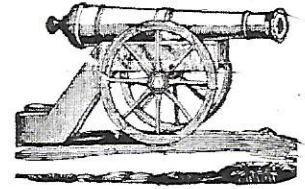
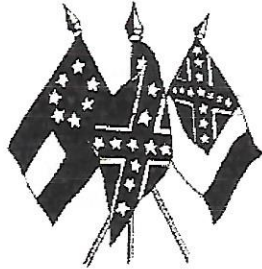
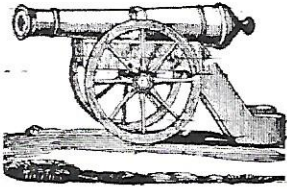


# The Delta General



## Brigadier General Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp 1625 - Sons of Confederate Veterans

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### ***YOU HAVE BEEN MISSED !!!***

*A number of our regular members have not been to meetings for a time. This is to let you know that you are missed and we would like to have you rejoin us. Look forward to seeing you back soon.*

*Just as a reminder, we meet at 7:00 p.m. each 3rd Thursday at The First Presbyterian Church, 3ii Catchings, Indianola, Mississippi.*

*Our guest speaker for the month of July will be Mr. Scott Blaylock. His topic will be the "Confederate Marines."*

### **DELTA GENERAL SPONSOR**

*This issue of The Delta General is sponsored by Compatriot Hartley Sanford in honor and memory of his ancestor:*

### ***Cpl. J. K. Taylor, 4th Mississippi Infantry Regiment.***

*Cpl. Taylor was captured at Vicksburg. He signed his Allegiance to the United States on July 4th, 1863. This was not the end of his Confederate Service. He rejoined Confederate Forces and served until after the surrender.*

*Cpl. Taylor was a long term resident of the Confederate Veterans Home at Beauvoir. He answered the Last Roll Call there in 1922.*

### **CAMP GOALS FOR THE 1998**

*Our goal of fifty members by the end of the year can be a reality if each of us will increase our recruitment efforts.*

*Formation of a Chapter of the Order of Confederate Rose could be a "done deal" real soon.*

## COMMANDER'S CORNER

My Fellow Compatriots:

I feel that we, and I am referring to outside our Division, need a refresher course in the principles that our ancestors fought for, the Sovereignty of a State and States' Rights. The Confederate States of America was established upon the principle of strong State Governments that held Sovereign Rights within their respective borders. No other State Government could interfere in the operations, decisions, or decrees of that State. All of these Sovereign States would give up some of their rights to establish a central government to carry out functions of the nation on the national level but they did not surrender their individual Sovereign Rights to enlist and carry out the functions of government within their State. (If you are interested in some deep reading on the establishment of the Confederacy, read, A GOVERNMENT OF OUR OWN, William C. Davis, 1994).

Now, you may say, "Commander McCluney, why the history lesson?" Well my Compatriots, we have a problem within our Confederation. It seems that other Divisions feel they can handle the affairs of our Division better than our elected officials. Since when does another Division have the right to interfere with our **Sovereignty**. I would not want another camp to interfere in our affairs and vice-versa; thus I also feel that another Division cannot interfere in the day to day decisions or operations of our Division.

Let me try to clarify some of this. Members from the Georgia, Texas, and Tennessee Divisions feel that we are handling the issues at Ole Miss and the hiring of personnel at Beauvoir improperly. These are affairs for the Mississippi Division to handle and no outsiders, unless we request their aid. I feel that these people have a right to their opinion about these issues, but not to bluntly announce that our leaders are incompetent and that our Division does not know how to run itself. Some of these outside Compatriots felt they could run it better than our elected officers. Instead of fighting amongst ourselves we should be consolidating our power to fight the common enemy, those people, as the great General Robert E. Lee

referred to Northerners and Scalawags that would see the downfall of our way of life.

Let me reassure those within our camp, a report was given at the Division Convention that there are no Yankees at Beauvoir. Yet the high and mighty Georgia Division feels otherwise but they will not contact the head director at Beauvoir to find out. Instead they base their knowledge on speculation and hearsay. (If I remember my Confederate History correctly, wasn't it Georgia's Governor Joseph E. Brown that caused so much trouble in the Confederacy? Maybe this is a trait that the Georgia Division wants to uphold.) Did our Division interfere with the Georgia Division when they were fighting to keep their State Flag as it is? No. We sent our support and funds. Thus what gives them the right to interfere with our issues? I'm sorry to sound so upset but if more people would follow the principles of our ancestors and fight for the **Common Cause** then we would be stronger and able to take on the attacks of "Those People" that would see our Cause forgotten. I know you feel the same as I do and that the officers of our Division are doing a good job, take the time to write them and let them know. It is these leaders that we have elected that are taking the brunt of these attacks and it is they who are carrying the fight for our interests.

Now it is time for me to get off my soap box. My wife, Annette reports that we still need one more person to complete the requirements to start a Order of Confederate Rose Chapter. If anyone is interested, please make contact with her at the camp meeting. It is her goal to complete this project by September. There are still some tickets available for the Division raffle.

Remember to turn your money in to me on a monthly basis so I can send it to Division. Let us remember, this money is for the Jefferson Davis Memorial Library Endowment Fund. I hope to see each and everyone of you at our Thursday, July 16th. Our guest speaker is Scott Blaylock and his subject is on the Confederate Marine Corp. Bring a friend and let us turn out in record numbers. Once again I would like to congratulate the camp on your support and the growth of enthusiasm in our camp. Keep it up.

Deo Vindice!!

Larry McCluney

## **BLACK HAWK RIFLES**

From "Sketch of Black Hawk Rifles" by Col. H. J. Reid, describing Company G, 22nd Mississippi Infantry Regiment, which was commanded by Reid, who was later promoted to acting commander of regiment.

Company G left Grenada for Jackson, Miss, January 31st, 1863, and was in camp there until February 11th, moved to Edwards, and the company with Co. K was detached to go with Col. J. A. Orr to Greenwood, but stopped at Snyder's Bluff and returned to regiment February 25th at Edwards, and found that Gen. W. S. Featherstone had been assigned to command the brigade. Seg't Truitt, by reason of his wound in the foot, could not march, was detailed into the hospital service.

From Edwards, went via Vicksburg and Snyder's, and up the Sunflower river to Deer Creek, and fought the gunboats under Commodore Porter nearly a week. From thence up the river Yazoo on steamboat to Fort Pemberton April 1st, 1863. From there April 20th to Grenada thence to Edwards, down to Lanier's place west of Big Black, until 13th of May -- here W. M. Webster exchanged into artillery and the company got E. T. Ware.

The company had no casualties in the battle of Baker's Creek on May 16th, the first firing of the enemy was on the regiment soon after daylight.

The company arrived at Crystal Springs, 4 p.m., Sunday, 17th after a long and tiresome all night march Saturday night and a steady tramp Sunday. Some of the boys broke down but all came up in a few days, "Little

John" Powers and some others being fatigued stopped to rest, when a negro man with an ox team having a load of meat taking to the yanks came along, the boys captured it, bringing it to the camp at Steel's Creek where we halted on 19th.

## **NEWSPAPERS APRIL 1861**

(The next two articles are from Civil War Trivia and Fact Book, by Webb Garrison)

Abraham Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers in April 1861, brought a flurry of responses from northern editors.

Said the Philadelphia Press, "Rebels are a mere band of ragamuffins. They will fly, like chaff, before our approach."

Readers of the New York Times were told that the militia could be split three ways. With 25,000 men retained in Washington and a similar body of troops sent to Cairo, Illinois, the other one-third would "cross the Potomac to Richmond, and burn out the rats there."

Subscribers to the Chicago Tribune read the editor's brash boast, "Let the East get out of the way; this is a war of the West, Illinois can whip the South by herself. We insist on the battle being turned over to us."

## **TWO LEES AT WEST POINT**

Fitzhugh Lee of Fairfax, Virginia, was overjoyed at news he would enter West Point in 1852. Destined to become a Confederate major general, he had decided upon a military career in early adolescence. Fitzhugh Lee graduated number forty-five in the class of 1856, thankful that he had survived.

His Uncle Robert began a three-year term as superintendent in the year Fitzhugh entered. "Behavior not becoming an officer and a gentleman" brought the cadet into the office of his uncle. Acting as though he had never seen the cadet, Robert E. Lee stopped just short of expelling his nephew.