



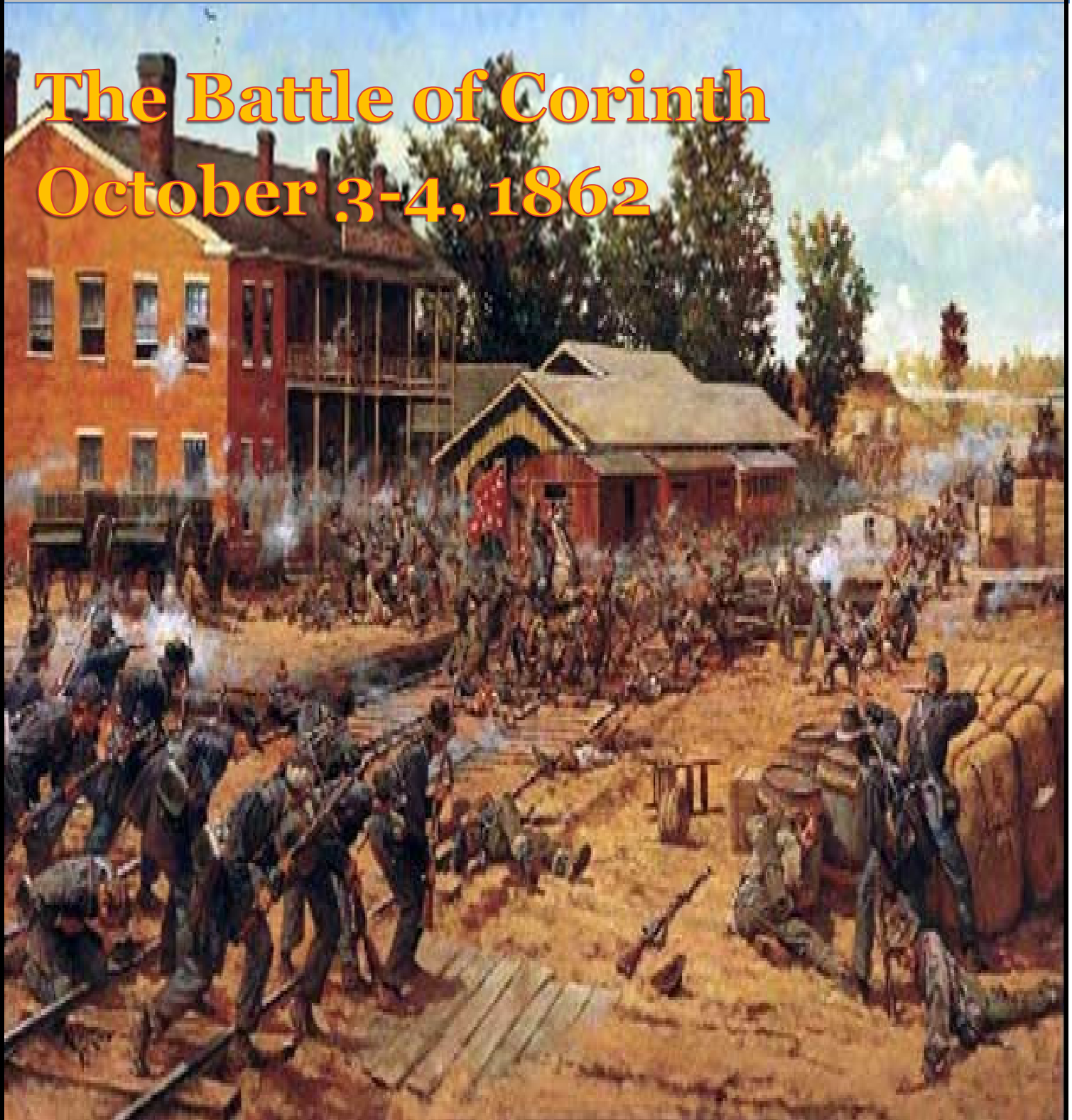
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The Delta General

Richard Dillon, Camp Commander

The Battle of Corinth October 3-4, 1862



October Issue - 2017, Volume 20, Issue 9

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

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UPCOMING EVENTS

- Camp Meeting – Special Picnic for General Humphreys Birthday, Saturday, August 26, at Belmont Plantation in Greenville, MS, starts at 10 AM to when everyone leaves
-

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Brig. General Benjamin G. Humphreys
Camp #1625, SCV
website: www.humphreys1625.com

Cover

Belmont Plantation is our feature cover for August.

Camp News:

Commander's Report – Richard Dillon

Compatriots,

Hopefully, each of you is ready for cooler temperatures, because they are just around the corner. Maybe the cooler months can cool off some of the hot heads around the country, and things will get back to what used to be "normal."

From removing flags, monuments, and renaming streets the Anti-Confederate movement has made some real progress. But once the "takers" began to branch out and began targeting monuments to Washington, Jefferson, and other prominent leaders in our nation's early history, people began to realize just how absurd this phony cause is. President Trump and some members of the media have asked, "Where does it all end?" Now, thanks to the Libtard antics of the NFL, people seem to have rallied against political correctness.

Maybe -- just maybe -- the momentum against the NFL will spill over against all political correctness and our confederate cause will benefit from it.

I look forward to seeing each of you at our next camp meeting.



Camp Meeting Minutes, August 2017

Adjutant's Report – Larry McCluney

If you missed the September meeting, you missed a great speaker who spoke on the Williams Gun which was a very interesting weapon developed by the Confederacy. Program was given by Steve Cole of Cordova, TN. Reports were given on the dues updates and we are still lacking a few members that have not renewed their dues as of yet.

Our October 5 meeting will feature Brother James Taylor, Army of Tennessee Chaplain. Also please remember dues. By the time you read this, you will have missed the deadline and will have to pay a late fee. Lets get them in ASAP and avoid the late fee. Please send dues to:

Larry McCluney
1412 North Park Dr
Greenwood, MS 38930

Make checks of 57.50 to SCV.

Mississippi Division News

Fall Muster

The War Between the States comes to the Last Home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, the weekend of October 20-22, 2017. You can experience the sights, sounds and smells of the 1860's, as you witness the epic struggle that shaped the Nation.

Come and Join Us!

You and your unit are invited to participate in this year's Fall Muster Event. We are in need of all branches of service, (North and South) for this weekend engagement. In this day and time, we must fight even harder to maintain history. You cannot ask for a better opportunity then this. Please help preserve history.

I hope your reenacting schedule allows you to attend this event. Beauvoir needs you! Artillery will be limited to first, eight (8) full scale guns to register.

Please pass this on to others who may be interested. Please complete and return the attached pre-registration form. This will help us with the planning of the weekend to hopefully make this the best Fall Muster Ever!

Beauvoir's annual Trader Village will be September 6 through September 11 this year! Take a step back in time and come out to shop our Village of Artisans' hand-crafted candles, soaps, baskets and many more goods. Food vendors will be on site, as well as living historians.

General Admission, 9:00 am - 5:00 pm daily

Trader Village is currently accepting applications from vendors specializing in handmade, vintage, antique and repurposed items. Food vendors and artists are also invited to showcase their talents. Trader Village vendor applications can be found on www.visitbeauvoir.org under the "Tours & Events" tab. Only 5 more weeks!!



Mississippi Division Heritage Defense Chairman

Compatriots,

While the SCV cannot engage in partisan politics, our Charge requires us to engage in issue related politics, such as issues pertaining to our heritage, as so many of our members are already doing on the community level.

Brigade Commanders or their designees please have your camps compile and forward to you each member's email, snail mail and phone number, along with voting precinct and county.

Camps should also compile lists of state legislators in their area, including party affiliation and best guess as to whether they can be influenced by us, and send that information to the Heritage Defense Committee as we get ready to defend the flag, and probably the monuments too this coming legislative session. This as an ongoing process to be updated periodically and passed on to the new Brigade Commander when terms expire, as we know we will be fighting not only the state flag, but other heritage issues from now on.

We need to do what we can on the local level, but in some areas it is beyond our control. It is through a statewide effort, working on the governor, Lt. governor and legislature where we can do the most good.

I will have an announcement no later than early next week about the new Constitutional Initiative effort that will include additional language beyond I58, requiring our state supported institutions, agencies, and political subdivisions (cities and counties) to fly the State flag.

Once we have that hammer back in our hands we can be a reliable and leading voice to counter the drumbeat that is only just beginning. See the stories from just the last two days. More will come. If you have not been contacted by your Brigade Commander about participating in the Committee's work, but would like to, please contact me directly.

<http://www.sunherald.com/news/local/counties/harrison-county/article164451312.html>

<http://www.wlox.com/story/36016433/archie-manning-says-he-supports-changing-mississippi-state-flag>

YOS,

Greg Stewart, Heritage Defense Chair

gregstewart@cablone.net

228-234-0220

State Flag

The fight to remove our state flag continues with a new battle front opening every day it seems. A new city follows suit with the heritage haters and removes our state's flag from a position of honor in city and county offices. It is like they have all drunk the same "Kool Aid" and have this vision that with out the battle flag as a part of our state flag all other problems will melt away. Some cities and counties in our great State have rebuked the haters and have voted to continue to fly our state flag. The haters of our heritage never give up. After a failure, they not only double down on that strategy but develop a new and innovative ways to destroy the symbols of our heritage. A case study of this strategy is the war against our flag of the great state of Mississippi. You all know the efforts of the past to force removal of our present state flag. Popular votes, court cases, arm twisting of legislatures and proposed constitutional amendments are all examples that have so far failed. These efforts have all been opposed by the majority of the people of the state but a very vocal minority continue to carry the fight against our heritage. Their lack of victories has left, our left leaning cities and universities to lower our beautiful state flag. Now with a very important event to our state, the bicentennial of our statehood, will come a new effort to change our state flag, a flag to celebrate the bicentennial. This flag will fill the empty flag poles around the state and there will be resolutions celebrating our bicentennial and the flag developed to celebrate the occasion. Along with this fell good movement, there will be a continued effort to change our state flag in the legislature. One of the "hate the flag" strategies is to over the year of our bicentennial to gather momentum to have this flag to replace our current flag. My position is as always no compromise no surrender. Contact your Representative and Senator in Jackson and voice your opinion on our state flag. The speaker of the house will continue his effort to erase our proud heritage. The Clarion Ledger, in an attempt to fuel the fire decided to ask for proposed flag designs



FLAG RESTORATION

In many cases the old veteran's battle flags are our last physical link to their valor. Many of their flags are in possession of the State of Mississippi Archives and History. There they are rotting away to dust. It is up to us as decedents of these brave men to preserve their battle flags for our descendants to see. There are three funding activities. Direct donations, SCV car tags, and sale of coffee cups. Our camp has a supply of coffee cups. Ask me about cups. You get the SCV specialty tags at the court house, just ask.

BRICKS FOR BEAUVOIR



The plans are for a brick plaza around the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Each brick would cost \$50.00 and would have the name of a Confederate ancestor of members of the SCV who give to the effort. "The Bricks for Beauvoir" Project is spearheaded by Larry McCluney, Past Commander of the Mississippi Division. Thirteen columns, in a crescent, will represent the 13 States of the Confederacy and will fly the flag of each respective State. The project is drawing near the end. It is projected the project will be

complete by Fall Muster. By all reckoning there are 153 more spaces left in the archway

Future Site of *The National Confederate Museum* *at Historic Elm Springs*



Columbia, Tennessee

TheConfederateMuseum.com
f HistoricElmSpringsCSA

Announcing a New Division Facebook Page

The Mississippi Division has a new OFFICIAL Facebook page. Please click and follow for division news, updates, and activities! www.facebook.com/msdivscv

Each brigade in the Division has an assigned editor. Camps, please reach out to your respective editors to have your events and announcements placed on the page.

1st Brigade: Steve Miller
2nd Brigade: Kevin Nelms
3rd Brigade: JJ Dafferner
4th Brigade: Michael Putnam
5th Brigade: Jessie Sanford

Thanks,
Staff, S.D. Lee Dispatch
Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans
sdleedispach@gmail.com

Why Initiative 62 is a big hammer

The Heritage Defense Committee of the Mississippi Division, SCV is, by necessity, a group of Division members. However, many of us have a burning interest in what is happening and want to help all along the way, at every turn. So, Chris Bryant has built a Google Communication Page where we can all get information and share it. If you want to be on it, please let him know by emailing him at wchrisbryant@gmail.com and he will add you.

Initiative 62, improved from 58 by specifically directing that there is only ONE official flag, the 1894 one, and it SHALL be flown at the principal installation of State supported institutions, agencies, and political subdivision (cities and Counties), is barreling its way through the initial hurdles. It will be on the 2019 ballot if we get the 87,000 signatures.

ALL OF THE MISSISSIPPI HOUSE AND SENATE SEATS AND ALL OF THE STATEWIDE OFFICES WILL BE ON THE SAME BALLOT AS INITIATIVE 62. If, up to now, you have wondered why we needed to file Initiative 62, and whether or not the political class would be wary of it, now you know.

This is our warning; Change our flag without public participation and be prepared to face an angry electorate with a big, screaming reminder of your betrayal on the very same ballot where you are asking to for re-election or election.

We learned many things in the Initiative 58 exercise and we intend to remember what worked and what did not.

Chris Bryant's email to get on the Google Communication page is: wchrisbryant@gmail.com (make sure your request is specific as he runs several of these groups for the Division)

National SCV News

Message from LT CIC Paul Gramling

Compatriots,

Over the past several weeks, we have seen the destruction of the hurricanes Harvey and Irma. Many of our brothers in the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and their families, have suffered great losses during this time. Although we lift these members up in our prayers, there IS something the SCV can do to help our compatriots through this time of need. The SCV Relief Fund is designed to help, monetarily, members striving through disaster situations. This fund is available to members in the amount of, up to \$500.00, depending on the individual circumstance. If you need this relief or know of any members that are in need, please go to the committee's page of the SCV National web site for instructions/guidelines in making a request.

I know from personal experience how much this fund can help a member in distress. We are all brothers.....and we help family...

Paul Gramling, Jr.
Lt. Commander-In-Chief
Sons Of Confederate Veterans

HISTORIC CHURCH DISGRACES ROBERT E. LEE

Also this week, the board of a historic Episcopal Church in Lexington, Virginia, voted to remove Robert E. Lee from its name.

Lee's former parish, which was named R. E. Lee Memorial Episcopal Church more than 110 years ago, voted on Monday to change its name to Grace Episcopal Church. The church's leaders were split 7-5 in favor. Their decision followed a contentious attempt to revert back to the earlier name in 2015.

Lee attended the Lexington church and served as senior warden during the final five years of his life, so defenders of the the memorial name remember Lee's involvement in ending the war and reconciling North and South, as well as his personal faith.

"Recognizing that in the current political climate," Regional bishop Mark Boulakas endorsed the change, Episcopal News Service reported. "It's been a costly process both spiritually, financially, and emotionally for the congregation, but I'm proud of their work and encouraged by it," he said.



Attention Adjutants and Camp members who would like their annual dues covered by the things you were going to buy anyway:

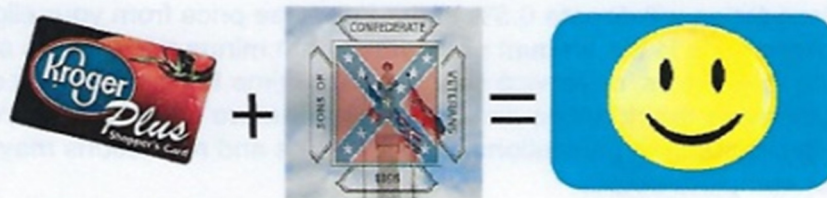
Kroger Community Rewards

Do you shop at Kroger? You can now give a percentage of what you spend on groceries directly to your SCV Camp or Beauvoir when you use your Kroger Plus Card. No cost to you. Big benefit for the Camp and our activities. (This doesn't interfere in any way with your gas points, etc.)

Go to Krogercommunityrewards.com and create an account using your actual Kroger rewards card number. Follow the directions below. It's really easy and every little bit helps of take care of our shelter babies. Thank you!

TO USE THE KROGER COMMUNITY REWARDS PROGRAM:

- Register online at krogercommunityrewards.com
- Be sure to have your Kroger Plus card handy and register your card with your organization after you sign up.
- If a member does not yet have a Kroger Plus card, please let them know that they are available at the customer service desk at any Kroger.
- Click on Sign In/Register
- Most participants are new online customers, so they must click on SIGN UP TODAY in the 'New Customer?' box.
- Sign up for a Kroger Rewards Account by entering zip code, clicking on favorite store, entering your email address and creating a password, agreeing to the terms and conditions
- You will then get a message to check your email inbox and click on the link within the body of the email.
- Click on My Account and use your email address and password to proceed to the next step.
- Click on Edit Kroger Community Rewards information and input your Kroger Plus card number.
- Update or confirm your information.
- Enter the NPO number(of your camp or Beauvoir's) from list and click on confirm.
- To verify you are enrolled correctly, you will see your organization's name on the right side of your information page.
- REMEMBER, purchases will not count for your group until after your member(s) register their card(s).
- Do you use your phone number at the register? Call [800-576-4377](tel:800-576-4377), select option 4 to get your Kroger Plus card number.
- Members must swipe their registered Kroger Plus card or use the phone number that is related to their registered Kroger Plus card when shopping for each purchase to count.



- Kudos to Camp #265 for finding this program. Several camps in Tennessee do enough business at Krogers to pay their members annual dues. Imagine what can do for retention!

October 3, 1862 – The Battle of Corinth

As Confederate General Braxton Bragg moved north from Tennessee into Kentucky in September 1862, Union Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell pursued him from Nashville with his Army of the Ohio. Confederate forces under Van Dorn and Price in northern Mississippi were expected to advance into Middle Tennessee to support Bragg's effort, but the Confederates also needed to prevent Buell from being reinforced by Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Tennessee. Since the conclusion of the Siege of Corinth that summer, Grant's army had been engaged in protecting supply lines in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi. At the Battle of Iuka on September 19, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's Confederate Army of the West was defeated by forces under Grant's overall command, but tactically under Rosecrans, the commander of the Army of the Mississippi. (Grant's second column approaching Iuka, commanded by Maj. Gen. Edward Ord, did not participate in the battle as planned. An acoustic shadow apparently prevented Grant and Ord from hearing the sounds of the battle starting.) Price had hoped to combine his small army with Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn's Army of West Tennessee and disrupt Grant's communications, but Rosecrans struck first, causing Price to retreat from Iuka. Rosecrans's pursuit of Price was ineffectual.

After Iuka, Grant established his headquarters at Jackson, Tennessee, a central location to communicate with his commands at Corinth and Memphis. Rosecrans returned to Corinth. Ord's three divisions of Grant's Army of the Tennessee moved to Bolivar, Tennessee, northwest of Corinth, to join with Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut. Thus, Grant's forces in the immediate vicinity consisted of 12,000 men at Bolivar, Rosecrans's 23,000 at Corinth, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's 7,000 at Memphis, and another 6,000 as a general reserve at Jackson.

Price's army marched to Ripley where it joined Van Dorn on September 28. Van Dorn was the senior officer and took command of the combined force, numbering about 22,000 men. They marched on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Pocahontas, Tennessee, on October 1. From this point they had a number of opportunities for further moves and Grant was uncertain about their intentions. When they bivouacked on October 2 at Chewalla, Grant became certain that Corinth was the target. The Confederates hoped to seize Corinth from an unexpected direction, isolating Rosecrans from reinforcements, and then sweep into Middle Tennessee. Grant sent word to Rosecrans to be prepared for an attack, at the same time directing Hurlbut to keep an eye on the enemy and strike him on the flank if a favorable opportunity offered. Despite the warning from Grant, Rosecrans was not convinced that Corinth was necessarily the target of Van Dorn's advance. He believed that the Confederate commander would not be foolhardy enough to attack the fortified town and might well instead choose to strike the Mobile and Ohio railroad and maneuver the U.S. soldiers out of their position.

Along the north and east sides of Corinth, about two miles from the town, was a line of entrenchments, extending from the Chewalla Road on the northwest to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the south, that had been constructed by Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard's army before it evacuated the town in May. These lines were too extensive for Rosecrans's 23,000 men to defend, so with the approval of Grant, Rosecrans modified the lines to emphasize the defense of the town and the ammunition magazines near the junction of the two railroads. The inner line of redoubts, closer to the town, called the Halleck Line, was much more substantial. A number of formidable named batteries, guns positioned in strong earthwork defenses, were part of the inner line: Batteries Robinett, Williams, Phillips, Tannrath, and Lothrop, in the area known as College Hill.^[6] They were connected by breastworks, and during the last four days of September these works had been strengthened, and the trees in the vicinity of the centrally placed Battery Robinett had been felled to form an abatis. Rosecrans's plan was to absorb the expected Confederate advance with a skirmish line at the old Confederate entrenchments and to then meet the bulk of the Confederate attack with his main force along the Halleck Line, about a mile from the center of town. His final stand would be made around the batteries on College Hill. His men were provided with three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. Van Dorn was not aware of the strength of his opponent, who had prudently called in two reinforcing divisions from the Army of the Tennessee to deal with the difficulty of assaulting these prepared positions.

On the morning of October 3, three of Rosecrans's divisions advanced into the old Confederate rifle pits north and northwest of town: McKean on the left, Davies in the center, and Hamilton on the right. Stanley's division was held in reserve south of town. Van Dorn began his assault at 10 a.m. with Lovell's division attacking McArthur's brigade (McKean's division, on the Union left) from three sides. Van Dorn's plan was a double envelopment, in which Lovell would open the fight, in the hope that Rosecrans would weaken his right to reinforce McKean, at which time Price would make the main assault against the U.S. right and enter the works. Lovell made a determined attack on Oliver and as soon as he became engaged Maury opened the fight with Davies's left. McArthur quickly moved four regiments to Oliver's support and at the same time Davies advanced his line to the entrenchments. These movements left a gap between Davies and McKean, through which the Confederates forced their way about 1:30 p.m., and the whole Union line fell back to within half a mile of the redoubts, leaving two pieces of artillery in the hands of the Confederates.

During this part of the action Gen. Hackleman was killed and Gen. Oglesby (the future governor of Illinois) seriously wounded, shot through the lungs. About 3 p.m. Hamilton was ordered to change front and attack the Confederates on the left flank, but through a misunderstanding of the order and the unmasking of a force on Buford's front, so much time was lost that it was sunset before the division was in position for the movement, and it had to be abandoned. Van Dorn in his report says: "One hour more of daylight and victory would have soothed our grief for the loss of the gallant dead who sleep on that lost but not dishonored field." But one hour more of daylight would have hurled Hamilton's as-yet unengaged brigades on the Confederate's left and rear, which would in all probability have driven Van Dorn from the field and made the second day's battle unnecessary.

So far the advantage had been with the Confederates. Rosecrans had been driven back at all points, and night found his entire army except pickets inside the redoubts. Both sides had been exhausted from the fighting. The weather had been hot (high of 94 °F) and water was scarce, causing many men to nearly faint from their exertions. During the night the Confederates slept within 600 yards of the Union works, and Van Dorn readjusted his lines for the attack the next day. He abandoned his sophisticated plans for double envelopments. Shelby Foote wrote, "His blood was up; it was Rosecrans he was after, and he was after him in the harshest, most straightforward way imaginable. Today he would depend not on deception to complete the destruction begun the day before, but on the rapid point-blank fire of his guns and the naked valor of his infantry."

Rosecrans's biographer, William M. Lamers, reported that Rosecrans was confident at the end of the first day of battle, saying "We've got them where we want them" and that some of the general's associates claimed that he was in "magnificent humor." Peter Cozzens, however, suggested that Rosecrans was "tired and bewildered, certain only he was badly outnumbered—at least three to one by his reckoning."^[4] Steven E. Woodworth, a historian specializing in the Western Theater of the American Civil War, portrayed Rosecrans's conduct in a negative light:

Rosecrans ... had not done well. He had failed to anticipate the enemy's action, put little more than half his troops into the battle, and called on his men to fight on ground they could not possibly hold. He had sent a series of confusing and unrealistic orders to his division commanders and had done nothing to coordinate their activities, while he personally remained safely back in Corinth. The movements of the army that day had had nothing to do with any plan of his to develop the enemy or make a fighting withdrawal. The troops and their officers had simply held on as best as they could.

At 4:30 a.m. on October 4, the Confederates opened up on the Union inner line of entrenchments with a six-gun battery, which kept up its bombardment until after sunrise. When the guns fell silent, the U.S. troops prepared themselves to resist an attack. But the attack was slow in coming. Van Dorn had directed Hébert to begin the engagement at daylight, and the artillery fire was merely preliminary to enable Hébert to get into position for the assault.

At 7 a.m., Hébert sent word to Van Dorn that he was too ill to lead his division, and Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green was ordered to assume command and advance at once. Nearly two hours more elapsed before Green moved to the attack, with four brigades in echelon, until he occupied a position in the woods north of town. There he formed in line, facing south, and made a charge on Battery Powell with the brigades of Gates and McLain (replacing Martin), while the brigades of Moore (replacing Green) and Colbert attacked Hamilton's line. The assault on the battery was successful, capturing the guns and scattering the troops from Illinois and

Iowa. Hamilton repulsed the attack on his position and then sent a portion of his command to the assistance of Davies, who rallied his men, drove the Confederates out of the battery, and recaptured the guns.

Maury had been engaged sometime before this. As soon as he heard the firing on his left, he knew that Davies and Hamilton would be kept too busy to interfere with his movements, and gave the order for his division to move straight toward the town. His right encountered a stubborn resistance at about 11 a.m. from Battery Robinett, a redan protected by a five-foot ditch, sporting three 20-pounder Parrott rifles commanded by Lt. Henry Robinett. Fierce hand-to-hand combat ensued, and Maury was forced to retire with heavy losses from arguably the hottest action of the two-day battle. Col. William P. Rogers of the 2nd Texas, a Mexican-American War comrade of President Jefferson Davis, was among those killed in the charge. Col. Lawrence Sullivan Ross of the 6th Texas was thrown from his horse and mistakenly reported killed with Rogers.

Phifer's brigade on the left met with better success, driving back Davies's left flank and entering the town. But their triumph was short-lived, as part of Sullivan's brigade, held as a reserve on Hamilton's left, charged on the Confederates, who were thrown into confusion in the narrow streets, and as they fell back came within range of batteries on both flanks of the Union army, the cross-fire utterly routing them. Cabell's brigade of Maury's division was sent to reinforce the troops that had captured Battery Powell, but before it arrived, Davies and Hamilton had recaptured it, and as Cabell advanced against it, he was met by a murderous fire that caused his men to retreat.

Meanwhile, Lovell had been skirmishing with the Union left in the vicinity of Battery Phillips, in preparation for a general advance. Before his arrangements were complete he was ordered to send a brigade to Maury's assistance, and soon afterward received orders to place his command so as to cover the retreat of the army. At 4 p.m., reinforcements from Grant under the command of Brig. Gen. James B. McPherson arrived from Jackson. But the battle of Corinth had effectively been over since 1 p.m. and the Confederates were in full retreat.

Rosecrans's army lost 2,520 (355 killed, 1,841 wounded, and 324 missing) at Corinth; Van Dorn's losses were 4,233 (473 killed, 1,997 wounded, and 1,763 captured or missing). Once again, Rosecrans's performance during the second day of the battle has been the subject of dispute among historians. His biographer, Lamers, paints a romantic picture:

One of Davies' men, David Henderson, watched Rosecrans as he dashed in front of the Union lines. Bullets carried his hat away. His hair flew in the wind. As he rode along he shouted: "Soldiers! Stand by your country." "He was the only general I ever knew," Henderson said later, "who was closer to the enemy than we were who fought at the front." Henderson (after the war, a Congressman from Iowa and Speaker of the House of Representatives) wrote that Rosecrans was the "Central leading and victorious spirit. ... By his splendid example in the thickest of the fight he succeeded in restoring the line before it was completely demoralized; and the men, brave when bravely led, fought again."

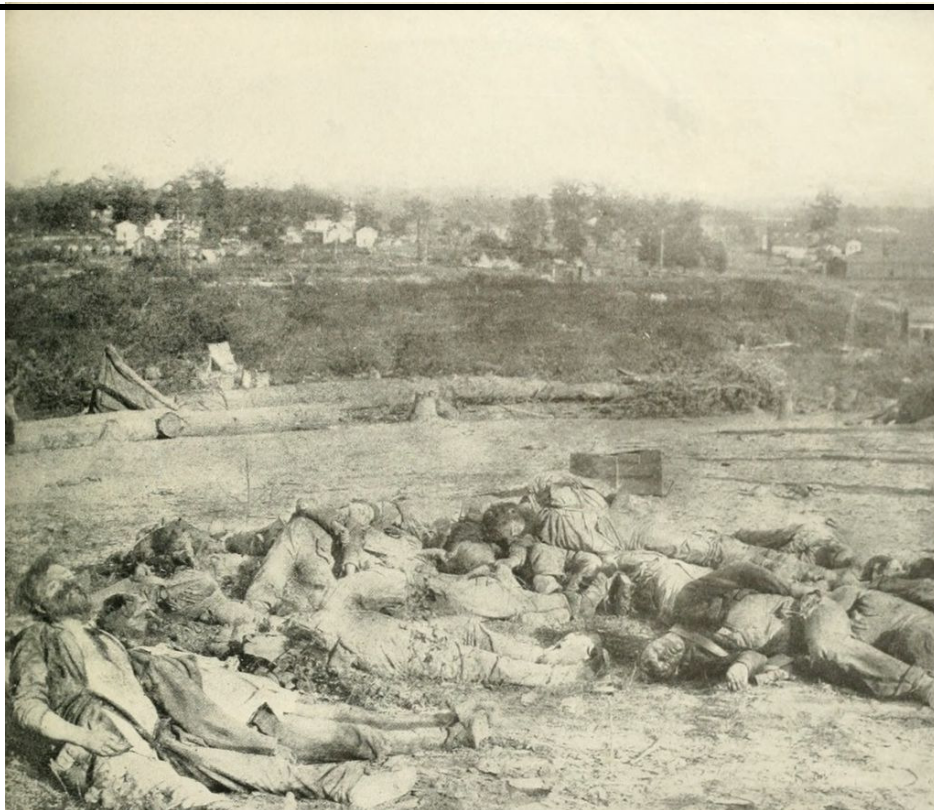
Peter Cozzens, author of a recent book-length study of luka and Corinth, came to the opposite conclusion:

Rosecrans was in the thick of battle, but his presence was hardly inspiring. The Ohioan had lost all control of his infamous temper, and he cursed as cowards everyone who pushed past him until he, too lost hope. ... Rosecrans's histrionics nearly cost him his life. "On the second day I was everywhere on the line of battle," he wrote with disingenuous pride. "Temple Clark of my staff was shot through the breast. My saber-tache strap was caught by a bullet, and my gloves were stained with the blood of a staff officer wounded at my side. An alarm spread that I was killed, but it was soon stopped by my appearance on the field."

Rosecrans's performance immediately after the battle was lackluster. Grant had given him specific orders to pursue Van Dorn without delay, but he did not begin his march until the morning of October 5, explaining that his troops needed rest and the thicketed country made progress difficult by day and impossible by night. At 1 p.m. on October 4, when pursuit would have been most effective, Rosecrans rode along his line to deny in person a rumor that he had been slain. At Battery Robinett he dismounted, bared his head, and told his soldiers, "I stand in the presence of brave men, and I take my hat off to you."

Grant wrote disgustedly, "Two or three hours of pursuit on the day of the battle without anything except what the men carried on their persons, would have been worth more than any pursuit commenced the next day could have possibly been."¹²⁶ Rosecrans returned to Corinth to find that he was a hero in the Northern press. He was soon ordered to Cincinnati, where he was given command of the Army of the Ohio (soon to be renamed the Army of the Cumberland), replacing Don Carlos Buell, who had similarly failed to pursue retreating Confederates from the Battle of Perryville.

Although his army had been badly mauled, Van Dorn escaped completely, evading Union troops sent by Grant later on October 5 at the Battle of Hatchie's Bridge, and marching to Holly Springs, Mississippi. He attributed his defeat to the failure of Hébert to open the second-day engagement on time, but nevertheless he was replaced by Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton immediately after the battle. There were widespread outcries of indignation throughout the South over the senseless casualties at Corinth. Van Dorn requested a court of inquiry to answer charges that he had been drunk on duty at Corinth and that he had neglected his wounded on the retreat. The court cleared him of all blame by unanimous decision.



Confederate dead lay gathered at the bottom of the parapet of Battery Robinett on the day after the Battle of Corinth. Col. William P. Rogers of the 2nd Texas (on the very left) seized his colors to keep them from falling again and jumped a five foot ditch, leaving his dying horse and assaulted the ramparts of the battery. When canister shot killed him, he was the fifth color bearer to fall that day. Note: This text erroneously reports that his second-in-command, Col. Lawrence Ross lays beside him. In fact, Ross went on to become a general and later the governor of Texas. He died in 1898.

They Fell in Defense of Their Homes, That is the Context Did Karma Visit Ole Miss?



Ole Miss has installed a context plaque at the Confederate monument on campus. The monument needs no context as it's meaning is clear and etched in stone. Translated from the Greek inscription in memory of the University Grays: Very powerful!!

"Go, stranger, and to Sparta tell, that here, obeying her commands, we fell"
The University Grays had a 100% casualty rate during the fateful charge on the third day of Gettysburg. The story of the University Grays could be a learning moment about courage and devotion to duty. The grays left the comfort of the University to defend its newly found county from a brutal foreign invader. Instead of embracing this concept, the university continues to distant itself from this powerful lesson in their Marist quest for excellence. The university will continue their quest to remove all things pertaining to it's past. Watch out for the stain glass windows in Ventress hall and the Confederate cemetery. The University is like Sherman, on the march destroying history in a Taliban style. If it does not fit their narrative, they intend to change or destroy it.

The Delta General

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If you have not paid your dues by now you are late and you will be charged a late fee! Lets remember to keep the Charge Alive and preserve the true rich heritage our ancestors left us.