

# *The Delta General*

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

**May 2022, Volume 25, Issue 5**

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

## Commander's Comments — Larry McCluney

Compatriots,

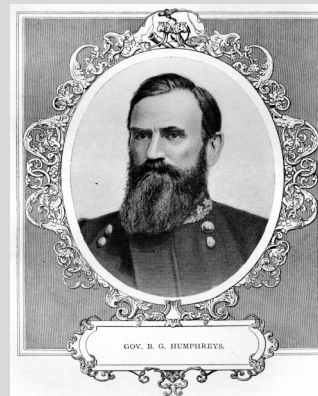
Welcome to the May edition of the Delta General. I hope you are enjoying the new layouts on this issue. Spring is upon us and the Covid numbers are starting to go down it seems. Convention season is upon us, Confederate Memorial Day is behind us, and the National Reunion is ahead of us as we prepare to elect a new Commander-in-Chief.

We will not have a May meeting since many of us will be going to Elm Springs for the National Confederate Memorial Day and Pilgrimage. We will also postpone our June meeting because it is the same weekend as our State Reunion in Columbus.

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

Our next meeting will be in July as we will be discussing Amendments and Candidates for office on the National level. Please be referring to your SCV Magazine for discussion in July.

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



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Camp Commander / Editor:

Larry McCluney

Confederate @suddenlink.net

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## Camp Adjutant's Report — Dan McCaskill - April 30, 2022

**2:00 pm:** Lt. Commander Michael Anthony called the Confederate Memorial Service to attention for the presentation of the Colors by members of Company K, 30th MS Infantry. Camp Chaplain Earl McCown gave the Opening Prayer at this time followed by Color Sergeant Earl Allen leading the attendees in the Pledge and Salutes to the Flags. 1st Lt. Commander Michael Anthony read the Governor's annual Confederate Heritage Proclamation. The Color Guard was dismissed and Camp Commander Larry McCluney took charge of the Memorial Service. Larry welcomed everyone who came out on a beautiful Spring Day to pay tribute to our Confederate Ancestors. Larry introduced our speaker for the service, Camp Chaplain Earl McCown, a longtime member of the Camp and longtime friend. Mr. Earl gave a moving tribute to our Confederate Ancestors and tied everything into today's atmosphere toward everything Confederate. Following Mr. Earl's presentation, a floral tribute was laid at the base of the UDC Monument by Sandra Stillman, President of the Ella Palmer Chapter # 9, OCR and escorted by Camp Commander Larry McCluney of the B/G Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp 1625. At this time, the Honor Guard composed of Larry McCluney, Jackson McCaskill and Dan McCaskill fired three volleys in honor of the men who wore the Gray and Butternut. Chaplain McCown delivered the benediction and the service was closed with the singing of Dixie.

The members of the Camp held a short Camp Meeting to select delegates for the MS Division, June 10 – 12 in Columbus, MS. Delegates will be Larry McCluney, Michael Anthony, Charles "Gator" Stillman, Alan Palmer and Dan McCaskill. Also, potential Delegates for the National Reunion in Cartersville, GA in July will be selected from the following, Gator Stillman, Larry McCluney, Dan McCaskill, Jackson McCaskill and Tommy McCaskill. Other business, Camp Meetings were discussed and Kenneth Ray made a motion to postpone our next Camp Meeting until the month of July. The motion was seconded by Earl McCown and the motion passed. With no other business, Gator Stillman made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Kenneth Ray and the motion passed. Attendance for the Service was eighteen (18) up some from last year's post covid service.

### Guardians needed

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

## Chaplain's Corner — Earl McCown

In today's world with all the confusion, unstable leadership, and craziness, it is difficult not to find fault with people and things that are causing all this mess.

A favorite saying among many people is "Judge not, that you be not judged."... This comes from one of my favorite passages of Scripture from the Sermon on the Mount in Matthew 7. This is frequently quoted whenever someone is pointing out the sins or faults of another. They seem to think that we should never make moral judgments in what we see in others.

Is this true? Is that what Jesus meant when He said "Judge not, that you be not judged"? Are we never to make moral judgments about the right or wrong in others? If we see wrong in others, can we point it out to them? I am persuaded that Jesus' statement is often misused, that Jesus actually taught that there are times when we must judge. I believe that he teaches that there are times when it is appropriate to point out the faults in others.

"To Judge Or Not To Judge" that is the question before us. The proper answer comes from a closer look at Matthew 7:1-6. First note how His words are frequently misused...

His words often used to forbid "ALL" manner of judgment. Such as adverse or unfavorable criticism; like pointing out a fault in someone else, even it is truly "constructive" criticism. Such as the exercise of church discipline. Exercising discipline of any sort does require "judging" as to their moral or Spiritual condition. Since such "judgment" is involved, some feel verses 1-2 rule out any sort of church discipline. <sup>(1)</sup> "Judge not, that ye be not judged." <sup>(2)</sup> *For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.*

Consider those exposed for false teaching: it requires making a judgment in order to determine if they are actually teaching false doctrine. Therefore, some people, in light of verses 1-2, believe we cannot speak out against those who teach falsely.

Is that what Jesus means? Must we remain silent when we see people overtaken in a fault, bringing reproach upon the name of Christ, or blatantly teaching error? Let me suggest that Jesus did not rule out "ALL" forms of judgment. Note the immediate context, which reveals that in some cases "proper" judgment must be made. Verse 7:6 implies judgment is to be made as to who are "dogs" and who are "hogs", otherwise, how can we know when not to give that which is holy to "dogs"? Or how can we know when not to cast our pearls before "swine"? We are told in John 7-24, *"judge with righteous judgment."*

Jesus does condemn judging when one is blind to his or her own faults, and judging without mercy and love. Go back and read verse 7:2. The implication is not we should never judge, but when we do judge, remember that we shall be judged by the same standards we use! Let mercy and love temper our judgments.

Finally, Jesus implies there are times when we "MUST" make judgments! It is "after" we have corrected our own faults. Again, we must judge between those "worthy" and those who are "Hogs & Dogs"...

The kind of judging forbidden by Jesus is that which is "self-righteous, hypocritical judging which is false and calls down God's judgment on itself." This is the kind of judgment that was also condemned by James when he wrote: *Do not speak evil of one another, brethren. He who speaks evil of a brother and judges his brother, speaks evil of the law and judges the law. But if you judge the law, you are not a doer of the but a judge.* "There is one lawgiver who is able to save and destroy. Who are you to judge another?" James 4:11-12.

May God help us to refrain from such judging... to be more apt to remove the "beams" from our own eyes; and to be more useful in helping others with their problems. But to say we should never judge, is to abuse what Jesus teaches, not only in this passage but elsewhere as well!

Speaking of judging, are you preparing yourself for the day in which you will be judged by the Lord?



## THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT ELM SPRINGS

The truth about the South's struggle to form a new nation is under attack as never before. The National Battlefield Parks have been taken over by the "it's all about slavery" provocateurs. Museums have changed their collections and interpretations to present what they call the cultural history of the War for Southern Independence. In reality this new perspective is nothing more than South bashing. The forces of political correctness have gone into high gear. They attempt to ban any and all things Confederate through their ideological fascism.

There needs to be at least one place where the people of the South and others can go to learn an accurate account of why so many struggled so long in their attempt to reassert government by the consent of the governed in America!

The General Executive Council of the Sons of Confederate Veterans made the commitment in October of 2008 to start the process to erect a new building that will have two purposes. One of the uses of this new building will be to give us office space and return Elm Springs to its original grandeur. However the main function is to house The Confederate Museum. We are planning a museum that will tell the truth about what motivated the Southern people to struggle for many years to form a new nation. At the SCV Reunion in July of 2009 the GEC set up a building fund for this purpose. One of the goals is to provide an accurate portrayal of the common Confederate soldier, something that is currently absent in most museums and in the media.

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

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

Send Donations to:  
Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Attn: National Confederate Museum  
P.O. Box 59  
Columbia, TN 38402

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

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





### 2022 SCV MS Division Reunion

#### Registration Form

**126th Reunion—Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans**

**28th Reunion – Mississippi Society, Order of Confederate Rose**

**Columbus, Mississippi – June 10-12. 2022**

**Hosted by the MS Division 2nd Brigade and MS Society, OCR**

**Courtyard Marriott, 1995 6th Street N., Columbus, MS 39701**



SCV Member Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title/SCV Camp Name & Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Title/OCR Chapter Name & Number: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse/Guest: \_\_\_\_\_

*All registered SCV members will receive a name badge, a convention medal, a program, and a bag of goodies (quantities limited). Registration at the door will receive the same as long as supplies last. OCR members will have a Tea and receive a medal if payment is provided below.*

#### **REGISTRATION AMOUNTS**

SCV Member – on or before May 7, 2022, \$50.00 / After May 7, 2022, \$60.00 QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

OCR Member – on or before May 7, 2022, \$25.00 / After May 7, 2022, \$30.00 QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Friday Night Commander’s Reception – Free with Cash Bar

Saturday Morning Buffet Breakfast - \$15.00 per person QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Awards Banquet - \$35.00 per Adult QTY \_\_\_\_\_ / \$20.00 per Child QTY \_\_\_\_\_ QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Reunion Medal (Quantities Limited) - \$25.00 each QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**(NO RECEPTION OR BANQUET REGISTRATION AFTER MAY 27, 2022, INCLUDING WALK-UPS)**

Ancestor Memorial - \$10.00 each QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please type or print memorials on a separate page or on the back of this form and submit by May 1, 2022.

TOTAL REGISTRATION AMOUNT ====== \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please Make Checks Payable to MS Division 2nd Brigade & Mail to:

John Wiggins, P.O. Box 7722, Columbus, MS 39705-0004 SCV

Contacts: John Wiggins (662) 386-5107 · Dennis Brown (662) 212-4621 · Buddy Ellis (662) 665-1419

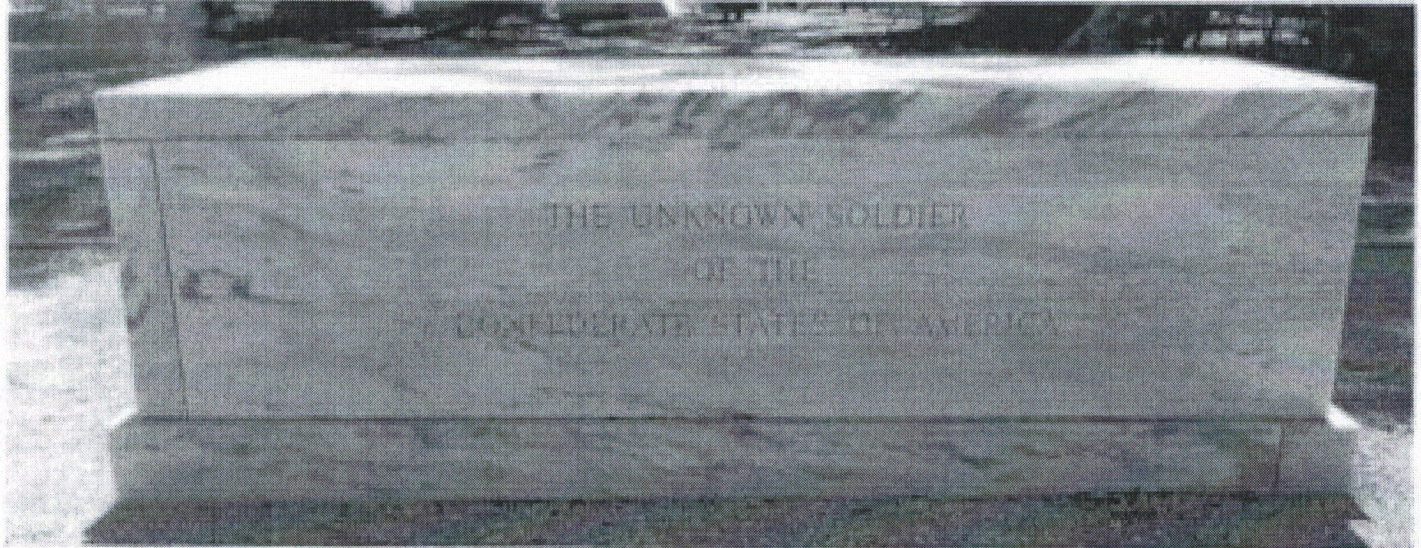
OCR Contacts: Joy Potts Redwine (662) 654-1590 or Laura Moore (662) 554-0810

HOTEL INFO Host Hotel: Courtyard Marriott, 1995 6th Street North, Columbus, MS 39701 Ph: (662) 245-1540 SCV Rate: \$95.00 per night plus tax PLEASE NOTE: Hotel registration deadline is May 27, 2022



# Bricks for Beauvoir and the Tomb of the Unknown Solider

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



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

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

## Ancestral Brick Order Form

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

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_

(First and Last Name)

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_

(Rank)

Line 3: \_\_\_\_\_

(Unit)

## ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!

Make Checks out for \$50.00 per brick for:

Bricks for Beauvoir

Mail to: Bricks for Beauvoir

2344 Beach Blvd

Biloxi, MS. 39531

OR

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

Example:

Pvt. JAMES W.

McCluney

6th MS CAV. CO. F





# GEORGIA 2022



## SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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

## The Atlanta Campaign Battlefield Tour Reunion

# July 19 to 23, 2022

Clarence Brown Conference Center

## Cartersville, Georgia

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



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

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



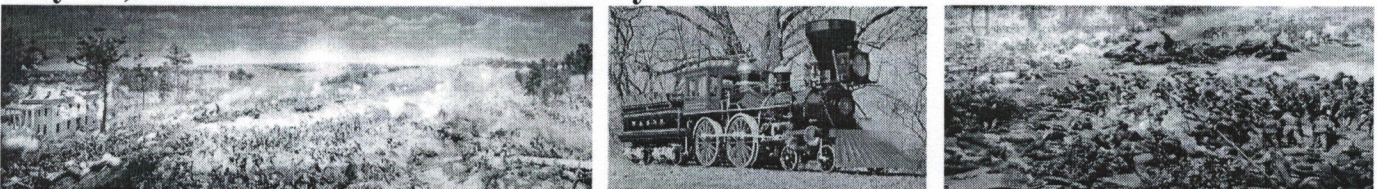
**July 21, Battlefield Tour of Ringgold Gap, Resaca & Dalton.**



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



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







# Sons of Confederate Veterans

127th National Annual Reunion, July 2022

Official Registration Form

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ~ Tickets Purchased ~

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

Make Checks Payable to: Georgia Division, SCV

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

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





***Walkways of Remembrance***  
Bricks and Pavers For the Walkways for the  
General Headquarters for the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Elm Springs  
and the  
Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

Remember and honor your Confederate Ancestor, a family member or any cherished memory with the purchase of a Memorial Brick to be laid for a walkways at the General Headquarters for the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.

Brick sizes:

The 4" x 8" brick will allow 3 lines with 21 characters (including spaces) per line and will cost \$50.

The 8" by 8" brick will allow 6 lines with 21 characters (including spaces) per line and will cost \$100.

**Layout for 4" x 8" brick with 3 lines max and 21 characters per line max (including spaces) \$50**

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**Layout for 8" x 8" brick with 6 lines max and 21 characters per line max (including spaces) \$100**

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Make checks payable to SCV and write "Bricks" in the memo line. Please fill out this form and mail to:  
SCV, P.O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402  
Credit card payments are available by calling 1-800-MYSOUTH and contacting Merchandising.

Please include all your contact information so we can contact you.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address/City/State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email address: \_\_\_\_\_



# Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs Annual Membership Application

All memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter.

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, I want to join the Friends of The Confederate Museum at Elm Springs

\_\_\_\_\_ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

## Membership Levels & Benefits

<p>Longstreet Level: \$25</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Membership for one</li> <li>• Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs</li> </ul>	<p>Judah P. Benjamin Level: \$50</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Membership</li> <li>• Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs</li> </ul>	<p>Patrick Cleburne Level: \$100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Membership</li> <li>• Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs</li> <li>• 10% Gift Shop Discount</li> </ul>
<p>N. B. Forrest Level: \$250</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Membership</li> <li>• Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs</li> <li>• Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum</li> <li>• 10% Gift Shop Discount</li> <li>• Free Elm Springs Hat or T-Shirt</li> </ul>	<p>Robert E. Lee Level: \$500</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Membership</li> <li>• Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs</li> <li>• Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum</li> <li>• 15% Gift Shop Discount</li> <li>• Free Elm Springs Hat and T-Shirt</li> </ul>	<p>Jefferson Davis Level: \$1000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Membership</li> <li>• Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs</li> <li>• Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum</li> <li>• 20% Gift Shop Discount</li> <li>• Free Elm Springs Hat, T-Shirt and Polo</li> </ul>

Please check the following membership level:

\_\_\_\_\_ Longstreet Level                      \_\_\_\_\_ Judah P. Benjamin Level                      \_\_\_\_\_ Patrick Cleburne Level

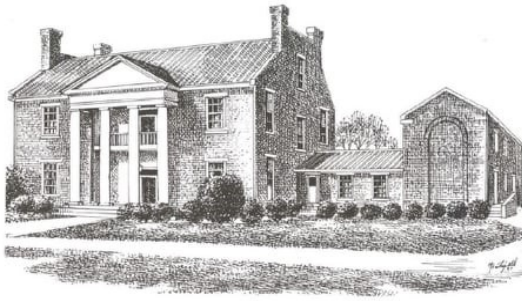
\_\_\_\_\_ N. B. Forrest Level                      \_\_\_\_\_ Robert E. Lee Level                      \_\_\_\_\_ Jefferson Davis Level

Please make checks payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

If paying by credit card, please call (931) 380-1844 or email at [exedir@scv.org](mailto:exedir@scv.org)





# Friends of Elm Springs

## Annual Membership Application

All Proceeds go to the restoration and maintenance of the Home  
Elm Springs built in 1837

All Memberships are tax-deductible and include the E-Newsletter

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, I want to join the Friends of Elm Springs

\_\_\_\_\_ Is this a Corporate Membership?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

### Membership Levels & Benefits

Elm Tree Level: \$25

- Membership for one
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Cool Spring Level: \$50

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs

Todd Family Level: \$100

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- 10% Gift Shop Discount

Susan Looney Level: \$250

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 10% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat or T-Shirt

Abram Looney Level: \$500

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 15% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat and T-Shirt

Frank Armstrong Level: \$1000

- Family Membership
- Unlimited Tours of Elm Springs
- Unlimited Tours of The Confederate Museum
- 20% Gift Shop Discount
- Free Elm Springs Hat, T-Shirt and Polo

Please check the following membership level:

\_\_\_\_\_ Elm Tree Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Cool Spring Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Todd Family Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Susan Looney Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Abram Looney Level

\_\_\_\_\_ Frank Armstrong Level

Please make checks payable to Sons of Confederate Veterans and mail to:

Sons of Confederate Veterans, P. O. Box 59, Columbia, TN 38402

If paying by credit card, please call (931) 380-1844 or email at [exedir@scv.org](mailto:exedir@scv.org)



National SCV News:

## Join the Confederate Legion

### Membership fees & donations support the Southern Victory Campaign

- Individuals and organizations can join. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is not required.
- Businesses, associations and S.C.V. camps can join.
- An individual member can organize an independent Confederate Legion group and name it whatever he/she likes.
- Members are expected to follow moral standards, obey the law, and participate in the Southern Victory Campaign.
- Credit cards and checks are accepted. Credit card payments can be recurring.
- Payments are tax deductible because the S.C.V. is a 501 (c) (3) entity.
- Members receive an ID card, certificate, access to support and communications. Most of all, you get the satisfaction of knowing you're part of the offensive!

Dues and donations are used to mount a two-prong offensive that we call the Southern Victory Campaign. It's led by the Heritage operations Committee of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Phase One of the campaign offensive involves direct action by the Heritage Operations Committee of the S.C.V. Prong Two involves direct action by individual and group members of the Confederate Legion.

Objectives include:

- Reestablishing public support for the principles of liberty held by the founders of the United States and the Confederate States of America.

Rebuilding respect for the Confederate States of America that preferred to leave the Union rather than abandon the principles of liberty like the Northern states were doing under Leftist influences of that day and age.

For those interested in more information on how you can help "Make Dixie Great Again" go to <https://www.makedixiegreatagain.com/>



**RECLAIMING THE NARRATIVE  
ONE WEEK AT A TIME**

**SCV\_CHAT  
LIVE EVERY WEEK**



## Candidacy Announcement For Commander-in-Chief

Men of the Sons of Confederate Veterans,

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

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

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

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

May God Save Dixie,  
Jason Boshers  
Lt. Commander-in-Chief

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



**THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM  
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS HEADQUARTERS  
COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE**

Inside the museum





## Arkansas legislature prevents Confederate statue from being moved from courthouse lawn

**Alex Gladden** Fort Smith Times Record May 1, 2022

Talk surrounding moving the Confederate monument on the Sebastian County Courthouse lawn has stalled, leaving the statue in place.

County Judge David Hudson said a plan to relocate the statue would have to appease all the involved parties, but the discussion never reached that point.

The Arkansas legislature further halted any proposals to move the statue when it passed the Historical Monument Protection Act in 2021. The law bans removing a monument from its location without a waiver from the Arkansas History Commission.

Fort Smith lawyer Joey McCutchen represents the local United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter, which erected the statue in 1903.

McCutchen testified in favor of the new law and said it is "a strong law that protects our history." McCutchen said the monument is important because it acknowledges the Confederate history in Fort Smith.

"It honors those who gave their lives," McCutchen said. "It honors people like my great-great-grandfather, and my heritage, who was a civil war veteran."

For others, the monument is a painful reminder of a war fought to enforce slavery. "It's seen as a racist symbol," said Debi Council, the chairwoman of the Sebastian County Democrats.

Evan Rothera, an assistant professor of history at the University of Arkansas at Fort Smith, spoke about how the statue might impact different subsets of people. "You know I am not African American myself, but I often think what would it be like for me if I was African American to have to walk by a statue and see this commemorating people who fought perhaps to keep perhaps my ancestors in chains or certainly they fought to keep 4 million people in chattel bondage?" Rothera said. He added that some people mistakenly claim that the statue has nothing to do with race. "The confederacy, Alexander Stephens said, was founded on one principle and that is that Black people were not equal to white people," Rothera said. "The Confederates left the Union to save slavery, so a Confederate soldier might not own slaves, but it could still be fighting for slavery, so a lot of people, you know, they'll look at it that way. They'll have kind of a visceral reaction because of sort of a misunderstanding of why people were fighting, and so then you know that could lead them to other misunderstandings, 'Well this statue shouldn't be taken down because it doesn't have anything to say about race,' when in fact it does. It has a lot."

The statue became a hot-button issue following George Floyd's death and the protests that took place across the nation in reaction to police brutality. In 2020, on Change.org a petition began circulating to remove the statue from the courthouse lawn. It gained 6,751 signatures. In response, Mike Ferstl created an opposing petition to keep the statue on the courthouse grounds. It gained 2,745 signatures. For Ferstl it is important to keep the statue where it is. "I mean a lot of people here in town have relatives that were in that war on both sides," Ferstl said. "The thing's been sitting there for how many years now? It's not bothering anything other than people that get butt hurt over every little thing."

Both Rothera and Council would like to see the statue moved. Rothera said he thinks that it should be moved to the Fort Smith Museum of History. Council said it should be moved to Oak Cemetery, where officials initially discussed moving it. "People don't need to see signs of racism and anger and hatred," Council said. She later added, "That war was so many years ago, and we need to move on and get back to being neighbors. I think there's too much anger and hatred in the world today."

McCutchen pointed to Bentonville's move to relocate a Confederate statue that was originally on the Bentonville square as an example of how to handle such issues. Officials moved the Bentonville statue in September 2020. It will be relocated to James H. Berry Park. "The importance of that is monument after monument, have across this nation because of the cancel culture, have lost their historical designation," McCutchen said. "The Bentonville monument Confederate monument that was on the square in Bentonville, which will shortly there will be a groundbreaking for a multimillion-dollar private park where that monument will be located, that's a classic example of doing it the right way and following rules."

*Alex Gladden is a University of Arkansas graduate. She previously reported for the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette and The Jonesboro Sun before joining the Times Record. She can be contacted at [agladden@swtimes.com](mailto:agladden@swtimes.com).*

## The Gray Ghost of the Confederacy

By William S. Connery, April 25, 2022

(originally published May 18, 2020)

[blueandgrayeducation.org](http://blueandgrayeducation.org)



A clean-shaven Mosby stands in the center of a group of members of the 43 Battalion Virginia Cavalry, circa 1865 | National Portrait Gallery

John Singleton Mosby, the "Gray Ghost" of Northern Virginia, remains one of the most fascinating and controversial partisan raiders to serve the Confederacy during the Civil War. With absolutely no military training, he rose from private to colonel based on the effectiveness of his tactics, especially in the latter half of the war. His most daring raids—capturing a Union general in March 1863 and a Union colonel in September 1863—occurred in Fairfax County, Virginia, well behind Yankee lines. His raiders came not only from Northern Virginia but also from other sections of the Old Dominion, together with volunteers from Maryland, England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany—and even Union deserters!

Before the war, Mosby was a staunch Unionist. But when his native state of Virginia decided to leave the Union, he followed its lead, volunteering his services as a private. His daringness and resourcefulness brought him to the attention of J.E.B. Stuart, the Confederate cavalry leader. After one and a half years in Stuart's service (it was Mosby's scouting that convinced Stuart of the feasibility of his ride around Union general McClellan in June 1862), Mosby was given permission to conduct independent guerrilla operations in Northern Virginia in January 1863. He officially called his Rangers into service at Rector's Cross Roads near Middleburg in June 1863. Until April 1865, Mosby led hit-and-run commando raids throughout Northern Virginia, often venturing into West Virginia, Maryland, and even Pennsylvania during the Gettysburg Campaign.

Normally, cavalry on the march sent up a humming sound that could be heard for hundreds of yards at night. Sabers and scabbards clanked, canteens jingled, and hooves clattered. Mosby, carefully practicing stealth, forbade sabers, canteens, and clanking equipment; his column moved so quietly that civilians lying in their beds in houses next to the road recognized when Mosby's men were passing only by the sound of their hoof beats. Near the target, he would veer off into soft fields or woods, and it was so quiet that the men could hear whip-poor-wills calling in the distance.

"Silence! Pass it back," he ordered, and from that point, he directed only with hand signals. If attacking dismounted, he would have the men remove their spurs and leave them with the horse-holders. He walked in soft snow or used the sound of the rain and wind to cover footsteps and once timed his final pounce with the sound of coughing by a Union horse. "We made no noise," he wrote, and one of his men recalled, "Our men were in among the prostrate forms of the Yankees before they were fairly awake, and they assisted some of them to unwind from their blankets."

Modern military studies of sleep deprivation indicate that cognitive skills deteriorate after one night without sleep; after two or three nights, performance is considerably impaired. Confederate general John Hunt Morgan's



men were falling asleep on the road during his Indiana–Ohio Raid of June–July 1863, and his exhausted scouts failed him at Buffington Island by reporting that the ford was guarded by regular forces when they were only a few frightened home guards. Gen. Abel D. Streight became groggy from exhaustion and sleep deprivation on a raid in Alabama in the spring of 1863, and Confederate general Nathan Bedford Forrest deceived him into surrendering to a force less than half his size. Union general H. Judson Kilpatrick became worn down and lost his nerve in his raid on Richmond, Virginia, with Col. Ulric Dahlgren early in 1864 and was driven away by defenders that he outnumbered six to one. But Mosby carefully saved the energy of his men and horses, moving slowly into a raid for maximum performance in the fight and hasty withdrawal. He preferred to strike at about 4:00 a.m., when guards were least alert and reserves most soundly asleep. He said that it was easy to surround sleeping men and that it took five minutes for a man to awaken out of a deep sleep and fully react.

As proof of his memorable service, it must be noted, that Mosby was the Rebel officer most mentioned in dispatches by Gen. Robert E. Lee, whose only complaint was that Mosby tended to be wounded too often. It is believed he prolonged the war by at least six months by harassing the Manassas Gap Railroad in 1864 and kept from combat anywhere from ten thousand to forty thousand Union troops.

*William S. Connery is the author of two books, Civil War Northern Virginia 1861 and Mosby's Raids in Civil War Northern Virginia.*

## The Civil War Grave that Was Not Forgotten

By Robert Jenkins., April 22, 2022  
Blue and Gray Education Society



On a cold February morning in the early dawn atop Rocky Face Ridge during the American Civil War, Confederate soldier Private George Disney sat up, stretched his arms to the sky, and yawned with a wide-open mouth as he took in his first waking breath from his overnight slumber and then he laid back down as if to fall back asleep. His comrades decided to let him sleep a bit longer.

It was February 26, 1864, and the Confederate Army of Tennessee, some 40,000 men and boys from across the South, were encamped around Dalton, Georgia, where they had resided since the previous November when they were routed from Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga. Disney, a 35

-year-old immigrant from England, had cast his lot with his adopted state of Kentucky at the beginning of the war. Joining the 1st Kentucky Infantry Regiment on June 1, 1861, in Owensboro, Kentucky, for a 12-month enlistment, Disney then joined Company K of the 4th Kentucky Infantry Regiment on July 24, 1862, while at Vicksburg, Mississippi. His second enlistment was for three years or the duration of the war after his first term of service had expired. So far as anyone knows, Disney was never married, and he had no children.

His unit, a part of the famous Kentucky "Orphan Brigade," had not been able to return to their native state and their homes during the war because Federal troops had occupied the Bluegrass State since early in the war.



Scoutmaster William Sapp and Dalton Boy Scout Troop, which installed the original granite marker on Monday, May 13, 1912

This caused their leader, Maj. Gen. John C. Breckenridge, to famously call them "my poor orphans!" following a desperate charge at the Battle of Stones River. Disney had served throughout the first three years of war at Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Stones River, Jackson, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. Disney and his comrades from the 4th Kentucky Infantry were stationed atop the southern part of Rocky Face Ridge, or popularly called "Buzzard's Roost" because of the large quantity of buzzards that roosted along the heights of the ridge, both north and south of Mill Creek Gap, or also called Buzzard's Roost Gap. The Kentuckians had been ordered to form a "living telegraph" line to report back down the Dalton side of the mountain of any advance of the Union army from Dogwood Valley to the west.

After an hour or two, the other Kentucky soldiers tried to wake up Disney. It was then that they realized he was dead, but they could find no injury on his body. His comrades thought that perhaps their friend had died of heart failure or some unknown disease, but when they began to wash his face before burying him, they discovered a bullet hole exiting through the back of his head but no entrance wound. "The hair on the back of his head was found stiff from clotted blood," according to fellow Kentuckian Virginius Hutchen, also of the 4th Kentucky Infantry. Hutchen, a former 2nd Sergeant, continued, "and it was then clear that while gaping a minie' ball from a Federal musket in the valley in front had entered the open mouth and crashed through the back of the head of the unfortunate soldier." His messmates buried Disney at the spot where he fell. They piled rocks upon his grave to keep the buzzards away, and they placed a wooden headboard for a gravestone on which they carved his name, unit, and date of death.

Nearly 50 years later, a newly created organization, the Boy Scouts of America, was beginning. One of its first chapters, a troop in Dalton, Georgia, had just organized in 1911. Sponsored by First Baptist Church, Dalton, Georgia, its Scoutmaster was Dalton attorney and Clerk of Court William Sapp, Sr. The boy scouts and Scoutmaster Sapp took a hike to the top of Rocky Face Ridge where they discovered the grave of the Kentucky orphan and a badly worn wooden headstone in which they could only make out the state that he was from and a portion of the date that he died. Subsequently, Mr. Sapp was on a business trip on the Western & Atlantic Railroad between Louisville and Atlanta when he learned that a war veteran who had served in the Kentucky "Orphan" Brigade was also on the train. Mr. Sapp arranged for an introduction with the old Kentuckian and began to tell him about his new Boy Scout group and about the grave that they had discovered atop Buzzard's Roost when suddenly, the veteran excitedly exclaimed,





The grave as it appeared from May 13, 1912, until October 17, 2019, when it was vandalized and the headstone destroyed

"Why, yes I remember. That was George Disney. He was from England. He was my messmate and friend. And this is how he died. We were ordered to..." The Kentucky Orphan began to retell the story of how his friend, George Disney died.

Mr. Sapp and his Boy Scouts decided to repair George Disney's grave and make a more lasting memorial to him. They raised money to purchase a granite headstone from Hill Brothers Monument Company of Dalton, and, taking turns, carried the heavy marker and all the tools needed, as they hiked up Rocky Face Ridge where they installed it on Monday, May 13, 1912. They also conducted a ceremony and memorial service where they sang "America the Beautiful" and "Hail, Columbia," and they had a prayer.

Two days later, Kentucky veteran Lt. Lot D. Young of the "Orphan" Brigade and the 4th Kentucky Infantry made the climb to visit the grave and pay tribute to his old comrade. He had heard about the Boy Scout dedication of earlier that week. Mr. Young remembered Rocky Face Ridge as "one of the grand sentinels of nature—a lofty and stone-crowned mountain towering above and looking contemplatively down upon his neighbors and the low-bending valleys." At nearly 80 years of age, Mr. Young made the climb to Buzzard's Roost explaining, "I climbed ... the same identical path traveled by us [in 1864] while doing picket and observation duty ... I was impelled to make this trip—although I felt when I reached the summit I was about to collapse—to see the resting place of a noble and brave old Orphan who was killed while on duty here." Young would later write that the grave and height upon which it rested was "a place that a monarch or king might envy, hundreds of feet above common man."

Since then, thousands of hikers have visited the grave and traveled along the world-famous Disney Trail that is named for him. For 11 decades, Boy Scouts have been repairing and maintaining the trail while Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) members and others have decorated the grave.

This grave remained undisturbed for nearly 110 years until on October 17, 2019, Mr. Randy Vaughn, of Rossville, and an SCV member, discovered that someone had pulled up the marker and broken it into several pieces. He contacted the Dalton Police Department, and an investigation commenced.

In the meantime, another SCV member, Mr. Steve Hall of Tunnel Hill, began to make plans for the marker's replacement. Others volunteered, including local Boy Scouts and leaders, when they learned of the vandalism. Then Covid-19 struck and, amid other factors, plans for the grave's repair were put on hold.

In the early morning hours of a cold, rainy Saturday, February 26, 2022, on the 158th Anniversary of George Disney's death, a group of volunteers, including local Boy Scouts and SCV members, climbed Buzzard's Roost once again to repair and replace the tombstone on George Disney's grave. After completing their work, they stopped and gathered around the grave and held a service. Repeating the format of the service that was held nearly 110 years ago by the first group of Boy Scouts, they sang "America the Beautiful," learned about George Disney and the history and legacy of the Boy Scout's service to his grave and trail, and, following a prayer, "Hail, Columbia" was played.

The marker bears the date of February 25, 1864, as the date of George Disney's death, which is what the first group of Boy Scouts interpreted from the severely worn wooden headboard and has been repeated in the first and now second granite marker. Recent research has discovered that Disney was killed on the morning of February 26, 1864, as his unit was sent to Buzzard's Roost on the evening of February 25, 1864, and his service records reveal February 26, 1864, as his date of death. Disney was most likely shot by a federal sharpshooter from across Dogwood Valley at a distance from which his comrades never heard the sound of the shot.



Boy Scouts from Troop 2 (Dalton, Georgia) and Northwest Georgia SCV members working on the Disney grave

**I Salute the  
Confederate Flag  
With Affection,  
Reverence and  
Devotion to the  
Cause for Which  
It Stands**

*Anonymous Rebel*

**Dixie Classics™**



## The War in the West, May 1862 - Corinth, MS

On May 16, 1862, at the same time George McClellan's army was approaching Richmond, Henry Halleck's army arrived in front of Corinth, Mississippi. Halleck's army, over 100,000 strong, was organized into three army corps, commanded respectively by George Thomas, Carlos Buell, and John Pope. Grant has been shuffled to the sidelines with nothing to do.

Pierre Beauregard's army of 40,000 men, also organized into three corps, these commanded by William Hardee, Braxton Bragg, and Leonidas Polk, occupied five miles of fortifications that formed a cup curving from the northwest to the southeast, covering the junction of the Memphis & Charleston and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads. Earl Van Dorn, with about 5,000 Missouri troops, constituted a reserve force.

The situation presented by the convergence of Halleck's and Beauregard's armies would repeat itself over and over again during the war, illustrating the essence of military strategy of the times: move upon a strategic point the capture of which will deprive the enemy army of a base of operations in a geographic area. If the enemy army stands and fights you for possession of the point, use your superiority in numbers to either destroy it or, by maneuver, force it to give up the point and retreat from the area. Then, once the area served by the base is secure from intrusion by the enemy, move on to the next point and repeat the process until there is no area left that can support the enemy army.

Corinth certainly fits the definition of *strategic point* in this context: without it, the Confederate Government would not be able to communicate with Memphis and it would have no means of maintaining an army close to the West Tennessee border; its western army would have to fall back into the interior of Mississippi and draw supplies from the railroad crossing the middle of the state, from Jackson, the state capital, to Montgomery, Alabama. This southward movement would leave the strategic point of Vicksburg the next target.

Henry Halleck had two options to choose from, when the advance of his gigantic army came within sight of Beauregard's fortified lines: he could have taken a page from Grant's book at Donelson, and ordered massed frontal attacks to be made immediately against Beauregard's works, or he could order his troops to dig their way up to the rebel works, under the protection of artillery fire, in the classic way of siege warfare. Halleck chose to do the latter, while, at the same time, moving John Pope's army forward to put pressure on the southern edge of the enemy works, threatening to get possession of Beauregard's line of retreat down the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. This decision exposed Halleck to the same public ridicule heaped on George McClellan, but it was the intelligent, professional decision to make, under the circumstances. Like McClellan, Halleck had respect for human life. Furthermore, from a political point of view, it had substantial merit. The Union had just incurred 13,000 casualties at Shiloh and making frontal attacks against Beauregard's lines at Corinth would not only have produced thousands more, but the attacks—launched without any effort to get the staging area close to the enemy lines—would have been repulsed.

On May 19, 1862, Beauregard wrote to Confederate Adjutant General Samuel Cooper that he thought it "essential to hold Corinth to the last extremity," even "at the risk of defeat," unless "the odds are too great against us." Beauregard, by this time, was the fifth highest ranked general in the Confederate armies. He was an engineer, who had been in command of Confederate forces at Charleston, in April 1861. He had managed the tactical battle at Bull Run, in July 1861, and had assumed command of the field at Shiloh after Sidney Johnston was killed in action. If anyone, besides Lee, was qualified to make an intelligent judgment whether to risk the existence of the Confederate army at Corinth, it was Pierre Beauregard.

What did he do? He first attempted to attack John Pope's army—Halleck's left wing—but the attacking troops, moving forward during a dark, rainy night, found Pope's front entrenched, with artillery batteries in position behind and abatis in front and Beauregard called off the attack and switched his order to "retreat."

Given the nature of siege warfare, Beauregard might have held the possession of Corinth for several weeks if not for months. It would take Halleck that much time to dig his trenches close enough to the rebel fortifications to justify a massed charge across open space to break through them and seize the place. Even then the massed assaults might be repulsed, with many Union casualties sustained. The whole experience might easily devolve into an effort on Halleck's part, as Grant was forced to do at Petersburg, to dig his way southward and get his army across the railroads which provided Beauregard with his only means of supply. But, if the Confederate army held on that long, the danger was substantially increased that it might not be able to get away.

Despite the fact that the abandonment of Corinth meant that Memphis and Fort Pillow would be lost to the Confederacy, along with any chance of reoccupying Western Tennessee, Beauregard ordered the army to retreat to Tupelo, Mississippi, fifty miles south of Corinth. Beauregard probably made this decision because he knew there was no chance that, if he prolonged the Union siege, sufficient Confederate troops would materialize to either overwhelm the Union forces or drive them away. Given the Davis Government's inability to raise sufficient forces to seriously challenge the presence of Grant's army in front of Vicksburg, in May 1863, Beauregard's assessment of the situation, in May 1862, certainly cannot be characterized as inaccurate.

On May 30, Henry Halleck woke up to the fact that Beauregard's army was suddenly gone from Corinth. At 6:00 a.m., Pope sent him this message: "All very quiet since 4 o'clock. Twenty-six trains left during the night. A succession of loud explosions, followed by dense black smoke in clouds. Everything indicates evacuation and retreat." By 8:00 a.m., Pope's forces were inside the town.

### From the New York Times, May 31, 1862

**tion in the West? Gen. HALLECK, certainly one of the most skillful and successful Generals of the war, has been for nearly three months before Corinth. He has literally crawled, inch by inch, from Pittsburgh Landing, with his immense army, right up to the enemy's breastworks, planting his siege guns within three-quarters of a mile of their intrenchments. He has almost invested Corinth with his watchful host, skirmishing daily, receiving prisoners and deserters hourly into his camp, and examining them with all the searching keenness of the skilled lawyer that he is. In these advances he has been aided by such experienced and wary fighters as POPE, BUELL, THOMAS, the two SHERMANS, and scores like them. Yet, with all this carefulness, with all this close proximity to the enemy, with all this able coöperation of the most sagacious Generals, and with all the advantage of deserters and prisoners to catechise and cross-examine, Gen. HALLECK rises from behind his labored and enormous approaches at Corinth to look in upon its empty and abandoned fortifications! It would**

Pierre Beauregard was a very sick man at this time, and his sickness may well have played a role in inducing him to give up on Corinth so quickly. But the battle for Corinth had already been fought at Shiloh and he saw no point, under the circumstances, in pretending that it had not. The capture of the railroad crossroads of Corinth was not only another great leap forward for the Lincoln Government in its conquest of the Confederacy but also another example of the inability of the Davis Government to match force to force. Beauregard knew there was no chance that reinforcements would arrive to allow him to take the offensive against the Union forces in his front. That certain fact, above all else, caused him to give up the fort. The list is already growing long now—Joe Johnston at Centreville and at Yorktown; Buckner, Floyd, and Pillow at Fort Donelson; Nashville abandoned—and now Beauregard at Corinth; and the list will grow longer we know, with Pemberton at Vicksburg, Bragg at Chattanooga and on to the end at Petersburg.



## Wilson's Raid and the Town of Elyton

By Norman Dasinger, Jr., February 21, 2022  
Blue and Gray Education Society

On March 30, 1865, Union Gen. James H. Wilson and his 13,000 cavalry were encamped in Elyton, Alabama. Soon after the Civil War, the fast-growing new city of Birmingham swallowed up the town.

Wilson and his men rested at the home of Judge William S. Mudd named "The Grove." From his headquarters, the Federal commander issued the following order:



**Portrait of Union Gen. James H. Wilson in 1865 | LOC**

*"Brig. Gen E. M. McCook—Detach one brigade of your division, to proceed rapidly by the most direct route to Tuscaloosa to destroy the bridge, factories, mills, university (military school) and whatever else may be of benefit to the rebel cause."*

McCook picked Gen. John T. Croxton's brigade to fulfill the mission. Before he departed, Croxton received some valuable information. Judge Mudd, the man hosting Wilson and his men at his home, had just returned from Tuscaloosa and reported that only militia and university cadets were present in the town. Croxton would burn the school, as ordered, but not return to Wilson's command until he arrived in Macon, Georgia, on May 1.

Wilson had arrived in Elyton seeking a place to rest his men and finalize his continued move-

ment through the middle of Alabama aiming for Selma. Surgeon Frances Salter described Elyton as a "pretty village of 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants." General Wilson had a different observation. He wrote it was "poverty stricken and uninving . . . a poor insignificant Southern village."



**Arlington Place | LOC**

The house he chose for his headquarters, however, was not insignificant. The Grove—renamed Arlington in 1902—was built beginning in 1846 by Judge Mudd, one of the founders of the village of Elyton. A native of Kentucky, Mudd served in the Alabama state legislature between 1843 and 1848 and had a successful 23-year judicial career. He and his wife, Florence, raised nine children and, in 1860, Mudd reported 14 enslaved individuals also dwelling at The Grove. Among his business ventures were the

building of Birmingham's first hotel, operation of the Oxmoor Furnace, and the establishment of Citizen's (now Regions) Bank. He died in 1884.

In 1953, Mudd's home, after passing through several owners, was purchased by a citizens group and the city of Birmingham for \$53,000. (Mudd had bought the land and an old cottage that stood on it for \$600.)

Today, the city of Birmingham still owns Arlington and six acres. It serves as an interpretive site with a museum and includes a reception hall, plantation kitchen, and gardens. Tours are offered Tuesday through Sunday. Period antiques furnish the rooms, including relics once owned by President Jefferson Davis and his family.

Added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1970, the house is believed to be the last surviving antebellum mansion in Birmingham, Alabama.

## Funeral of the "Gallant" Pelham, Boy Hero of the Confederacy

By Norman Dasinger, Jr., April 29, 2022 (originally published May 22, 2020) [blueandgrayeducation.org](http://blueandgrayeducation.org)

On Tuesday, March 31, 1863, the city of Jacksonville, Alabama, and its citizens witnessed the funeral of John Pelham, perhaps the most well-known artillery commander to have served during the Civil War.

Pelham was born September 7, 1838, along Cane Creek in the Alexandria community of northeastern Alabama. He grew up and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, on July 1, 1856. He did not complete his five-year course of study, but resigned in 1861 just before his class was scheduled to graduate.

He joined the Confederate States Army and served as an artillery officer under the command of famed cavalry Gen. J.E.B. Stuart, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Mortally wounded at the battle of Kelly's Ford, Virginia, on March 17, 1863, he died early the next morning in Culpeper.

His body arrived at the Pelham home in Alexandria on Saturday, March 28, 1863, having been pulled by four white horses from the Blue Mountain railroad depot near present-day Anniston, Alabama.

After a meeting of community leaders at the Calhoun County Courthouse in Jacksonville on the 30th, it was decided the order of the funeral procession from the Baptist Church to the Jacksonville City Cemetery would be arranged as follows:

1. The body of John Pelham and pallbearers
2. Family/relatives
3. Clergy
4. Attending CSA officers
5. Teachers and Students of the Female Academy
6. Teachers and Students of the Male Academy
7. Ladies
8. Committee for the Arrangement of the Funeral
9. The County Grand Jury
10. Citizens
11. Carriages.

On the morning of the 31st, the body was loaded onto an open wagon and transported from the Pelham home in Alexandria to Jacksonville. It was a bright spring day, and it was stated, "The attendance was at the time the largest body of people ever seen together in Jacksonville." At the Baptist Church, Chancellor Foster delivered the eulogy and then by order of procession, Pelham was delivered to the city cemetery. He was lowered into ground as schoolchildren filled his grave with lilac blossoms before caretakers shoveled dirt upon the casket.

Today, he rests under a large marble statue of the young artilleryman with one of his five brothers—all of whom served in the Confederate Army—buried at his side.



**John Pelham in his West Point uniform | ADAH**





**FOR ANY MEMBER WHO MAY NOT BE  
AWARE OF THIS IMPORTANT CHANGE**

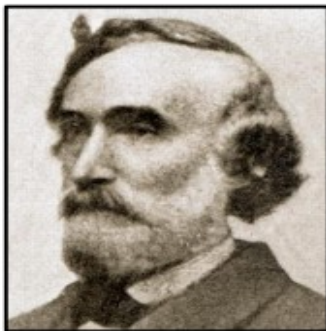
The MOS&B IHQ Executive Office will be located in Nixa, MO. As previously announced, we are very pleased to have Jon Trent become the new IHQ Executive Director. The Raleigh NC address is canceled effective April 1, 2022. All mail must go to the new address.

**Please update all contact information and  
the MOS&B mail address to:**

**Jon Trent, Executive Director**  
**PO Box 697**  
**Nixa, MO 65714-0697**  
**[Jtrent1@cougars.ccis.edu](mailto:Jtrent1@cougars.ccis.edu)**  
**417-353-5908**

**MISSISSIPPI GENERALS WHO WOULD  
SERVE AS GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI**

**MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES CLARK**



Born May 24, 1811 in Lebanon, Ohio  
 Died December 18, 1877 in Bolivar County,  
 Mississippi  
 Served as Major General of the Mississippi  
 Troops  
 Governor of Mississippi

Charles Clark (May 24, 1811 - December 18, 1877) was a Mississippi Democratic political figure, as well as a major general in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War.

**Early life and career**

Clark was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1811. He subsequently moved to Mississippi.

In the late 1830s and early 1840s, Clark, a lawyer, represented a settler in a dispute with some Choctaw Native Americans over land in the Mississippi Delta. The dispute led to a series of lawsuits before the Mississippi Supreme Court. The settler ultimately prevailed, and gave Clark a large tract of land between Beulah, Mississippi and the Mississippi River as his legal fee. In the late 1840s, Clark formed a plantation on the land, naming it Doe-Roe, pseudonyms commonly used in the legal profession to represent unnamed or unknown litigants (e.g., John Doe, Roe v. Wade). The state of literacy being what it was at the time, however, the plantation came to be known by its phonic representation, Doro. According to archives at Delta State University, "The plantation grew to over 5,000 acres (20 km<sup>2</sup>) and became the most prosperous in the region, operating until 1913. It was prominent in the social, political and economic affairs of Bolivar County."

**Civil War**

Following the secession of Mississippi in early 1861, Clark was appointed as a brigadier general in the Mississippi 1st Corps, a state militia organization that later entered the Confederate Army. He commanded the brigade at engagements in Kentucky and then a division under Leonidas Polk at the Battle of Shiloh. He was promoted to the rank of major general of Mississippi State Troops in 1863. Clark led a division at the Battle of Baton Rouge, where he was severely wounded and captured. He spent time as a prisoner of war before being released.



On November 16, 1863, Clark was inaugurated as governor of Mississippi under Confederate auspices. He served in this capacity until June 13, 1865, when he was forcibly removed from office by occupation forces of the United States Army and replaced by William L. Sharkey, a respected judge and staunch Unionist who had been in total opposition to secession. Clark was imprisoned at Fort Pulaski near Savannah, Georgia.

He died in Bolivar County, Mississippi, on December 18, 1877, and was buried at the family graveyard in that county.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_Clark\\_\(governor\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Clark_(governor))

◆

**BRIGADIER GENERAL  
BENJAMIN GRUBB HUMPHREYS**



Born August 24/26, 1808 in Claiborne County, Mississippi

Died December 20, 1882 in Leflore County, Mississippi

Enlisted in the 21st Mississippi

Governor of Mississippi

**CAMPAIGNS:** Seven Days, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (?), Chickamauga, Knoxville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor.

Benjamin Grubb Humphreys was born in Clairborne County, Mississippi, on August

24 or 26, 1808. He was one of 16 children, and went to school in Kentucky and New Jersey. Entering the US Military Academy in 1825, he and a number of other cadets were dismissed after a Christmas Eve riot in 1826. Humphreys returned to Mississippi, studied law, worked as a farmer and served in both houses of the state legislature. He opposed secession, but supported the Confederacy by raising a company of infantry. In May of 1861, he was commissioned captain of the 21st Mississippi, later became colonel of the regiment and commanded it until the summer of 1863. As part of Brig. Gen. William Barksdale's brigade, he led the 21st Mississippi in the Seven Days', Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville Campaigns. At Gettysburg, Brig. Gen. Barksdale was mortally wounded, and Humphreys took over command of the brigade. Promoted to brigadier general as of August 12, 1863, he took his regiment west, fighting at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Humphreys participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. In August of 1864, Humphreys and his troops were sent to the Shenandoah Valley to reinforce the II Corps, under Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early. Wounded in September, Humphreys was eventually unable to remain in field service. At the end of the Civil War, Humphreys was leading a military district in Mississippi. He was pardoned by President Andrew Johnson, and elected Mississippi's first post-war governor. He was ejected from office by the federal military, less than three years after his inauguration. He spent the rest of his years as an insurance agent and planter, and died on his plantation in Leflore County, Mississippi, on December 20, 1882.





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

**Convention Schedule**

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

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

**\*\* EVENT TICKET Required**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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



## Convention Registration Form

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Registration (for MOS&B members only) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$65.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Late Registration after July 1, 2022 \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$75.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Thursday, July 7, 2022

6 p.m. - Commander General's Reception \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$50.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Friday, July 8, 2022

7:30 a.m. - Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast **ORDER OFF THE MENU**

12 p.m. - MOS&B Awards Luncheon \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$40.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

7 p.m. - Confederate Pontoon Boat Flotilla on the River (BYOB) \_\_\_\_\_ @ FREE \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Saturday, July 9, 2022

7:30 a.m. - MOS&B Prayer Breakfast **ORDER OFF THE MENU**

10:00 a.m. - Curlee House Tour & Ladies Confederate Tea \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

6 p.m. - Commander General's Banquet \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$60.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Ancestor Memorial (See supplemental information sheet) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$10.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Convention Medal (if available) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Convention Program (if available) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$10.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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



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*Website:  
www.humphreys1625.com*

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

