

The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

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The Death of Gen. John Hunt Morgan



Late Fees on Dues Renewals — pg. 20

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September - 2019, Volume 22, Issue 8

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

The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

Commander's Report:

Larry McCluney

My Fellow Compatriots,

I hope everyone is doing well. Football season is upon us and there is a tendency to want to miss Camp activities. I encourage you to attend this month's meeting as we will have a special guest speaker, Past Mississippi Division Commander John Echols.

Dues renewals were due August 31. If you have not paid, late fees have now been activated. The last time I checked, we lacked 6 members to renew to be at 100%. It is never too late to reactivate your membership.

I want to thank the ladies for their support with the food at last month's. Once again a great job ladies in welcoming our guest speaker Mark Thompson and our visitors who came with the State OCR President Brandi Graye.

Please keep our brothers and sisters of the South in Florida and the East Coast in your prayers as they recover from Hurricane Dorian. We will meet on September 7 for the next Camp meeting. Please bring a friend. We miss all of our brothers and sisters of the Camp so please try to make an effort to renew old friendships with us and bring a friend to our next Camp meeting in September.

Live the Charge,
Larry McCluney, Commander

Adjutant's Report — August 2019 — Dan McCaskill, Adjutant

6:00 pm: The Meeting was called to order by Commander Larry McCluney. Camp Chaplain Earl McCown was called upon to open the Meeting with a word of prayer and blessing. This was followed by Color Sergeant Earl Allen leading everyone in the Pledge and salutes to our Flags followed by the reading of "The Charge" given to us by L/G Stephen D. Lee. Larry welcomed Mississippi Society OCR President Brandi Gray to the Meeting along with her husband Chuck and fellow OCR member Sandy Smith all from Brandon. Larry also welcomed our Guest Speaker Marc Thompson from Southaven and a member of the Pvt. Samuel A. Hughey Camp # 1452.

Induction: Larry had the privilege as Lt. Commander-in-Chief of inducting the Camp's newest and youngest member, Thomas Jonathan Jackson McCaskill, into the Camp and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Looking on was Tommy McCaskill, Father and Camp co-founder. Jackson was presented his Membership Certificate, card, pin and decal.

Program: Marc Thompson presented a compelling program titled "Fort Sumter – The Secret Letters". Marc presented a timeline of events involving President Buchanan, President-elect Lincoln, General Scott, Major Anderson and others around Anderson's move from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. Briefly, Anderson will not move his troops without orders. Buchanan has entered into an agreement with the Governor of SC that prevents any troop movements. Scott and some Republican Congressmen don't like it. Congressman Washburn writes Lincoln on December 17th detailing Andrew Jackson's dealings with SC back in 1833. SC secedes on December 20th. On December 21st, Lincoln writes to Washburn with a confidential message to Scott "to be as well prepared as possible to hold or retake the forts." Scott receives the letter on December 24th or 25th and Anderson moves his troops on December 26th. All this takes place without Buchanan's knowledge. You can draw your own opinion.

Officer Reports: Commander McCluney received Officer Reports prior to the evening meal. **Commander Report:** Larry put on his many hats for a combined report. Camp Newsletter, members did not have any problems accessing the Newsletter but the Camp Adjutant could only forward the links to the members because the file size for the newsletter was too large. Larry announced that the four new Recruiting Videos produced by National and filmed by our good friend Jamie Matthews were now online and encouraged the members to view and share them on social media. National dues have been increased to \$ 35 and will go into effect in July. The 2020 National Reunion will be held in Jacksonville, FL and will be an election year. Larry announced that he will be seeking the office of Commander-in-Chief. The 2020 Division Reunion will be held in Vicksburg. Finally, the Division now has a "Challenge Coin" which will be sold for \$ 10 each to raise money for the Division's "Monuments Across Mississippi" Project. Anyone wanting to purchase coins please contact a Camp Officer. The 1st and 2nd Lt. Commanders were absent. **Adjutant Report:** Dan McCaskill reported that Camp Membership stands at 26 with 18 not renewing yet. We are into our Grace Period which expires on August 31st. He is still waiting to receive Roland Webster's SCV Application to complete his membership process. The checking account has a balance



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

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Camp Commander

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Editor

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of \$ 1,541 which includes \$ 250 in Optional Giving. There is \$ 290 in Accounts Receivables and \$ 230 in Accounts Payable. OCR President Sandra Stillman welcomed Brandi and Chuck Gray and Sandy Smith to the Camp Meeting. After receiving all reports, Larry recessed the Meeting for our evening meal provided by the Ladies of the Ella Palmer OCR Chapter # 9.

Camp Business: Headstone Project: it was briefly discussed about a dedication for the three headstones that were installed in the Greenville Cemetery back in June. This project was tabled until the next Camp Meeting.

With no other business coming before the Camp, the Meeting was adjourned with a Closing Prayer by Earl McCown and the singing of Dixie. Attendance for the Meeting was 16 of whom, 8 were guest and non-SCV members.

From the Chaplain's pen September ...

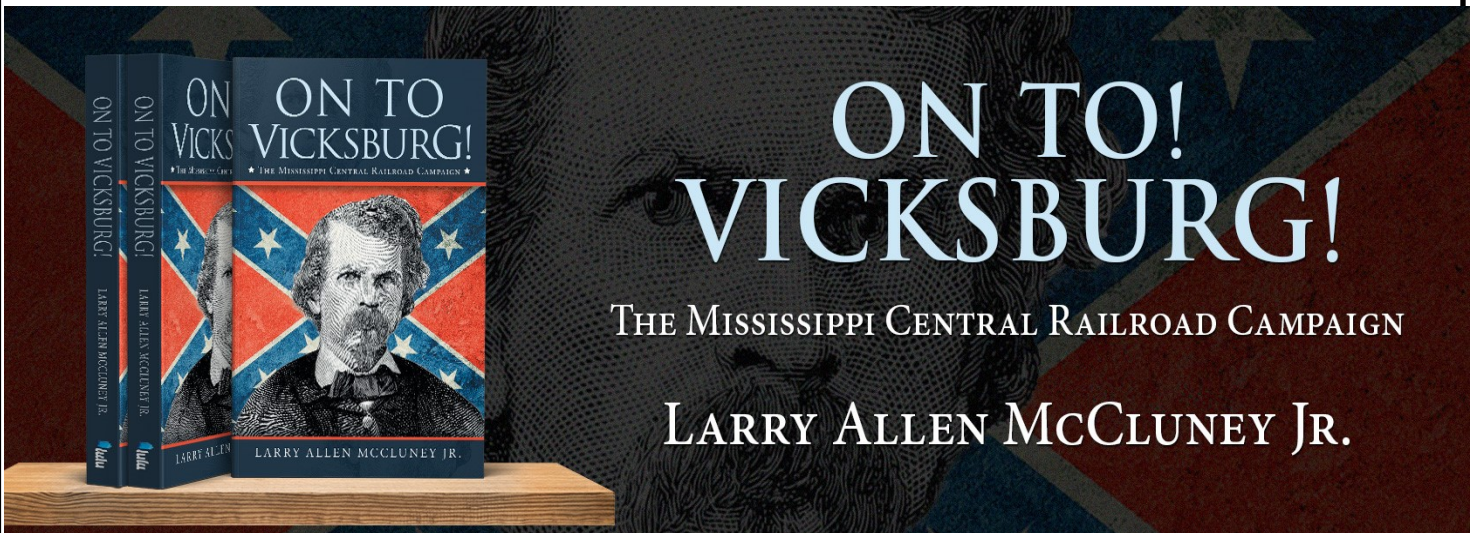
Earl McCown

Religion was a large part of the armies of both the North and the South. Even generals who had practiced the Christian faith realized their need to deepen their spirituality and their connection to God. The dark days of April 1862 were truly discouraging days for the Confederacy.

The loss of Forts Henry and Donelson in the Western theater, and the discouraging Battle of Shiloh in which commanding General A. S. Johnston was killed, cast a pall over the Confederacy that some believed would end once Confederate soldiers won some victories. However, until that time arrived, faith in God was needed to endure whatever hardships the war might bring.

Although it was by no means easy to live peculiarly by faith, that is exactly what many Confederate generals diligently tries to do no matter what the cost. Not all soldiers were quick to commit themselves and their loved ones to the tender mercy of God. Certain individuals, who had previously practiced their religion, were now in such dire straits that they believed that God was either unable or unwilling to help them. Some of the soldiers felt that by July 1864, God had abandoned the Confederacy, and the most of the men felt that "It seemed like death must be their portion."

In their suffering, the officers and men felt that their faith was insufficient to meet the trying circumstances that they faced. Even though many pious and God-fearing men led the Confederate armies, such notable examples were not sufficient to preserve the faith of every soldier in their armies. The conviction that God acted in the lives of individuals and nations, usually referred to as Providence, permeated the Confederate army, from the highest level of command, President Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee, down to the lowest private in the ranks.



Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant became commander of all federal forces in the region of Mississippi and east Louisiana in October 1862. For the next nine months, he fought for control of Vicksburg and the Mississippi River, and the Mississippi Central Railroad Campaign was the first in a series of attempts to capture the Confederate citadel. It would end in failure because of a daring raid at Holly Springs, Mississippi, made by Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn. Larry Allen McCluney Jr. examines the campaign as Grant followed the railroad through the Mississippi towns of Holly Springs, Abbeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Coffeeville, and the outskirts of Grenada where his advance was halted, forcing him to return to Holly Springs after Van Dorn's raid. The book addresses a too-little examined phase of Grant's greater Vicksburg Campaign: His initial intent to take the "Gibraltar of the Mississippi" by going through Jackson, Mississippi, on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

This is the second book of a series on Grant's early attempts to take Vicksburg written by Larry McCluney released by Lulu Press. has been a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for twenty-five years. He serves as a national officer of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and is a past chairman of the combined boards of the nonprofit that oversees Beauvoir, the Last Home of President Jefferson Davis. He earned a master's and bachelor's degree in history from Mississippi State University. He has taught history at Greenwood High School in Greenwood, Mississippi, for twenty-five years and at Mississippi Delta Community College for fourteen years. He previously published The Yazoo Pass Expedition: A Union Thrust into the Delta. He lives in Greenwood, Mississippi, with his wife of twenty-five years, Julia Annette.

Welcome New Member

"On August 3, 2019 at our monthly Camp Meeting, Camp Commander / Lt. C-I-C Larry McCluney administered the Oath of Induction to the Camp's newest and youngest member, 12-year old Thomas Jonathan Jackson McCaskill known as Jackson, to become a new member of the B/G Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp # 1625. Jackson was presented his Member Certificate, membership card, SCV decal and MS Division Member pin. To Jackson's left is his father Thomas Lee McCaskill (70-years of age), co-founder of our Camp. Everyone talks about the youth being the future of the Division and the SCV, well, you are looking at the future.

Humbly Submitted,
Dan A. McCaskill, Camp Adjutant
B/G Benj. G. Humphreys # 1625

Mississippi Division News BEAUVIOR

Beauvoir, the historic post-war home of President Jefferson Davis, is owned and operated by the Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. There are several ways that you can participate in the continued preservation of this beloved landmark located in Biloxi, Mississippi. Friends of Beauvoir For as little as \$25 annually, you can become a member of the Friends of Beauvoir. Membership includes tour admission and a 10% discount at the Beauvoir gift shop. Bricks for Beauvoir Honor your Confederate ancestors while supporting Beauvoir. Each brick that you purchase will be engraved with your ancestors rank, name, unit, and company. The memorial bricks will be laid creating a sidewalk from the UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate soldier.

For more information on these opportunities, please visit www.visitbeauvoir.org or contact Beauvoir directly at (228) 388-4400. Sponsorships Needed Beauvoir is looking for sponsors for their annual car show at Coastfest on July 6, 2019. You can sponsor a first, second, or third place trophy for \$60.00 or sponsor and entire class for \$180.00. Your company name will be on the plaque for each trophy. For more information on sponsoring a trophy, please contact Kitsaa Stevens, Development and Programs, Beauvoir Jefferson Davis Home - (228) 388-4400 x217 or email Hilda Hellwig at hhellwig@beauvoir.org
DATES TO REMEMBER:



to call Kitsaa Stevens, Development & Programs, Beauvoir Jefferson Davis Home 228/388.4400 ext 217

Prayer Request for Past MS Division Lt. Commander Chuck Bond - A Friend of Our Camp

As you may or may not know, Chuck is the father of Division Commander George Conor Bond. Chuck has been a long time friend of our Camp and supporter of our works. He is currently in a fight with Cancer. Please lift up your prayers for him, and his family, as we pray to give him strength to endure this fight and ultimately become the victor.

Our thoughts and prayers are with you Chuck!

Editor's Note: The picture at right is Camp Commander Larry McCluney horsing around with Chuck at the Mobile Reunion.



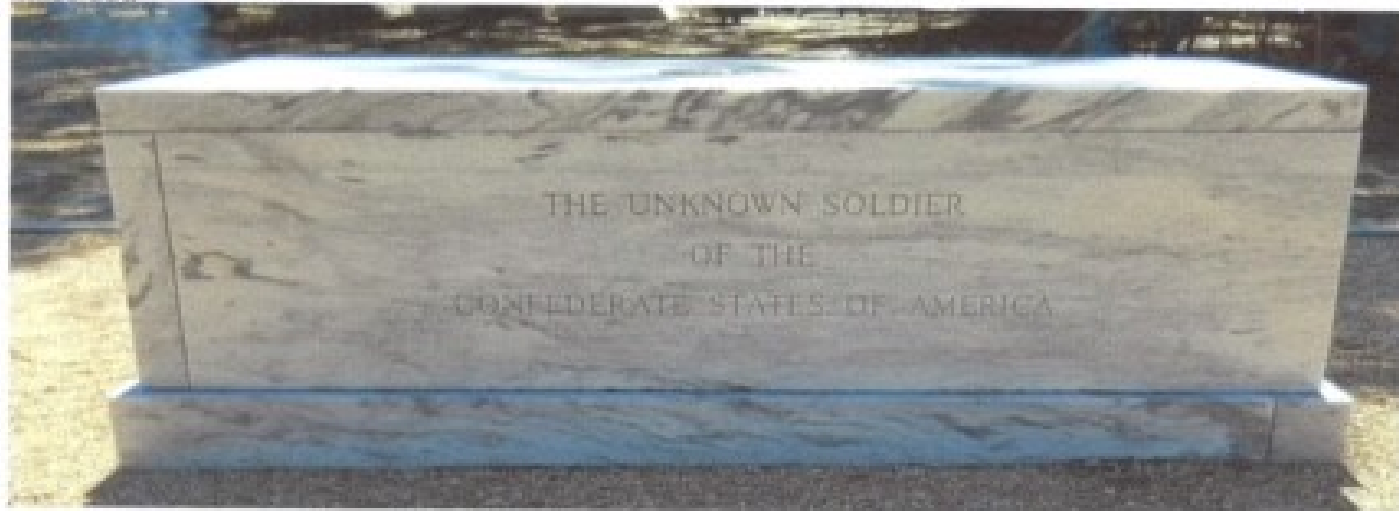
- February 2020... Pilgrimage to the Unknown Soldier Banquet on the 14th Pilgrimage on the 15th
- March 7, 2020 Confederate Flag Day
- March 14, 2020 BBQ a Music
- April 11, 2020 Easter Egg Hunt
- April 25, 2020 Confederate Memorial Day
- June 6, 2020 Jefferson Davis Birthday(hoping to have a Period Ball as well)
- July 11, 2020 Coastfest
- September 12, 2020 Bridal EXPO
- October 17-18, 2020 Fall Muster

We are trying to keep our calendar full of things to do and hope to bring more guest to our property throughout the year. If anyone has any questions, please feel free



Bricks for Beauvoir and the Tomb of the Unknown Solider

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



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

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

Ancestral Brick Order Form

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

Line 1: _____

(First and Last Name)

Line 2: _____

(Rank)

Line 3: _____

(Unit)

ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!

Make Checks out for \$50.00 per brick to:

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

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

Example:

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

33rd ANNUAL FALL MUSTER RE-ENACTMENT

October 19 & 20, 2019

Enjoy the sights, sounds, smells, of a Civil War reenactment. Explore period encampments with living historians ready to share the historical experience. Enjoy musket fire, cannon fire, skits throughout the day, period music, and a great battle at 2 o'clock between the North and the South on Saturday and Sunday.

DEFENDING THE HERITAGE

The following is quoted from Starke Miller

A large number of the English Department professors at Ole Miss attached their names to a letter that was published in the Daily Mississippian student newspaper. They called for the movement of the Confederate statue that sits at the bottom of The Circle. The letter states, "These monuments have never been about teaching or commemorating history, but were rather raised as tools of oppression against the African-American community and symbols of white supremacy. Monuments like I have spent almost all the spare time I have had for the last 27 years researching the University Greys and ALL things related to the University of Mississippi and Oxford, in the War. I have spent 60 plus days in the Ole Miss Archives and at least 30 days in the State Archives at Jackson. I have visited at least 50 other archives and libraries in the South and East. I have 10 filing cabinet drawers full of photo-copied material. I think I know the WBTS history of Ole Miss, and especially this monument, better than all the OM English professors put together. Their statement above is a lie.

A small group of Oxford women banded together in 1892 to put up a monument to the 700 plus Confederate DEAD in the campus cemetery, and to the Confederate DEAD in Oxford's St. Peters Cemetery. They were joined in 1900 by the newly formed United Daughters of the Confederacy. All this is a matter of the historical record, newspapers, magazine articles, and reminiscences, if you bother to go look it up. I have a BIG file on all this. If you don't believe me, go read the statue itself, it will tell you it is dedicated to the Confederate dead. The statue was placed on campus as a compromise, since it honors the dead on campus and in the Oxford Cemetery. There are two University Greys buried in St. Peters in Oxford, and there is one University Grey and two OM students buried in the Campus Cemetery.

Those Ladies raised money every way they could: cake sales, lunch sales, sponsored speeches, donations, ice cream socials, baseball games, WBTS battle reenactments, and many other ways. This was going on all over the South, and North at that time. The WBTS generation was in their 50s at least, and the Nation, as a whole, was commemorating that War and those who took part in it, and those who died in it. The National Battlefield Parks were started in the 1890s.

During the War, it was rare to get the body back if a loved one died. I am sure many of these women lost brothers, fathers, uncles, friends, or cousins in the War. One third of the University Greys died, 25% of the student body of 1860-1861 were dead 4 years later. I feel sure a few of these women nursed the sick and wounded in the University Hospital on campus. By my calculations, about 23% of those boys died. Can you begin to understand why these women wanted to memorialize the Confederate dead? If the present day University somehow lost 25% of the 18,000 students on campus today, do you think a few monuments to them would go up?

I have copies of the records. I have read those Ladies words about why they put that monument up on campus. It has nothing to do with "oppression" or racism. That is a damn lie.

National SCV News: Miss Dixie on Life Support

Most of us have had the sad duty of watching a severely sick family member or friend being placed on what is known as "life support." Too often this is followed by the death of that individual but, miracles do happen and the treatment pays off by a return to health of the loved one.

Today, Dixie is on life support. All across the South, everything associated with the South is under attack and is being cleansed from "respectful," aka politically correct, society.

Not only are flags and monuments of the South being removed at an ever-increasing rate but even the name "Dixie" is being purged from festivals and fairs. The public playing of the tune Dixie is "gone with the wind." Young Southerners do not even recognize the song Dixie when played! As pointed out in the last article of this newsletter (page 8), the suppression and outright censorship of our message is REAL! If this neo-Marxist inspired effort continues unanswered, the Cause of the South will be lost forever. Presently Dixie is on life support.

Nevertheless, a Southern miracle can happen IF God's people will pray and become active in "taking back the narrative."

Again, may we remind you that 60% to 70% of Southerners still hold a positive view of their unique heritage. But what is also a fact is that the number of supporters, even here in the South, is decreasing with the passage of time! What will happen to our heritage, the SCV, our museum, and/or our headquarters, when support for Southern heritage is less than 50% in the South? At that time most people will have embraced the neo-Marxist narrative that all things Confederate represent racism, hatred, and neo-Nazism. How many people will then want to join the SCV or visit our museum if they believe the neo-Marxist narrative? When Antifa has its goons standing near our headquarters taking photos of people as they are trying to visit the SCV Headquarters and posting those photos on left-wing social media, how many people will want to visit our Headquarters? What will happen when people fear for their job if they are seen associating with the SCV or seen visiting an SCV sponsored event? At that time, how many people will join the SCV or visit our museum? To ask the question is to answer it!

The good news is that we don't have to let any of these sad events happen. All we have to do is to engage our enemies with the correct tools (tools suited for a 21st century fight) and "take back the narrative." This will not be done without the support of the membership of the SCV and the positive action of local SCV camps. Either we get busy and make a miracle happen or Dixie will be taken off life support—at that time, few people will even attend her funeral.

33rd Annual Fall Muster



October 19th & 20th 2019

Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis
Home
Presidential Library

2244 Beach Blvd. Biloxi, MS. 39531
visitbeauvoir.org

BEAUVOIR



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save General Forrest



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

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

Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

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

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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

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

Forrest Park Defense Fund

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124



**2020 Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion
Florida**

www.scv2020reunion.com

"The Give Me Back My Bullets Reunion"



Welcome to the Renaissance Resort **Home to the 2020 125th Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion**

Located at the World Golf Village, 500 Legacy Park, St. Augustine Florida, 32092. The connected Convention center will provide all of our needs to have an amazing reunion. Truly a 1st class resort that will provide an amazing time. St. Augustine is just 15 miles away and the amenities are amazing. To book your room, call the reservations number at (800) 468-3571.

Please use the group call in code: SCVSCVA

The rate is \$149 a night for a standard room. Parking at the hotel is FREE.

Balcony View



THE ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE RESORT ARE QUITE AMAZING AND SHOULD PROVIDE AN AMAZING STAY AND OVERALL REUNION. THE OVERALL INTAKE WAS IMMACULATE AND WAS VERY FRIENDLY TO US IN EVERY WAY. THE SURROUNDING RETAIL STORES, MOVIE THEATER, RESTAURANTS AND MANY OTHER AMENITIES ARE WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE.

Inside, the Guest rooms are amazing and the bathrooms just the same. Truly 1st class and we hope you enjoy your stay!





~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2020 Reunion ~

Official Registration Form (Page 1 of 2)

Florida * July 15 ~ 18, 2020
Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, SCV
www.scv2020reunion.com

NAME (Print): _____

SCV CAMP NAME & NUMBER: _____

TITLE/POSITION: _____

PERSONAL ADDRESS: _____

_____ Zip: _____

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

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

~ Tickets Purchased ~

| <i>Event / Date</i> | <i>Price \$</i> | <i>Quantity</i> | <i>\$</i> |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Registration (Registration @ 2020 Reunion = \$60) (Received After 2020 Reunion Until July 1, 2019 = \$70) | 60 | | |
| 2020SCV Reunion Sponsored Events | | | |
| S.C.V. Heritage Luncheon Thursday, July 16, 2020 @ 12:30 P.M. | 45 | | |
| S.C.V. Reunion Sponsored St. Augustine Guided Trolley Tour Thursday, July 1, 2020 @ 2:00 P.M. | 65 | | |
| Chaplain Breakfast Friday, July 11, 2019 @ 7:00 A.M. | 35 | | |
| SCV Awards Luncheon F Friday, July 17, 2020 @ 12:00 P.M. | 45 | | |
| St. Augustine Confederate Historical Locations Guided Tour Friday, July 17, 2020 @ 2:00 P.M. | 60 | | |
| SCV Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast Saturday, July 18, 2020 @ 7:00 P.M. | 35 | | |
| St. Augustine Lighthouse and Maritime Museum Tour Saturday, July 18, 2019 @ 2:00 P.M. | 65 | | |
| SCV Banquet & Grand Ball NOTE: Minimal Dress/Attire is Coat & Tie or Period Uniform Saturday, July 18, 2020 @ 7:00 P.M. Must Check: Chicken _____ or Pork _____ | 75 | | |
| Ancestor Memorial ~ Each @ 2 Lines per Memorial (See below) | 10 | | |
| Limited Edition Number 125th Reunion Medal and Presentation Box | 75 | | |

Subtotal -->>

REGISTRATION INCLUDES BADGE, REUNION MEDAL AND PROGRAM ~ ADDITIONAL BADGES AND PROGRAMS WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE AT CONVENTION CHECK IN



Official Registration Form (Page 2 of 2)
~ Sons of Confederate Veterans 2019 Reunion ~
Florida * July 15 ~ 18, 2020
Kirby-Smith Camp 1209, SCV

Fill in **Ancestor(s)** Name & Unit (Each - Two Lines of 45 Characters ~ Use Back of Form if Necessary)

Sub Total ~ Price of Tickets & Memorials Page 1

Reunion Program Inclusions/Advertising Option Rates

FULL PAGE \$160.00
HALF PAGE \$90.00 QUARTER PAGE \$ 50.00

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

~ MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO ~

~ SCV 2020 REUNION ~

~ MAIL BOTH PAGES & PAYMENT TO ~

SCV 2020 REUNION
4884 Victoria Chase Ct.
Jacksonville, FL 32257



Host Hotel: World Golf Village Renaissance St. Augustine Resort
500 S Legacy Trail
St. Augustine, FL 32092 Reservation Desk: 1-800-468-3571
Call in Code: SCVSCVA

Circle selected **Inclusions/Advertising Option** on the Form Above, Include Payment, and Attach Information to be placed in the Reunion Program. Orders and Information for **Ancestor Memorial & Inclusions/Advertising Options** must be received by **May 1, 2020** at the Victoria Chase Ct. STREET MAIL ADDRESS above to be Included in Reunion Program.



**"Sirs, you have no reason to be
ashamed of your Confederate
dead; see to it they have no
reason to be ashamed of you."
Robert Lewis Dabney
Chaplain for Stonewall Jackson**

125th Annual National Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
2020 Reunion Held in Florida

Ancestor Memorial (Recognition in the Kirby-Smith Section 2020 Reunion Program)

\$10.00 each

Your name and your ancestor's name and unit will be printed in the Kirby-Smith Memorial section of the 2020 SCV Reunion Program

Your Name: _____

1. Ancestor's Name: _____ Rank: _____

Ancestor's Unit: _____

\$10.00 each

2. Ancestor's Name: _____ Rank: _____

Ancestor's Unit: _____

Ancestors Registration Quantity _____ x \$10.00 = \$ _____

Make Check payable to: Kirby-Smith Camp #1209 2020 Reunion

Mail to: Calvin Hart, 4884 Victoria Chase Ct Jacksonville, FL 32257

Confederate Counter-Attacks—The First Year Review

One of the key points C-i-C Gramling made while running for Commander was that he would begin the long-term effort to change the narrative about the War for Southern Independence. He promised to initiate an effort to reach out to the vast majority of Southerners who passively support our Southern heritage and convert them to active supporters. Realizing that the media was almost 100% against us, he made the bold move to establish the Confederate Legion to supply the financing to "get our message out to our people." Our first Confederate Counter-Attack took place early in January of 2019. For the first time in the SCV's history we began a coordinated, strategic, effort using radio, internet and newspapers to take our message directly to our people; to key social influencers in our local communities; and to our elected officials. It is a small beginning but when we grow the Confederate Legion to over 1000 members in each Army, then we shall have dramatic impact—we will then actually begin to change the narrative. When that happens, local politicians, local media, civic groups and churches will be very hesitant to discriminate against the SCV or to support the neo-Marxist slander and destruction of our honorable Southern heritage. Confederate Counter-Attacks 2019 [January through September] 1. January: Smithsonian Counter-Attack 2. February: Confederate Diversity Counter-Attack 3. April: Honoring Southern Soldiers Counter-Attack 4. July: July 4th America Celebrates Secession Counter-Attack 5. Scheduled for September: Celebrating America's Original Constitution Counter-Attack

The aim of each Confederate Counter-Attack is to give SCV camps a large "footprint" in their local community. To demonstrate that we are supporting an honorable and truthful presentation of our Southern heritage. To let the local social influencers, know that we are more than capable of defending our heritage.

For each Counter-Attack volunteers at Heritage Operations (1) Produced and posted two ten minute videos providing facts about the issue involved in the current Counter-Attack, (2) produced and posted to the MDGA website written monographs supporting the Counter-Attack, (3) produced and posted to the MDGA website suggested procedures for local camp involvement, (4) produced and posted to the MDGA website templates of letters for local camps to send to their local social influencers, such as ministers, Chamber of Commerce members, civic organizations, and VFW/American Legion camps, (5) produced and posted to the website one minute radio ads that camps can download for use on their local radio stations, (6) purchased (as funds would allow) radio ads supporting the Counter-Attack, (7) sent out news releases to national and international news outlets, and (8) sent e-mail notices to camps requesting their involvement with the Counter-Attack at the local level. Remember, this fight will be won at the camp/local level! As an organization and with your involvement "We have just begun to fight!"

Long Term Solutions vs Short Term Temporary Fixes

The National SCV is often criticized for not doing enough to help a local camp when a local monument or other aspects of our Southern heritage comes under attack. Such criticism usually comes in the form of "What is National going to do about (some local heritage attack)?" National can spend what little resources it has on local Heritage protection but local demands will always be more than National resources available. But more importantly is that episodic (occasional) local victories—while exciting—they are only tactical victories. If we wish to be successful, our efforts must be directed toward working for a strategic victory—the creation of a social/political environment in which "our" elected officials will fear the public backlash if they support any effort to remove Confederate monuments etc. This will be the ultimate definition of "vindicating the Cause."

The SCV's Southern Victory Campaign, if supported by SCV members and camps, will produce a strategic victory for our Cause. The aim is not to defend everywhere but to attack our neo-Marxist enemies where they are the weakest—public opinion. As pointed out in numerous articles (see Nov/Dec 2018 Confederate Veteran "Contextualizing the Yankee Narrative") the vast majority of Southerners and Americans in general support Southern heritage. Our task is to convert passive Southern supporters into active supporters. Radio Free Dixie, Internet Free Dixie, MDGA website, plus active support by SCV camps are the keys to this effort.

Every month Heritage Operations receives reports of hundreds if not thousands of articles written in which the South is depicted as an evil, racist, and violent part of American society. The politically correct media and entertainment industry have reduced the South, its flags, its monuments, and its legacy to the very essence of all that they claim is "wrong" with America. They have established the social and political justification for the extermination of Southern heritage and possibly anyone who would dare to defend the traditional South. To date we have had no way to challenge these reprehensible lies. For the first time in the SCV's history we are constructing a strategic mechanism to respond! For the first time we are beginning to make a specific effort to communicate with the Southern public via radio, internet and newspaper ads. Our goal is to give our fellow Southerners reason to be proud of their heritage and motivate them to publicly support our Cause. To convert them from passive supporters to active supporters.

Regardless of whether it is the Lee monument in New Orleans, the Forrest monument in Memphis or Silent Sam in Chapel Hill, all such events arouse an enormous amount of emotion from Southerners especially from local folks. Tempers explode when we suggest that spending all our money on lawyers to fight "city hall" will not produce the ultimate victory we desire. As pointed out in Dixie Rising-Rules for Rebels our enemy can start more brushfires than we can put out! Fredrick the Great noted that "he who defends everywhere, defends nowhere." The SCV cannot defend everywhere because we do not have the resources necessary to fight every battle the enemy presents. And even if we did have such resources and won many local (tactical) victories, it still would not stop the neo-Marxist attack against our Confederate heritage. Remember, we won a wonderful tactical victory at First Manassas but we lost the war none the less! We can "attack and die" or we can focus our efforts on the indirect approach by refusing to give the enemy the fight they want! We must out flank (or do an end run around) their legal and political system. We go directly to the mass of Southerners who now passively support our Cause. To win this war we must create a vocal base of Southerners who will actively support our Cause. Southerners (supporters not necessarily SCV members) who will use their voice and votes to demand that "our" elected officials reject neo-Marxist demands and support traditional, conservative Southern values. In so doing we will create a social/political environment in which we will at last be able to vindicate the cause for which our Confederate (and Colonial) ancestors fought.

It must be pointed out over and over again—the Southern Victory Campaign is not a short-term (tactical) solution. It is a long-term (strategic) solution. Look at what happened when a certain razor blade company decided to attack "toxic masculinity" and insulted all the "deplorables" in the country by airing pro-feminist, anti-traditional male ads! Their bottom line has suffered and they have reported for the first time a financial loss! Look what happened when the LGBTQ decided to call for a boycott against a fast food restaurant because the owner stood up for traditional male/female roles. Remember, it has not been that long since Dixie was sung at football games across the South. There was a day when the U.S. Post Office produced stamps commemorating Confederate Generals Lee and Jackson. We can win but only if we take a long-term view of this struggle. Public attitudes can be revived but it will not happen unless we make it happen!



SCV Heritage Defense Fund

Dear Members,

As Judge Advocate-in-Chief, I ask every capable member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to contribute to the Heritage Operations Fund of the SCV. I thank everyone who has contributed to Heritage Operations in the past. The accomplishments thus far have resulted from your efforts and attention to the need to fund our legal efforts.

Presently, the longstanding lawsuits in Charlottesville and Memphis carry on. The Virginia Division SCV has had great success in enforcement of Virginia's Memorials for War Veterans Act. This lawsuit has ensured that the Lee and Jackson Monuments in Charlottesville are fully displayed today. Without you and other SCV members, Lee and Jackson would be covered in tarps or hidden from view in a warehouse. This statement is literally true. We continue this fight today. The Virginia Court has enforced the law, in that the Monuments Act has been upheld.

The lawsuits in Memphis continue, and at this stage Memphis Camp 215 is before the Tennessee Supreme Court in its hard-fought battle. Your brothers in Memphis work dutifully and diligently to avoid injustice. They need your help to continue to avoid loss of the historic and treasured Monuments of Forrest and Davis.

Texas SCV Compatriots have valiantly fought lawsuits in Dallas, San Antonio, and Austin, Texas. The costs of these lawsuits continue. The Texas Division will be before the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals on October 8, 2019. Our attorneys will present well founded and beautifully crafted arguments for preservation of your ancestors' memorials. The consolidated cases will likely be headed to the U.S. Supreme Court, with your funding assistance.

North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee Divisions have other proceedings at various stages in the process. Do not think that SCV efforts have waned. You, as an SCV member, are in the forefront of the fight against the American Taliban and Domestic ISIS. Together, we stand strong against history terrorists.

Checks may be made payable to the SCV Heritage Operations Fund, P.O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402. Please send your contributions now. Contribution may be made online at: <https://scv.org/paypal-donations/>

We, and your heritage, need your continued support. I thank you in advance.

Scott D. Hall, Judge Advocate-in-Chief

Candidacy Announcement for Commander-in-Chief

My Fellow Compatriots,

We are in the middle of a WAR, a war against "Political Correctness" and the preservation of not only OUR history but AMERICAN HISTORY as well. All around our Confederation attacks are taking place to eradicate the truth about the TRUE CAUSE our ancestors fought and died for during that bloody struggle. We must recruit and educate the next generations as new members in our organization, educate the general public about the true Cause our ancestors fought for, and promote our organization in our communities if we are going to carry out our mission.

To accomplish this, we need the proper leadership to see this carried out in a gentlemanly and orderly fashion. To meet this challenge we need men who can bring new innovative ideas to the table, and who are willing to work hard at bringing our membership together under a common Cause, and to meet the demands that the "Charge of Gen. Stephen D. Lee" has laid before us. Our "enemies" have been reeling in recent days and attacks upon our monuments are not so frequent, but those days will not last long as the political climate becomes more hostile as we approach a new presidential election in 2020. We are the "low hanging fruit" and have become the focal point of attack upon everything that is truly "American". As this political climate becomes more volatile, our enemies will renew their attacks soon and once again paint a picture that the Cause our ancestors fought for was immoral, illegal, and unjust.

Our organization is the largest and most recognizable organization for the promotion of Confederate Heritage, and it is time we capitalize on that fact. We must hold true to Stephen D. Lee's Charge to us and make our organization something that will be perpetuated for future generations so that they too may take pride and celebrate a rich Confederate heritage that we have inherited. To make this happen, there is serious work before us that needs to be done in an aggressive and imaginative manner, emulating the principles that of our ancestors.

It is time to look at our problems with new eyes, keeping in place the wisdom gleaned from the lessons of the past. We need to use 21st Century ideas to fight this growing threat of "political correctness." As a high school and college teacher for twenty-six years, it has been my job to teach students our nation's history. I have seen political correctness infiltrating our history books and it has been a struggle to teach the "truth" in our classrooms. Yet, the youth of today are eager to know the truth when it is presented. As a Southerner and a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, it is my duty to teach the truth about the Cause our ancestors fought for and to uphold the "Charge" they have left for us. This, I am faithfully carrying out.

As your current Lt. Commander-in-Chief, I have proven that I have the energy, the experience, and the right attitude to lead and represent the interests of this Organization. Thus, I humbly ask for your support and elect me as YOUR Commander-in-chief in 2020 in Jacksonville, Florida so that I may continue the mission of carrying out the Charge of General Stephen Dill Lee. To learn more about me please feel free to visit my website at:

mccluney4cic.homestead.com/McCluney2012.html

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WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE 1861-1865 aka CIVIL WAR

by James W. King SCV Camp 141 Commander Albany Georgia

There were many parallels between the American Revolution for American Independence and the War for Southern Independence. After many years of economic and criminal abuse by England the 13 American colonies seceded from England and fought a war 1775-1783 to achieve Independence and form a new nation The United States of America. From the earliest colonial days until 1861 major political, economic and cultural differences existed between the Northern New England colonies and the Southern colonies. By 1860 immigration in the North had increased the population to approximately 3 times that of the Southern states. After many years of political, economic and criminal abuse by the Northern states the Southern states made a decision to secede from the Union and form a new nation, The Confederate States of America.

It is a well established fact that the winner of a war writes the history. The Northern and Southern perspectives concerning the causes and reasons for the war commonly known as the Civil War differ greatly. The war has been primarily presented as a war to defend and maintain slavery with some emphasis on the issue of States Rights. There was only one cause of the war. The South was invaded and responded to Northern aggression. But there were 10 causes for Southern secession.

One of the primary reasons was the tariff tax issue. After the war of 1812 Southerners had agreed to a 10% tariff to stimulate American industrial production. By 1820 the tariff became a greed factor for the North which is today referred to as corporate welfare. South Carolina almost seceded from the Union 1828-1832 due to the tariff rate being raised to 40% which was known in the Southern states as "The Tariff of Abomination". Lincoln had promised the Northern industrialists that he would raise the tariff if elected and the upcoming Morrill Tariff Tax was to be 47%-51%. The South was being treated as an agricultural colony and bled dry and forced to pay 75% to 85% of the money to operate the Federal government by this unfair sectional tariff. The excessive tariff tax was almost as abject as that of the Roman provinces under their ProCouncils nearly 2000 years ago except that New England added hypocrisy to robbery.

The war for Southern Independence was a cultural war. Most Southerners were descendants of Celtic immigrants from western England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. New Englanders were primarily of Anglo-Saxon and Viking decent from eastern big city England and major cultural differences existed. States Rights vs. Centralization was another major issue. America was formed as a Constitutional Federal Republic but Northerners wanted to change American Government to a Socialist Democracy. In 1848 in Europe the Socialist Revolution led by Karl Marx failed. In 1849 and 1850 he sent about 2,000 European Socialists, primarily Germans, to New York City. These Socialists were highly educated and intelligent. They joined with American Socialists led by Horace Greeley and Charles Anderson Dana. Dana had been to Europe before the war and had met Karl Marx. Abraham Lincoln had been a pen pal to Karl Marx since the late 1840's.

The European and American Socialists formed the Republican Party in 1854 which was very similar to the modern Socialist Atheist Democratic Party. Within 6 years they had figured out how to start a war and blame it on the south. The Ft. Sumter incident was a set up as proven by correspondence between Lincoln and Admiral Gustavus Fox. Within several years after Southern defeat in 1865 America was changed to a Socialist Democracy in which virtually all powers of sovereignty were removed from the states and power concentrated in Washington DC. The 14th Amendment removed most of the States Rights from the states and the people as recognized in the 9th and 10th Amendments.

Major religious differences existed between the North and the South. The South was primarily Orthodox Christian whereas many Northerners were Atheist, Unitarians, Transcendentalists, Secular Humanists, and various other religious cults and ism's. Between the early 1800's and 1860 numerous groups of Northerners formed Socialist groups which considered women and children community property and advocated free love. Southerners were concerned about what type of country America would become if these people had their way.

Control of Western territories was another major issue. New England formed Immigrant Aid Societies and paid for Northern people who had political ties to New England to move to Kansas and Nebraska. The South was made to feel unwelcome in these new territories and New England sent psychopath John Brown to Kansas where he murdered Southerners who were not even slave owners. The Civil War began in 1854 in Kansas not on April 12, 1861 at Ft. Sumter SC.

The great English writer Charles Dickens summed up the situation in one sentence "The Northern onslaught against Southern slavery is a specious piece of humbug designed to mask their desire for the economic control of the Southern states". New England wanted the South's resources, cotton, land, timber, and coal, for pennies on the dollar and had for many years slandered and condemned the South in Northern newspapers which had created sectional animosity. Southerners were tired of reading about what bad and evil people they were because their neighbors owned a few slaves. Hypocritical New Englanders were primarily responsible for the development of slavery in America and the port cities of New England had grown wealthy due to the slave trade but after it became unprofitable they accused Southerners of grave moral sin while the money they made from the slave trade was still in their pocket.

Even though the economic infrastructure of the port cities of New England had been based on the slave trade, small groups of extreme radicals and fanatics in New England demanded instant abolition of slaves as opposed to gradual emancipation which was already occurring in the South. 68 Out of 117 Republicans signed a resolution advocating terrorism against the South with plans to create a massive slave rebellion which would have resulted in the deaths of thousands of Southern men, women and children as had occurred in Haiti (Saint Domingue) between 1791 and 1803.

After 7 of the lower Southern states seceded from the Union Lincoln caused the secession of the upper Southern states by calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down what he called a rebellion. Southern secession was legal by the 10th Amendment and in 1865 and 1867 U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Salmon Chase stated that secession was not rebellion and if any former members of the Confederate governmental or military were brought to trial what the North had won on the battlefield would be lost in a court of law. Jefferson Davis was released from prison and no former confederates were ever tried for treason. Contact James W. King at jkingantiquearms@bellsouth.net for an unedited copy of my article "The 10 Causes of Southern Secession" and other articles. Perhaps the worst mistake that our Southern ancestors ever made was joining into a Union with the Yankee Serpent.

Article by James W. King--SCV Camp 141 Commander Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelsons Rangers Albany Georgia



CLASSIC BALLAD- TWO POPULAR VERSIONS

by Jack Ford of the American Civil War Roundtable, Queensland, Australia

The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down became a much-loved ballad and is about the terrible civil war. Written by Canadian Robbie Robertson and Arkansas's Levon Helm, members of Bob Dylan's rock backing-band, they were simply called "The Band." They wrote the popular song while at the Woodstock Festival, it details hardships experienced by a Southern civilian rail-worker and a farmer during the last months of the War Between the States. While Robertson was the principal song-writer, Helm helped him, particularly with civil war history. The song references Union General George Stoneman's cavalry raids into south-west Virginia in 1864 and 1865 but erroneously places General Lee in Tennessee, where he never served. Perhaps Virgil Caine's wife mistook General Longstreet for Lee, as Longstreet was sent to Tennessee from September to December of 1863.



General Stoneman and His Cavalry Staff

Nearly two years after its initial release a different, slightly amended version of T.N.T.D.O.D.D. was recorded and released by Joan Baez, a confidante of folk singer Bob Dylan. Joan Baez had heard the song while listening to The Band's second L.P. but had never seen the lyrics so she recorded a version of T.N.T.D.O.D.D. based upon her own mis-hearing of the lyrics on her personal copy of the record. It is this Joan Baez version that most Australians are more familiar with, released as an A-Side single, being 'Country radio' friendly it got lots of air-play, particularly outside of Australia's capital cities. The Baez version removes historical references such as Stoneman cavalry raids (see picture previous page) that would have been unfamiliar to Australians. This version turned Virgil Caine from a desperate civilian into a defiant rebel soldier, more appealing to young recordbuyers. This second version was released in the U.S.A. August 1971 and by 4 December that year the Baez version reached No. 5 in the Australian Billboard (popular music) charts. After filming of THE LAST WALTZ, Levon Helm has refused to sing T.N.T.D.O.D.D. reputedly because he so disliked what Baez had done to the original lyrics. Currently, Joan Baez sings the original lyrics to T.N.T.D.O.D.D. and not her own 'playing-it-by ear' version. Produced below are the lyrics to the two versions of T.N.T.D.O.D.D., with the word changes made in the Joan Baez 1971 version shown in bold and italics.

Levon Helm was chosen as the song's vocalist due to his authentic Southern accent. T.N.T.D.O.D.D. was first recorded in 1969 and released on the group's second L.P. album "THE BAND". On 22 September 1969 it was released as a B-side to the single Up On Cripple Creek, that then became a hit-song. Thus T.N.T.D.O.D.D. became well-known to many fans because of the rising sales of Up on Cripple Creek and the civil war ballad became a staple of concerts performed by The Band. It now sits at No. 245 on The Rolling Stone magazine's list of the "500 Greatest Rock Songs of All Time". It's also listed by the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame's "500 Songs That Shaped Rock and Roll" plus TIME magazine's "All-Time 100". Perhaps, the best footage of The Band's version of T.N.T.D.O.D.D. is seen in the 1976 Martin Scorsese film THE LAST WALTZ (released 1978), that was a documentary about the group's final farewell concert.



Confederate soldier in rags returns home, finds his family gone, life in ruins, like his home. This is the mood captured in the song. Painting entitled "The Lost Cause" by Henry Mosler 1883. Can you begin to understand the war in its true light?-Editor.



LEVON HELM (THE BAND's) VERSION as sung in the film The Last Waltz

Virgil Caine is the name and I served on the Danville train, 'till Stoneman's cavalry came and you tore-up the tracks again! In the winter of '65, we were hungry, just barely alive! By May 10, Richmond had fell; It's a time I remember oh so well!

Chorus: The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down; When all the Bells were Ringing; The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down; And the People were Singin'; They went- Nah, Nah-Nah-Nah-Nah-Nah, Nah, Nah, Nah, Nah, Nah, Nah!

Back with my wife in Tennessee, when one day she called to me, Virgil! Quick come-and-see! Say, there goes a Robert. E. Lee! Now, I don't mind choppin' wood, and I don't care if the money's no good, You take what you need and leave the rest, But they should NEVER have taken the very best!

CHORUS again

Like my father before me, I worked the land, And like my brother before me, who took a rebel stand! He was just 18, Proud and Brave, but a Yankee laid him in his grave! And I swear by the mud below my feet, You can't raise a Caine back up, when he's in defeat!

Repeat CHORUS twice again

The JOAN BAEZ (A-Side single) VERSION:

Virgil Caine is my name and I drove on the Danville train, 'till so much cavalry came and [deleted 'you'] toreup the tracks again! In the winter of '65, we were hungry, just barely alive! I took a train to Richmond, that fell; It was a time I remember oh so well!

Chorus: The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down; And all the Bells were Ringing; The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down; And the People were Singin'; They went- Nah, Nah-Nah-Nah-Nah-Nah, Nah, Nah, Nah, Nah, Nah, Nah!

Back with my wife in Tennessee, and one day she said to me, Virgil! Quick come-see! [deleted 'Say'], there goes a Robert. E. Lee! Now, I don't mind I'm choppin' wood, and I don't care if the money's no good, Just take what you need and leave the rest, But they should NEVER have taken the very best!

CHORUS again Like my father before me, I'm a working man, And like my brother before me, I took a rebel stand! He was just 18, Proud and Brave, but a Yankee laid him in his grave! And I swear by the blood below my feet, you can't raise a Caine back up, when it's in defeat!

Repeat CHORUS once again

General John Hunt Morgan

Like most Kentuckians, Morgan did not initially support secession. Immediately after Lincoln's election in November 1860, he wrote to his brother, Thomas Hunt Morgan, then a student at Kenyon College in northern Ohio, "Our State will not I hope secede I have no doubt but Lincoln will make a good President, at least we ought to give him a fair trial & then if he commits some overt act all the South will be a unit." By the following spring, Tom Morgan (who also had opposed Kentucky's secession) had transferred home to the Kentucky Military Institute and there began to support the Confederacy. Just before the Fourth of July, by way of a steamer from Louisville, he quietly left for Camp Boone, just across the Tennessee border, to enlist in the Kentucky State Guard. John stayed at home in Lexington to tend to his troubled business and his ailing wife. Becky Morgan finally died on July 21, 1861.

In September, Captain Morgan and his militia company went to Tennessee and joined the Confederate States Army. Morgan soon raised the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry Regiment and became its colonel on April 4, 1862.

Morgan and his cavalrymen fought at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, and he soon became a symbol to secessionists in their hopes for obtaining Kentucky for the Confederacy. A Louisiana writer, Robert D. Patrick, compared Morgan to Francis Marion and wrote that "a few thousands of such men as his would regain us Kentucky and Tennessee."

In his first Kentucky raid, Morgan left Knoxville on July 4, 1862, with almost 900 men and in three weeks swept through Kentucky, deep in the rear of Major General Don Carlos Buell's army. He reported the capture of 1,200 Federal soldiers, whom he paroled, acquired several hundred horses, and destroyed massive quantities of supplies. He unnerved Kentucky's Union military government, and President Abraham Lincoln received so many frantic appeals for help that he complained that "they are having a stampede in Kentucky." Historian Kenneth W. Noe wrote that Morgan's feat "in many ways surpassed J. E. B. Stuart's celebrated 'Ride around McClellan' and the Army of the Potomac the previous spring." The success of Morgan's raid was one of the key reasons that the Confederate Heartland Offensive of Braxton Bragg and Edmund Kirby Smith was launched later that fall, assuming that tens of thousands of Kentuckians would enlist in the Confederate Army if they invaded the state.

As a colonel, he was presented with a Palmetto Armory pistol by the widow of Brigadier General Barnard Elliott Bee Jr. That pistol is now owned by the Museum of the American Civil War.

Morgan was promoted to brigadier general (his highest rank) on December 11, 1862, though the Promotion Orders were not signed by President Davis until December 14, 1862. He received the thanks of the Confederate Congress on May 1, 1863, for his raids on the supply lines of Union Major General William S. Rosecrans in December and January, most notably his victory at the Battle of Hartsville on December 7.

On December 14, 1862, Morgan married Martha "Mattie" Ready, the daughter of Tennessee United States Representative Charles Ready and a cousin of William T. Haskell, another former U.S. representative from Tennessee.

Hoping to divert Union troops and resources in conjunction with the twin Confederate operations of Vicksburg and Gettysburg in the summer of 1863, Morgan set off on the campaign that would become known as "Morgan's Raid". Morgan crossed the Ohio River, and raided across southern Indiana and Ohio. At Corydon, Indiana, the raiders met 450 local Home Guard in a battle that resulted in eleven Confederates killed and five Home Guard killed.

In July, at Versailles, IN, while soldiers raided nearby militia and looted county and city treasuries, the jewels of the local masonic lodge were stolen. When Morgan, a Freemason, learned of the theft he recovered the jewels and returned them to the lodge the following day.

After several more skirmishes, during which he captured and paroled thousands of Union soldiers Morgan's raid almost ended on July 19, 1863, at Buffington Island, Ohio, when approximately 700 of his men were captured while trying to cross the Ohio River into West Virginia. Intercepted by Union gunboats, over 300 of his men succeeded in crossing. Most of Morgan's men captured that day spent the rest of the war in the infamous Camp Douglas Prisoner of War camp in Chicago, which had a very high death rate. On July 26, near Salineville, Ohio, Morgan and his exhausted, hungry and saddlesore soldiers were finally forced to surrender. It was the farthest north that any uniformed Confederate troops would penetrate during the war.

On November 27, Morgan and six of his officers, most notably Thomas Hines, escaped from their cells in the Ohio Penitentiary by digging a tunnel from Hines' cell into the inner yard and then ascending a wall with a rope made from bunk coverlets and a bent poker iron. Morgan and three of his officers, shortly after midnight, boarded a train from the nearby Columbus train station and arrived in Cincinnati that morning. Morgan and Hines jumped from the train before reaching the depot, and escaped into Kentucky by hiring a skiff to take them across the Ohio River. Through the assistance of sympathizers, they eventually made it to safety in the South. Coincidentally, the same day Morgan escaped, his wife gave birth to a daughter, who died shortly afterwards before Morgan returned home.

Though Morgan's Raid was breathlessly followed by the Northern and Southern press and caused the Union leadership considerable concern, it is now regarded as little more than a showy but ultimately futile sidelight to the war. Furthermore, it was done in direct violation of his orders from General Braxton Bragg not to cross the river. Despite the raiders' best efforts, Union forces had amassed nearly 110,000 militia in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; dozens of United States Navy gunboats along the Ohio; and strong Federal cavalry forces, which doomed the raid from the beginning. The cost of the raid to the Federals was extensive, with claims for compensation still being filed against the U.S. government well into the early 20th century. However, the Confederacy's loss of Morgan's light cavalry far outweighed the benefits.

After his return from Ohio, Morgan returned to active duty. However, the men he was assigned were in no way comparable to those he had lost. Morgan once again began raiding into Kentucky. However his men lacked discipline, and he was unwilling or unable to control them, leading to open pillaging along with high casualties. The raids of this season were in risky defiance of a strategic situation in the border states that had changed radically from the year before. Union military occupation of this region, long denied to major Confederate armies, had progressed to the point that even highly mobile raiders could no longer count on easily evading them. Northern public outrage at Morgan's raid across the Ohio River may well have contributed to this state of affairs.

His "Last Kentucky Raid" was carried out in June 1864, the high-water mark of which was the Second Battle of Cynthiana. After winning a minor victory on June 11 against an inferior infantry unit in the engagement known as the Battle of Keller's Bridge on the Licking River, near Cynthiana, Kentucky, Morgan decided to take a chance the following day on another contest against superior Union mounted forces that were known to be approaching. The result was a disaster for the Confederates, resulting in the destruction of Morgan's force as a cohesive unit, only a small fraction of whom escaped with their lives and liberty as fugitives, including the General and some of his officers. After the flashy but unauthorized 1863 Ohio raid, Morgan was never again trusted by General Bragg. Nevertheless, on August 22, 1864, Morgan was placed in command of the Trans-Allegheny Department, embracing at the time the Confederate forces in eastern Tennessee and southwestern Virginia. Yet around this time some Confederate authorities were quietly investigating Morgan for charges of criminal banditry, likely leading to his removal from command. He began to organize a raid aimed at Knoxville, Tennessee.

On September 4, 1864, he was surprised by a Union raid on Greeneville, Tennessee. While attempting to escape, he was shot in the back and killed by Union cavalrymen.

Morgan was buried in Lexington Cemetery. The burial was shortly before the birth of his second child, another daughter.





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Renewals are Due

Compatriots, SCV Dues were due 1 September in order to remain in good standing and avoid late fees. Of course, you can still pay your dues, just keep in mind, late fees are now being imposed:

- Regular Membership National dues: \$30.00 Mississippi Division dues: \$ 10.00 Camp 1625 dues: \$ 10.00 Total: \$50.00
- Associate Membership Dues: \$ Camp 1625 dues **If you wish to subscribe to The Confederate Veteran, add \$26.00 for a total of \$36.00
- Life Members Life members pay only Division and Camp dues for a total of \$10.00. If you are interested in becoming a Life Member, contact the Adjutant.
- Cadet Members National dues: \$10.00 Cadets do not pay Division or Camps dues.
- Please do not wait until the last minute to pay your dues. Paying late will incur a \$7.50 reactivation fee .

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

LT. GENERAL STEPHEN DILL LEE, COMMANDER GENERAL,
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, APRIL 25, 1906.