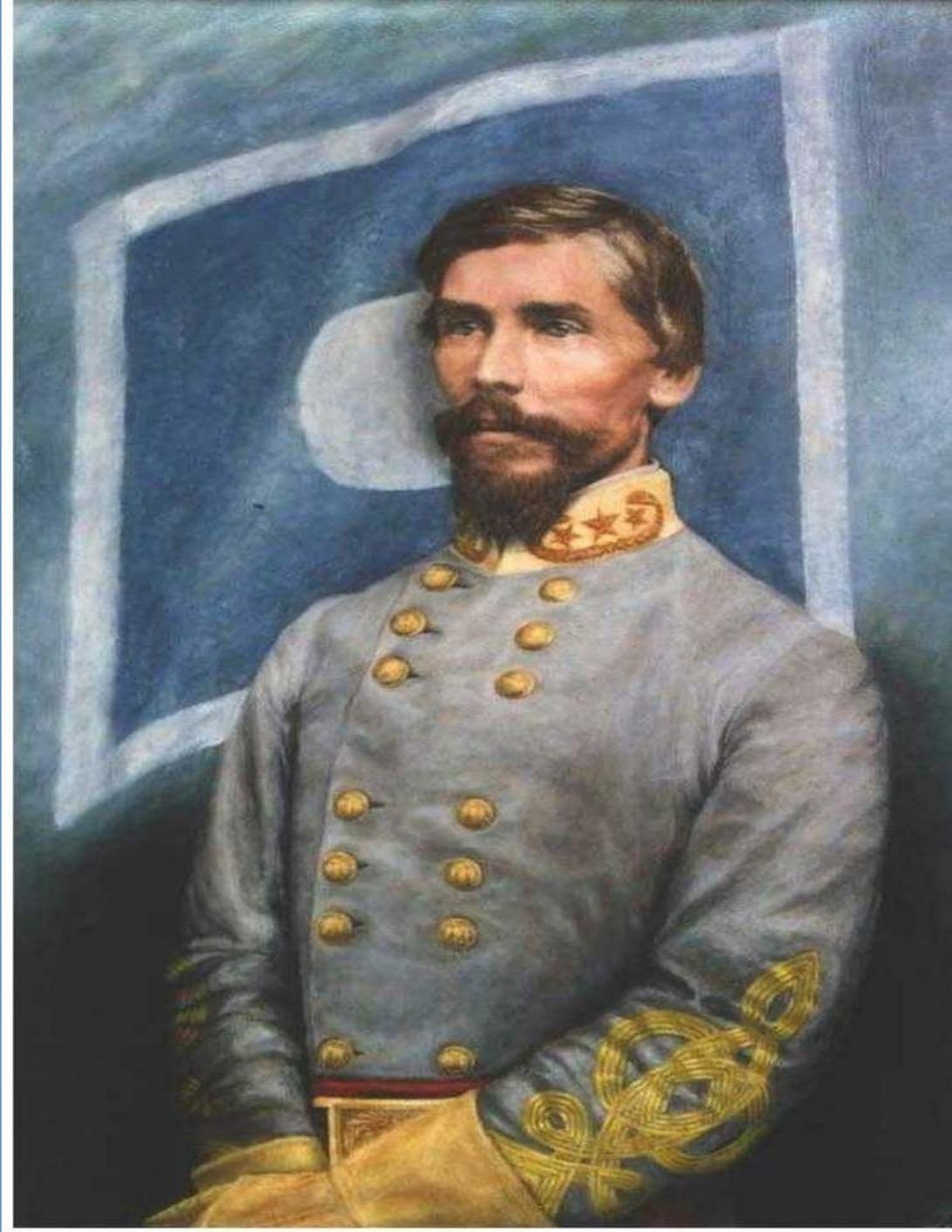


The Delta General

Camp Website: www.humphreys1625.com



March 2026, Volume 29, Issue 3
Dedicated to the Memory of
Brigadier General Benjamin G. Humphreys

Commander's Comments — Michael Anthony

Greetings men and ladies of the Benjamin G Humphreys Camp, the Brigadier General Charles Clark Chapter of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, the Ella Palmer Chapter of the Order of the Confederate Rose, and our friends and followers who read this newsletter. Toward the end of January, we all experienced a winter storm unlike most of us have ever seen. The combination of freezing rain, sleet, and brutally cold temperatures left our part of the world paralyzed for the better part of a week; and perhaps even without electricity or running water. Different parts of northern Mississippi experienced variations of this storm, but we were all affected. Some will compare this storm to the great Ice Storm of 1994; and others will compare this storm to something else; but whatever you compare this storm to, we can all be thankful that we had shelter, plenty of food, and the safety and security of our own homes. Now think about your Confederate ancestor fighting for your Constitutional freedom and liberty in weather like we experienced. I do not know if during the War Between the States there was a storm exactly like the one we experienced, but I do know that our brave ancestors fought and marched and slept in bitter cold, stinging winds, blinding snows and piercing ice to defend their homes from unconstitutional invasion. These men made sacrifices most of us would not and most of us have never had to for even one day. (As a reader of this article, if you are a Veteran, I personally thank you for your willingness to endure what our Confederate ancestors lived through). So when you get discouraged and question whether fighting for your ancestors is worth the time and trouble, remember what he fought through for you. I think you will immediately realize that this is a fight worth having.

The Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is hosting a learning workshop on Saturday March 14 at the War Memorial Building in Jackson. This exciting event is for all members of the Mississippi Division, which includes all members of the Benjamin G Humphreys Camp; not just men on the Division Executive Council. The workshop will feature learning sessions about being a Camp Commander, Camp Adjunct, and Camp Chaplain. Even if you do not hold one of these offices, you can learn more about your camp, the Mississippi Division, and be inspired to be more involved as a Son of a Confederate Veteran. I strongly encourage you to attend this workshop. The best thing that will come from your attendance is you are guaranteed to meet someone who shares your background and passion for upholding the good name and honor of the Confederate soldier and you will leave the workshop with a new friend!

Think about what you can do in your life to uphold the honor and preserve the good name of the Confederate soldier. When you look out of the window of your warm and comfortable home, remember the man who left his warm and comfortable home into the cold, wind, rain, and darkness willing to die for your Constitutional liberty and freedom. And say a prayer of thanks to him; for it was his sacrifice that helped to make you free today.

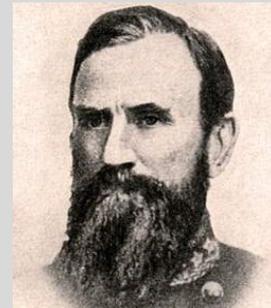
Deo Vindice,
Michael

NOTICE: Our March Camp meeting will be held March 7 instead of March 14 because of the Division workshop and DEC meeting in Jackson on March 14 that many expressed interest in attending.

Looking for New Recruits!

When was the last time you tried to recruit new members for the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Brig/Gen Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp?
Do you ever approach anyone and ask if they are interested? Try it once in awhile and you will find that there are prospective members waiting to hear about our organization.
Don't just wait for someone to ask you first.

Lead the Charge!



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- ◆ Camp Chaplain's Report
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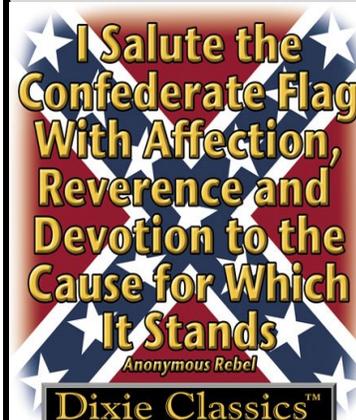
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Larry McCluney, Editor:
Confederate @suddenlink.net

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Adjutant's Report—Dan McCaskill

February 14, 2026

Call to Order: At 6:00 PM CDT by Commander Michael Anthony
Opening Prayer and Blessing: Camp Chaplain Earl M. McCown, Jr.
Reading of The Charge: Camp Color Sergeant Earl Allen, Jr.

Commander Michael Anthony welcomed everyone to our monthly Camp Meeting and stated this will be a business meeting. While the ladies prepared the evening meal, Commander Anthony moved on Officer Reports.

Officer Reports: Commander Michael Anthony deferred his report to the New Business; 1st Lt. Commander David Floyd reported he will try to secure Mike Moore as our speaker for our March Camp Meeting. Adjutant Dan McCaskill deferred his report to the New Business. OCR: Missy Stillman reported that the auction at the Lee-Jackson Banquet was very successful with the Chapter getting \$800. PCIC: Larry McCluney reported that the National Pilgrimage / Memorial Service will be the first Saturday, May 2, 2026. National is looking for some "Keyboard Warriors" to combat all the false information about the War. Larry announced, after much reviewing, National has determined that Camps can conduct raffles and auctions. However, we cannot do bingo. Larry advised to look in the Jeff Davis Legion for more events. At this time, Commander Anthony recessed to meeting for our evening meal.

New Business:

- 1) **Financial Report:** Adjutant Dan McCaskill presented the Annual Financial Report and presented the Proposed 2026 Operating Budget. Total assets for the Camp increased by \$ 581. Our Certificate of Deposit earned \$54.56 compared to \$5 - \$10 in years past. The floor was opened for discussion of the \$1,131 Operating Budget. Kenneth Ray made a motion to accept the Budget as presented. Earl McCown seconded the motion and was passed without objection.
- 2) **2) Confederate Memorial Service:** It was proposed by Commander Anthony that May 2, 2026 as the date for our Memorial and that May 9th be an alternate date. A motion was made by Larry McCluney to accept these dates. The motion was seconded by Kenneth Ray and passed without objection. Chaplain Earl McCown nominated to be our speaker at the Memorial. Gator Stillman made a motion to accept Earl McCown as our Memorial Service speaker. The motion was seconded by Kenneth Ray and passed without objection.
- 3) **Division Workshop:** Commander Anthony reported that the Division Workshop / DEC Meeting will be held on March 14th at the War Memorial Building in Jackson, MS. This Saturday is our normal Camp Meeting Day and with many members attending the Workshop recommended moving the Camp Meeting to either the Saturday before or after the weekend of the Workshop. Earl McCown made a motion to move the Camp Meeting to Saturday, March 7th. The motion was seconded by Kenneth Ray and passed without objection.
- 4) **Greenville Gun Show:** Commander Anthony stated that the Camp has already voted to have a Recruitment Table at the gun show and asked for volunteers to man the table for the weekend of February 21 -22, 2026. Volunteers were Tommy McCaskill, Earl McCown, Kenneth Ray and Dan McCaskill. Earl donated funds to cover the cost of the table.

With no other business coming before the Camp, a motion to adjourn was made by Gator Stillman, seconded by Kenneth Ray and the motion passed without objection. The Meeting was closed with prayer by Chaplain Earl McCown and the singing of Dixie. Attendance for the meeting was 13. Next Camp Meeting will be our Lee-Jackson Banquet on Saturday, January 17, 2026.

Gun Show Report: The show opened at 9 am Saturday morning. The crowd was small and interest in our table was sparse. We did talk to a few people and handed out information and membership applications. We had one good prospect for membership and a couple of maybes. Sunday was much better. The show opened at 10 am. The crowd was better but came in spurts. We had three more very good prospects for membership and a couple of interested parties. All of our good prospects have Confederate Ancestor. The vendor to our right was a SCV member in the National HQ Camp. Larry met him in Vicksburg. Both Larry and I worked on him to transfer into our Camp. This gentleman is known to us only as The Duke. He moved from Las Vegas to Greenwood.

We collected \$57 in Flag sales and donations. When paying for the table, we were told, No Charge. It was a good weekend and folks knew who the Sons of Confederate Veterans were.

Editor's Note: The Camp Budget that was adopted at the February 14 Camp meeting is on page 4 for your to look over.

The Chaplain's Pen — Earl McCown

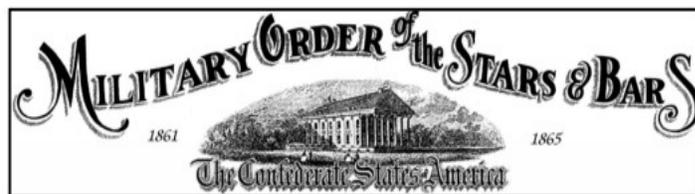
"But this I say. He who sows sparingly will also reap sparingly, and he who sows bountifully will also reap bountifully." 2 Corinthians 9:6

You are called to be intentional about your Christianity. You must be determined to experience the fullness of God in every area of your Christian life and never to settle for a shallow lackadaisical relationship with Almighty God. God will bless you according to how you respond to His invitations. If He finds in you a generous heart that willingly and freely gives what it has to others, then God responds to you in like manner.



When the apostle Paul encouraged the believers in Corinth to help the Christians in Jerusalem, he promised them that if they would sow generously, they would reap a generous return from God. This truth holds life-changing potential for us. If we invest everything we have in our relationship with God, we will experience the full dimensions of being children of God. If our desire is to know God more intimately, and if we spend ample time studying His Word, God will generously enrich our relationship with Him. If we discipline ourselves to remain in prayer even when praying is difficult, He will reward us with a deeper, more powerful prayer life. If we reconcile any broken relationships, and prepare our hearts before worship, and if we participate fully and reverently in every part of worship, God promises we will meet Him and our lives will be changed.

Why is it that some Christians grow rapidly in their Christian faith and others remain unchanged year after year? Our Christian maturity is deeply affected by what we sow. Let us choose to sow generously in everything we do in our Christian lives. The harvest will be Christlikeness



Brig./General Charles Clark Chapter 253, MOS&B

Commander Earl McCown reported the MS Society Annual Meeting in Corinth was attended by himself and Chapter Adjutant Dan McCaskill. It was a very good meeting and well attended. The Charles Clark Chapter received two awards, one for 100% Retention and the PCIC Laurence M. Aden Meritorious Chapter. Earl McCown received the Lt Gen Nathan Bedford Forrest Award and Dan McCaskill received the B/G William Barksdale Award.

Brig. – Gen. Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp # 1625

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Indianola, Mississippi 38751

Financial Statement: January 31, 2025 – February 1, 2026

Beginning Funds	\$ 2,246.09
Deposits	4,260.01
Billboard	435.00
Confederate Monument	500.00
Confederate Headstones	1,153.35
Checks	-4,050.61
Confederate Headstones	-1,300.05
Billboard	-500.00
	\$ 2,743.79
Account Balance	\$ 2,743.79
Restricted: Heritage Defense	\$ -299.50
Confederate Monument	\$ -500.00
Available Fund	\$ 1,944.29

Op. Budget remaining as of 1/31/25

Proposed 2026 Budget

2025 Budget

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>			
Newsletter	55.20	\$ 71.77	Newsletter	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00
Memorial Day	50.00	50.00	Memorial Day	50.00	50.00
Awards, JROTC	0.00	0.00	Awards, JROTC	0.00	0.00
Emergency Fund	0.00	100.00	Emergency Fund	100.00	100.00
Church	50.00	50.00	Church (\$ 25 per night)	275.00	275.00
Camp Website	0.00	0.00	Camp Website	181.00	151.00
1 st Lt. Cmdr Fund	185.00	102.00	1 st Lt Cmdr Fund	275.00	275.00
Lee – Jackson Banquet	<u>\$ 51.24</u>	<u>\$ 66.44</u>	Lee – Jackson Banquet	<u>\$ 150.00</u>	<u>\$ 140.00</u>
Balance	\$ 391.44	\$ 440.21		\$ 1,131.00	\$ 1,121.00

Lee-Jackson: \$ 200.00 – 148.76 = \$ 51.24

Certificate of Deposit, (# 8206011183)

02-01-2025

02-01-2026

\$ 1,739.49

\$ 1,794.05

\$ 54.56 Earned Interest

Capital Reserve

\$ 762.29

\$ 813.29

\$ 51.00

Distribution of CD

01-01-2025

01-31-2026

Capitol Reserve (89.2%)

\$ 1,551.63

\$ 1,600.29

MOS & B (10.8%)

\$ 187.86

193.76

Distribution of Assets

	<u>02-01-2025</u>	<u>02-01-2024</u>	<u>02-01-2026</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Checking Account	\$ 2,246.99	\$ 2,196.74	\$ 2,743.79			
Certificate of Deposit	<u>\$ 1,739.49</u>	<u>\$ 1,729.43</u>	<u>\$ 1,794.05</u>			
	\$ 3,986.48	\$ 3,704.40	\$ 4,537.84	\$ 581.36	\$ 60.31	\$ 221.77

Mississippi Division News

SCV CARTAG



Sons of Confederate Veterans Vehicle

License Plates

At the 2005 MS Division, SCV, convention, the Division renewed its pledge to preserve/conservate MS's original Confederate Battle flags. Show your support for your Division and our Flags by purchasing a Mississippi Sons of Confederate Veterans "vanity" car or motorcycle tag today (if you haven't already done so)! If you've already done so, please continue to purchase the tags when tag replacement time rolls around!

When you purchase a MS SCV car or motorcycle tag, \$26 of your purchase price comes directly to the MS Division. The majority of these funds are used for the restoration of the original MS Confederate Battle flags in the Old Capitol Collection in Jackson. The remainder being used to fight heritage violations.

The Mississippi division has to date restored nine original MS Confederate Battle flags and two more are in process, at a total cost of approximately \$100,000! Thus conserved, these flags should now last for at least two-hundred more years! What a gesture to our noble Confederate grand-sires!

A sampling of conserved flags are beautifully framed, then put on display at the Old Capitol (3rd Floor) and Beauvoir (Museum). According to the Department of Archives and History, many more will be displayed in the new Museum of Mississippi History currently under construction and scheduled to open during our state's bicentennial in December of 2017

Restoration of these storied emblems is exceedingly expensive, with typical conservation costs ranging from \$3,000 to \$27,000 per flag. This vital work is done by hand, using the latest methodologies and state-of-the-art materials. One of the finest conservation services in the nation performs all the work in-house in West Virginia.

If not conserved, these most-precious artifacts of our history — the very "colors" that our Patriot forebears fought and died under — will simply crumble into dust. We can't let that happen!

Anyone can buy a MS SCV car or motorcycle tag! You need not be a Member of the Division! You don't have to show a Membership card or any other SCV identification. Ask friends, family, and co-workers to buy one today and, thus, help preserve a little bit of MS's proud history! Make your family fleet of vehicles an "all SCV" fleet!

To purchase a tag, simply go to your county tag office and request a MS Sons of Confederate Veterans tag! Take your present tag, fill out the forms, write a check, and affix your SCV tag to your vehicle, showing all who see your car/truck/motorcycle that you are a Mississippian who cares about your "Heritage of Honor"!

Note: Some tag offices do not have the SCV car tag on display, but it is available. You might respectfully request that your local office display the tag in their tag displays, so that other folks can become aware of its avail-

ability for purchase. Make sure that tag office personnel know that anyone can purchase the tag, not just SCV Members!

If you have any problems obtaining a MS SCV tag or employees claim that they can't get such tags, immediately contact the MS State Tax Commission, register a gentlemanly complaint, and respectfully request that the State Tax Commission make your local tag office comply with State law and procure a MS SCV tag for you.

Life Memberships

Life memberships in both the International Confederation and the Mississippi Division are available for Members who make a qualifying contribution to the respective Life Membership Endowment Fund.

The amount of the qualifying contribution shall be twenty-five (25) times the amount of annual dues for applicants up to 65 years of age, twelve and one half the amount of annual dues for applicants 65 to 80 years of age and six and one fourth the amount of annual dues for applicants 80 years of age or older.

International Life Members shall be exempt from the payment of per capita dues to General Headquarters. Mississippi Division Life Members shall be exempt from the payment of per capita dues to the Division.

Life Members may receive such special recognition, certificates and badges as the respective Executive Council shall deem proper. Request and Send applications to: Adjutant@MississippiSCV.org

BEAUVIOR

Beauvoir, the historic post-war home of President Jefferson Davis, is owned and operated by the Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. There are several ways that you can participate in the continued preservation of this beloved landmark located in Biloxi, Mississippi.



*Beauvoir - Post-war home of Jefferson Davis.
Biloxi, Mississippi*

Friends of Beauvoir

For as little as \$25 annually, you can become a member of the Friends of Beauvoir. Membership includes tour admission and a 10% discount at the Beauvoir gift shop.



The Jefferson Davis Presidential Library located on the grounds of Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi.

National News

C-i-C's Corner

Keeping the Charge

One of the great pleasures I have had this year is expanding our working relationship with like minded leaders of pro-Confederate organizations. While attending the memorial service for Capt. Henry Wirz in Andersonville, GA, I had the honor of sharing the podium with the President General of the UDC, Mrs. Julie Hardaway, and the Commanding General of the MOS&B, Mr. Thomas Rhodes. Regardless of which leader was speaking, one message came through loud and clear: we are united in our effort to promote and defend Southern history. We are not alone in our appreciation for Southern history. As our SCV national poll shows, even outside the South, a clear majority of Americans view Southern history positively. When Southerners are polled, that "majority" becomes a super-majority!

While addressing the crowd in Jacksonville, FL, during the dedication of the Kirby Smith/Florida SCV Division's new flag park and monument, it was pointed out that we are putting up more monuments than our enemies are taking down. Soon, the SCV will celebrate the restoration of the Forrest Plaza— "They take them down; WE put them up." They destroy; we create. When celebrating the Forrest Plaza restoration, we will also celebrate the new monuments that have been erected, the old monuments we have rescued and relocated, and our flag parks celebrating Southern history. The world must be told that the SCV and related organizations are not retreating; we are advancing toward total victory over the haters of our culture.

Every great river begins with one drop of rain. One drop will not make a river, but collectively, all those drops will create a mighty flow. Likewise, each "little" effort on our part is like that one drop of rain.

Don't ever think that "my little effort will not make a difference." Mailing those postcards in your Confederate Veteran, sending emails or letters to elected officials in your community, displaying your work in cemeteries, road clean-up, living history displays, gun shows, and other community activities does make a difference. Keep those raindrops flowing, and we will overwhelm our enemies.



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



SCV_CHAT

RECLAIMING THE NARRATIVE ONE WEEK AT A TIME

Monday and Thursday nights at 7:00 PM CT on Facebook. If you have never seen an episode I highly recommend watching and learning more about what is going on around our nation that is Southern related and vindicating the Cause that our ancestors fought for. They currently have over a million viewers last year and several sponsors that has boosted their programing. Check it out.

Keyboard Warriors Needed



*A special message
from the National
Chief of Heritage
Operations:*
Paul Graham



CALL FOR 1000 VOLUNTEERS!!!

HARKEN, COMPATRIOTS!

Vindicate the revered cause of our Confederate forebearers and take our message to the masses by enlisting in the Confederate Legion

KEYBOARD GUERRILLAS!

If you have a presence on social media,

WE NEED YOU!

Throughout the year, we shall dispatch sundry missives, comprising moving pictures (videos), engravings (pictures), and broadsides (memes)—to be delivered at strategic intervals, so that our message may **RING FORTH IN UNISON AND WITH RESOUNDING EFFECT!**

All requisite material shall be provided together with **BATTLE PLANS** before the date of execution.

YOUR DUTY as a Keyboard Guerrilla is but to **POST THE MISSIVE** When the **APPOINTED HOUR** arrives!

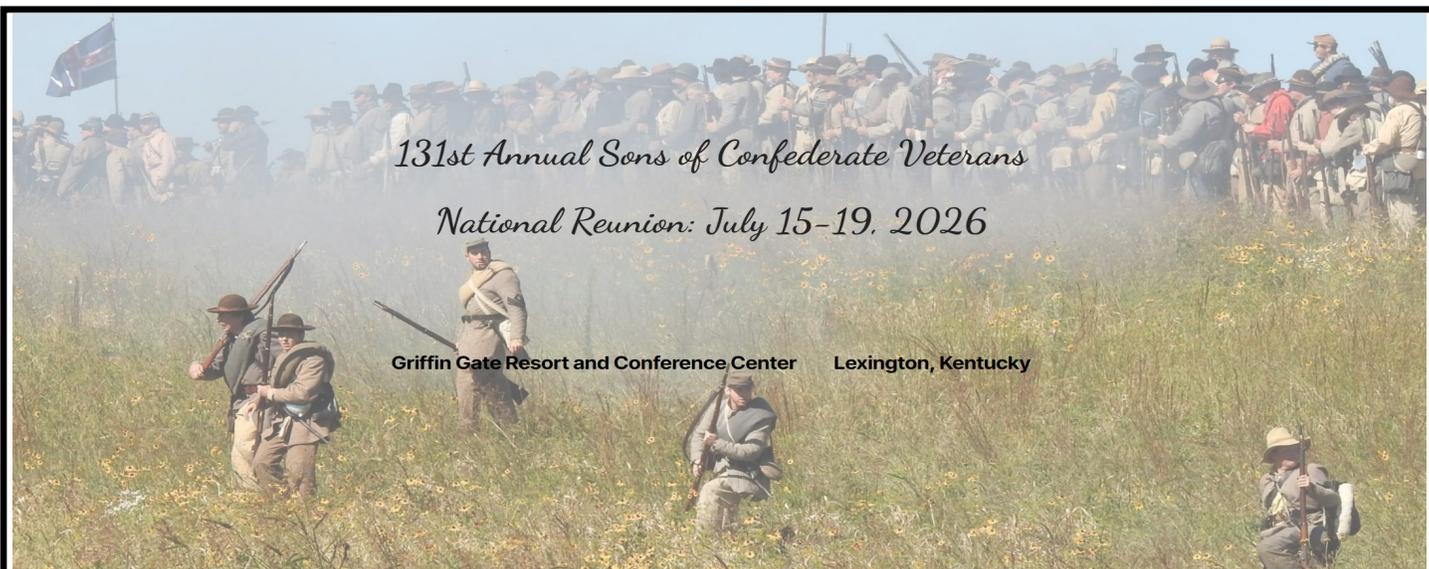
You do not have to be a Legionnaire or SCV member to participate!

Just enter your name, nom de guerre, alias, or preferred handle in the box below with your email address so that you'll be invited to join our next ride!

DEO VINDICE!



QR code to the Confederate Legion website to become a Keyboard Warrior



131st Annual Sons of Confederate Veterans

National Reunion: July 15-19, 2026

Griffin Gate Resort and Conference Center Lexington, Kentucky



Griffin Gate Marriot

See the Marriot

Lexington, Kentucky - the heart of the Bluegrass!

*We have reserved a select number of rooms - Monday & Tuesday nights are already near capacity. Consider staying at **The Beaumont Inn** in Harrodsburg, Kentucky (same group rates) and touring the nearby Perryville Battlefield early in the week.*

Still plenty of available rooms - Thursday thru Saturday, but they are filling quickly. Reserve your rooms early.

If the hotel site will not easily accept your reservation - call 502-229-2925 and we will increase the number of available rooms.

131st Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion

Griffin Gate Resort and Conference Center Lexington, Kentucky

July 15-19, 2026



REGISTRATION FORM

Name _____ Member # _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Email _____ Phone _____

SVC Camp Name _____ Camp # _____ State _____

Your Rank, Title or Position _____

Spouse Name (for name badge) _____

DATE:	TIME:	EVENT:	PRICE	QTY	TOTAL
ALL		SCV Only Reunion Registration includes 1 Medal (All SCV Members must pay for Registration.) Early Registration at: Houston \$90/After Houston \$110) Registration Ends June 20, 2026	\$90.		
Sat July 11, 2026	5:00 pm	"Welcome to Kentucky!" BBQ No Charge . Please check for attending/how many			
Tues July 14, 2026	6:00 pm	Dinner- Battle of Richmond - Phil Seyfrit	\$85.		
Wed July 15, 2026	9am-5pm	Richmond Battlefield Tour - Lunch included	\$90.		
Thurs July 16, 2026	6:45-7:45	Chaplain's Breakfast	\$55.		
Thurs July 16, 2026	12:30-1:30	Heritage Luncheon	\$65.		
Thurs July 16, 2026	1:45-6 pm	Kentucky Military Museum Tour and Bourbon Tour	\$85.		
Fri July 17, 2026	6:45-7:45	History Breakfast	\$55.		
Fri July 17, 2026	12:15-1:30	SCV Awards Luncheon	\$65.		
Fri July 17, 2026	6:45-7:45	Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast	\$55.		
Sat July 18, 2026	6-7 pm	SCV Awards Banquet and Ball	\$130.		
		EXTRA Ancestor Memorial Ad (1 free with registration) to submit extra ancestor use the back of this form or separate sheet	\$10.		
		EXTRA Reunion Medal (note: 1 medal is included with registration)	\$35.		
		2026 Numbered (1-25) Reunion Medal (<i>This medal is NOT included with registration</i>)	\$110.		
		FINAL TOTAL - Registration Only _____ PAID _____ CHECK			
		<i>Prices for Tours and Meals will be determined at a later date.</i>			

Make Check Payable to : 2026 SCV Reunion
 Mail to: Kentucky Bluegrass 2026 / Kris Hawkins
 P.O. Box 122 Harrodsburg, KY 40330

Civil War Fruitcake

(Editor's Note: Even though I am on a diet, after reading this article I just knew some ladies, and some men, would be interested in this old recipe.)



The subject of fruitcake rarely elicits nothing less than strong opinions. Folks either like it, or they regard it right alongside the Ten Plagues of Egypt, or Frankenstein's monster. I happen to like fruitcake, and found a great recipe for one on the blogsite of Stephanie Ann Farra, who does Revolutionary War and Civil War reenacting. Stephanie found it in the June 1864 issue of Godey's Lady's Book. Apparently fruitcake needs one to six months to cure for the best flavor, hence the June issue. Here is Stephanie's recipe: Civil War Fruit Cake
 Ingredients: - 2 Cups Butter - 2 Cups Molasses - 2 Cups Sugar - 6 Eggs - 2 teaspoons Baking Soda - 1 Pound Raisins, Chopped - 1 Pound Currants, Chopped - 1/2 Pound Citron, Chopped - 1 teaspoon Salt - 1 Tablespoon Nutmeg, Ground - 1 Tablespoon Cinnamon, Ground - 1 teaspoon Cloves, Ground ~ 6 Cups of Flour

Instructions: Preheat oven to 325°F. In a mixing bowl, cream the butter, molasses sugar, salt, nutmeg, and cloves. Add a little water to your fruits and mix in a little flour to coat the fruits. Alternatively add fruits and mix in flour to make a stiff batter. Beat your eggs and fold in at the end. Line your pans with buttered paper. Fill pans 2/3 of the way with batter and cover the tops with greased paper. Bake for 1 hour to 2 hours depending on pan size. Test the middle with a skewer. This made 6 3x6 sized loaves. I baked them for an hour and 15 minutes. The day after they were baked, the tops were hard. I used a skewer to poke holes halfway down into the cakes and spooned rum over. I left the paper on and wrapped the cakes in plastic wrap then put them in a plastic container.

Historically they would be wrapped in paper and kept in an airtight tin, but I couldn't find one big enough. Some people wrap them in alcohol-soaked cheesecloth first. I tried coating them with rum weekly unless they seemed soggy, then I skipped a week. It is rumored you can keep fruitcake good for up to 25 years by storing them in powdered sugar. They apparently do last forever. There was one found from Robert Falcon Scott's expedition to Antarctica in the early 1900s that still appears to be edible, and one being passed down from the Ford family for over a century.



McMillan's Irish Guard: Irish Rebels of the *American Civil War:* *Discussion/Study Article*

Of the many Irish who served both North and South, Robert McMillan achieved considerable notoriety for one battle in particular. He organized a company in Habersham County Georgia, enlisting many Irishmen along with three of his own sons. As was the custom, the company adopted his name to become "*McMillan Guards*" and in the summer of 1861 was mustered into Confederate States service as Company "K" of the 24th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment. It was the only Irish company in the 24th. Soon afterwards McMillan was promoted Regimental Colonel.

On the other side of the battle lines In 1862, a former Irish Australian convict had gathered his men in the second year of the war. Meagher's (*pronounced Mars*) U.S. Irish Brigade made two of the most gallant charges in American history, first at Antietam's "Bloody Lane" and 87 days later against Confederate Irish behind the famous *Stone Wall* at the foot of Marye's Heights.

The sad irony is that two Irish units on opposite sides, many from the same villages back in Ireland, were to fight tooth and nail to kill each other because of a sad circumstance of both history and geography.

Before the war Meagher was a leading proponent for Irish independence and after a failed rebellion was tried and sentenced to death, later commuted to life in an Australian prison. However he escaped and fled to New York where a whole new set of adventures awaited him. He was later to lose his taste for war and resigned his commission, an act that no doubt saved his life. Perhaps his spirit was broken by the loss of so many of his loyal Irishmen.

Confederate Memorial Hall Civil War Museum



Memorial Hall, Louisiana's oldest museum. Organized January 8, 1891 in New Orleans.



Interior of the Memorial Hall Civil War Museum

Memorial Hall is the oldest operating museum in Louisiana. The museum was erected as a repository for records, artifacts, reports, and memorabilia of the Civil War. On January 8, 1891, the 76th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans (1815), Mr. Frank T. Howard presented the building to the Louisiana Historical Association in memory of his father. The museum is owned and operated by the Memorial Hall Museum, Inc. Louisiana residents donated most of the contents of the museum, and Varina Howell Davis, wife of Jefferson

Davis, donated a large collection of Davis related memorabilia. Items on display include uniforms, and other apparel of officers and the common soldier, guns, swords used by leaders of the Confederacy, mess kits, and personal belongings of the soldiers.

One display case in the museum contains the well-preserved uniforms of Confederate Generals P.G.T. Beauregard, Braxton Bragg, Franklin Gardner, and Daniel Weisiger Adams.

Memorial Hall welcomes thousands of visitors yearly. The greatest turnout was on May 27-28, 1893, when over 60,000 people paid respects to the remains of Jefferson Davis who died in New Orleans and was buried in the city from 1889 to 1893. His remains lay in state at Memorial Hall before being moved to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia for reburial.



Republic of Louisiana Secession Flag adopted at the State Convention on February 11, 1861.



1st Mississippi Light Artillery flag, Cowans' Battery. General Earl Van Dorn adopted a red banner with stars and a crescent moon as the battle flag for his command.



Bust of General P.G.T. Beauregard (1818-1893).
He was born in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana.



Uniform of Captain John B. Richardson, 2nd Company, Washington Artillery of New Orleans.



Oil painting of General Braxton Bragg (1817-1876).
He was born in Warrenton, North Carolina.



Uniform of William Miller Owen, 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Washington Artillery of New Orleans.



Confederate artillery display



Camp Silver Service used by General Robert E. Lee



Painting of the Confederate Ironclad CSS Arkansas. Destroyed by her crew on August 6, 1862 after her two engines broke down following the Battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.



Ten Dollar Bill or DIX in French

"Dixie"

The term "Dixie" we have all come to know as meaning the Deep South, was born in Louisiana prior to the Civil War. The following is the story of how the term Dixie got started.

In 1860, the population of New Orleans was 168,675, making it the sixth largest city in the United States and the second largest city in the South (after Baltimore). It was also the fourth largest port in the world.

Prior to the Civil War, the economy of New Orleans was literally bursting at the seams. The levee on the riverfront was lined for miles and miles with steamboats and there was virtually no room left to store the cargoes brought to the port. Like the cargo, money was flowing like water and the prevalent bill was the \$10.00 bill.

New Orleans at this time in history was still a divided city with Canal Street serving as the neutral ground between the Americans and the Creoles. After selling their cargoes and wishing to spend their money, the keel boatmen were inconvenienced since they had to use French money on the downriver side of Canal Street and American currency on the upriver side.

The enterprising Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, located on Toulouse Street, solved the problem. They simply printed on the front of each note the English words "ten dollars" and on the back of each note the French word for ten which is "DIX." The keel boatmen corrupted the word by saying, "We're going to New Orleans to get those good old DIXIES." Hence the deep South has been known as the land of Dixie ever since.



Heroic pose from Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher

Meagher was to clash violently with his Southern counterpart, Antrim born Colonel Robert McMillan of the 24th Georgia who knew full well the Irish were attacking his position. He could clearly see the approaching green flag billowing in the hostile air. While later there may have been comments from Confederate Irish about admiration for their countrymen on the other side, Kelly O'Grady dismisses that they had any regrets in his book *Clear The Confederate Way*. The men coming up the slope were bent on killing those sheltering behind the stonewall. Without hesitation they loaded and fired as fast as they could and as the green flag got closer McMillan shouted, *"That's Meagher's Brigade!"* Shortly after he ordered, *"Give it to them boys!"* All the while McMillan paced up and down the line waving his sword, exposing himself to enemy fire, encouraging his men to, *"Hold the line!"* Fifteen federal brigades swept up the hill but were shattered by McMillan's brigade. Later Commander Kershaw said of McMillan's brigade, *"Their fire was the most rapid and continuous I have ever witnessed."*

You might expect McMillan wouldn't go unscathed, a spent ball struck him in the neck while one of his sons looked on in horror. McMillan calmly assured his son he was fine, stooped to pick up the ball and put it in his pocket, such are the fortunes of war. After 4 bloody years and many battlefields, only 4 officers and 56 men of McMillan's original regiment were left to surrender at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.

Irishmen in the Confederate Army

The National Museum of Ireland's permanent exhibition *Soldiers and Chiefs: The Irish at War at Home and Abroad from 1550* has a large collection of loans from museums around the world. These include items



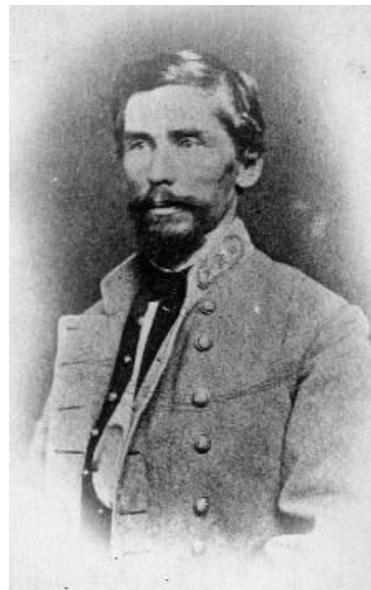
Guidon of McGavock's 10th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, the only designated Irish unit in the Confederate Army.

Mississippi, in May 1863, 52 members of the regiment were killed, including Colonel McGavock. On display in the exhibition is Colonel McGavock's guidon, which would have marked his location during the battle.

Also on display are the eating utensils, military cap and walking cane of Major General Patrick



Cleburne, who was the highest-ranking Irish-born Confederate general. Born in County Cork, Patrick Cleburne served in the British Army before purchasing his discharge and emigrating to the United States in 1849. He settled in the town of Helena, Arkansas, in 1850, first working as a pharmacist and then training as a lawyer. Cleburne proved himself an intelligent and courageous commander throughout the American Civil War and, like the 10th



Regiment, fought in the Western theatre. He was dubbed the 'Stonewall of the West' and he was well known for advocating the contentious position of enlisting slaves in return for their freedom. General Cleburne was killed in 1864 after a disastrous frontal assault on entrenched positions against Union forces in Franklin, Tennessee. After three years on display in the *Soldiers and Chiefs* exhibition, the objects will be returned to Tennessee State Museum in February 2010. Hilary Joye is curator of military history at the National Museum of Ireland (Decorative Arts and History).

Major-General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne



Patrick Ronayne Cleburne was born in Owens, County Cork, Ireland the second son of Dr. Joseph Cleburne, a middle-class physician

of Protestant Anglo-Irish ancestry. Patrick's mother died when he was 18 months old, and he was an orphan at 15. He followed his father into the study of medicine, but failed his entrance exam to Trinity College of Medicine in 1846. In response to this failure, he enlisted in the 41st Regiment of Foot of the British Army, subsequently rising

to the rank of corporal.^[3] Cleburne served at Fort Westmorland on Spike Island in Cork Harbour, a large fortress that was then being used as a convict depot. Seeing the wretched state of those filling the prison cells during the Great Irish Famine, Cleburne was further motivated to emigrate with his family to America.

Three years after joining the British Army, Cleburne bought his discharge and emigrated to the United States with two brothers and a sister. After spending a short time in Ohio, he settled in Helena, Arkansas, where he was employed as a pharmacist and was readily accepted into the town's social order.^[3] During this time, Cleburne became close friends with Thomas C. Hindman, who later paralleled his course as a Confederate major general. The two men also formed a business partnership with William Weatherly to buy a newspaper, the *Democratic Star*, in December 1855.

In 1856, Cleburne and Hindman were both wounded by gunshots during a street fight in Helena with members of the Know-Nothing Party following a debate. Cleburne was shot in the back, turned around and shot one of his attackers, killing him. The attackers hid until Cleburne collapsed on the street and then left. After the two recovered, they appeared before a grand jury to respond to all charges brought against them. They were exonerated, and afterward, went to Hindman's parents' house in Mississippi.^[4] By 1860, he was a naturalized citizen, a practicing lawyer, and very popular with the local residents.^[5]

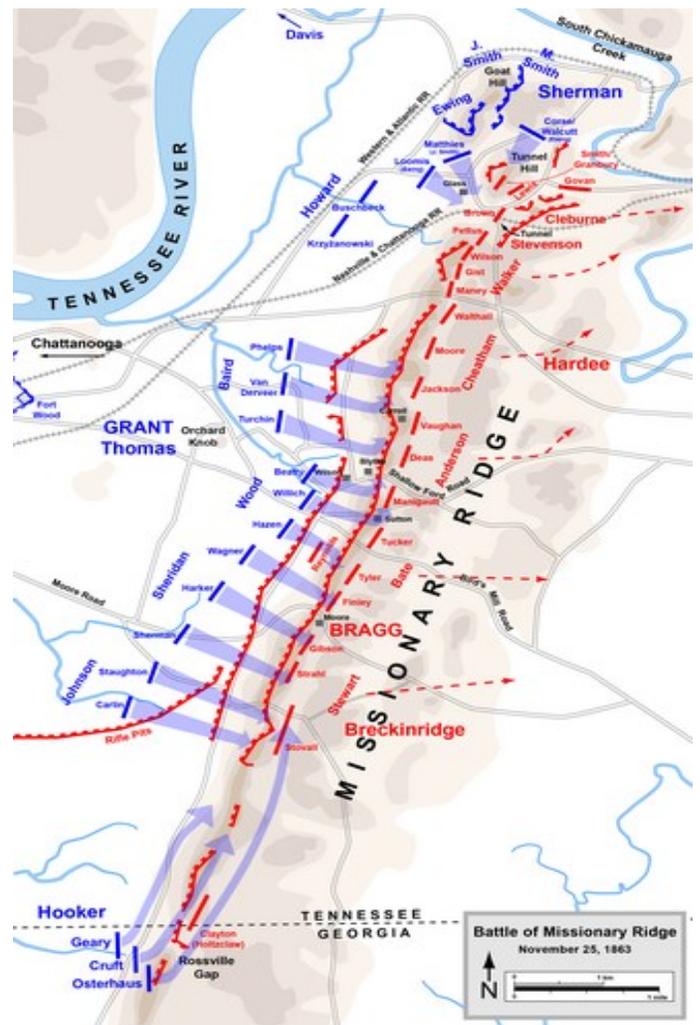
When the issue of secession reached a crisis, Cleburne sided with the Southern states. His choice was not due to any love of slavery,^[6] which he claimed not to care about, but out of affection for the Southern people who had adopted him as one of their own. As the crisis mounted, Cleburne joined the local militia company (Yell Rifles) as a private soldier. He was soon elected captain.^[4] He led the company in the seizure of the U.S. Arsenal at Little Rock in January 1861. When Arkansas left the Union, the Yell Rifles became part of the 1st Arkansas Infantry. Cleburne's regiment was assigned to the force under William Hardee, training in northeast Arkansas and conducting brief operations in southeast Missouri before Hardee's force was ordered to cross the Mississippi River and join Albert Sidney Johnston's Army of Central Kentucky in the fall 1861. The 1st Arkansas was designated the 15th Arkansas in late 1861. Cleburne was promoted to brigadier general on March 4, 1862.^[4]

Johnston withdrew his army from Bowling Green, Kentucky, through Tennessee, and into Mississippi before electing to attack the invading Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant. Cleburne served at the Battle of Shiloh, leading a brigade on the left side of the Confederate line, as well as at the siege of Corinth. That fall, Cleburne and his men were transported to Tennessee in preparation of Braxton Bragg's Confederate Heartland Offensive. In that campaign, Cleburne was loaned to Edmund Kirby Smith,

whose smaller army led the invasion. At the Battle of Richmond (Kentucky), Cleburne was wounded in the face when a minie ball pierced his left cheek, smashed several teeth, and exited through his mouth, but he recovered in time to re-join Hardee and Bragg and participate in the Battle of Perryville.^{[8][9]} After the Army of Tennessee retreated to its namesake state in late 1862, Cleburne was promoted to division command and served at the Battle of Stones River, where his division advanced three miles as it routed the Union right wing and drove it back to the Nashville Pike and its final line of defense. He was promoted to major general on December 13.^[2]

During the campaigns of 1863 in Tennessee, Cleburne and his soldiers fought at the Battle of Chickamauga. They successfully resisted a much larger Union force under Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman on the northern end of Missionary Ridge during the Battle of Missionary Ridge, and Joseph Hooker at the Battle of Ringgold Gap in northern Georgia, in which Cleburne's men again protected the Army of Tennessee as it retreated to Tunnel Hill, Georgia. Cleburne and his troops received an official Thanks from the Confederate Congress for their actions during this campaign.^[8]

Cleburne's strategic use of terrain, his ability to hold ground where others failed, and his talent in foiling the movements of the enemy earned him fame, and gained him the nickname "Stonewall of the West." Federal troops were quoted as dreading to see the blue flag of Cleburne's Division across the battlefield.^[10] General Robert E. Lee referred to him as "a meteor shining from a clouded sky".^[11]



Battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863

By late 1863, it had become obvious to Cleburne that the Confederacy was losing the war because of the growing limitations of its manpower

and resources.^[12] In 1864, he dramatically called together the leadership of the Army of Tennessee and put forth the proposal to emancipate all slaves ("emancipating the whole race upon reasonable terms, and within such reasonable time") in order to "enlist their sympathies" and thereby enlist them in the Confederate Army to secure Southern independence.^[13] Cleburne argued that emancipation did not have to include black equality, noting that "necessity and wise legislation" would ensure relations between blacks and whites would not materially change.^[15] This proposal was met with polite silence at the meeting, and while word of it leaked out, it went unremarked, much less officially recognized.^[12] From his letter outlining the proposal:^[16]

Satisfy the negro that if he faithfully adheres to our standard during the war he shall receive his freedom and that of his race ... and we change the race from a dreaded weakness to a position of strength.

Will the slaves fight? The helots of Sparta stood their masters good stead in battle. In the great sea fight of Lepanto where the Christians checked forever the spread of Mohammedanism over Europe, the galley slaves of portions of the fleet were promised freedom, and called on to fight at a critical moment of the battle. They fought well, and civilization owes much to those brave galley slaves ... [Cleburne also cites the prowess of revolting slaves in Haiti and Jamaica] ... the experience of this war has been so far that half-trained negroes have fought as bravely as many other half-trained Yankees.

It is said that slavery is all we are fighting for, and if we give it up we give up all. Even if this were true, which we deny, slavery is not all our enemies are fighting for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties.

Cleburne's proposal was vigorously attacked as an "abolitionist conspiracy" by General William H. T. Walker, who strongly supported slavery and also saw Cleburne as a rival for promotion. Walker eventually persuaded the commander of the Army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg, that Cleburne was politically unreliable and undeserving of further promotion. "Three times in the summer of 1863 he was passed over for corps commander and remained a division commander until his death."^[17]

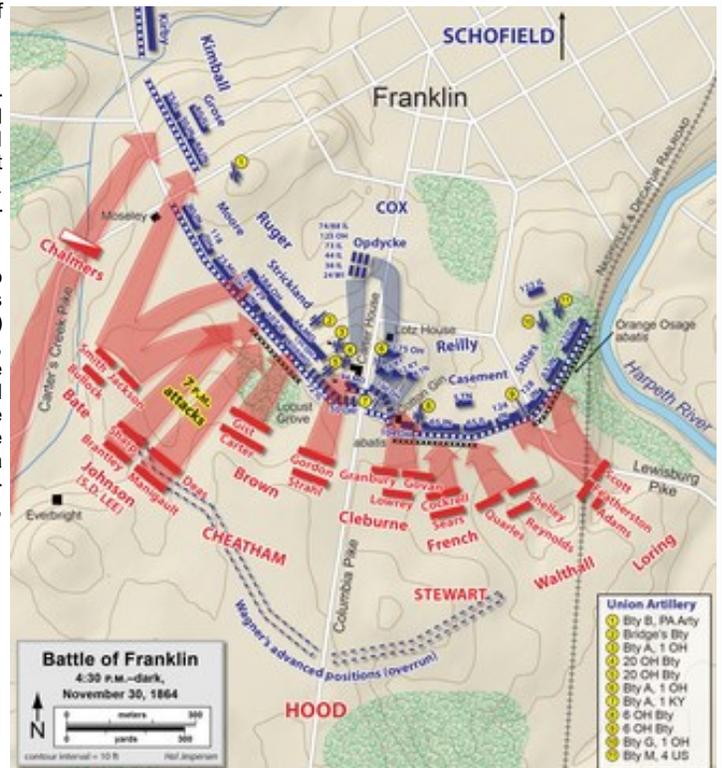
Prior to the campaigning season of 1864, Cleburne became engaged to Susan Tarleton of Mobile, Alabama.^[18] Their marriage was never to be, as Cleburne was killed during an ill-conceived assault (which he opposed) on Union fortifications at the Battle of Franklin, just south of Nashville, Tennessee, on November 30, 1864. He was last seen, after his horse was shot out from under him, advancing on foot with his sword raised toward the Union line.^[19] Accounts later said that he was found just inside the Union line, and his body was carried back to a field hospital along the Columbia Turnpike. Confederate war records indicate he died either of a bullet to the abdomen,^[2] or possibly through his heart. When Confederates found his body, he had been picked clean of any valuable items, including his sword, boots, and pocket watch.^[20]



Memorial to Cleburne in Franklin



St. John's Episcopal Church



According to a letter written to General Cheatham from Judge Mangum after the war, Cleburne's remains were first laid to rest at Rose Hill Cemetery in Columbia, Tennessee. At the urging of Army Chaplain Bishop Quintard, Judge Mangum, staff officer to Cleburne and his law partner in Helena, Cleburne's remains were moved to St. John's Episcopal Church near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee, where they remained for six years. He had first observed St. John's during the Army of Tennessee's march into Tennessee during the campaign that led to the Battle of Franklin, and commented that it was the place he would like to be buried because of its great beauty and resemblance to his Irish homeland. In 1870, he was disinterred and returned to his adopted hometown of Helena, Arkansas, with much fanfare, and buried in the Confederate section of Maple Hill Cemetery, overlooking the Mississippi River.^[21]

William J. Hardee, Cleburne's former corps commander, had this to say

when he learned of his loss: "Where this division defended, no odds broke its line; where it attacked, no numbers resisted its onslaught, save only once; and there is the grave of Cleburne."^[20]

Several geographic features are named after Patrick Cleburne, including Cleburne County in Alabama and Arkansas, and the city of Cleburne, Texas (which also features a statue of Patrick), though natives of the town call it "Klee-burn."^[22] The location where he was killed in Franklin was reclaimed by preservationists, and is now known as Cleburne Park. Though the small monument in the park is often perceived as a monument to Cleburne, it actually is a marker to show where the Carter Family Cotton Gin once stood (the gin being an integral part of the Battle of Franklin, and the Carter House itself being the headquarters of Union Brigadier General Jacob D. Cox).

The Patrick R. Cleburne Confederate Cemetery is a memorial cemetery in Jonesboro, Georgia, which was named in honor of General Patrick Cleburne.^[23]

During a 1994 interview (00:40:20) on Book TV, when asked his favorite "Civil War character" by C-SPAN's Brian Lamb, author Shelby Foote says: "It's easy to state who your favorites are because they're many people's favorites — Robert E. Lee, U.S. Grant, Stonewall Jackson, Tecumseh Sherman. But I have some favorites that are grievously neglected. One of them is an Arkansas general named Pat Cleburne, Patrick Ronayne Cleburne, from Arkansas. And he probably was the best division commander on either side, and in his day — he was killed at Franklin about a year before the end of the war — he was called the Stonewall Jackson of the West and well-known and adored by his men. He's been largely forgotten today. He's buried right there at Helena [Arkansas] where Crowley's Ridge comes to the Mississippi. I'm very fond of Cleburne. I got the same reaction at Cleburne's death that his men got. I was greatly saddened to lose him. You get a great fondness for these

people or a severe dislike for them, and if you have a dislike for them, you lean over backward hoping not to let it show. I'm sure it does."^[24]

Notes

1. *"Bride Park Cottage". Historical Marker Database. Retrieved September 24, 2015.*
2. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c} Eicher, p. 176.
3. ^ Jump up to:^{a b} Welsh, pp. 40–41.
4. ^ Jump up to:^{a b c} Hook, pp. 14–15.
5. ^ Joslyn, p. 26.
6. ^ Symonds, p. 44
7. ^ *"General Patrick R. Cleburne Memorial". The Historical Marker Database. Retrieved March 13, 2017.*
8. ^ Jump up to:^{a b} Fredriksen, pp. 105–07.
9. ^ Major General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne, CSA (1828-1864)
10. ^ Reynolds, pp. 244–47.
11. ^ Rand, p. 138.
12. ^ Jump up to:^{a b} Connelly, pp. 318-19.
13. ^ Daniel Mallock. "Cleburne's Proposal." *North & South*, vol. 11, no. 2, p. 64.
14. ^ Hamner, Christopher. "Black Confederates." Teachinghistory.org Archived July 11, 2011, at the Wayback Machine. Accessed 30 June 2011.
15. ^ Levin 2005, pp 102-103

16. ^ Official Records, Series I, vol. 52, Part 2, pp. 586–92.
17. ^ TL Connelly. (2001) *Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862–1865* Pages 319–320.
18. ^ Joslyn, p. 100.
19. ^ Du Bose, p. 401.
20. ^ Jump up to:^{a b} Foote, p. 671.
21. ^ Jacobson and Rupp, pp. 414, 434–35; Welsh, pp. 40–41.
22. ^ *Gannett, Henry (1905). The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States. Govt. Print. Off. p. 84.*
23. ^ Georgia Building Authority (1997). Patrick R. Cleburne Confederate Cemetery. Galileo. Retrieved September 1, 2010.
24. ^ *"[Stars in Their Courses] | C-SPAN.org".*

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

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