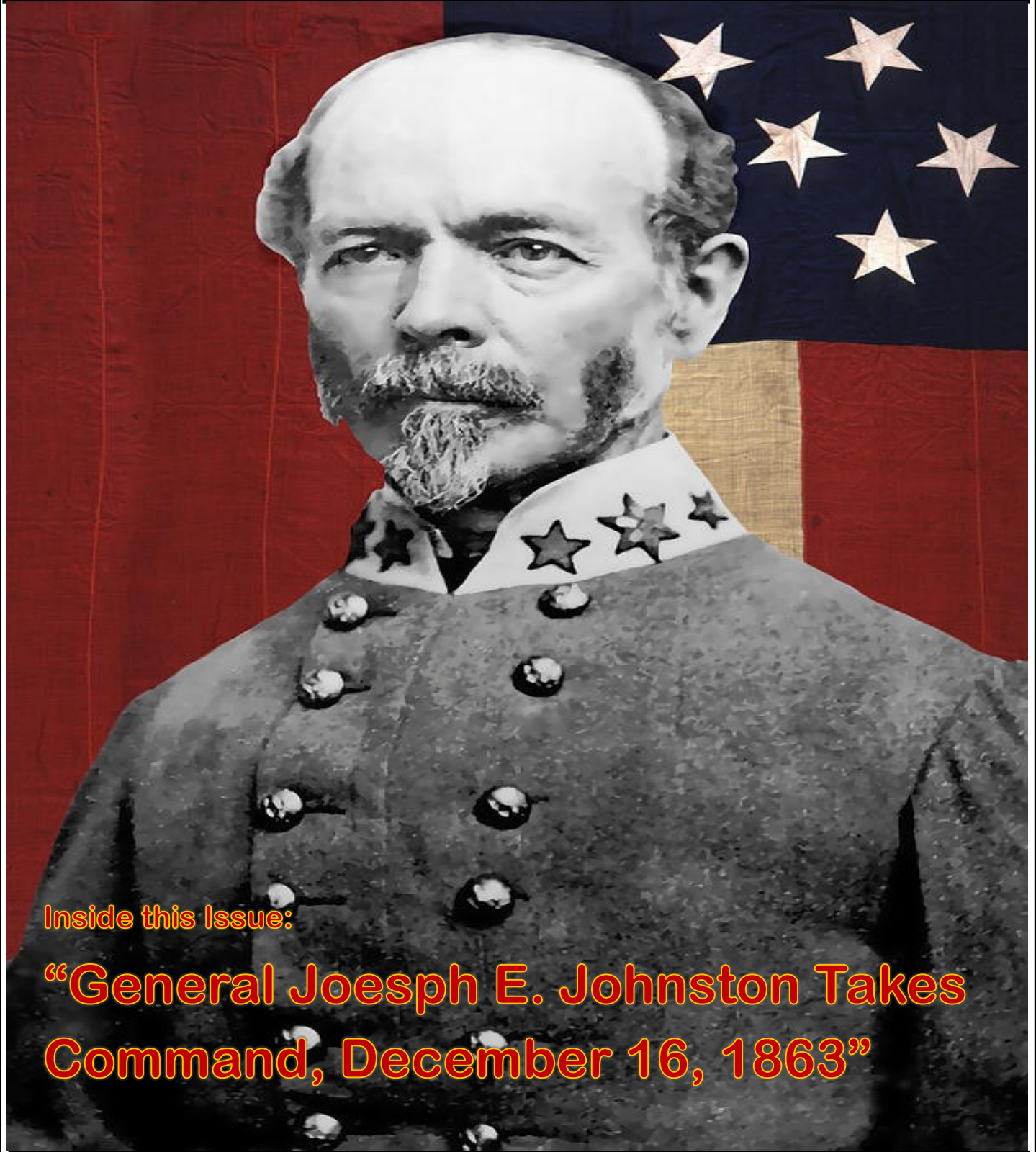


The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com



Inside this Issue:

**“General Joesph E. Johnston Takes
Command, December 16, 1863”**

December - 2018, Volume 21, Issue 12

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,

As you can tell, the temperatures are starting to dropped, the football regular season is almost over, and the holidays are upon us. I hope you are making those preparations but we should also remember the 4 Christmas' that our ancestors were far away from home fighting for a just cause. Never forget their sacrifices and take a moment to reflect upon those sacrifices. After a moment of reflection, think about what you can do to keep their memory alive. Do you keep your dues up to date? Are you active in your Camp? When was the last Camp meeting you attended? We may not be able to defend our ancestors memory or the cause they fought for as they did, but it is important that you keep their memory alive by being active in the organization. Apathy is our enemy.

Our December meeting will be once again packaging care packages for the soldiers overseas that we adopted. I am asking that you bring items to place in the boxes such as tooth paste, roll on deodorant, foot powder, disposable razors, deodorant bars of soap, chap stick, Christmas cards, hard candy, magazines, travel tooth protectors, Gold Bond powder, and anything you would like to add as long as it is not liquid or tobacco. This will be a great Christmas present to the troops and lets remember we are sending to 9 men. We will also need to discuss our Lee/Jackson Banquet, and discuss if we will sponsor the Hunley Award again this year.

If I do not see you at our December meeting, I want to wish each and everyone of you a Merry Christmas. Remember the Charge, "It is your DUTY to continue defending our Confederate ancestor's good name." It starts first by attending your Camp, then Division, and even National activities.

Live the Charge!



Remember When Southern Boys Were Proud of Their Heritage? Some Still Are!



This is a rendering and the floorplan for The National Confederate Museum to be built at our Headquarters in Columbia, TN. Groundbreaking will commence soon, but we have only a small portion of the funds required to build our museum. We need your help! Education is the long term solution to upholding Stephen D. Lee's Charge and our museum will be the penultimate museum dedicated to the Confederate Veteran! Who else will tell the truth about our ancestors? The media? Academia? Schools? No one!

We need you to donate now!



The National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

Please donate today - our ancestors need their story told truthfully!
Museum Fund, Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402



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

Contents

1. Camp News – pp. 2-3

- Commander's Note
- Adjutant's Report
- Chaplain's Pen

2. Division News – pp. 4-6, 15

- Division Reunion News
- State Flag Issue
- Beauvoir News
 - Mega Flag
- Bricks for Beauvoir

3. National News – pp. 7-9

- Mid-South Civil War Show
- News from the CiC

4. Articles – pp. 10-15

- General Johnston
- Davis' Death

5. Ki's Pages - 16-17

Upcoming Events

- Camp Meeting – 12/1/18
- Lee/Jackson Banquet— 1/19/19

Camp Commander

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Adjutant's Report by Dan McCaskill — November 3, 2018

6:00 pm: The Meeting was called to order by Commander Larry McCluney at 6:00 pm. Compatriot Dan McCaskill 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 everyone to the meeting and decided to conduct some Camp Business allowing the Ladies of the OCR Chapter to set-up the evening meal. Larry reported that our Care Packages arrived safely to our deployed troops.

Program: Our program for the evening was Alan Palmer's Infamous "Trivia Quiz". This evening, Alan had a twist to his quiz. He had one for the men based on the Battle of Chattanooga and one for the women based on Heroines of the Confederacy. Dan McCaskill had the high score for the men with Larry McCluney in second place. For the Ladies, Missy Stillman had the high score with Sandra Stillman in second place. With all test, we learned more about what our Ancestors endured during the War.

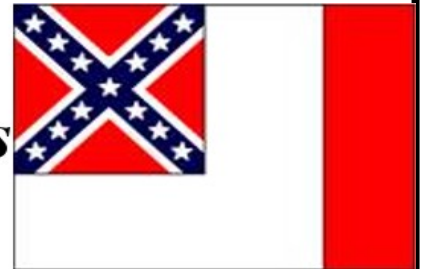
Officer Reports: 1st Lt. Commander: Zack Kiker was absent. Our "program" for December would be putting together Christmas Care Packages; 2nd Lt. Commander: Jimmy Alford did not have a report; Adjutant: Dan McCaskill reported that that annual dues for 42 members, past and present, had been received and forwarded to National and Division. This leaves three Camp Members who have not renewed their membership. The only expense since last Meeting was the purchase of stamps by the Adjutant. The account balance stands at \$ 1,353.83 which includes \$ 330 for Initiative 62; Ella Palmer OCR: Sandra announced the Chapter is preparing for our Lee-Jackson Banquet and is accepting donation of items for the raffle. If you have anything to donate, please bring it to our December Meeting; Lt. C-I-C: Larry reported the new National Confederate Museum should be completed in the Spring. The SCV is now looking for a new Executive Director. Next year's Stephen D. Lee Institute will be held at Beauvoir. With no other reports, Larry recessed the meeting for the evening meal.

Camp Business: Our Lee-Jackson Banquet date was set for January 19, 2019 and our speaker will be Terry Winchell. It was decided to hold the banquet at the church with a pot luck dinner with the Camp providing the meat and members the side dishes, desserts and drinks. A surcharge of \$ 5 will be charged to help pay for the meat. Donations of raffle items are being accepted at any time. The Camp Members were emailed a list of items for the Care Packages and were asked those be brought to the December Meeting. The members decided to have a Recruiting Booth at the next gun show in Greenville. Larry would contact the Navy ROTC Commander for a potential Hunley Award recipient. Finally, the Division Reunion will be held in Brandon June 7, 8 and 9th and the National Reunion will be held in Mobile in July. With no other business coming before the Camp, a motion was made, seconded and passed to close the business session.

Traveling grace was given by Dan McCaskill. The Meeting was closed with the singing of Dixie. It was a great meeting but the attendance was only 10. It's hard to start new projects without new ideas, so please come to the meetings and let everyone know your project for the Camp to help promote our Confederate Heritage.



Confederate Chaplains



From the Chaplain's pen ... Earl McCown

Acts 2:41, Then they that gladly received his word were baptized: and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls."

I was thinking today about this popular passage in Acts chapter two about Pentecost. It is important to notice that there was no interpreter present at Pentecost. The Bible mentions 16 different nations in Acts 2:8-11 that were present on the Day of Pentecost. The word "Pentecost" means fifty, that is, this day happened 50 days after Jesus' bodily resurrection. The Day of Pentecost fulfilled the Lord's promise to His disciples of being endued with the power of the Holy Spirit for soul winning. Peter preached and delivered God's Word that day.

The War (1861-1865) was a fertile ground for "religious experiences." Revivals took place throughout the war. It was during the late Fall of 1863 through the Spring and Summer of 1864 that what was subsequently called the "Great Revival" occurred. Although this event is best documented for Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, it actually took place in both northern and southern armies in both the Virginia and the Tennessee theatres of the war.

According to J. William Jones, Confederate Chaplain, virtually every Confederate brigade was affected and approximately ten percent of the soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia accepted Christ. Night after night there was worshipping and prayer meetings, and every night soldiers came forward to accept Christ or to receive prayer. When there was a pond or river nearby, the soldiers would frequently step forward for baptisms, regardless of how cold the weather was.

It is estimated that over 100,000 Confederate and somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 Union troops accepted Christ during the war - roughly ten percent of all men engaged. There are many accounts of the change that took place in the men, both during the war and afterwards, as a result of the many revivals and movements of the Holy Spirit.

As Christmas approaches, it is hard to imagine the feelings of the soldiers on the lines; or the feelings of their families left at home. One soldier is quoted as saying, "If it were not for my Lord and my Salvation, I should not be able to survive this Christmas alone," he continued, "Though I know I am not alone and will never be again, Thank You Lord!"

Mississippi Division Reunion News

Mississippi Sons of Confederate Veterans,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Tim Cupit

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

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

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

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

2019 SCV MS Division Reunion Registration Form

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

SCV Member Name _____

Title / SCV Camp Name & Number _____

OCR Member Name _____

Title / OCR Chapter Name & Number _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ Email _____ Spouse/

Guest Name(s)-For Badges _____

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

REGISTRATION AMOUNTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(No Meal Registration after May 25, 2019)

Total Amount \$ _____

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

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

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

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

Judge replaces state flag in Mississippi courtroom

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — From day one Carlos Moore made it clear. "One the first day I was on the bench I did remove the Mississippi flag because it bears the confederate emblem." That was last year. Moore says he wanted no confusion while doing his job. "I don't believe the confederate emblem stands for justice, and I took an oath to administer justice." The U.S. flag was the only flag hanging in his courtroom until now. Moving the Mississippi flag out of the courtroom brought the judge some backlash. But replacing that flag with the Stennis flag is raising questions that he's happy to answer.

People threatened his life when he made the first change. This time he says he's not worried and won't back down. "I'm standing on the power and the authority that I've been given." He says the power belongs to the people. "I'm taking a stand. I don't care about death threats or any of that sort of thing." Moore says the Stennis flag is a great alternative until legislature decided what's next for the state flag. He was drawn to that flag because it was created by the granddaughter of a man who pushed for segregation. "She stands for a new Mississippi and she's trying to unite us. She recognizes that her grandfather was wrong to have supported segregation." He says the Stennis flag is a better representation for that state and wants others to follow his lead. "Wave the flag until legislature does the right thing." The judge said he'll wave the flag in his courtroom as long as he's allowed to do so.

https://wreg.com/2018/10/24/judge-replaces-state-flag-frommississippi-courtroom/?fbclid=IwAR0q6J7i8-UChRdfe03Qr5xj_Olb_c-VyhWKxPSoBeS3DtrS56V3QYedvw

Beauvoir News

Third Annual Pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate Soldier

CEREMONY OF AWARDING THE GRAND DECORATION OF CHIVALRY

February 16, 2019 11:00am at Beauvoir

The Beauvoir Property would like for you and a guest to attend this event. There will be a banquet on February 15, 2018. Beauvoir will purchase the tickets for you and a guest.

The banquet will be a buffet of Southern food, held on Friday, Feb 15, 2019 at 7:00 PM, with social time beginning at 6:30 PM. The dress for the banquet will be suit or uniform for men and formal or uniform for women. For more information please email me. I have the registration forms if you would like to present a wreath at the ceremony on Saturday.

Kitsaa Stevens

Development & Programs

Beauvoir, the Jefferson Home & Presidential Library

2244 Beach Blvd. Biloxi, Ms. 39531

kstevens@beauvoir.org

228.388.4400 ext 217 Fax 228.388.7800

MEGA Mississippi Flag Raising

It is my distinct pleasure to announce the date for our MEGA Mississippi Flag Dedication, April 14th, 2019. On November 4th the Committee of Mississippians to Keep the Flag of 1894 met, and it was decided to raise the flag ASAP with little fan fair then to have a magnificent dedication during Confederate Heritage Month 2019, thus the date of April 14th.

This gives us time to plan an event we hope will be the grandest event in Southwest Mississippi for some time to come. Mark your calendar and plan to come bring a lawn chair and be a part of something you can tell your grandchildren "I was there" at this event.

We are hoping to have the flag up and flying before the end of November. Weather conditions, the holiday season, and time constraints were the considerations for this move. Time was needed to concentrate on planning the dedication properly. Please notify your members, friends, and family to set aside April 14th, 2019.



Deo Vindice,

Joseph "Joe" Abbott

1036 Abbott Lane

Summit, MS 39666

(H) 601-684-5376 (C) 601-810-7132 (E-Mail) jabbott1036@cableone.net

Commander / Adjutant

Stockdale Ranger Camp #1681

Chairman, Mississippians to keep the Flag of 1894

The Sons of Confederate Veterans

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.

Who the SCV Is Today Today

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes so that future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause. The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces.
Keep In Touch With Everything That Is Happening With The Sons Of Confederate Veterans

Statement of Purpose

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, having been commissioned by the Confederate Veterans themselves, retain our responsibility and right to adhere to the founding principles of the United States of America remembering the bravery, defending the honor and protecting the memory of our beloved Confederate Veterans, which includes their memorials, images, symbols, monuments and grave sites for ourselves and future generations. □ Visit the SCV website at www.scv.org for even more information.

SCV Executive Director Resigns

Michael Landree has tendered his resignation as Executive Director of the Sons Of Confederate Veterans Headquarters at Elm Springs, Columbia, TN, effective October 27, 2018. Past Commander-in-Chief Tom Strain is the Interim Director until a permanent one is found. We wish Mr. Landree success in his future endeavors.

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



Agricenter Showplace Arena
105 S. Germantown Parkway
Memphis, TN 38018

March 30, 2019 (9am - 5pm) March 31, 2019 (9am - 3pm)

The Robert E. Lee Camp SCV, Inc. (Germantown, TN) and the James R. Chalmers Camp SCV, Inc. (Memphis, TN) sponsor an annual event known as the Mid-South Military History & Civil War Show. In regard to the 2019 Show scheduled on the dates shown above, you will find the following attachments: Show Flyer Registration Form Dealer Rules Preferred Hotel Info Sponsorship Banner Info

We would appreciate you sharing the attached information with your membership and any dealers and/or exhibitors of whom you are aware. We also encourage you to visit our Facebook page ([midsouthmilitaryhistory&civilwarshow](https://www.facebook.com/midsouthmilitaryhistory&civilwarshow)) to obtain up-to-date information about the Show. We would also appreciate you "liking" and "sharing" our page which will assist in promoting this event. If you need additional forms, please feel free to copy those attached or send an e-mail requesting additional copies. You can also contact either Donald Harrison (Show Coordinator) or LeeAnn Robertson (Marketing Director) at their respective telephone numbers or e-mails as shown on the attached Flyer. You may also contact me at the following email addresses with any question you might have.

Thank you in advance for your interest and for sharing this information. We look forward to a successful show in 2019. Sandy Parent, Administrator 2019 Mid-South Military History & Civil War Show PO Box 171251 Memphis, TN 38187-1251

Sandy@beasleylawfirm.org or Queenon09052017@gmail.com
For more information go to <http://midsouthmilitaryhistory.com/>

Attention from SCV Headquarters

Attention all! Do not open any email from AOT@scv.org, ATM@scv.org, or memberservices@scv.org. They are not from us. These addresses have been "spoofed", and those messages are coming from a third party. We are **NOT** sending out invoices. **DO NOT OPEN WORD ATTACHMENTS!** They will infect your system. If you have questions, call Eric Previti at Elm Springs ext. 201

Eric Previti, National Membership Coordinator

Sons of Confederate Veterans HQ

P.O. Box 59

Columbia, TN 38402-0059

(800) 380-1896 ext 201

Announcing

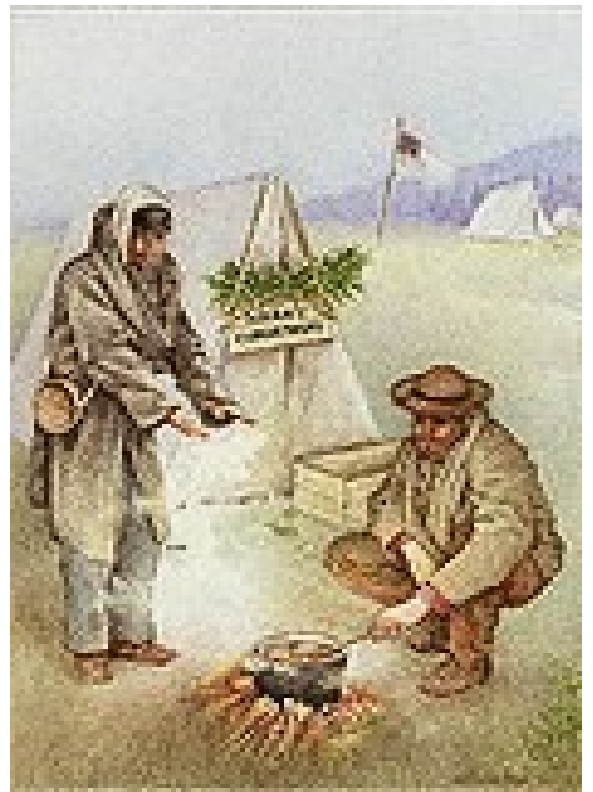
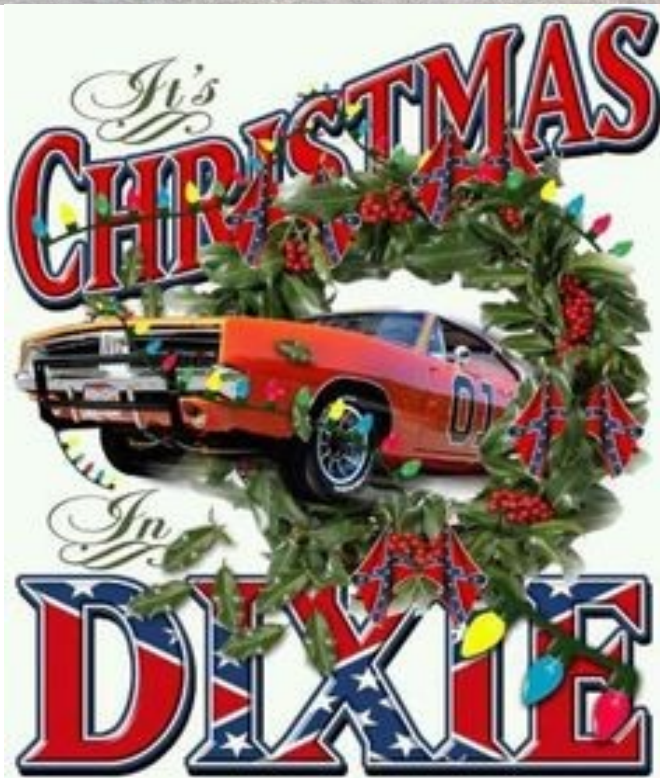
Mid-South Military History Show

March 3 - 4, 2018

Save the Date

Join us for the BEST show ever

See You There!



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

General Joseph E. Johnston, CSA

When his native state, Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861, Johnston resigned his commission as a brigadier general in the regular army, the highest-ranking U.S. Army officer to do so. He would go on to state, "I believed like most others, that the division of the country would be permanent; and that ... the revolution begun was justified by the maxims so often repeated by Americans, that Free government is founded on the consent of the governed, and that every community strong enough to establish and maintain its independence, has a right to assert it. Having been educated in such opinions, I naturally determined to return to the State of which I was a native, join the people among whom I was born, and live with my kindred, and if necessary, fight in their defense."

He was initially commissioned as a major general in the Virginia militia on May 4, but the Virginia Convention decided two weeks later that only one major general was required in the state army and Robert E. Lee was their choice. Johnston was then offered a state commission as a brigadier general, which he declined, accepting instead a commission as a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army on May 14. Johnston relieved Colonel Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson of command at Harpers Ferry in May and organized the Army of the Shenandoah in July.

In the First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas), July 21, 1861, Johnston rapidly moved his small army from the Shenandoah Valley to reinforce that of Brig. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, but he lacked familiarity with the terrain and ceded tactical planning of the battle to the more junior Beauregard as a professional courtesy. At midday, while Beauregard was still unclear about the direction his Union opponent was taking in the battle, Johnston decided that the critical point was to the north of his headquarters (the Lewis house, "Portici"), at Henry House Hill. He abruptly announced "The battle is there. I am going." Beauregard and the staffs of both generals followed his lead and rode off. Johnston encountered a scattered unit, the 4th Alabama, all of whose field grade officers had been killed, and personally rallied the men to reinforce the Confederate line. He consoled the despairing Brig. Gen. Barnard Bee and urged him to lead his men back into the fight. (General Bee's exhortation to his men was the inspiration for Stonewall Jackson's nickname.) Beauregard then convinced Johnston that he would be more valuable organizing the arrival of reinforcements for the remainder of the battle than providing at-the-front tactical leadership. Although Beauregard managed to claim the majority of public credit, Johnston's behind-the-scenes role was a critical factor in the Southern victory. After Bull Run, Johnston assisted Beauregard and William Porcher Miles in the design and production of the Confederate Battle Flag. It was Johnston's idea to make the flag square.

In August, Johnston was promoted to full general—what is called a four-star general in the modern U.S. Army—but was not pleased that three other men he had outranked in the "old Army" now outranked him, even though Davis backdated his promotion to July 4. Johnston felt that since he was the senior officer to leave the U.S. Army and join the Confederacy he should not be ranked behind Samuel Cooper, Albert Sidney Johnston, and Robert E. Lee. Only Beauregard was placed behind Johnston on the list of five new generals. This led to much bad blood between Johnston and Jefferson Davis, which would last throughout the war. The crux of Davis's counterargument was that Johnston's U.S. commission as a brigadier general was as a staff officer and that his highest line commission was as a lieutenant colonel; both Sidney Johnston and Lee had been full colonels. Johnston sent an intemperately worded letter to Davis, who was offended enough to discuss its tone with his cabinet.

Johnston was placed in command of the Department of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of the Potomac on July 21, 1861, and the Department of Northern Virginia on October 22. From July to November 1861, he was headquartered at the Conner House in Manassas. The winter of 1861–62 was relatively quiet for Johnston in his Centreville headquarters, concerned primarily with organization and equipment issues, as the principal Northern army, also named Army of the Potomac, was being organized by George B. McClellan. McClellan perceived Johnston's army as overwhelmingly strong in its fortifications, which prompted the Union general to plan an amphibious movement around Johnston's flank. In early March, learning of Union offensive preparations, Johnston withdrew his army to Culpeper Court House. This movement had repercussions on both sides. President Davis was surprised and disappointed by the unannounced move, which he considered a "precipitate retreat." At about this time, Davis moved to restrict Johnston's authority by bringing Robert E. Lee to Richmond as his military adviser and began issuing direct orders to some of the forces under Johnston's ostensible command. On the Northern side, McClellan was publicly embarrassed when it was revealed that the Confederate position had not been nearly as strong as he had portrayed. But more importantly, it required him to replan his spring offensive, and instead of an amphibious landing at his preferred target of Urbanna, he chose the Virginia Peninsula, between the James and York Rivers, as his avenue of approach toward Richmond.

In early April 1862, McClellan, having landed his troops at Fort Monroe at the tip of the Virginia Peninsula, began to move slowly toward Yorktown. Johnston's plan for the defense of the Confederate capital was controversial. Knowing that his army was half the size of McClellan's and that the Union Navy could provide direct support to McClellan from either river, Johnston attempted to convince Davis and Lee that the best course would be to concentrate in fortifications around Richmond. He was unsuccessful in persuading them and deployed most of his force on the Peninsula. Following lengthy siege preparations by McClellan at Yorktown, Johnston withdrew and fought a sharp defensive fight at Williamsburg (May 5) and turned back an attempt at an amphibious turning movement at Eltham's Landing (May 7). By late May the Union army was within six miles of Richmond.

Realizing that he could not defend Richmond forever from the Union's overwhelming numbers and heavy siege artillery and that McClellan's army was divided by the rain-swollen Chickahominy River, Johnston attacked south of the river on May 31 in the Battle of Seven Pines or Fair Oaks. His plan was aggressive, but too complicated for his subordinates to execute correctly, and he failed to ensure they understood his orders in detail or to supervise them closely. The battle was tactically inconclusive, but it stopped McClellan's advance on the city and would turn out to be the high-water mark of his invasion. More significant, however, was that Johnston was wounded in his shoulder and chest by an artillery shell fragment near the end of the first day of the battle. G.W. Smith commanded the army during the second day of the battle, before Davis quickly turned over command to the more aggressive Robert E. Lee, who would lead the Army of Northern Virginia for the rest of the war. Lee began by driving McClellan from the Peninsula during the Seven Days Battles of late June and beating a Union army a second time near Bull Run in August.

It [the ranking of senior generals] seeks to tarnish my fair fame as a soldier and a man, earned by more than thirty years of laborious and perilous service. I had but this, the scars of many wounds, all honestly taken in my front and in the front of battle, and my father's Revolutionary sword. It was delivered to me from his venerated hand, without a stain of dishonor. Its blade is still unblemished as when it passed from his hand to mine. I drew it in the war, not for rank or fame, but to defend the sacred soil, the homes and hearths, the women and children; aye, and the men of my mother Virginia, my native South.

— Johnston's letter to Jefferson Davis, September 12, 1861

Johnston was prematurely discharged from hospital on November 24, 1862, and appointed to command the Department of the West, the principal command of the Western Theater, which gave him titular control of Gen. Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee and Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton's Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. (The other major force in this area was the Trans-Mississippi Department, commanded by Lt. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, stationed principally in Arkansas. Johnston argued throughout his tenure that Holmes's command should be combined with Pemberton's under Johnston's control, or at least to reinforce Pemberton with troops from Holmes's command, but he was unable to convince the government to take either of these steps.)

The first issue facing Johnston in the West was the fate of Braxton Bragg. The Confederate government was displeased with Bragg's performance at the Battle of Stones River, as were many of Bragg's senior subordinates. Jefferson Davis ordered Johnston to visit Bragg and determine whether he should be replaced. Johnston realized that if he recommended Bragg's replacement, he would be the logical choice to succeed him, and he considered that a field army command was more desirable than his current, mostly administrative post, but his sense of honor prevented him from achieving this personal gain at Bragg's expense. After interviewing Bragg and a number of his subordinates, he produced a generally positive report and refused to relieve the army commander. Davis ordered Bragg to a meeting in Richmond and designated Johnston to take command in the field, but Bragg's wife was ill and he was unable to travel. Furthermore, in early April Johnston was forced to bed with lingering problems from his Peninsula wound, and the attention of the Confederates shifted from Tennessee to Mississippi, leaving Bragg in place.

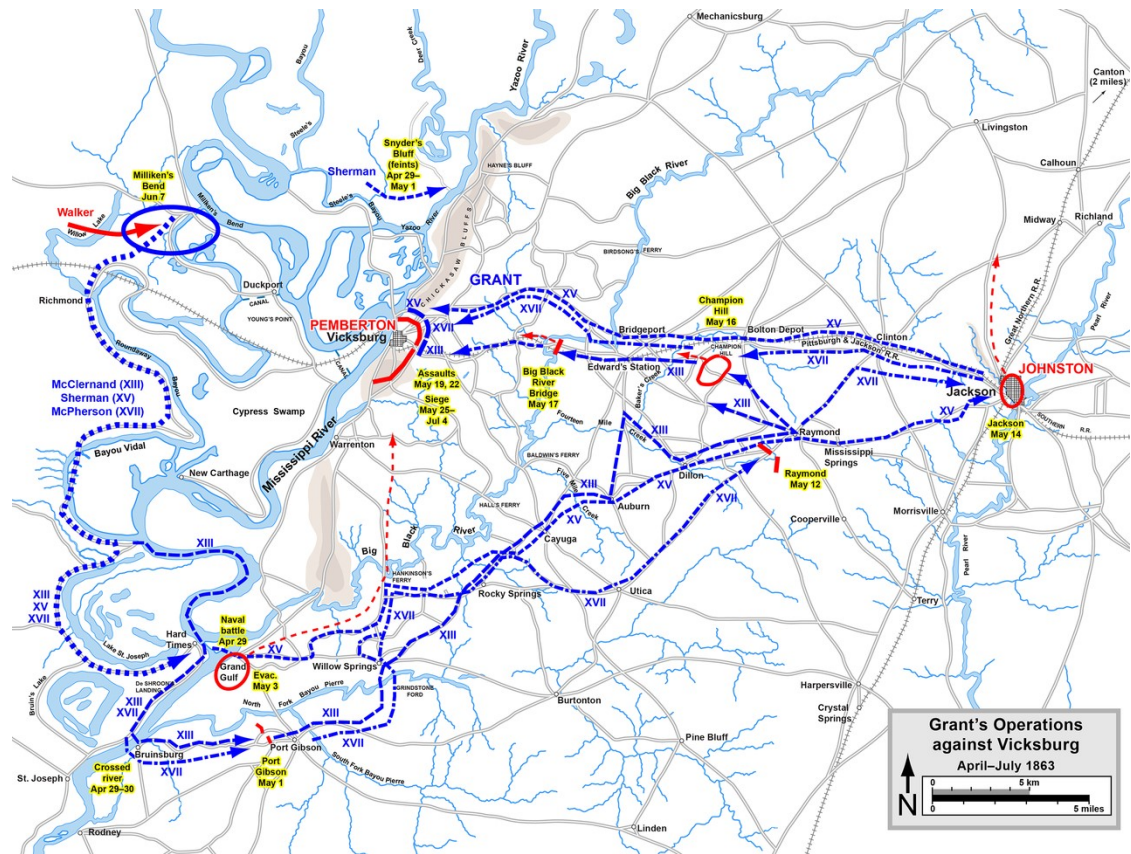
The major crisis facing Johnston was defending Confederate control of Vicksburg, Mississippi, which was threatened by Union Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, first in a series of unsuccessful maneuvers during the winter of 1862-63 to the north of the fortress city, but followed in April 1863 with an ambitious campaign that began with Grant's Union army crossing the Mississippi River southwest of Vicksburg. Catching Lt. Gen. Pemberton by surprise, the Union army waged a series of successful battles as it moved northeast toward the state capital of Jackson.

On May 9, the Confederate Secretary of War directed Johnston to "proceed at once to Mississippi and take chief command of the forces in the field." Johnston informed Richmond that he was still medically unfit, but would obey the order. When he arrived in Jackson on May 13 from Middle Tennessee, he learned that two Union army corps were advancing on the city and that there were only about 6,000 troops available to defend it. Johnston ordered a fighting evacuation (the Battle of Jackson, May 14) and retreated with his force to the north. Grant captured the city and then faced to the west to approach Vicksburg.

Johnston began to move his force west to join Pemberton when he heard of that general's defeat at Champion Hill (May 16) and Big Black River Bridge (May 17). The survivors retreated to the fortifications of Vicksburg. Johnston urged Pemberton to avoid being surrounded by abandoning the city and to join forces with Johnston's troops, outnumbering Grant, but Davis had ordered Pemberton to defend the city as his highest priority. Grant launched two unsuccessful assaults against the fortifications and then settled in for a siege. The soldiers and civilians in the surrounded city waited in vain for Johnston's small force to come to their rescue. By late May Johnston had accumulated about 24,000 men but wanted additional reinforcements before moving forward. He considered ordering Bragg to send these reinforcements, but was concerned that this could result in the loss of Tennessee. He also bickered with President Davis about whether the order sending him to Mississippi could be construed as removing him from theater command; historian Steven E. Woodworth judges that Johnston "willfully misconstrued" his orders out of resentment of Davis's interference. Pemberton's army surrendered on July 4, 1863. Along with the capture of Port Hudson a week later, the loss of Vicksburg gave the Union complete control of the Mississippi River and cut the Confederacy in two. President Davis wryly ascribed the strategic defeat to a "want of provisions inside and a general outside [Johnston] who would not fight."

The relationship between Johnston and Davis, difficult since the early days of the war, became bitter as recriminations were traded publicly about who was to blame for Vicksburg. Davis considered firing Johnston, but he remained a popular officer and had many political allies in Richmond, most notably Sen. Louis Wigfall. Instead, Bragg's army was removed from Johnston's command, leaving him in control of only Alabama and Mississippi. While Vicksburg was falling, Union Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans was advancing against Bragg in Tennessee, forcing him to evacuate Chattanooga. Bragg achieved a significant victory against Rosecrans in the Battle of Chickamauga (September 19-20), but he was defeated by Ulysses S. Grant in the Battles for Chattanooga in November. Bragg resigned from his command of the Army of Tennessee and returned to Richmond in the role as military adviser to the president. Davis offered the position to William J. Hardee, the senior corps commander, who refused it. He considered P.G.T. Beauregard, another general with whom he had poor personal relations, and also Robert E. Lee. Lee, who was reluctant to leave Virginia, first recommended Beauregard, but sensing Davis's discomfort, changed his recommendation to Johnston. After much agonizing, Davis appointed Johnston to command the Army of Tennessee in Dalton, Georgia, on December 27, 1863.

Faced with Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta in the spring of 1864, Johnston conducted a series of withdrawals that appeared similar to his Peninsula Campaign strategy. He repeatedly prepared strong defensive positions, only to see Sherman maneuver around them in expert turning movements, causing him to fall back in the general direction of Atlanta. Johnston saw the preservation of his army as the most important consideration, and hence conducted a very cautious campaign. He handled his army well, slowing the Union advance and inflicting heavier losses than he sustained.



Sherman began his Atlanta Campaign on May 4. Johnston's Army of Tennessee fought defensive battles against the Federals at the approaches to Dalton, which was evacuated on May 13, then retreated 12 miles south to Resaca, and constructed defensive positions. However, after a brief battle, Johnston again yielded to Sherman, and retreated from Resaca on May 15. Johnston assembled the Confederate forces for an attack at Cassville. As his troops advanced, an enemy force of unknown strength appeared unexpectedly on his right flank. A skirmish ensued, forcing the corps commander, Lt. Gen. John Bell Hood, to halt his advance and reposition his troops to face the threat. Faced with this unexpected threat, Johnston abandoned his attack and renewed his retreat. On May 20 they again retreated 8 miles further south to Cartersville. The month of May 1864 ended with Sherman's forces attempting to move away from their railroad supply line with another turning movement, but became bogged down by the Confederates' fierce defenses at the Battle of New Hope Church on May 25, the Battle of Pickett's Mill on May 27, and the Battle of Dallas on May 28.

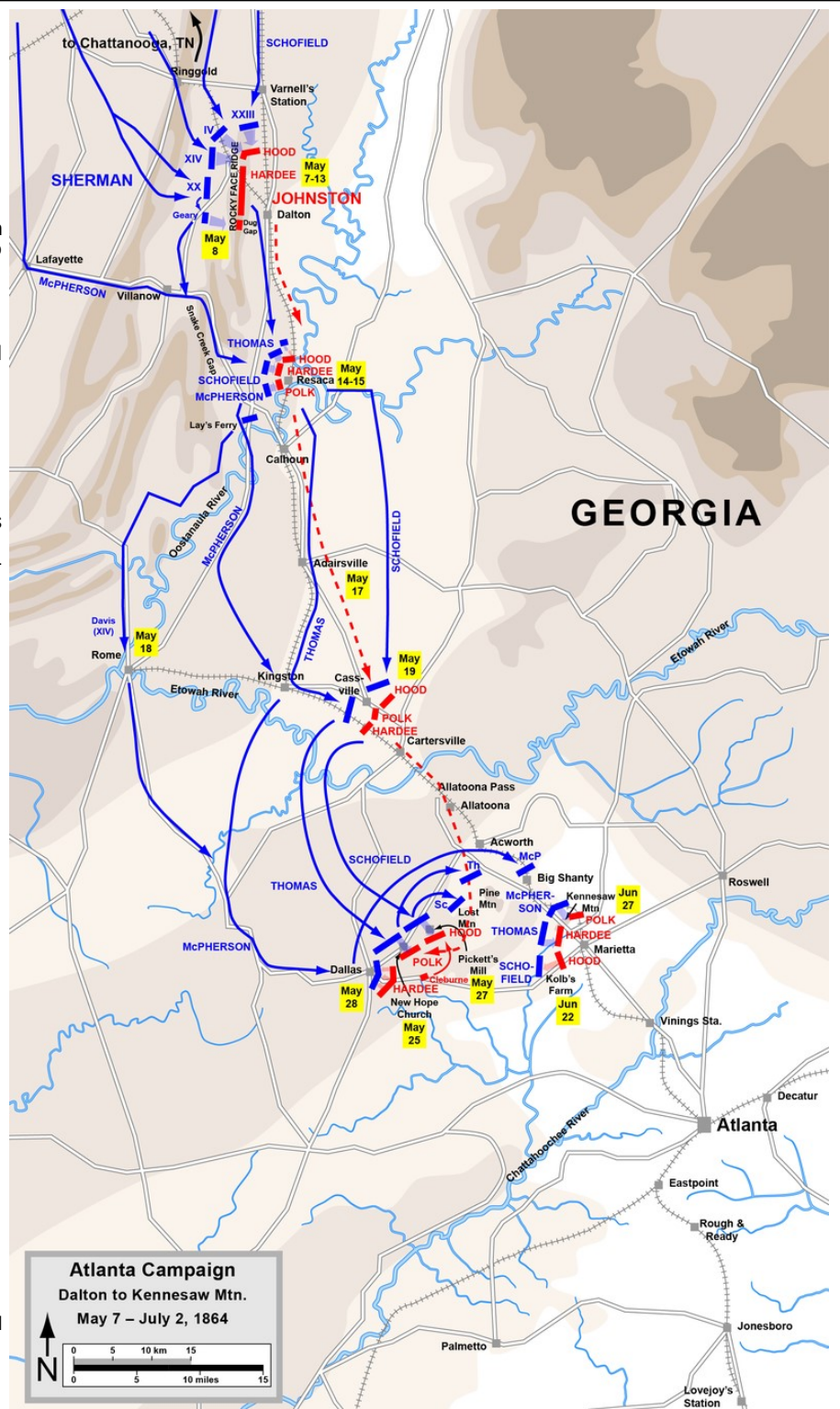
In June Sherman's forces continued maneuvers around the northern approaches to Atlanta, and a battle ensued at Kolb's Farm on June 22, followed by Sherman's first (and only) attempt at a massive frontal assault in the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain on June 27, which Johnston strongly repulsed. However, by this time Federal forces were within 17 miles of Atlanta, threatening the city from the west and north. Johnston had yielded over 110 miles of mountainous, and thus more easily defensible, territory in just two months, while the Confederate government became increasingly frustrated and alarmed. When Johnston retreated across the Chattahoochee River, the final major barrier before Atlanta, President Davis lost his patience.

In early July, Davis sent Gen. Braxton Bragg to Atlanta to assess the situation. After several meetings with local civilian leaders and Johnston's subordinates, Bragg returned to Richmond and urged President Davis to replace Johnston. Davis removed Johnston from command on July 17, 1864, just outside Atlanta. "The fate of Atlanta, from the Confederate standpoint, was all but decided by Johnston." (His replacement, Lt. Gen. Hood, was left with the "virtually impossible situation" of defending Atlanta which he was forced to abandon in September.) Davis's decision to remove Johnston was one of the most controversial of the war.

Johnston traveled to Columbia, South Carolina, to begin a virtual retirement. However, as the Confederacy became increasingly concerned about Sherman's March to the Sea across Georgia and then north through the Carolinas, the public clamored for Johnston's return. The general in charge of the Western Theater, P.G.T. Beauregard, was making little progress against the advancing Union force. Political opponents of Jefferson Davis, such as Sen. Louis Wigfall, added to the pressure in Congress. Diarist Mary Chesnut wrote, "We thought this was a struggle for independence. Now it seems it is only a fight between Joe Johnston and Jeff Davis." In January 1865, the Congress passed a law authorizing Robert E. Lee the powers of general in chief, and recommending that Johnston be reinstated as the commander of the Army of Tennessee. Davis immediately appointed Lee to the position, but refused to restore Johnston. In a lengthy unpublished memo, Davis wrote, "My opinion of General Johnston's unfitness for command has ripened slowly and against my inclinations into a conviction so settled that it would be impossible for me again to feel confidence in him as the commander of an army in the field." Vice President Alexander H. Stephens and 17 senators petitioned Lee to use his new authority to appoint Johnston, bypassing Davis, but the general in chief declined. Instead, he recommended the appointment to Davis.

Despite his serious misgivings, Davis restored Johnston to active duty on February 25, 1865. His new command comprised two military departments: the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia; he assumed command of the latter department on March 6. These commands included three Confederate field armies, including the remnants of the once formidable Army of Tennessee, but they were armies in name only. The Tennessee army had been severely depleted at Franklin and Nashville, lacked sufficient supplies and ammunition, and the men had not been paid for months; only about 6,600 traveled to South Carolina. Johnston also had available 12,000 men under William J. Hardee, who had been unsuccessfully attempting to resist Sherman's advance, Braxton Bragg's force in Wilmington, North Carolina, and 6,000 cavalymen under Wade Hampton.

Johnston, severely outnumbered, hoped to combine his force with a detachment of Robert E. Lee's army from Virginia, jointly defeat Sherman, and then return to Virginia for an attack on Ulysses S. Grant. Lee initially refused to cooperate with this plan. (Following the fall of Richmond in April, Lee attempted to escape to North Carolina to join Johnston, but it was too late.) Recognizing that Sherman was moving quickly, Johnston then planned to consolidate his own small armies so that he could land a blow against an isolated portion of Sherman's army, which was advancing in two separated columns. On March 19, 1865, Johnston was able to catch the left wing of Sherman's army by surprise at the Battle of Bentonville and briefly gained some tactical successes before superior numbers forced him to retreat to Raleigh, North Carolina. Unable to secure the capital, Johnston's army withdrew to Greensboro.



After learning of Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9, Johnston agreed to meet with General Sherman between the lines at a small farm known as Bennett Place near present-day Durham, North Carolina. After three separate days (April 17, 18, and 26, 1865) of negotiations, Johnston surrendered the Army of Tennessee and all remaining Confederate forces still active in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. It was the largest surrender of the war, totaling 89,270 soldiers. President Davis considered that Johnston, surrendering so many troops that had not been explicitly defeated in battle, had committed an act of treachery. Johnston was paroled on May 2 at Greensboro.

After the surrender, Sherman issued ten days' rations to the hungry Confederate soldiers, as well as horses and mules for them to "insure a crop." He also ordered distribution of corn, meal, and flour to civilians throughout the South. This was an act of generosity that Johnston would never forget; he wrote to Sherman that his attitude "reconciles me to what I have previously regarded as the misfortune of my life, that of having you to encounter in the field."

Johnston struggled to make a living for himself and his wife, who was ailing. He became president of a small railroad, the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company, which during his tenure of May 1866 to November 1867, was renamed the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad. Johnston was bored with the position and the company failed for lack of capital. He established in 1868 an insurance company in Savannah, Georgia, acting as an agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and within four years had a network of more than 120 agents across the deep South.

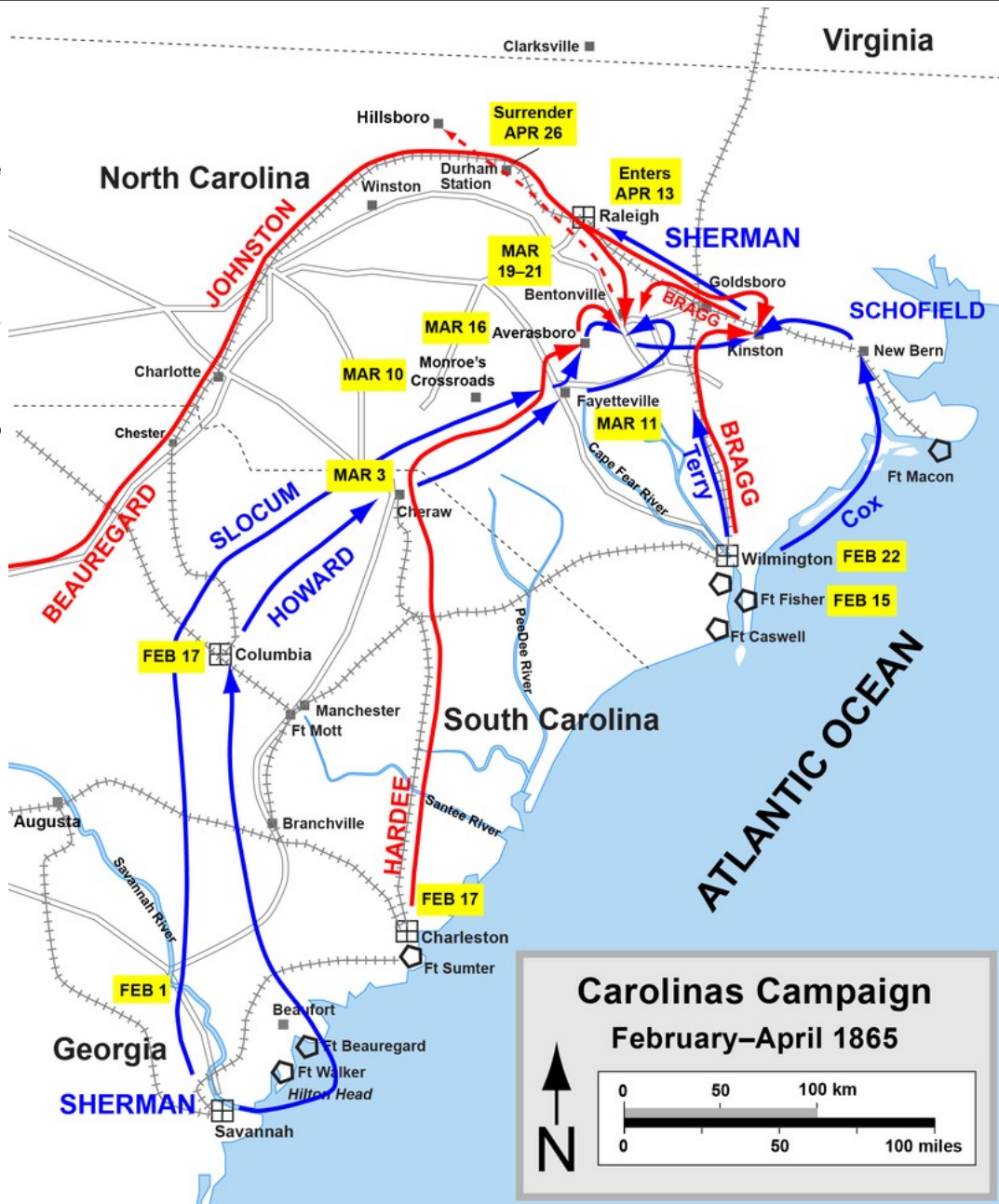
The income from this venture allowed him to devote time to his great postwar activity, writing his memoirs, as did several fellow officers. His *Narrative of Military Operations* (1874) was highly critical of Davis and many of his fellow generals. He repeated his grievance about his ranking as a general in the Confederate Army and attempted to justify his career as a cautious campaigner. The book sold poorly and its publisher failed to make a profit.

Although many Confederate generals criticized Johnston, both Sherman and Grant portrayed him favorably in their memoirs. Sherman described him as a "dangerous and wily opponent" and criticized Johnston's nemeses, Hood and Davis. Grant supported his decisions in the Vicksburg Campaign: "Johnston evidently took in the situation, and wisely, I think, abstained from making an assault on us because it would simply have inflicted losses on both sides without accomplishing any result." Commenting on the Atlanta Campaign, Grant wrote,

For my own part, I think that Johnston's tactics were right. Anything that could have prolonged the war a year beyond the time that it finally did close, would probably have exhausted the North to such an extent that they might then have abandoned the contest and agreed to a settlement.

Johnston was a part owner of the Atlantic and Mexican Gulf Canal Company, a canal project approved in 1876. It was intended to construct a canal westward from the St. Marys River in Georgia to connect with the Gulf of Mexico on the coast of Florida. Johnston moved from Savannah to Richmond in the winter of 1876-77. He served in the 46th Congress from 1879 to 1881 as a Democratic congressman, having been elected with 58.11% of the vote over Greenback William W. Newman. He did not run for renomination in 1880. He was appointed as a commissioner of railroads in the administration of President Grover Cleveland. After his wife died in 1887, Johnston frequently traveled to veterans' gatherings, where he was universally cheered. He was an honorary member of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was assigned national membership number 1963.

Johnston, like Lee, never forgot the magnanimity of the man to whom he surrendered. He would not allow criticism of Sherman in his presence. Sherman and Johnston corresponded frequently, and they met for friendly dinners in Washington whenever Johnston traveled there. When Sherman died, Johnston served as an honorary pallbearer at his funeral. During the procession in New York City on February 19, 1891, he kept his hat off as a sign of respect, although the weather was cold and rainy. Someone concerned for his health asked him to put on his hat, to which Johnston replied, "If I were in his place and he were standing here in mine, he would not put on his hat." He caught a cold that day, which developed into pneumonia. Johnston died several weeks later in Washington, D.C. He was buried next to his wife in Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.



The Death of Jefferson Davis - December 6 1889

The Christmas Season of 1889, was a time of sadness in Dixie. Hundreds of thousands of people came to remember and pay their last respects to Jefferson Davis in the crescent city of New Orleans.

On December 6, 1889, Jefferson Davis died at the home of a friend. Do our young people who who Davis was? Jefferson Davis graduated from West Point Military Academy, served valiantly in the War with Mexico, was Secretary of War under President Franklin Pierce, elected US Senator from Mississippi and was the first and only President of the Confederate States of America. Davis also wrote the book, "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" at his last home in Mississippi. Jefferson Davis, and wife Varina, found great contentment and peace at "Beauvoir" their beautiful Mississippi Gulf Coast Home. This is where he wished to die when his time came but it was not to be.

In November 1889, Varina attended to their home as Davis left for Brierfield Plantation to take care of family business. As he traveled through New Orleans Davis was exposed to a cold-rain that caused him a severe cold and bronchitis that was further complicated by Malaria.

Milo Copper, a former servant of the Davis family, upon hearing of Davis' illness, made the long trip from Florida to New Orleans to be near Davis' side. As Cooper entered Davis' sick room, he burst into tears and fell on his knees and prayed that God would spare the life of Jefferson Davis and bless the family. Jefferson Davis died between 12:30AM and 1:00AM on December 6, 1889. The news of his death hit the front page of many Southern newspapers. The praises and tributes read similar to that of a New Orleans paper that read,

"Throughout the South are Lamentations and tears; in every country on the globe where there are lovers of liberty there is mourning; wherever there are men who love heroic patriotism, dauntless resolution, fortitude or intellectual power, there is a sincere sorrowing. The beloved of our land, the unfaltering upholder of constitutional liberty, the typical hero and sage, is no more; the fearless heart that beats with sympathy for all mankind is stilled forever, a great light is gone---Jefferson Davis is dead!"

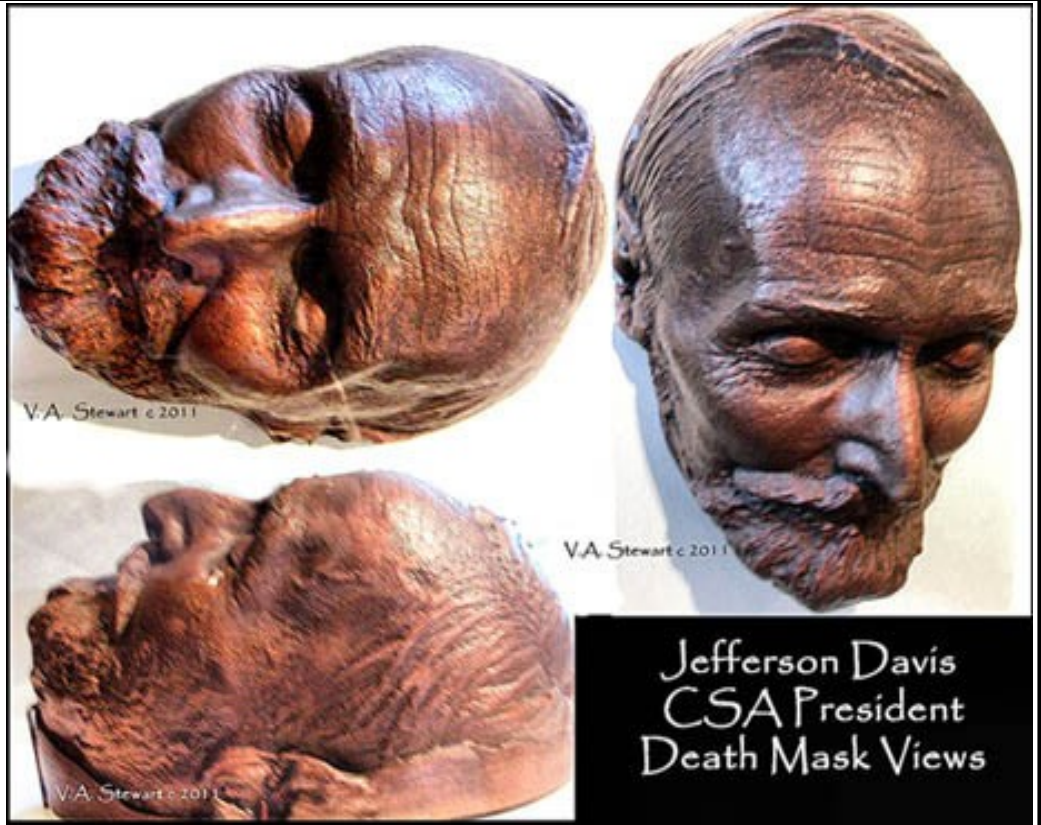
The body of Jefferson Davis laid in state at the city hall of New Orleans, Louisiana from midnight, December 6, 1889, to December 11th. The United States and Confederate flags hung from above and in the city hall that was covered with many flowers.

The church bells toiled as over 80,000 people lined the streets of New Orleans to pay their respects to a Southern legend. All schools and businesses were closed that day. Those men who comprised the honor Guard for the procession to Metairie Cemetery included: the Army of Northern Virginia Association, the Army of Tennessee and the Washington Artillery. Metairie Cemetery would be a temporary burial place for Davis as he was moved in 1893, by funeral train to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia.

The sad part of this story is that the United States War Department did not recognize Davis and the US flag was not flown at half-mast. The US flag was flown at half mast in the South. Jefferson Davis was the only former Secretary of War that was not given the respect and honor by the United States Government.

Teach your children the true story of their American Heritage!

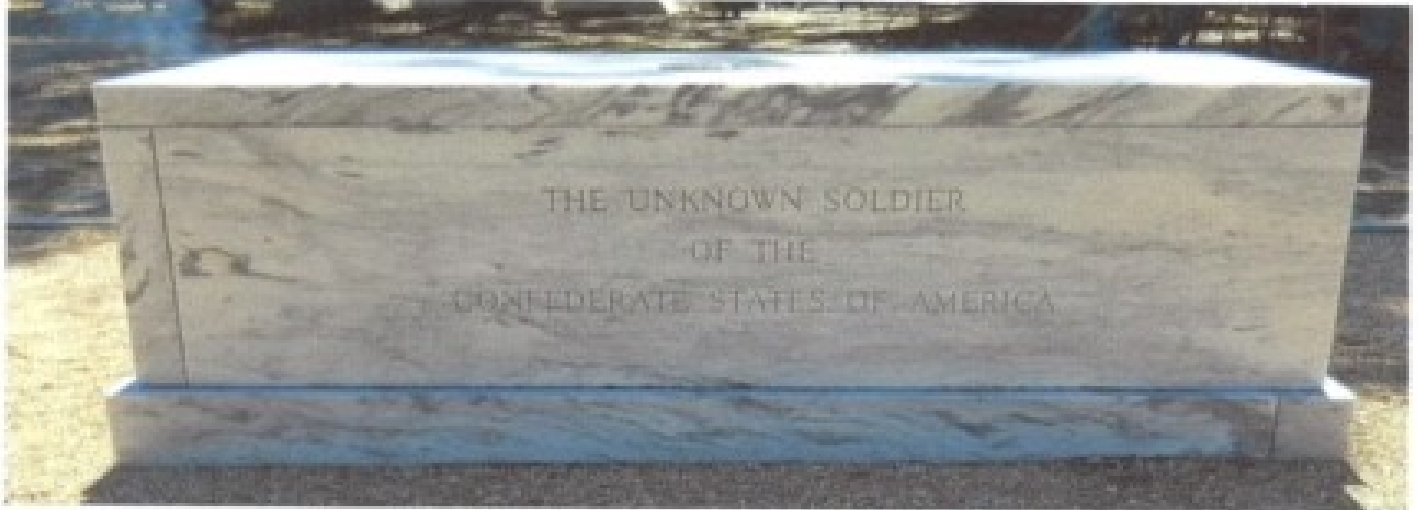
Source of information: The 1990, first quarter edition of the Southern Partisan Magazine. The magazine article, by freelance writer Mrs. Peggy Robbins, was entitled, "Jefferson Davis' Death."



Reinternment of Jefferson Davis at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA

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!

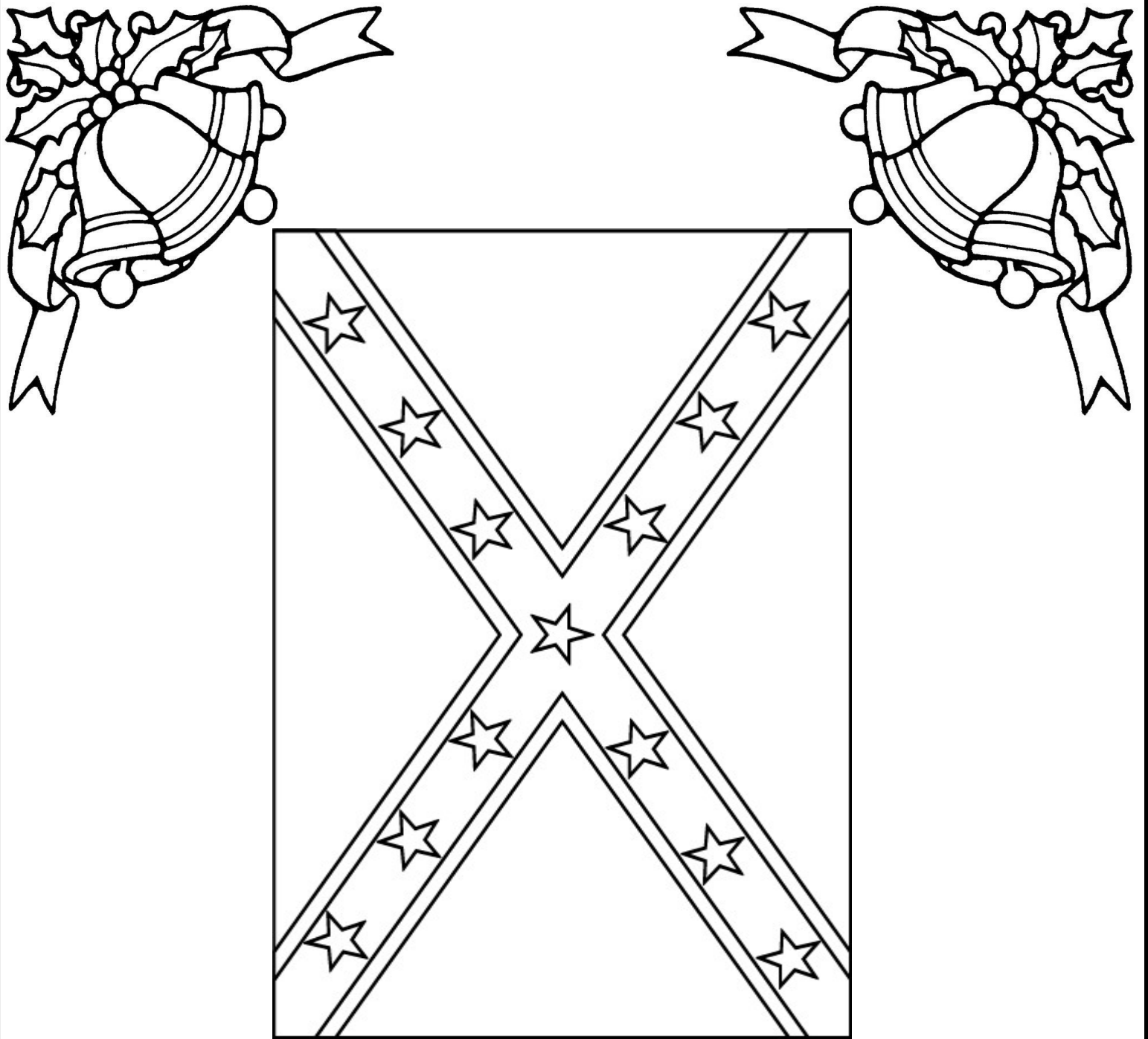
Make Checks out for \$50.00 per brick to:

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



**MERRY
CHRISTMAS**



Brig/Gen. Benjamin G.
Humphreys Camp
#1625
1412 North Park Dr
Greenwood, MS
38930

E-mail:
confederate@suddenlink.net

Website:
www.humphreys1625.com



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.