCV

Mail Form & Check to: Georgia Division, SCV, P.O. Box 1081, Macon Ga. 31202

For more information contact [Secretary@gascv.org](mailto:Secretary@gascv.org) or (478) 305-7862





***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](mailto: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](mailto:exedir@scv.org)



National SCV News:

## **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.

Phase 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/>



**Gen. R. E. Lee Canceled by West Point**

**C.S.A. Flags Canceled by NASCAR**

**C.S.A. Flags Canceled by Country Music neo-Marxist elites**

**C.S.A Veterans Monuments destroyed by neo-Marxist mobs**

### **Are You Ready to Do Something About It?**

Fellow Southerners—Complaining Will Not Defeat Our Enemies. Doing what we have always done will not defeat those who are determined to slander and eventually exterminate our Southern culture.

Are You Ready to Take Real Action—To Make a Fundamental Change in our current social/political situation? Other people and nations have used the strategy of non-violent, irregular political warfare to protect their culture and even to win their Freedom!

The South is dying for lack of a bold political leader in a Bully Pulpit who will use his office to organize a South-wide and eventually a nation-wide resistance movement.

If you want to do more than complain—then join the movement to reclaim, not only our monuments, but to reclaim our country! Nay-sayers, pacified Southerners, the tired and defeated need not apply! See our video—*The South's First Bully Pulpit*:

<https://rumble.com/v167kmq-the-souths-1st-bully-pulpit.html>

The data is in, the numbers prove that the majority of Southerners want to protect their honorable Southern heritage. We must be organized to conduct political activity—electing one of us to a Bully Pulpit will jump start our non-violent, conservative revolution. First in the South and then in every Red State and Red County in America.

This effort will not happen without your support. Talk comes easy—it is time for all of us to "put-up or shut-up." "We the people" have been politically silent too long—it's time to implement a strategic plan for ultimate victory!

James Ronald Kennedy



## **Candidacy Announcement** **For Commander-in-Chief**

Men of the Sons of Confederate Veterans,

Unwilling to bear the yoke of tyranny, our Confederate forefathers stood before an invading army to protect their families, their homes, and their freedom. In April of 1906 these men of valor gathered again. Their great numbers had been diminished by the ravages of time. Many had crossed over the river to rest beneath the shade of the trees, and those that remained were beginning their last march. These men, these Confederate veterans, gave us the most wonderful inheritance. As descendants of Confederate soldiers, we have been given our marching orders to continue the fight.

I have had the honor to serve as Army of Tennessee Councilman, Army of Tennessee Commander and Lt. Commander-in-Chief. I am very aware that our enemies are many, and that they will use any and all tactics necessary to eliminate our heritage. It is with this knowledge that I announce my candidacy for Commander-in-Chief.

I have been a member of the SCV since 2004. I am a Life Member of National and the Tennessee Division. I am a member of Samuel R. Watkins Camp #29. I have held positions at the Camp, Division, and National levels. I attend National and Division Reunions and I have visited all over the Southland.

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

May God Save Dixie,  
Jason Bosher



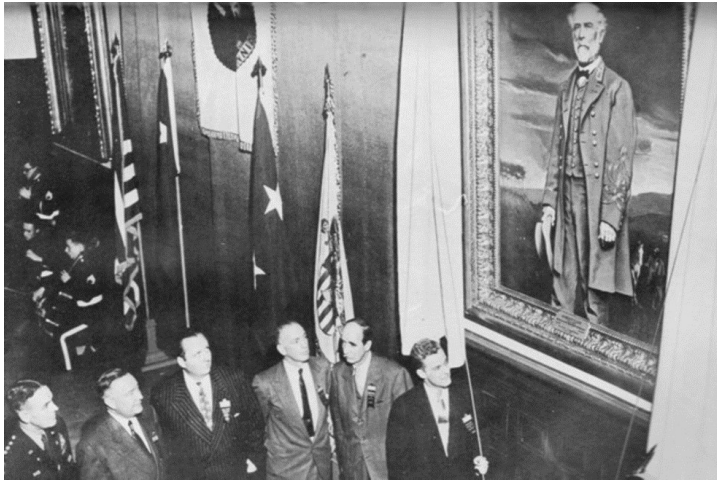
Inside the museum





## West Point expected to be ordered to take down portrait of Robert E. Lee

From Politico Weekend



For 70 years, the slave-owning Confederate general Robert E. Lee has stared down at West Point cadets from a massive portrait in the academy's library, a slave guiding his horse in the background.

But that portrait could be coming down.

The commission that was established to rename military bases that honor Confederate generals is expected to recommend that West Point remove the 20-foot portrait of Lee in his gray Confederate uniform, according to two people familiar with the group's deliberations.

The commander of the Confederate Army, who served as superintendent from Sept. 1, 1852, to March 31, 1855, before breaking up with the Union, has a long and complicated history with West Point. His name and likeness are all over the New York campus, from street signs to another portrait hanging in the dining hall. But the portrait in the library has drawn particular scrutiny. Other depictions of Lee as superintendent, before the Civil War, are more of a gray area. One portrait, gifted to the academy by the Daughters of the Confederacy in 1931 and displayed in the dining hall, depicts Lee in his blue U.S. military uniform. The commission is expected to recommend that West Point — which is now led by the first Black superintendent in its history, Army Lt. Gen. Darryl Williams — remove anything that commemorates Lee in association with the Confederacy, one of the people said. Anything "historic" that commemorates Lee when he was superintendent may remain. A spokesperson for the commission declined to comment.

The commission will submit its recommendations, which have not yet been finalized, in a written report to Congress by Oct. 1, as mandated by the fiscal 2021 National Defense Authorization Act. Congress and Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin, the nation's first Black defense secretary, must approve the recommendations.

One Black Army officer, who spoke on condition of anonymity to discuss a sensitive topic, praised the recommendation, noting that West Point should strive to build "better leaders who can learn from and not repeat history."

"The civil war without a doubt represented a pivotal and for some a painful moment in history," the officer said. "Removing symbols from public areas that underscore a racist ideology is one of the best and fundamental ways to bring a broken nation together."

### First Battle of Memphis

The **First Battle of Memphis** was a naval battle fought on the Mississippi River immediately North of the city of Memphis, Tennessee on June 6, 1862, during the American Civil War. The engagement was witnessed by many of the citizens of Memphis. It resulted in a crushing defeat for the Confederate forces, and marked the virtual eradication of a Confederate naval presence on the river. Despite the lopsided outcome, the Union Army failed to grasp its strategic significance. Its

primary historical importance is that it was the last time civilians with no prior military experience were permitted to command ships in combat. As such, it is a milestone in the development of professionalism in the United States Navy.<sup>[1]</sup>

The defending Confederates closely matched the advancing federal force in raw numbers, with eight rebel vessels opposing nine Union gunboats and rams, but the fighting qualities of the former were far inferior. Each was armed with only one or two guns, of a light caliber that would be ineffective against the armor of the gunboats. The primary weapon of each was its reinforced prow, which was intended to be used in ramming opponents.<sup>[2]</sup>

The Confederate rams were distinguished by a unique feature of their defense against enemy shot. Their engines and other interior spaces were protected by a double bulkhead of heavy timbers, covered on the outer surface by a layer of railroad iron. The gap between the bulkheads, a space of 22 in (56 cm), was packed with cotton.<sup>[3]</sup> Although the cotton was the least important part of the armor, it caught the public's attention, and the boats came to be called "cottonclads". Later in the war, ships' crews were often protected from small-arms fire by bales of cotton placed in exposed positions, and these vessels were also referred to as "cottonclads". They differed, however, from the originals of the category.<sup>[2]</sup>

The federal force consisted of five gunboats, four of which were known semi-officially as "Eads gunboats", after their builder, James Buchanan Eads, but more commonly as "Pook turtles", after their designer, Samuel M. Pook, and their strange appearance.<sup>[4]</sup> The fifth gunboat, flagship *Benton*, was also a product of the Eads shipyards, but was converted from a civilian craft. Each of these vessels carried from 13–16 guns. The other four vessels were naval rams from the United States Ram Fleet. They had no armament whatever, aside from the small arms carried by the officers. All of the rams had been converted from civilian riverboats and had no common design.<sup>[2][5]</sup>

Both sides entered the battle with faulty command structures. The federal gunboats were members of the Mississippi River Squadron, commanded directly by Flag Officer Charles H. Davis, who reported to Major General Henry W. Halleck. The gunboats were thus a part of the United States Army, although their officers were supplied by the navy.<sup>[6]</sup> The rams were led by Colonel Charles Ellet, Jr., who reported directly to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton.<sup>[7]</sup> Thus the federal "fleet" consisted of two independent organizations, with no common command outside of Washington.

The Confederate arrangement was even worse. The cottonclads were about half of a group of fourteen river steamers that had been seized at New Orleans and converted into rams to defend that city. Known as the "River Defense Fleet", it was split in two when the Confederate holdings on the river became threatened from both the north and the Gulf of Mexico. Six were retained below New Orleans to face the fleet of David G. Farragut, while eight were sent up to Memphis to block the Union descent down the river. Sending them this far north did not violate their original purpose, as Memphis was regarded as a shield for New Orleans. The northern (Memphis) section was commanded overall by James E. Montgomery, a riverboat captain in civilian life. The other boats were also commanded by former civilian riverboat captains, selected by Montgomery, and with no military training. Once under way, Montgomery's command ceased, and the rams operated independently. The futility of this arrangement was recognized immediately by military men, but their protests were disregarded.<sup>[8]</sup> Furthermore, the captains would neither learn how to handle the guns themselves, nor assign crew members to the task, so gun crews had to be drawn from the Confederate Army. The gunners were not integrated into the crews, but remained subject to the orders of their army officers.<sup>[9]</sup>

As a result of the federal victory at Corinth, the railroads that linked Memphis with the eastern part of the Confederacy had been cut, severely reducing the strategic importance of the city. Therefore, in early June 1862, Memphis and its nearby forts were abandoned by the rebel army. Most of the garrison were sent to join units elsewhere, including Vicksburg and only a small rear guard was left to make a token resistance. The River Defense Fleet was also to have retreated to Vicksburg, but it could not get enough coal in Memphis. Unable to flee when the federal fleet appeared on June 6, Montgomery and his captains had to decide whether to fight, or scuttle their boats. They chose to fight, steaming out in the early morning to meet the advancing flotilla and the rams trailing behind it, with Memphis citizens cheering them on.<sup>[10]</sup>



The battle started with an exchange of gunfire at long range, the federal gunboats setting up a line of battle across the river and firing their rear guns at the cottonclads coming up to meet them as they entered the battle stern first. Two of the four rams advanced beyond the line of the gunboats and rammed or otherwise disrupted the movements of their opponents; the other rams misinterpreted their orders and did not enter the battle at all. With the federal rams and gunboats not coordinating their movements and the Confederate vessels operating independently, the battle soon was reduced to a melee. It is agreed by all that the ram flagship, *Queen of the West*, initiated hostilities by slamming into *CSS Colonel Lovell*. She was then rammed in turn by one or more of the remaining cottonclads. Ellet was at this time wounded by a pistol shot in his knee, thereby becoming the only casualty on the Union side. (In the hospital, he contracted measles, the childhood disease that killed some 5,000 soldiers during the war. The combination of the disease and the debilitation caused by his wound was too great, and he died on June 21.<sup>[11]</sup>) The remainder of the battle is obscured by more than the fog of war. Several eyewitness accounts are available; however, they are mutually contradictory to a greater degree than usual.<sup>[12]</sup> All that is certain is that at the end of the battle, all but one of the cottonclads were either destroyed or captured, and one Yankee boat, *Queen of the West*, was disabled. The sole boat to escape, *CSS General Earl Van Dorn*, fled to the protection of the Yazoo River, just north of Vicksburg.

The battle, which took less than two hours in the early morning hours of June 6, resulted in the immediate surrender of the city of Memphis to federal authority by noon that day.

The Confederate casualties totaled approximately 100 killed or wounded and another 150 taken prisoner. The Union forces captured and repaired *CSS General Price*, *CSS General Bragg*, *CSS Sumter*, and *CSS Little Rebel*, and added them to the Mississippi River Squadron.<sup>[13]</sup>

The battle of Memphis was, aside from the later appearance of the iron-clad *CSS Arkansas*, the final challenge to the federal thrust down the Mississippi River against Vicksburg. The river was now open down to that city, which was already besieged by Farragut's ships, but the federal army authorities did not grasp the strategic importance of the fact for nearly another six months. Not until November 1862 would the Union Army under Ulysses S. Grant attempt to complete the opening of the river.<sup>[2]</sup>

The poor performance of the River Defense Fleet, both at Memphis and at the earlier Battle of New Orleans, was the final demonstration that naval operations had to be commanded by trained professionals subject to military discipline.

<sup>[2]</sup> The Ellet Rams remained in federal service, but they had no other opportunity for combat of the sort for which they were intended. They were soon transformed into an amphibious raiding body, the Mississippi Marine Brigade (with no connection to the United States Marine Corps), led by Ellet's brother, Lieutenant Colonel (later Brigadier General) Alfred W. Ellet. The demand for increased professionalism also resulted in the elimination of privateering,<sup>[14]</sup> although the River Defense Fleet was not composed of privateers in the usual meaning of the term.

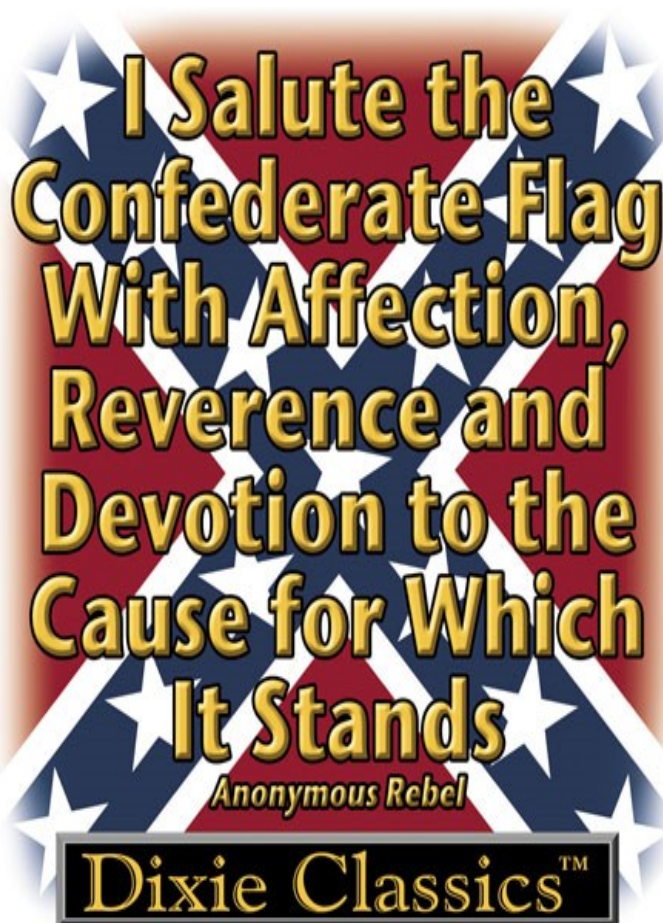
The battle remains a cautionary tale, demonstrating the ill effects of a poor command structure. It is also one of only two purely naval battles of the war,<sup>[citation needed]</sup> excluding single-ship actions, and took place 500 mi (800 km) from the nearest open water. The other was the Battle of Plum Point Bend, also on the Mississippi.

Another civil war military engagement took place in Memphis, namely the Second Battle of Memphis in April 1864, when Confederate general, Nathan

Bedford Forrest led a nighttime cavalry raid on Memphis with the intent of freeing Confederate prisoners and capturing Union generals encamped there. The raid failed in both goals, but forced the Union Army to guard the area more diligently.

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- Abbreviations used in this article: ORA---*War of the Rebellion; a compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, 70 volumes in four series; Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1880—1901. ORN--*Official records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*, 30 volumes in two series; Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1894—1922.
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- ORA I, v. 6, p. 817.
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## **New book reveals that Abraham Lincoln owned — and sold — slaves**

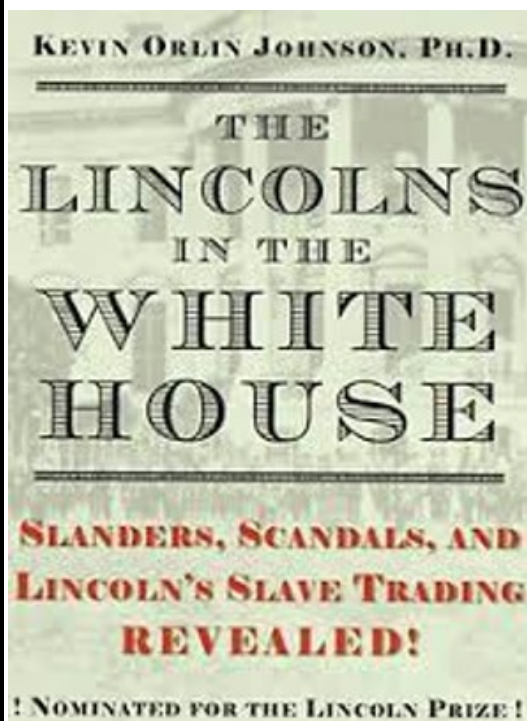
By Reel Chicago Feb 4, 2022

We all know that slavery is absolutely wrong. What we don't know is that Abraham Lincoln owned slaves and sold them, says **Kevin Orlin Johnson**, author of *The Lincolns in the White House: Slanders, Scandals, and Lincoln's Slave Trading Revealed*.

Lincoln always aspired to the upper class, which meant owning slaves. "He said explicitly that people who don't have slaves are nobody," **Johnson says**. "And he married Mary Todd, the daughter of Kentucky's largest slaveholder." Through that marriage, Lincoln came to own his slaves, whom he sold soon after his father-in-law's death. "That much is obvious: the marriage, the inheritance, and the fact

that the Lincolns kept no slaves at their homes in Springfield or in Washington."

Johnson's book is the first to present this documentation, which wasn't easily found. "Lincoln's order to sell should have been in the archived records of the Todd estate, but the files were docketed but empty, or just gone." At least that confirmed that the documents had existed, and that they'd been removed improperly.



That's not surprising. Major figures in Lincoln Studies have stolen carloads of original documents from archives, courthouses and private collections over the years, Johnson says. The worst offender was Rev. William Barton, who stole carloads of items from official and academic collections.

In fact, after Lincoln died his son Robert Todd Lincoln confiscated the papers in the president's office and burned almost all of them. He then worked with Nicolay and Hay, Lincoln's former secretaries, to confect an official history of the administration, *Abraham Lincoln: A History* (New York 1890-1894). With primary documents stashed or destroyed, this carefully censored, largely fictitious, Republican version was the only source available to historians.

Johnson found that the file numbers of the Todd cases in Kentucky courthouses had been skipped over when the dockets were transcribed into the records of new counties. That showed that most had disappeared before 1930, which narrowed the field of suspects: "That was the year the Reverend Mr. Barton died."

Barton, like William H. Townsend and other prominent Lincolnologists, bequeathed his hoard to various institutions across the country. Finally, in a dusty box of uncatalogued miscellaneous documents at the Regenstein Library at the University of Chicago, Johnson found Abraham Lin-

## **DID BLACK CONFEDERATES SERVE IN COMBAT?**

Vernon R. Padgett, Ph.D.

Black Southern men served in the Confederate Army, and they served as soldiers. But did they fight in combat?

Yes they did. The evidence is varied, and comes from many sources.

First, eyewitness testimony from Federal physician Louis Steiner, second, a report from Frederick Douglass; third, monuments reflecting black Confederate contributions, especially the unique work of Moses Ezekiel in Washington, D.C. Third, we see a sampling of combat reports of individual black Confederates, from a variety of sources, including the Official Records, and General Forrest's U.S. Congressional testimony regarding his 45 black slaves. Finally we review the Confederate Governmental recruitment and enlistment of black Southerners in the Confederate Army in March 1865-- and a few examples of their limited combat experience.

### **1. Eyewitness Testimony of Union Physician Louis Steiner**

Dr. Lewis Steiner, Chief Inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission, observed General Stonewall Jackson's occupation of Frederick, Maryland, in 1862. He wrote:

Over 3,000 Negroes must be included in this number [of Confederate troops]. These were clad in all kinds of uniforms, not only in cast-off or captured United States uniforms, but in coats with Southern buttons, State buttons, etc. Most of the Negroes had arms, rifles, muskets, sabers, bowie knives, dirks, etc. and were manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Confederate Army (in Barrow, et al., 2001).

This description of men wearing shell jackets or coats and carrying weapons suggests soldiers. It does not appear indicative of cooks or musicians or body servants. Of course, we cannot know by the description, but it suggests 3,000 armed black Confederate soldiers.

### **2. Report of Frederick Douglass**

"There are at the present moment many Colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not only as cooks, servants and laborers, but real soldiers, having musket on their shoulders, and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down any loyal troops and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the Federal government and build up that of the rebels" (In Wil-



liams "On Black Confederates").

Douglass's report is clear: Black Southerners were fighting "as real soldiers."

### 3. Monuments to Black Confederates

The first military monument in the U.S. Capitol honoring an African-American soldier is the Confederate monument at Arlington National cemetery. The monument was designed in 1914 by Moses Ezekiel, a Jewish Confederate. He wanted to correctly portray the "racial makeup" in the Confederate Army.

Moses Jacob Ezekiel was the first Jewish cadet at the Virginia Military Institute. He was wounded in May 1864 at the Battle of New Market. As the first Jewish cadet at VMI, sculptor Ezekiel knew firsthand the nature of ethnic prejudice, and was for that reason a unique observer, and recorder, of the ethnic composition of the Confederate Army, observations which he recorded in the first military monument to honor a black American soldier in Washington, D.C. He is now buried at the base of the famous monument he created.

In 1900, a Confederate Section was authorized in Arlington National Cemetery. Confederate casualties from around the cemetery were gathered and re-interred in that Section. A circular frieze of 32 life-sized figures shows Southern soldiers going off to war. In his statue, a black Confederate soldier is shown marching in step with white Confederate soldiers. Engraved in the stone, you can also see a white soldier giving his child to a black woman for protection.

### 4. Individual Accounts of Black Confederate Soldiers in Combat

When we think of black Southerners who served in the armies of the Confederacy, we often think of them in the roles of teamsters, cooks, surgeon's assistants, nurses, shoemakers, blacksmiths, laborers, fortifications builders, and valets (most of these positions are now part of the modern military). But many blacks served in combat. Black Confederate Nim Wilkes said: "I was in every battle General Forrest fought after leaving Columbia ... I was mustered out at Gainesville (May 1865)" (Rollins, 1994).

One federal cavalry officer related how he was held under guard by a shotgun-wielding black who kept the weapon trained on the Yankee's head with unwavering concentration. "Here I had come South and was fighting to free this man," the disgusted major wrote in his diary. "If I had made one false move on my horse, he would have shot my head off" (Barrow et al., 2001, p. 43).

Private Louis Napoleon Nelson served the Confederate States of America at Shiloh, Lookout Mountain, Brice's Crossroads

and Vicksburg as soldier and chaplain in the 7th Tennessee Cavalry, under Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest. Nelson was sent by his master to take care of his (master's) son. When the young Confederate was wounded, Nelson picked up his rifle and continued fighting against Northern aggression throughout the war. After the war, Nelson and his former master were best friends; their farms bordered each other (Winbush, 1996).

Col. Parkhurst's (Northern) Account of Forrest's Black Confederates: "The forces attacking my camp were the First Regiment Texas Rangers, a battalion of the First Georgia Rangers ... and quite a number of Negroes attached to the Texas and Georgia troops, who were armed and equipped, and took part in the several engagements with my forces during the day" (Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst's Report (Ninth Michigan Infantry) on General Forrest's attack at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 13, 1862, in Official Records, Series I, Vol XVI, Part I, page 805).

The efforts of Jack, servant of an officer of the Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment, stands out as an act of heroism. Jack fought beside his master during the heat of battle. He fell seriously wounded but refused to be evacuated and continued to fire at the enemy. He later died in a hospital of his wounds sustained in the ranks of the Confederate army" (Memphis Avalanche, quoted in Charlotte Western Democrat, December 31, 1861).

At Brandy Station, Tom and Overton, two servants in the 12th Virginia Cavalry, picked up rifles discarded by Northerners and joined the 12th in a charge. They captured the black servant of a Union officer and marched him back to camp at gunpoint, where they held him prisoner. For two months, the Yankee servant waited upon the Southerners (Austerman, 1987, 47).

Levin Graham, a free colored man, was employed as a fifer, and attendant to Captain

J. Welby Armstrong (2nd Tennessee). He refused to stay in camp when the regiment moved, and obtaining a musket and cartridges, went across the river with us. He fought manfully, and it is known that he killed four of the Yankees, from one of whom he took a Colt's revolver. He fought through the whole battle, and not a single man in our whole army fought better" (New Orleans Daily Crescent, 6 December 1861, cited in Rollins, 1994).

Black Confederate Levi Miller, born in Rockbridge County Virginia, was one of thousands of slaves who accompanied their owners to the war as a body servant. After nursing his master back to death from a near-fatal wounding in the Wilderness campaign, Miller was voted by the regiment to be a full-fledged soldier (Jordan, 1995).



Miller served the remainder of the war, exhibiting bravery in battles in Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. His former commander spoke highly of Miller's combat record, giving a riveting account of his performance at Spotsylvania Courthouse. "About 4 p.m., the enemy made a rushing charge," wrote Captain J. E. Anderson. "Levi Miller stood by my side-- and man never fought harder and better than he did-- and when the enemy tried to cross our little breastworks and we clubbed and bayoneted them off, no one used his bayonet with more skill, and effect, than Levi Miller. Captain Anderson wrote: "During the fight, the shout of my men was 'Give 'em hell, Lee!'" (Jordan, 1995).

In his letter of recommendation, Anderson dispelled any doubts as to whether Miller had fought for the South of his own free will. "He was in the Pennsylvania campaign, and at New Castle and Chambersburg he met several Negroes whom he knew, and who had run away from Virginia," wrote Anderson. "They tried to get Levi to desert-- but he would not" (Jordan, 1995).

After the war, Miller received a full pension from Virginia as a Confederate veteran. According to the Winchester Evening Star, "The pension was granted without trouble, and he had the distinction of drawing one of the largest amounts of any person in the state." Upon his death in 1921, the Evening Star published a front-page obituary under the headline "Levi Miller, Colored War Veteran." It was the sort of stirring tribute fit for a local hero (Jordan, 1995).

Researcher Ervin Jordan (1995) cites another case of a valiant black Confederate, citing a diary that tells of an Afro-Confederate [who] became a local hero after being thrown into jail with nothing but bread and water for three days because of his support of the South and his refusal to work for the Union side ... The old man was made to chop wood with iron ball and chains attached to his arms and legs, but the curses of his jailers were unavailing: He stubbornly vowed to support the South until death.

The most telling account is from the most remarkable general officer of the War, Nathan B. Forrest.

General Forrest's Account of his 45 Black Confederates:  
"Better Confederates Did Not Live"

Both slaves and Free Men of Color served with Forrest's Escort, his Headquarters, and many other units under his command (Rollins, 1994). General Forrest took 45 slaves to war in 1861. He told a Congressional committee after the war:

I said to 45 colored fellows on my plantation that I was going into the army; and if they would go with me, if we got whipped they would be free anyhow, and that if we succeeded

and slavery was perpetrated, if they would act faithfully with me to the end of the war, I would set them free. Eighteen months before the war closed I was satisfied that we were going to be defeated, and I gave those 45, or 44 of them, their free papers for fear I might be called.

In late August 1868, General Nathan Bedford Forrest gave an interview to a reporter. Forrest said of the black men who served with him: "... these boys stayed with me ... and better Confederates did not live" (Rollins, 1994).

### **5. The Confederate Government Enlists Black Soldiers, March 1865**

In March 1865, the Confederate government began actively recruiting and enlisting black soldiers. One witness recorded that the streets of Richmond were filled with 10,000 Negroes who had been gathered at Camp Lee on the outskirts of Richmond

... (Rollins, 1994, p. 26). Richmond's vast hospitals were a prime source of recruits. One writer observed "the battalion from Camps Winder and Jackson, under the command of Dr. Chambliss, will parade on the square on Wednesday evening at 4 ½ o'clock. This is the first company of Negro Troops raised in Virginia," he noted.

Thus a few black Southerners finally saw combat in authorized Confederate units in 1865. Not only did Chambliss' regiment fight against Sheridan, but other units were noted at various points in the retreat to Appomattox.

On April 4, 1865 (Amelia County, VA), a Confederate supply train was exclusively manned and guarded by black Infantry. When attacked by Federal Cavalry, they stood their ground and fought off the charge, but on the second charge they were overwhelmed and captured (Confederate Veteran, 1915, 404; 411).

A courier reported that on April 4th he saw black Confederates ... "all wore good gray uniforms and I was informed that they belonged to the only company of colored troops in the Confederate service, having been enlisted by Major Turner in Richmond. Their muskets were stacked ... " (Rollins, 1994, p. 27).

In an action on 7th April the 108th New York Infantry captured an armed black Confederate by the name of Tom Brophy; he was made a servant by the New Yorkers, and later lived in New York until his death in 1888 (Rollins, 1994, p. 28).

A book-length treatment of the topic of official black service in the Confederate Army is the excellent *Gray and the Black: Confederate Debate on Emancipation* by Robert F. Durden,



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## Lt. Joshua Moses: The Last

## Confederate Jew to Fall in Battle

By Norman Dasinger, Jr., May 13, 2022  
Blue and Gray Education Society

Lewis Regenstein recently wrote, "April 9, 1865 . . . was a fateful day for the South, and in particular for my great-grandfather and his four elder brothers, all of whom were fighting for the Confederacy. On that day, the eldest brother Joshua Lazarus Moses was killed a few hours after Lee surrendered. Joshua was commanding an artillery battalion [Culpeper's SC Battery] that was firing the last shots in defense of Mobile, Alabama [at Fort Blakeley] before being overrun by a Union force outnumbering his 13 to 1. . . . Joshua was the last Confederate Jew to fall in battle."

Regenstein added, "Over two dozen members of the extended Moses family fought in the War and it sacrificed at least nine of its sons for the Cause." Roy Hoffman, in reviewing Robert N. Rosen's book *The Jewish Confederates*, wrote, "Rosen estimates [there were] 2,000 Jews—out of a Confederate force of more than one million—who went into battle on behalf of Dixie . . . Rebel patriots like these, were the norm with the South's 25,000 Jews at the time—especially in cities like Charleston, Savannah and Richmond with an acculturated and assimilated Jewish elite—willing to scrap tooth and nail against Yankee invaders."

Lt. Joshua Moses was born in 1841 in Chesterfield County, South Carolina. After graduating from the Citadel, he and three of his brothers joined what became Culpeper's Artillery Battery. This unit was first assigned to coastal defense in Mississippi. Soon they were made part of Samuel French's Division defending Jackson, Mississippi, from Union Gen. William Sherman. Joshua's brother, Perry, wrote in a letter, "His men had been under constant Federal bombardment for eight days [at Jackson]." By the fall of 1863, the Moses brothers and Culpeper's Battery were present for the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia. It was reported that Gen. James Longstreet personally instructed Captain Culpeper in the heat of this battle to concentrate his fire at some of the last remaining Union troops along Horseshoe Ridge in order to support infantrymen of Confederate Gen. Joseph Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade. By 1864, the battery was assigned to Mobile and in 1865 would be at the battle of Fort Blakeley where Lt Joshua Moses was mortally wounded. It was reported that his last words were, "For God's sake spare my men, they have surrendered."

He is buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Mobile.



**MOS&B News**

## **SOCIETY COMMANDER'S REPORT**

### **CHRIS HEUER**

Gentlemen,

On Saturday, May 21st, the convention planning committee held a meeting at Pickwick Landing Inn to go over our progress on our 2022 National Convention. Everything is moving along quite well and we have not hit any snags yet. If you have not sent in your registration yet, please do so immediately. We need accurate numbers for meals and events. I know that many members will be driving into convention events on a daily basis and not staying overnight. That is fine, but if you are just coming in for the business meeting, you must still send in a registration form. Remember that we are electing national officers at this convention. I have been to Pickwick Landing Inn several times recently with the planning committee and have really been impressed with the facility. I look forward to seeing all of you at the convention, as we celebrate a milestone for the Mississippi Society and welcome in our new National officers.

Sincerely,

Chris Heuer  
Commander  
Mississippi Society MOS&B

## **SOCIETY ADJUTANT'S REPORT**

### **MIKE MOORE**

Gentlemen of the Mississippi Society,

I hope this issue of the *Stars and Bars* finds you well. Summer seems to be upon us and I for one will welcome the warm weather.

As of this writing, we are approximately 6 weeks away from the 85<sup>th</sup> National Convention of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. The Planning Committee has worked hard to make this Convention a safe and enjoyable one. While I am

greatly disappointed in the overall lack of participation and registrations from members of the Mississippi Society in general, we will persevere and make this a Convention to remember.

I would like to take this opportunity to personally thank those members of the Planning Committee and volunteers for their diligence and hard work in making this Convention (the first in 40 years hosted by the Mississippi Society) a reality: Mississippi Society Commander Chris Heuer and his wife Krissie, Mississippi Society Lt. Commander Stan Howell, Mississippi Society Genealogist Dennis Brown and his wife Regenia, Chapter #100 Lt. Commander Larry Hellums, Chapter #100 Adjutant Bobby Irvin, Chapter #173 Commander Randy Hailey, Chapter #313 Commander Dwight Johnson, Chapter #313 Lt. Commander Chris Haley and his fiancée Terri Bain, Chapter #313 member Brady Jobe, and last but not least, my wife, Laura. These folks deserve our appreciation.

If you have not yet registered, the entire registration packet is included with this newsletter. We would be glad to see you!

In the Bonds of the Old South,

Mike Moore, DCS

Adjutant, Mississippi Society  
Military Order of the Stars and Bars





**Military Order of the Stars and Bars**  
**85th Annual General Convention**  
**Pickwick Landing, TN – July 7-10, 2022**

**Convention Schedule**

All events will be held in the Lodge at Pickwick Landing. The host hotel is located at 120 Playground Loop, Counce, TN 38326. Call Hotel Direct: 731-689-3135.

**DRESS CODE** for All Events: Men - Coat & Tie, Saturday evening banquet is formal attire.  
**Ladies** – Business /Sunday Dress, and Cocktail or formal for Saturday evening banquet

**\*\* EVENT TICKET Required**

**Thursday, July 7<sup>th</sup>**

12:00 - 5:00 pm	Registration
1:00 - 3:00 pm	MOS&B GEC Meeting
2:00 - 3:00 pm	National Society Daughters of CSA Officer Corps GEB meeting
6:00 - 8:00 pm	<b>**Commander General's Reception</b>

**Friday, July 8<sup>th</sup>**

7:30 am	<b>**Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast</b>
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	Registration
9:00 am	Opening Ceremonies
9:30 am	MOS&B Business Session I
9:30 am	N.S. Daughters of CSA Officer Corps Annual Meeting (Business dress)
12:00 pm	<b>**Awards Luncheon</b>
2:00 - 6:00 pm	Afternoon on your own to explore the battlefields of Shiloh, Brice's Crossroads, Corinth, Iuka, or Hatchie Bridge. Supper on your own tonight.
7:00 pm	<b>**Confederate Pontoon Boat Flotilla</b>

**Saturday, July 17<sup>th</sup>**

7:30 am	<b>**MOS&amp;B Prayer Breakfast</b>
8:00 am - 12:00 pm	Registration
9:30 am	MOS&B Business Session II
9:30 am	<b>**Ladies Tour &amp; Social at the Verandah-Curlee House in Corinth, MS</b>
2:00 pm	Afternoon on your own to explore the battlefields of Shiloh, Brice's Crossroads, Corinth, Iuka, or Hatchie Bridge.
6:00 pm	<b>**Commander General's Banquet</b>

A List of Recommended Tours or Activities will be presented at a later date

For questions regarding the 2022 MOS&B 85<sup>th</sup> National Convention  
 Contact: Mike Moore at: [mosbadigen@gmail.com](mailto:mosbadigen@gmail.com) or at: 732-962-5335





**Military Order of the Stars and Bars**  
**85th Annual General Convention**  
**The Lodge at Pickwick Landing State Park**  
**Pickwick Landing, TN**  
**July 7-10, 2022**



## Convention Registration Form

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (members only) Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter Name and Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse/Guest(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**Dress Code for Meetings and Meals will be Coat & Tie. Commander's Banquet is formal (Tuxedo, Suit & Tie, Dress Military Uniform), Ladies wear formal or "after five" attire. Dress Code will be enforced.**

Registration (for MOS&B members only)

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$65.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Late Registration after July 1, 2022

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$75.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Thursday, July 7, 2022

6 p.m. - Commander General's Reception

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$50.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Friday, July 8, 2022

7:30 a.m. - Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast

**ORDER OFF THE MENU**

12 p.m. - MOS&B Awards Luncheon

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$40.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

7 p.m. - Confederate Pontoon Boat Flotilla on the River (BYOB)

\_\_\_\_\_ @ FREE \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Saturday, July 9, 2022

7:30 a.m. - MOS&B Prayer Breakfast

**ORDER OFF THE MENU**

10:00 a.m. - Curlee House Tour & Ladies Confederate Tea

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

6 p.m. - Commander General's Banquet

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$60.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Ancestor Memorial (See supplemental information sheet)

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$10.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Convention Medal (if available)

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Convention Program (if available)

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$10.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL ENCLOSED: CHECK # \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_**

**Make checks payable to: Mississippi Society MOS&B and mail to:**  
**Mike Moore, Adjutant, 108 CR 5131, Booneville, MS 38829**

**DEADLINE for all pre-registrations is June 24, 2022 · No Refunds**  
**after June 24, 2022 · No Meal tickets available after June 24, 2022**



*The Delta General  
1412 North Park Dr  
Greenwood, MS 38930*

*Email:  
confederate@suddenlink.net*

*Website:  
www.humphreys1625.com*

*Watch our meetings on  
check out our  
Facebook page as well*

