

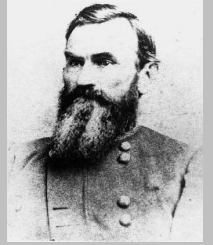


The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com

December, Volume 24, Issue 1

Dedicated to the Memory of Brigadier General Benjamin G. Humphreys



THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS

In this Issue:

- **Happy New Year**
- **Lee/ Jackson Banquet, January 22, 2022**
- **Battle of Mill Springs, KY**

Commander's Comments—Larry McCluney

Compatriots,

First, let me say Happy New Year to everyone and it is my hopes that 2022 will be better than 2021. We will not have a regular meeting in January, but we will have our Annual Lee/Jackson instead on Saturday, January 22, 2022 at 6:00 PM at the First Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall. Since we did not have enough members at the December meeting to hold an election, we will hold an election for officers at this gathering and install them that night. Currently the following have announced their candidacy or are nominated for the positions:

Camp Commander—Larry McCluney
Adjutant—Dan McCaskill

Lt. Commander—Michael Anthony
Color-Sgt—Earl Allen

If there are others interested in running for these positions, please show up at the meeting and announce we also need our members to show up and cast a vote for the future leaders of this camp.

Richard Garcia has been secured to be our guest speaker for the Banquet and we really need to promote him throughout our Camp as well as the Division. For those who do not know, Richard will be speaking on Confederate Hispanics that served during the war. Richard was also featured in one of the films I commissioned when I was Lt. Commander-in-Chief for recruiting purposes.

Also, the OCR will take donations for raffle prizes for the Lee/Jackson Banquet. Please consider this for they provide meals for our meetings.

Please bring a friend or potential recruit at our to our January 22, 2022 meeting. As we gather to carryout our Camp's business and celebrate the birthdays of two of the South's greatest heros. We hope to see you there.



Brig. - Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp # 1625, SCV, Cordially Invites You, Your Family and Friends To Attend Our 26th Annual Lee - Jackson Banquet
Saturday Evening, January 22, 2022

*At the 1st Presbyterian Church Fellowship Hall
311 Catchings Avenue, Indianola, Mississippi
Social Hour: 6:00 pm; Dinner: 7:00 pm*

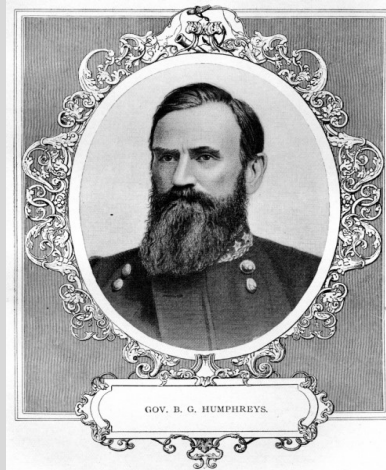
The Evening Entertainment includes a Raffle, Pot Luck Dinner and Guest Speaker

Mr. Richard Gracia speaking on "Lantino Confederates"

Cost: \$ 5.00 for Adults, Free for Children under 12
Attire: Sunday Best, Period Dress Encouraged
Reservation & Remittance must be received no later than
January 19, 2022

With the number in your party and type of dish
Main Entrée Supplied by the Camp
Please Make Payment Payable to "SCV" and mail to:
Dan A. McCaskill; 205 Cypress Street; Leland, MS 38756

For Questions Contact one of the Below:
Dan McCaskill - danmccas@tecinfo.com or 662-822-1096
Larry McCluney - confederate@suddenlink.net or 662-453-7212
Missy Stillman - mis_g8r@suddenlink.net or 662-931-2090
Sandra Stillman - sstillman@aol.com or 662-347-2782



Contents of this Issue:

Camp News pp. 2-3,

- ◆ Commander's Report
- ◆ Lee/ Jackson Banquet Announcement
- ◆ Camp Chaplain
- ◆ Camp Trivia

Division News pp. 3-4

- ◆ Bricks for Beauvior

National News pp. 5-10

- ◆ National Reunion in Georgia, 2022
- ◆ Confederate Legion
- ◆ Brick's at Elm Springs
- ◆ Friends of Elm Springs
- ◆ Friends of the National Confederate Museum

Articles pp. 11-13

- ◆ Battle of Mill Springs, KY
- ◆ General Forney

Camp Commander / Editor:
Larry McCluney
Confederate@suddenlink.net

The Delta General is published 12 times a year by the Brig/General Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp as a service to its members. The articles, photographs, and content of the Delta General may not be reproduced without permission of the Editor. The opinions expressed by the authors of signed articles reflect the personal views of the writers and not necessarily the views of Camp #1625. The Editor reserves the right to accept or reject any article.

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: danmc-cas@tecinfo.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 McCowen

From the Chaplain's pen (January 2022)

Resolutions

"So when they had eaten breakfast, Jesus said to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonah, do you love me more than these?" (John 21:15)

Jesus has a wonderful way of restoring us when we fail Him! He does not humiliate us. He does not criticize us. He does not ask us to make a resolution to try harder. Rather, He takes us aside and asks to reaffirm our love for Him.

Peter miserably failed his Lord when he fled with the other disciples from the Garden of Gethsemane. Later, he publicly denied that he even knew Jesus. Peter must have wondered if he had been capable of being Jesus' disciple when he was unfaithful to Jesus at His most critical hour.

As you begin this new year, you may be painfully aware that you have failed your Lord in many ways. Perhaps you were not faithful. Perhaps you disobeyed His Word to you. Perhaps you denied Him by the way you lived. Jesus will take you aside, as He did Peter. He will not berate you. He will not humiliate you. He will ask you to examine your love for Him. He asked Peter, *"Do you love me?"* If your answer, like Peter's is *"Yes, Lord."* He will affirm His will for you. If you truly love Him, you will obey Him (John 14:15).

Jesus does not need your resolutions, your recommitments, or your promises to try harder this year. If your resolve to obey God last year did not help you to be faithful, it will not make you successful this year. Jesus asks for your love. If you truly love Him, your service for Him in this new year will be of the quality that He desires.

I pray that you have a happy, wonderful and blessed new year.



War Between the States Quiz

General Knowledge:

- ◆ Question 1. Did Congress support Abraham Lincoln's call for troops at the start of 1861?
- ◆ Question 2. Did the U.S. Constitution give the Federal Government power to invade a state of the union? Question
- ◆ 3. Is the title the "American Civil War" correct? Question
- ◆ 4. When Grant became president in 1869, who was appointed Commanding General of the United States Army and promoted to General of the Army?

1A—On 15 April 1861, just three days after the attack on Fort Sumter, President Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation calling forth the state militias to suppress the 'rebellion'. He appealed, "To all loyal citizens to favour, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honour, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union." As days passed, Senators noted the tremendous response to the President's call for troops. "The response of the loyal states to the call of Lincoln was perhaps the most remarkable uprising of a great people in the history of mankind. Within a few days the road to Washington was opened, but the men who answered the call were not soldiers, but citizens—Senator John Sherman of Ohio." Lincoln's proclamation also summoned Congress to return for an extraordinary session beginning 4 July, "to consider, and determine, such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety, and interest, may seem to demand."

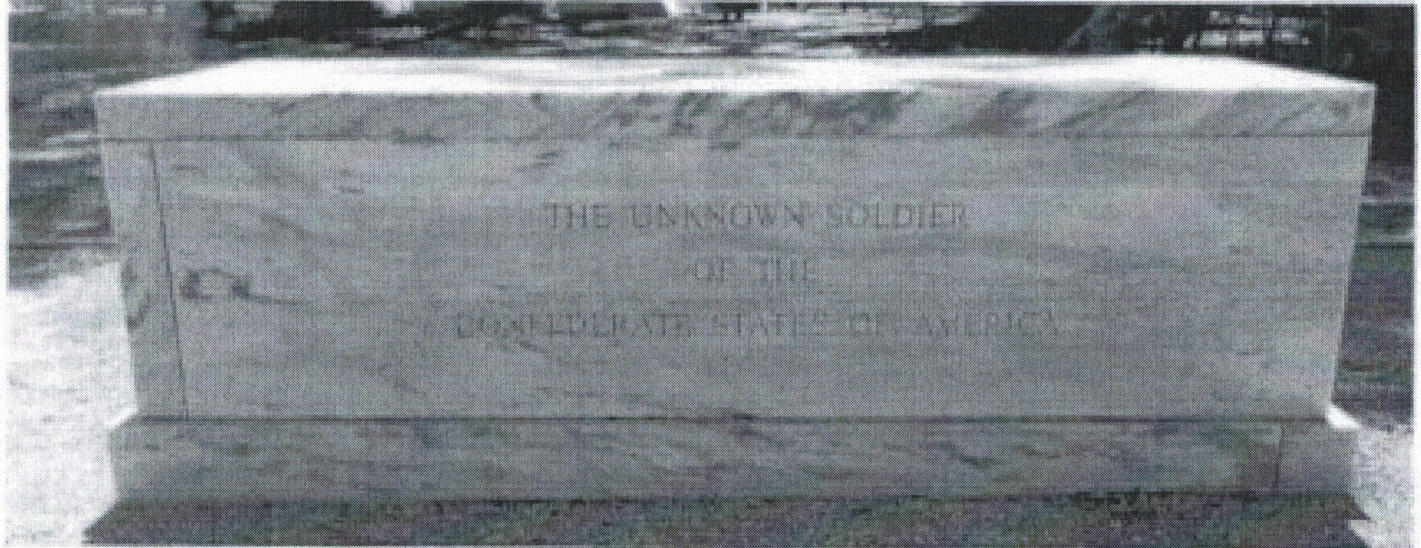
2A—Nowhere in the Constitution is the Federal government granted the right to invade a State of the union unless said action is requested by the duly elected government of that state. Both authors noted, any action taken by the Federal government not PURSUANT to the Constitution was null and void.

3A—Civil war, also known as an intrastate war in polemology (see polem-ic), is a war between organized groups within the same state or country. The aim of one side may be to take control of the country or a region, to achieve independence for a region or to change government policies. (Wikipedia) The South always denied that they were fighting such a American Civil War Round Table Queensland Inc. Sept/Oct. Issue # 89. 2021. ACWRTQ Page 20 of 20 war as they were only defending their independence and did not wish to take control of the Federal government or States other than those who had exited the U.S. government of their own free will. The most common name for the American war in modern American usage has become the "civil war". It was rarely used during the war, the term "War Between the States" has become widespread in Southern States. During and immediately after the war, Northern historians often used the terms "War of the Rebellion" and "Great Rebellion", and the Confederate term was "War for Southern Independence" that regained some currency in the 20th century and is still used by Southerners today. The term "War of Northern Aggression" developed under the Lost Cause of the Confederacy movement by Southern history revisionists, with attempts to reimagine the American war narrative negatively and to preserve Confederate legacy. "Freedom War" is used to celebrate the war's effect of ending slavery. In several European languages, the war is called "War of Secession". In most East Asian languages, the war is called "Battle between North and South of the United States" or, more commonly, as "American (U.S.) North–South War", depending on the individual language. Editor note: The title 'civil war' is as divisive as the war itself in modern parlance, the division has increased of late due to memorial desecration.

A4—W. T. Sherman (February 8, 1820 – February 14, 1891) was appointed Commanding General of the United States Army and promoted to General of the Army in 1869. A post he held until 1884. Unlike Grant, Sherman declined all opportunities to run for political office, saying he would not run if nominated and would not serve if elected.

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

127th 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.



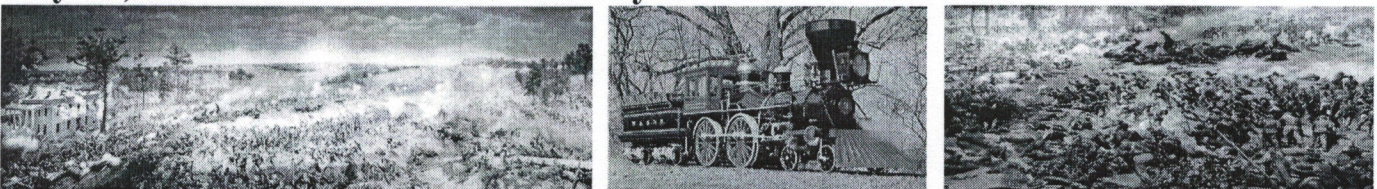
July 21, Battlefield Tour of Ringgold Gap, Resaca & Dalton.

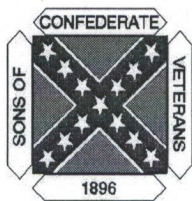


July 22, Battlefield Tour of Kennesaw Mountain & Cheatham Hill.



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

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 & 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		
Final Total - total of Registration, Tours and Meals			

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 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

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

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

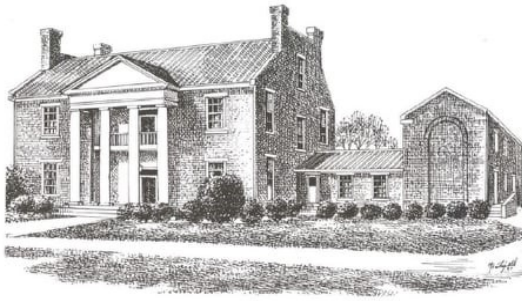
_____ Longstreet Level _____ Judah P. Benjamin Level _____ Patrick Cleburne Level

_____ 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



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

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/>



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**

The Battle of Mill Springs or Fishing Creek, KY January 19, 1862

The **Battle of Mill Springs**, also known as the **Battle of Fishing Creek** in Confederate terminology, and the **Battle of Logan's Cross Roads** in Union terminology, was fought in Wayne and Pulaski counties, near current Nancy, Kentucky, on January 19, 1862, as part of the American Civil War. The Union victory concluded an early Confederate offensive campaign in eastern Kentucky.

In late 1861, Confederate Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer guarded Cumberland Gap, the eastern end of a defensive line extending from Columbus, Kentucky. In November he advanced west into Kentucky to strengthen control in the area around Somerset and made Mill Springs his winter quarters, taking advantage of a strong defensive position. Union Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas, ordered to break up the army of Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden (Zollicoffer's superior), sought to drive the Confederates across the Cumberland River. His force arrived at Logan's Crossroads on January 17, 1862, where he waited for Brig. Gen. Albin Schoepf's troops from Somerset to join him. The Confederate force under Crittenden attacked Thomas at Logan's Crossroads at dawn on January 19. Unbeknownst to the Confederates, some of Schoepf's troops had arrived as reinforcements. The Confederates achieved early success, but Union resistance rallied and Zollicoffer was killed. A second Confederate attack was repulsed. Union counterattacks on the Confederate right and left were successful, forcing them from the field in a retreat that ended in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Mill Springs was the first significant Union victory of the war, much celebrated in the popular press, but was soon eclipsed by Ulysses S. Grant's victories at Forts Henry and Donelson.

In 1861 the critical border state of Kentucky had declared neutrality in the fight to maintain the Union. This neutrality was first violated on September 3, when Confederate Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, acting on orders from Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, occupied Columbus, and two days later, Union Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant seized Paducah. Henceforth, neither adversary respected the proclaimed neutrality of the state and the Confederate advantage was lost; the buffer zone that Kentucky provided was no longer available to assist in the defense of Tennessee.^[2]

By early 1862, a single Confederate general, Albert Sidney Johnston, commanded all forces from Arkansas to the Cumberland Gap. His forces were spread thinly over a wide defensive line. His left flank was Polk in Columbus with 12,000 men. The center consisted of two forts under the command of Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, with 4,000.

Forts Henry and Donelson were the sole positions to defend the important Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, respectively. His right flank was in Kentucky, with Brig. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner's 4,000 men in Bowling Green, and about 4,000 in the Military District of East Tennessee under Maj. Gen. George B. Crittenden, which had the responsibility for guarding the Cumberland Gap, the gateway for entering pro-Unionist East Tennessee.^[3]

Crittenden's 1st Brigade was commanded by Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer, whose main responsibility was to guard the Cumberland Gap. Assuming that the gap was fortified satisfactorily, in November 1861 he advanced west into Kentucky to move closer to the Confederate forces in Bowling Green and to strengthen control in the area around Somerset. The southern bank of the Cumberland River at Mill Springs was a bluff and a strong defensive position, whereas the northern bank was low and flat. Zollicoffer chose to move most of his men to the north bank where they would be closer to nearby Union troops, incorrectly assuming that it was more defensible. Both Crittenden and Albert Sidney Johnston ordered Zollicoffer to relocate south of the river, but he could not comply because he had insufficient boats to cross the unfordable river quickly and was afraid his brigade would be caught by the enemy halfway across.^[4]

Union Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas received orders to drive the Confederates across the Cumberland River and break up Crittenden's army. Thomas left Lebanon and slowly marched through rain-soaked country, arriving at Logan's Crossroads on January 17, where he waited for Brig. Gen. Albin F. Schoepf's troops from Somerset to join him.^[5] Crittenden, who until early January had remained in his headquarters in Knoxville, arrived at Mill Springs and realized that his inexperienced subordinate was in a dangerous situation. He devised a plan to attack the Union force before it could concentrate against him. One section of the Union Army, three brigades under Thomas, was located at Logan's Crossroads, while Schoepf's brigade was at Somerset, separated by rain-swollen Fishing Creek, which might be a sufficient barrier to prevent the forces from joining together quickly. Crittenden ordered Zollicoffer to attack the Union camp at Logan's Crossroads at dawn on January 19.^[6]



The Confederate march through the night was hampered by rain and mud, and the troops arrived at Logan's Crossroads cold and miserable. Many of the men carried antique, Napoleonic-style flintlock muskets, which

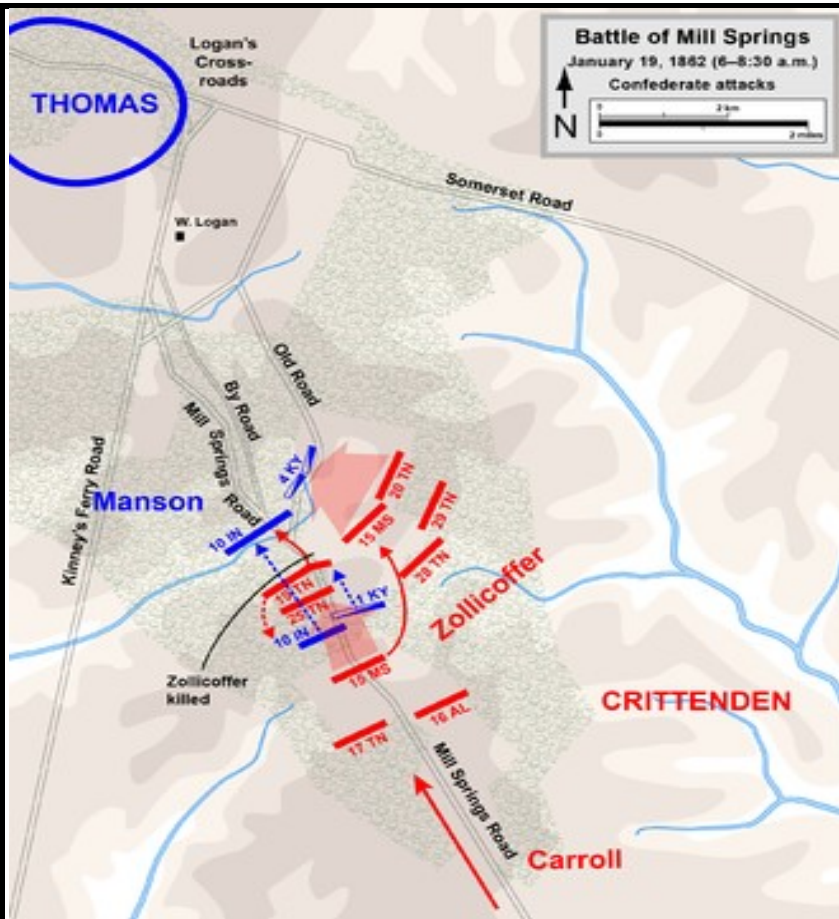
became almost useless in the wet weather. The slowness of the march had cost them the element of surprise. Nevertheless, they launched a spirited attack, led from the front by Zollicoffer, and achieved some initial success. The 15th Mississippi Infantry and the 20th Tennessee pushed back the (Union) 4th Kentucky Infantry, under Col. Speed S. Fry, as well as the 2nd Minnesota and 10th Indiana and some Union cavalry.^[7]

In the poor visibility of the dark woods, clouded with gunsmoke, confusion reigned. Zollicoffer, who was conspicuous in front of his men with a white raincoat, mistakenly approached the Union 4th Kentucky infantry, believing they were Confederates firing on their own men. Zollicoffer was shot and killed, allegedly by Col. Fry himself.^[8] The sudden death of their commander and heavy fire from Fry's regiment caused the center of the Confederate line to fall back momentarily in confusion. Crittenden rallied his men and ordered a general advance by Zollicoffer's brigade and the brigade of Brig. Gen. William H. Carroll.^[9]

At this point, Thomas arrived on the field and ordered the 9th Ohio to advance while the 2nd Minnesota maintained heavy fire from the front line. Col. Robert L. McCook, commanding Thomas's 3rd Brigade, wrote that the lines were so close that the "enemy and the Second Minnesota were poking their guns through the same fence." When the 9th Ohio turned the Confederate left flank, the battle was decided. The Confederate troops broke and ran back toward Mill Springs in a disorderly rout, and Crittenden, who was rumored to be drunk during the battle, was powerless to stop them. They frantically crossed to the south side of the Cumberland, abandoning twelve valuable artillery pieces, 150 wagons, more than 1,000 horses and mules, and all of their dead and wounded. The retreat continued all the way to Chestnut Mound, Tennessee, (near Carthage), about 50 miles (80 km) due east of Nashville.^[10]



Date	January 19, 1862
Location	Pulaski County and Wayne County, Kentucky
Result	Union victory
Belligerents	
 United States (Union)	 CSA (Confederacy)
Commanders and leaders	
George H. Thomas	George B. Crittenden Felix Kirk Zollicoffer †
Units involved	
Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota and Tennessee infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments	Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama infantry, cavalry and artillery regiments
Strength	
4,400	5,900
Casualties and losses	
39 killed 207 wounded ^[1]	125 killed 404 wounded/missing ^[1]



portions of the battlefield by the acquisition of development rights to what is still a largely rural landscape, or by outright purchase. Zollicoffer Park contains the Confederate Cemetery, which consists of a mass grave. There is a corresponding Mill Springs National Cemetery in Nancy, where the Union dead were interred.

The battlefield, which covers about 105 acres (42 ha), was named by the United States Secretary of the Interior as one of the top twenty-five priority battlefields and is considered a historic landmark. The Zollie Tree was the tree attributed as the place Felix Zollicoffer fell; it no longer exists, the victim of a lightning strike, but the stump is marked. The Civil War Trust (a division of the American Battlefield Trust) and its partners have acquired and preserved 685 acres at Mill Springs.^[14]

On November 4, 2006, the Mill Springs Battlefield Visitors Center and Museum was officially dedicated.^[15] Several commemorative ceremonies are held at the battlefield each year, including candlelight tours, living history presentations, and occasional re-enactments.

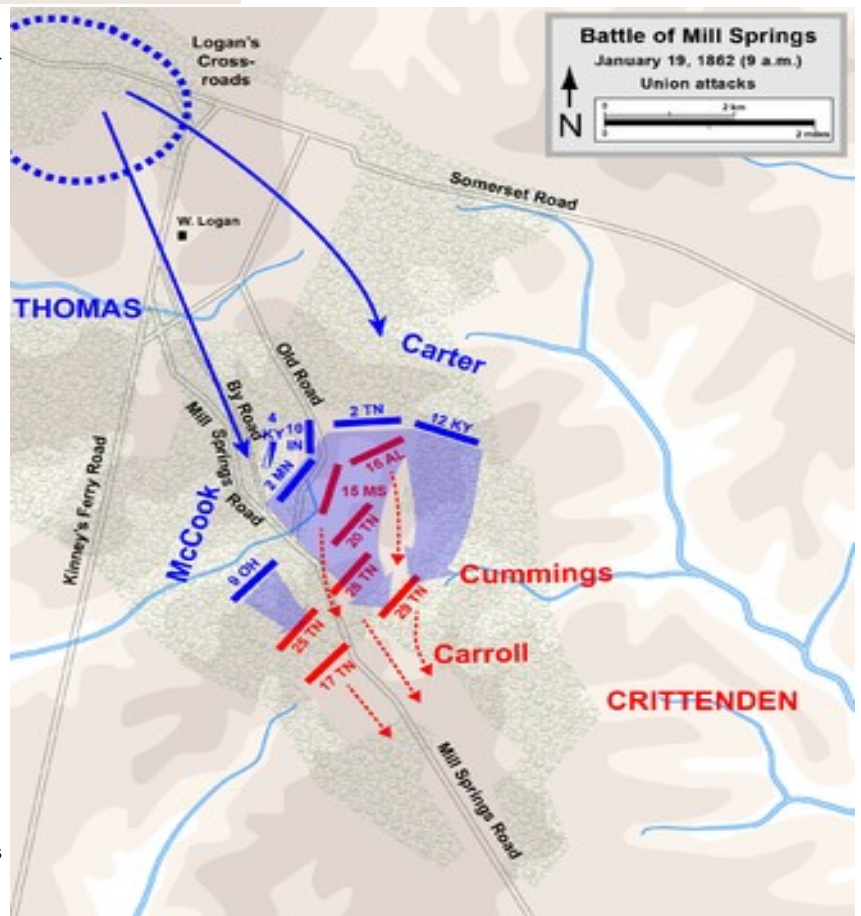
On January 15, 2013, Kentucky Representative Hal Rogers introduced the bill H.R. 298, officially titled "To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to evaluate the significance of the Mill Springs Battlefield located in Pulaski and Wayne Counties, Kentucky, and the feasibility of its inclusion in the National Park System, and for other purposes."^{[16][17]} Rogers said that "the Battle of Mill Springs is a source of great pride and interest to the people I serve."^[18] Rogers argued that the Battlefield was a "jewel" and would be "an excellent addition to the National Park Service."^[18] The John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, signed into law on March 12, 2019, established the site as Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument.^[19]

Casualties were relatively light. Union losses were 39 killed and 207 wounded, Confederate 125 killed and 404 wounded or missing.^[1] Crittenden's military career was also a casualty. Accused of drunkenness and treason, his army was disbanded and he was reassigned to be a corps commander under Buckner at Bowling Green. Within two months he was relieved of his command and arrested for a subsequent episode of drunkenness.^[11] In October 1862, after a court of inquiry ordered by General Braxton Bragg, Crittenden resigned as a general and served without rank on the staff of Brig. Gen. John S. Williams and other officers in western Virginia for the remainder of the war.^[12]

The Battle of Mill Springs, along with the Battle of Middle Creek on January 10, broke the main Confederate defensive line that was anchored in eastern Kentucky.^[13] Confederate fortunes in the state did not rise again until summer when Gen. Braxton Bragg and Maj. Gen. Kirby Smith launched their Kentucky Campaign, which culminated in the Battle of Perryville and Bragg's subsequent retreat. Mill Springs was the larger of the two Union Kentucky victories in January 1862. With these victories, the U.S. carried the war into Middle Tennessee in February.

The Mill Springs battlefield is located in Pulaski County, not far from Nancy, Kentucky and also in Mill Springs in Wayne County across from the lake (Cumberland river at the time of the battle). The historic town of Mill Springs, after which the battle was named, is actually across Lake Cumberland. This section of the battlefield, in Wayne County Kentucky, still offers the only two remaining structures remaining from the actual battle. The Brown-Lanier House and the West Metcalfe house are still standing and have weekend guided tours available in the summer months. Both buildings are operated by the Mill Springs Battlefield Association. To access this portion of the battle area on the other side of the lake one must travel via Highway 90 south towards Monticello and onto Highway 1275.

Portions of the battlefield in Pulaski county are preserved as a county park (named Zollicoffer Park in honor of the slain general). The Mill Springs Battlefield Association has protected



Notes:

1. Eicher, p. 163.
2. ^ Eicher, pp. 111–13.
3. ^ Esposito, text to map 25.
4. ^ Eicher, p. 161; Kennedy, p. 32; Woodworth, pp. 65–66.
5. ^ *War Department, United States. "Operations in KY., Tenn., N. Ala., and S. W. VA". The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1888. Retrieved 20 December 2012.*
6. ^ Woodworth, p. 67.
7. ^ Eicher, p. 162; Woodworth, pp. 67–68.
8. ^ Fry is generally credited with firing the fatal shot that killed General Zollicoffer, although this has been disputed since there was also a group of Union soldier around Colonel Fry who fired at the same time. See for instance, Brown, p. 63, and Eicher, p. 162. Johnston, p. 54, states that Zollicoffer was killed by "a Federal officer." Smith, p. 18, contends that the recognition of Fry's role was from General Thomas, but that Southern historians prefer to attribute the deaths to a volley from Fry's regiment. According to an account of Dr. D. B. Cliffe, one of Zollicoffer's surgeons, the general died from four bullets—two in the head and one each in the chest and thigh.
9. ^ Eicher, p. 162; Kennedy, p. 32; Woodworth, p. 68.
10. ^ Woodworth, pp. 68–69; Hewitt, p. 43; Eicher, pp. 162–63.
11. ^ Woodworth, pp. 68–69.
12. ^ Hewitt, p. 43.
13. ^ Kennedy, p. 30.
14. ^ [1] American Battlefield Trust "Saved Land" webpage. Accessed May 22, 2018
15. ^ "It's Open!", *The Zollie Tree* (newsletter of the Mill Springs Battlefield Association), V. XI, No. 7, Winter 2007, p. 1.
16. ^ "H.R. 298 – Summary". *United States Congress. Retrieved 28 April 2014.*
17. ^ Marcos, Cristina (28 April 2014). "House votes to allow more DC penthouses". *The Hill. Retrieved 29 April 2014.*
18. ^ Jump up to:^a ^b Smoot, Danielle (28 April 2014). "Rogers' Mill Springs Battlefield Bill Moves Forward". *Office of Hal Rogers. Archived from the original on 30 April 2014. Retrieved 29 April 2014.*
19. ^ Gammon, Katharine (2019-03-12). "Trump approves five national monuments – from black history to dinosaur bones". *The Guardian. Retrieved 2019-03-17.*

References

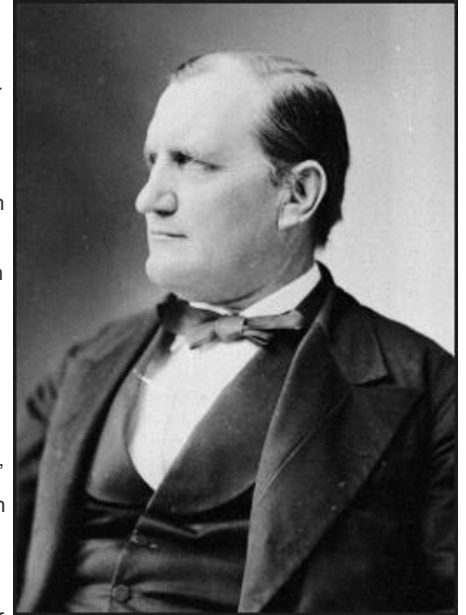
- ♦ Brown, Kent Masterson. *The Civil War in Kentucky: Battle for the Bluegrass State*. Campbell, CA: Savas Publishing Company, 2000. ISBN 1-882810-47-3.
- ♦ Eicher, David J. *The Longest Night: A Military History of the Civil War*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2001. ISBN 0-684-84944-5.
- ♦ Esposito, Vincent J. *West Point Atlas of American Wars*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1959. OCLC 5890637. The collection of maps (without explanatory text) is available online at the West Point website ^[permanent dead link].
- ♦ Hafendorfer, Kenneth A. *Mill Springs: Campaign and Battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky*. Louisville, KY: KH Press, 2001. ISBN 0-9648550-2-X.
- ♦ Hewitt, Lawrence L. "George Bibb Crittenden." In *The Confederate General*, vol. 2, edited by William C. Davis and Julie Hoffman. Harrisburg, PA: National Historical Society, 1991. ISBN 0-918678-64-1.
- ♦ Johnston, Col. J. Stoddard, and Col. John C. Moore. *Confederate Military History, Vol. 9, Kentucky and Missouri*. Edited by Clement A. Evans. Secaucus, NJ: Blue & Grey Press, ca. 1962. OCLC 633060522. First published 1899 by Confederate Publishing Company.
- ♦ Kennedy, Frances H., ed. *The Civil War Battlefield Guide* ^[permanent dead link]. 2nd ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1998. ISBN 0-395-74012-6.

- ♦ Smith, Derek. *The Gallant Dead: Union & Confederate Generals Killed in the Civil War*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2005. ISBN 0-8117-0132-8.
- ♦ *Woodworth, Steven E.. *Jefferson Davis and His Generals: The Failure of Confederate Command in the West*. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1990. ISBN 0-7006-0461-8.
- ♦ National Park Service battle description
- ♦ [CWSAC Report Update – Kentucky](#)

William Henry Forney: A Man of Public Service and Personal Sacrifice

By Norman Dasinger, Jr., December 13, 2021 [Blue and Gray Education Society](#)

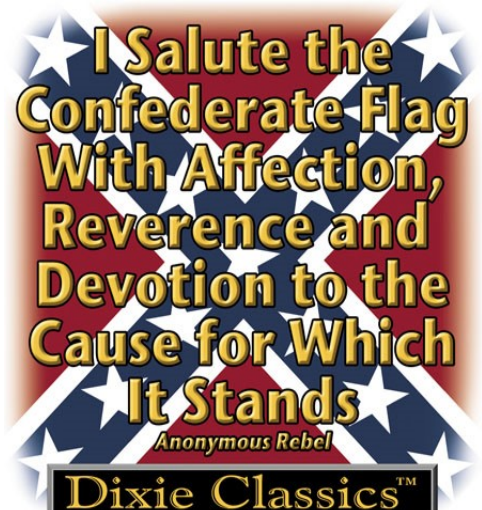
Older brother of John Horace Forney*, William was born in Lincolnton, North Carolina, and accompanied his parents to Jacksonville in 1835. He completed his formal education at the University of Alabama in 1844 and served in the Mexican War as a lieutenant. He was admitted to the state bar after his return to Jacksonville and elected to the State Legislature in 1859. He served as a trustee for the University of Alabama from 1851 to 1860. He entered Confederate service as a captain of the Pope Walker Guards, a company of Calhoun County men serving in John Forney's 10th Alabama. He quickly earned a reputation as a fearless and efficient officer.



Wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, he was left for dead but survived and recovered as a prisoner of war. Others reported on Forney's bravery during this battle: "So creditable to the 10th and its gallant colonel [Forney], this regiment lost 10 killed and 28 wounded." Following exchange, Forney continued to his service as part of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, being commissioned a brigadier general on February 15, 1865.

Following the surrender of his brigade at Appomattox, Forney returned to Jacksonville a disabled veteran to resume his law practice. He was elected to the state senate in 1865 and 1866. He was elected to Congress in 1875 and served in Washington, D.C., as a representative until 1893, eventually being made chairman of the Committee of Expenditures. He also served as a member of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, having been appointed to this post by President Grover Cleveland. This organization was instrumental in securing land for the establishment of the now well-known national battlefield.

He was buried with full military honors following his death in 1894.



*The Delta General
1412 North Park Dr
Greenwood, MS 38930*

*Email:
confederate@suddenlink.net*

*Website:
www.humphreys1625.com*

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

