

# The Delta General



## **This Issue:**

**The Army of Missouri invades Missouri led by General  
Sterling Price**

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

September 2024, Volume 27, Issue 9

Dedicated to the Memory of Brigadier General Benjamin G. Humphreys

## Commander's Comments — Michael Anthony

The beginning of August in Mississippi has been a pleasant time of warm sunshine and cool nights; perfect weather for the return to School, to put away the swim suits and pool floaties and get back into "the routine". In conformity with the return to "the routine", the Benjamin G Humphreys Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans came together after a bit of a summer hiatus to meet, eat, and learn on the evening of August 10. Our meeting was filled with good news and good people, and a great time was had by all in attendance. August is the birth month of our namesake, Benjamin G Humphreys, and our Camp celebrated his birthday in high style befitting of such an important man to the Cause of the Confederacy and the Independence of Mississippi.

Congratulations to the men of the Benjamin G Humphreys Camp: we raised 1420 dollars to contribute to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Confederate Heroes Fund. This money was presented by Camp Lieutenant Commander Larry McCluney during the SCV National Reunion in Charleston in July. Contributing to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Confederate Heroes Fund helps the Museum at Elm Springs pay off its bank debt. Once the bank debt is paid the Museum will be able to expand its operating hours, staff, exhibits and activities. Again, Congratulations to the Benjamin G Humphreys Camp.

The Camp was additionally recognized as a 2024 Camp of Distinction, which is noted by a beautiful gold and red flag-pole streamer which we proudly attached to our Confederate Battle Flag. Being a Camp of Distinction means we met the highest requirements set forth by the SCV for Camp growth, retaining membership, conducting meetings, and hosting a Camp project. The Benjamin G Humphreys Camp really is doing great things and its members are doing their part to Live the Charge.

The highlight of our August meeting; however, was a visit by noted War reenactor and historian Mister Mark Heidelberg. Mark has been reenacting since he was eighteen and has served in many roles in many brigades all over the United States. He has played the part of the Federal and the Confederate soldier. He was born in Iowa and lived most of his adult life there before meeting his wife Shelby and moving to Mississippi. (Shelby herself is a reenactor and student of the women soldier of the War Between the States). Mark treated the members of the Benjamin G Humphreys Camp to a fascinating discussion of the life of the Mississippi soldier during Wartime. He began with the communities the soldier came from, through reporting for duty, to preparation for battle, to the aftermath of battle. His presentation was told in story form and was supported with an audio and visual PowerPoint presentation that provided pictures and voices to help us better understand what he said. Not only that, but Mark also generously bought his collection of items the soldier would have carried on the march and had in Camp; everything from the woolen winter coat to the playing cards to the shaving kit. He even made hoe cakes for us to try! Mark also graciously allowed us to hold and examine the authentic Bible that a Federal soldier took from the body of a dead Confederate soldier on the grounds of Gettysburg! Mark's presentation was so interested and well presented; and both he and Shelby were gracious, pleasant, and kind. Mark is not a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and Shelby is not a member of the UDC or the OCR; however, they both have the greatest respect for the honor and sacrifice of the Confederate Soldier and firmly believe in the value of preserving their legacies. They are our allies because they study and understand the reasons our ancestors were willing to give everything they had to fight for their home state. I can't wait to visit with them again; hopefully in the near future.

Driving home from the meeting, I thought about how much I learn being a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. This is one of the reasons I love coming to our Camp meetings and listening to the fascinating speakers who come to inform and teach us. Why are you a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans? What do you like best about being part of this group of men who descend from those who were most noble, honorable and valiant? See you at our next meeting September 14 for another night of learning and fellowship!

Deo Vindice,  
Michael Anthony

## From the Chaplain's pen... Earl McCown

### Accept People As They Are

*"Wherefore receive ye one another, as Christ also received us to the glory of God." Romans 15:7 (KJV)*

We have only two choices, accept people, or reject them. When you realize this, it may change the way you treat people. When we criticize or condemn people, we communicate rejection. When we try to change people, it communicates that they are not good enough for us, that we don't like them.

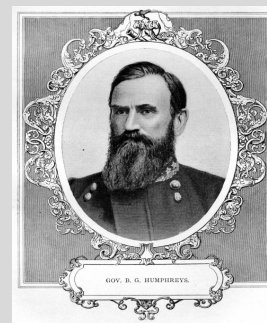
"But what if they are not perfect? What if they don't believe everything I believe?"

Were you born believing all you do now? Or, did you go through a process of learning over time? Should we throw out people because they still have something to learn? What happens when you don't accept people as they are? It feeds the lie that they are no good and have no value. We can accept people and celebrate their value without approving of their sins. But when we refuse to accept people until they are perfect, we communicate rejection. When someone feels rejected, they tend to reject those who reject them, and what they represent. So when Christians communicate rejection to sinners, they assume God is also rejecting them, and they tend to reject God because they think He rejects them. When you reject someone, you have set yourself up as their judge, something only God is truly qualified to do.

To walk with Jesus you will have to treat people as Jesus would treat them. You may not like the way they look, talk, act, think, or smell, but if they are a human being you must acknowledge that Jesus Christ loves them enough to die for them. Jesus is our perfect example, and He is not rejecting people (John 6:37). Instead, the Bible reveals that Jesus Christ is our Advocate, (our defense lawyer), not the One who condemns (1 John 2:1; Romans 8:34).

People are hurting. Usually they know they need to change, to be better, and to do better. What they have not discovered is a way they can change. They have probably tried, but have given up in defeat. Only God's unconditional love can give them the strength they need to have hope. Most people realize that if they must earn God's help there's no hope for them. This is the main reason why so many people shun Christianity and want nothing to do with God. They have accepted a wrong image of God, thinking He is a stern judge who is against them, instead of realizing the truth that He is a loving Father.

God accepts people as they are! So should we! God died on the cross for the ungodly (Romans 5:6). *"God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life." (John 3:16).*



## Contents of this Issue:

### Camp News pp. 2-3

- ◆ Commander's / Adjutant's Report
- ◆ Camp Chaplain
- ◆ General Clark Chapter, MOS&B Report

### Division News pp. 3—8

- ◆ Fall Muster
- ◆ 2025 MS Division Reunion
- ◆ Guardian Program
- ◆ Bricks for Beauvoir

### National News pp 6, 9, 10

- ◆ National Museum
- ◆ 21st Century Confederate Heroes
- ◆ 2025 National Reunion in Houston, TX

### Articles pp. 11-15

- ◆ 40 Acres and a Lie?
- ◆ The Lesser Known CS General
- ◆ Edmund Pettus
- ◆ Hawaii in the War?
- ◆ John Hunt Morgan
- ◆ Army of Missouri Invades Missouri

Larry McCluney  
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## Adjutant's Report — Dan McCaskill

August 10, 2024

**Call to Order:** At 6:00 PM CDT by Camp Commander Michael Anthony.

**Opening Prayer and Blessing:** Camp Chaplain Earl McCown

**Pledge and Salutes:** Camp Color Sergeant Earl Allen, Jr.

**Reading of The Charge:** Camp Color Sergeant Earl Allen, Jr.

Camp Commander Michael Anthony welcomed everyone to our monthly Camp Meeting. Checking with the ladies and learning the evening meal was ready, recessed the Meeting for our evening meal of spaghetti and meatballs. Michael asked our visitors, Shelby and Mark to lead the way.

After our meal, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander Larry McCluney introduced our guest speaker, Mark Hidlebaugh, who gave a program on the Confederate Soldier. Mark covered the soldier's life from raw recruit to seasoned veteran at War's end and all points in between. Helping to tell the story was his use of the many artifacts he brought and an excellent power point presentation. Mark talked of the boyish exuberance of going into battle that turned sober after experiencing the horrors of battle. Mark talked of Camp life and what the men did to pass the hours in winter quarters which consisted mostly of drill in the morning with a lunch break the drill in the afternoon. There was down time and there were different types of games, some games of chance, dreamed up by the men. Talked of the food the men ate and most was not a "balanced meal". All in all, it is amazing what these men had to endure and still be able to fight a battle. A most excellent program.

**Camp Business:** Michael asked for a motion to adopt the Minutes on the Division Reunion. Earl McCown so moved and the motion was seconded by Earl Allen and the motion passed.

**Officer Reports:** 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander Larry McCluney is working on a program for September 14<sup>th</sup> Camp Meeting. He also announced the renewal of the Carl and Nancy Ford Southern Cultural and Educational and History Conference will be held August 17, 2024 in Raymond, MS. Larry asked if anyone had any problems with the newsletter and if they enjoyed the newsletter. All responses were positive. Adjutant Dan McCaskill reported Camp membership stands at 33 with which takes into account of one past member renewing but sadly the passing of Jim Riales on July 22<sup>nd</sup> keeping our membership at 33 with 10 members not yet renewing. Notices have been sent to the ten. The Camp's bank account stands at \$3,089.55 after all dues and donations have been forwarded to their appropriated destination. There is \$325 still to be deposited. The only monies spent since the last Camp Meeting was \$29.20 for stamps. The OCR did not have a report. MOSB has added a new member, Robert McCaskill which brings the Chapter up to eight members with one waiting in the wings.

**New Business:** Larry put forth the idea of having a recruitment table at the Carrollton Pilgrimage the weekend of October 5<sup>th</sup> in Carrollton. The members felt it would be a opportunity to gain a recruit plus get the name of the SCV into the public. Larry McCluney made the motion for the Camp to man a recruitment table at the Carrollton Pilgrimage on Saturday, October 5<sup>th</sup>. The motion was seconded by Gator Stillman and passed without objection. As a fundraiser, Dan said he could bring Flags used to mark graves of Confederate Veterans to give away for donations to the Camp.

Dan presented an additional Camp project stating there is an unmarked grave in the UDC Plot in the Greenville Cemetery with the last name of McAtee that needs a headstone. If interested, we could use funds raised at Carrollton to go toward purchasing a Confederate Headstone. Larry made a motion that the Camp take on this project and use money raised at Carrollton to go toward the purchase of said headstone. The motion was seconded by Gator Stillman and passed without objection.

The last major event of the year is Fall Muster at Beauvoir the weekend of October 19 – 20, 2024.

With no other business coming before the Camp, Larry McCluney made a motion to adjourn, seconded by Gator Stillman and the motion passed without objection. Attendance for the meeting was 13.

The Camp Meeting was closed with a word of prayer by Camp Chaplain Earl McCown and the singing of Dixie.

### Passing of Camp Member

#### Hal Lagrone Towles

Born: March 30, 1939 in Sardis, Mississippi

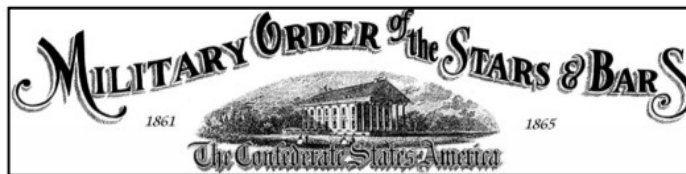
Died: August 22, 2024 in Greenville, Mississippi

Hal grew up in Arkansas graduating from Luxora High School and attended Memphis State University. At the age of 16, he joined the Arkansas National Guard, then Air Force ROTC at 18 and finally served in

the Army Reserves with an Honorable Discharge with the rank of E-6.

Hal's career centered around agriculture. He worked at Bunge Grain Elevator and Delta Implement Company both in Greenville and sold crop insurance. Hal joined B/G Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp 1625 on September 25, 2002. Although Hal never attended a Camp Meeting, he was a steadfast supporter of the SCV and attended most of our Confederate Memorial Services.

Hal is survived by his wife of 48 years, Diane Oltremari Towles of Greenville, four sons, one daughter, ten grandchildren and four great, grandchildren .



### General Charles Clark Chapter, MOS&B

Greetings:

Let me introduce to a gentleman, who was a Lawyer, newspaper editor, US Congressman, and a CSA Brigadier General. William Barksdale was born at Smyrna, Tennessee, August 21, 1821.

Though born in Tennessee, in 1853 William Barksdale was elected to represent the state of Mississippi in Congress, where he quickly became known for his unwavering pro-slavery and state's rights political views. When Mississippi seceded from the Union in 1861, Barksdale resigned from Congress and accepted a commission as an officer in the Mississippi Militia. On May 1, 1861, he was promoted to Colonel and given command of the 13<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry, which he led at the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run) and during the Peninsula Campaign.



Barksdale assumed command of the brigade when his brigade command, Brigadier General Richard Griffin, was mortally wounded at the Battle of Savage's Station on June 29, 1862. After Barksdale led the brigade in an attempt to take the Union position on Malvern Hill, the brigade quickly became known as "Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade" and Barksdale was promoted to Brigadier General on August 12, 1862.

Barksdale and his brigade were sent to the Harper's Ferry region following the Peninsula Campaign and so did not participate in the Second Battle of Manassas. He and his men did, however, fight at the battles of Harper's Ferry and Antietam in the division of Major General Lafayette McLaws.

At Harper's Ferry Barksdale was a part of the fighting at Maryland Heights, sent there to protect the rear and block Union retreat. Gaining control of Maryland Heights gave the Confederates a great advantage in the battle and was a key element in securing their victory. At Antietam Barksdale and the rest of McLaws' Division fought in the West Woods, beginning near daybreak on September 17.

Following Antietam, Barksdale went on to fight at Gettysburg, where he was mortally wounded and died from his wounds on July 3, 1863. It is reported that his last words were: "I am killed! Tell my wife and children that I died fighting at my post."

General Barksdale's body was transported back to Mississippi. He is buried at Greenwood Cemetery, Jackson Mississippi.



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

# BEAUVOIR

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.*

**SAVE THE DATE**

## 38th ANNUAL FALL MUSTER at BEAUVOIR October 18-20, 2024



### School Day on Friday October 18!

- |                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| War Between the States Battle Daily | Period Dance               |
| Period Music                        | "Small Muster"             |
| Living Historians                   | First Person Presentations |
| Camp Life                           | Sulters and Vendors        |
| Ladies Tea                          | Food and Snacks            |

Please follow Beauvoir, The Jefferson Davis Home and Presidential

### 2025 Mississippi Division Reunion Pickwick Landing, TN June 6-8, 2025

Compatriots of the Mississippi Division SCV and Ladies of the Mississippi Society OCR,

We are honored to invite you to the 2025 Mississippi Division Annual Reunion, hosted by Col. William P. Rogers Camp 321. The Reunion will be held on June 6-8, 2025, at the Lodge at Pickwick Landing State Park, Pickwick Landing, TN.

Our Annual Reunion serves as a gathering of our compatriots, families, and friends. It is a time when we come together to transact the business of our organization but also as a time to celebrate our shared honorable heritage, reflect on our achievements from the past year, and envision the future of our organizations. Please make plans to join us for a memorable weekend.

Our host hotel is the Lodge at Pickwick Landing, located on the banks of the Tennessee River in Pickwick Landing, TN. The Lodge offers 119 rooms, all of which directly face the Tennessee River, as well as a great restaurant and bar. Room Rates are \$155.00 a night. Please use Group Code 8244 to receive this room rate when booking.

Pickwick is close to many sites of the War for Southern Independence: the battlefields of Shiloh, Brice's Crossroads, Corinth, and Davis Bridge. The state park also offers some amazing fishing and golfing. Registration is now open, and we encourage you to secure your spot at the reunion at your earliest convenience. Please take advantage of our early registration rates.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please do not hesitate to reach out to the Reunion Planning Committee at [msdivadjutant@gmail.com](mailto:msdivadjutant@gmail.com).

We look forward to seeing you next June at Pickwick!  
In the Bonds of the Old South,

Mike Moore, Chairman  
2025 Reunion Host Committee





**2025 SCV MS Division Reunion**

**Registration Form**

**129<sup>th</sup> Reunion – Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans**

**31<sup>st</sup> Reunion – Mississippi Society, Order of Confederate Rose**

**Pickwick Landing, TN – June 6-8, 2025**

Hosts: Col. W.P. Rogers Camp 321 SCV and Ladies of Col. W.P. Rogers Chapter 25, OCR



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

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

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

OCR Member Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

**REGISTRATION AMOUNTS**

SCV Member – on or before May 6, 2025, \$60.00 / After May 6, 2025, \$70.00 QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

OCR Member – on or before May 6, 2025, \$30.00 / After May 6, 2025, \$35.00 QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Commander’s Reception - on or before May 6, 2025, \$25.00 per person QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Awards Banquet – on or before May 6, 2025, \$50.00 per person QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**(NO RECEPTION OR BANQUET REGISTRATION AFTER MAY 6, 2025, INCLUDING WALK-UPS)**

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

Half Page Ancestor Memorial - \$40.00 each QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Full Page Ancestor Memorial - \$100.00 each QTY \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL REGISTRATION AMOUNT** =====> \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please Make Checks Payable to **Col. W.P. Rogers Camp 321** & Mail to:  
Camp 321 C/O: Dwight Johnson, 3470 CR 100, Corinth, MS 38834

SCV Contact: Mike Moore (732) 962-5335 OCR Contact: Laura Moore (662) 416-7949

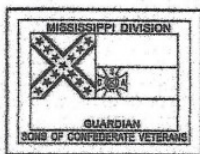
**HOTEL INFO**

The Lodge at Pickwick Landing  
120 Playground Loop, Counce, TN 38326  
(888) 867-2757  
or online at:

[www.tnstateparks.com/lodges/pickwick-landing](http://www.tnstateparks.com/lodges/pickwick-landing)

Use Group Code **8244** when booking for \$155.00 room rate.

## Mississippi Division Guardian Program



**Purpose:** The program is designed to honor the memory of our Confederate ancestors and through its implementation will provide the preservation of their final resting places and will document for future generations their sacrifices.

**Eligibility:** Any Mississippi Division camp member in good standing, who is at least 12 years of age and who has demonstrated his desire and ability to serve as a GUARDIAN. All compatriots are encouraged to participate in the program to honor our ancestors and to protect their final resting place.

### DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES:

- (A) He shall care for and protect the grave(s) of a Confederate Veteran, ensuring that the gravesite is kept clean and well maintained year round. He shall perform these duties personally unless he is physically unable because of health reasons. At no time shall these responsibilities be passed on to another without the approval of the GUARDIAN committee for the Alabama Division.
- (B) He will be responsible to appropriately mark the grave so it is designated as a final resting place of a Confederate Veteran. This can be by stone, plaque, Cross of Honor, etc. He will also be responsible for replacing or repairing any marker that is worn, damaged or destroyed.
- (C) He shall personally visit the grave a minimum of two times a year to include Confederate Memorial Day or at least one week prior. He shall place a wreath or a small Confederate flag or both on the grave.

### APPLICATIONS, REVIEWS & APPROVAL:

- (A) Individuals who wish to participate in the GUARDIAN program must complete and submit the Guardian Application form to the Mississippi Division Guardian Committee Chairman. The Committee Chairman will then forward the application on to the Guardian Committee for approval. The application must be accompanied with a map showing the location of the gravesite along with written driving instructions to the cemetery. A before photograph of the gravesite must also be submitted before approval. An after photograph can be submitted for the file as work is completed.
- (B) The applicant must also remit a one-time \$10.00 fee with the application to cover the cost of the GUARDIAN pin and certificate, which will be awarded upon the candidate's approval for membership in the GUARDIAN program. The fee is non-refundable.
- (C) Individuals who are not accepted into the GUARDIAN program will be given an explanation in writing by the Review Committee. The applicant can request an appeal of the decision. The Review Committee will review the applicants appeal and render a decision. The decision of the Review Committee is final.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

**Multiple Gravesites:** GUARDIANS may care for more than one gravesite and will be

recognized by the Guardian Review Committee. Special certificates or indications on the Guardian pin may be authorized to signify the care of multiple veterans' graves. Normally no more than 25 gravesites will be authorized for a Guardian to care for. The Review Committee may authorize more than 25 on a case by case basis under the advice of the applicants Cam Commander.

- (A) **Forfeiture of Guardian position:** A Guardian who cannot meet the requirements of his position due to relocation, health or other reasons must notify the Review Committee. All fees are non-refundable.
- (B) **Bequeathing of GUARDIAN position:** A Guardian may transfer his responsibilities as a Guardian to another SCV member in good standing with prior approval by the Review Committee. There is a \$10 fee for transferring the Guardianship. This fee will cover the new Guardian's membership pin and certificate. If he is already in the Guardian program there will be no fee to cover the certificate designating the new guardianship he is undertaking.
- (C) **Revocation of GUARDIAN status:** The Review Committee may revoke the status of a participant in the Guardian program if he fails to carry out his duties and responsibilities as outlined. The Committee reserves the right to inspect, with or without notice, any GUARDIAN'S Confederate Veteran's gravesite to confirm compliance with all of the rules and regulations specified in the program.
- (E) **Wilderness Gravesite:** This is a gravesite that is completely neglected or abandoned in a remote area. Application for this special designation must be accompanied with before and after pictures of the gravesite and the Guardian must meet all other requirements of the program.

## 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.

## Bricks for Beauvoir

Honor your Confederate ancestors while supporting Beauvoir. Each brick that you purchase will be engraved with your ancestors rank, name, unit, and company. The memorial bricks will be laid creating a sidewalk from the UDC Arch to the Tomb of the Unknown Confederate soldier. For more information on these opportunities, please visit [www.visitbeauvoir.org](http://www.visitbeauvoir.org) or contact Beauvoir directly at (228) 388-4400



## THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT ELM SPRINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card.  
[www.theconfederatemuseum.com](http://www.theconfederatemuseum.com)

# Mississippi Guardian Program Application

Turn Application into Division Guardian Committee Chairman

Name of Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

## GRAVESITE DETAILS

Confederate Veterans Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Rank: \_\_\_\_\_ Unit: \_\_\_\_\_ Co.: \_\_\_\_\_

Born: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_ Died: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_ Condition of site: Poor, Fair, Good, Excellent

(circle one)

Location of Grave: (Include name of cemetery, city and county): \_\_\_\_\_

Marker on Grave denoting Confederate Service: \_\_\_\_\_ Cross of Honor? \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation of Confederate Service: List book, service record, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

I affirm that all the information here is true and accurate. I agree to faithfully care for and protect this Confederate Veteran's grave in accordance with the GUARDIAN PROGRAM rules for as long as I am able. In the event I cannot carry out my duties, I shall notify the Review Committee immediately. I also understand that the Review Committee can revoke my status as a GUARDIAN for good cause.

Applicant Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

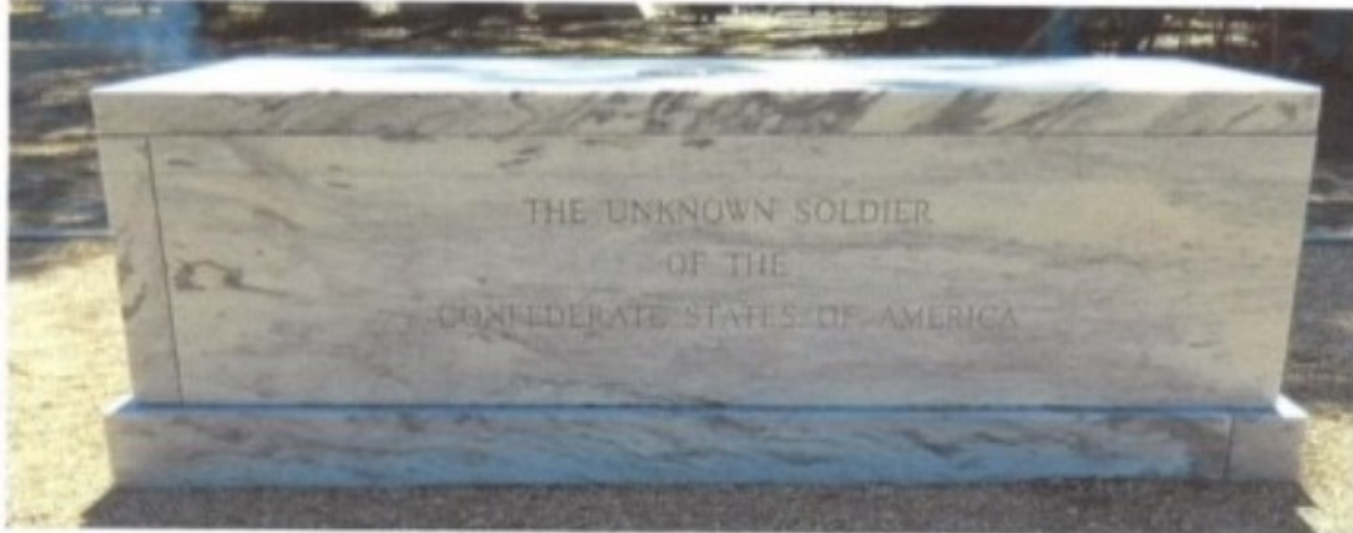
Committee Chairman: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

Mail Application, Map and Photos to:

Mississippi Division Guardian Program  
123 Douglas Street  
Bruce, MS. 38915

# Bricks for Beauvoir and the Tomb of the Unknown Solider

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



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

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

## Ancestral Brick Order Form

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

Line 1: \_\_\_\_\_  
(First and Last Name)

Line 2: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Rank)

Line 3: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Unit)

### **ORDER YOUR ANCESTOR'S BRICK TODAY!**

Make Checks out for \$50.00 per brick to:

Bricks for Beauvoir  
Mail to: Bricks for Beauvoir  
2244 Beach Blvd  
Biloxi, MS. 39531

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

Example:

Pvt. JAMES W.  
McCluney  
6th MS CAV, CO. F





**Sons of Confederate Veterans**  
**130th Annual National Reunion**  
 Houston, Texas      July 17-20, 2025



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

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

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

SCV Camp Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_ Division \_\_\_\_\_

Current Rank, Title, or Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse Name (For Name Badge): \_\_\_\_\_

*Note: Please only provide your spouse's name if they are attending a Reunion Meal or Tour. Spouses **DO NOT** need to pay for registration.*

Date	Time	Event	Price	Qty	Total
SCV REUNION EARLY BIRD	REGISTRATION	ALL SCV MEMBERS MUST REGISTER (through May 31, 2025) includes medal & program	\$75.00		
SCV REGULAR REUNION	REGISTRATION	ALL SCV MEMBERS MUST REGISTER (June 1, 2025 through July 7, 2025) includes medal & program	\$85.00		
Thursday, July 17, 2025	12:00 PM	Heritage Defense Luncheon	\$48.00		
Thursday, July 17, 2025	1:45 PM	Battle of Galveston Tour/Dinner/Cemetery Tour	\$100.00		
Friday, July 18, 2025	7:30 AM	Chaplain's Breakfast	\$38.00		
Friday, July 18, 2025	12:00 PM	SCV Awards Luncheon	\$48.00		
Friday, July 18, 2025	1:45 PM	Battle of San Jacinto Tour/ Dick Dowling Grave	\$40.00		
Saturday, July 19, 2025	7:30 AM	Mechanized Cavalry Breakfast	\$38.00		
Saturday, July 19, 2025	8:30 AM	Ladies Tour to Galveston - Moody Mansion/ Lunch/ Museum	\$70.00		
Saturday, July 19, 2025	6:00 PM	Commander in Chief Reception	\$30.00		
Saturday, July 19, 2025	7:00 PM	SCV Banquet/Debutante Presentation/Grand Ball <i>Note: Dress Attire is Coat &amp; Tie or Period Uniform</i>	\$80.00		
Ancestor Memorials ~ Each		<i>You Must Submit Ancestor Info on Separate Form</i>	\$10.00		
Extra Reunion Medal		Note: 1 Medal is included with your registration, order extras here	\$25.00		
Reunion Medal		Limited Edition - Numbered 1-100. Note: This medal is NOT included with registration.	\$100		
		<b>FINAL TOTAL - Registration, Tours, Extra Medals</b>			

*Please Make Checks Payable to: "Texas Division SCV"*  
 Mail the Form & Check to **733 W 3rd Ave. Corsicana, TX 75110**

# 21st CENTURY CONFEDERATE HERO

**Heroic Action is Needed to Vindicate Our Confederate Heroes**



**Become a 21st Century Confederate Hero so we can retire the SCV Banknote and place General Forrest back in his Plaza!**

By enlisting in this effort, money which is currently being used to service the banknote will now be used to go on the offensive against those seeking to destroy our Southern heritage.

The SCV is offering 1,500 Southerners the opportunity to be designated as 21st Century Confederate Heroes by donating \$1,000. Funds received will be used to retire the mortgage and fund the restoration of the Forrest Plaza. Those donating will receive:

- 21st Confederate Hero neck ribbon,
- Placement in SCV's Book of 21st Century Confederate Heroes and receive a personal copy of this book,
- Paver on the 'Walkway of Confederate Heroes,' with the information provided by the donor,
- Option of having his name or his ancestor's name displayed on large screen TV in our museum and their names noted at the Forrest Plaza.

Payment may be made in full or in installments over 18 months.

**Join in this effort and let us get started taking the fight to our enemy.**

**More information is available on the Confederate Legion website:**

**<https://scvconfederatelegion.com/>  
click on "21st Century Heroes."**

**[Note: The CL website will not have the above link ready before May.]**

## 40 ACRES AND A LIE?

*H. V. Traywick, Jr.*

It has evidently taken a hundred and sixty years for some people to realize that Abraham Lincoln's War was waged not for the slave but against his master, who had been the stumbling block for Northern ambitions for an unconstitutionally powerful central government ever since the days of Thomas Jefferson.

With the election of Lincoln and his strictly sectional Northern political party, their political ambitions were on the verge of being realized, but their financial ambitions were met with the threat of disaster when the Southern States withdrew from the Union. Cotton was "King" in those days, and the industrializing North depended on it for their textile mills. With the "Cotton Kingdom" out of the Union and free trading with Europe, the North's "Mercantile Kingdom" would collapse, so Lincoln launched his war to drive the South back into the Union at the point of the bayonet. But how were the Radicals of his party to save the cotton and at the same time get rid of the Southern Planter and his politics that were the stumbling block to their political ambitions for power?

According to the rare book "Why Lincoln was Murdered," by Otto Eisenscheml, the plan was as follows:

- 1) Let the war go on until emancipation of the slaves became effected. This would ruin the planter, but plenty of cotton could still be had from impoverished sharecroppers – both Black and White.
- 2) After the war was won, enfranchise the Southern (but not Northern) Blacks and disfranchise the Southern Whites.
- 3) Use the Union League to teach the freedmen to hate "Ole Marster" and vote for the carpetbaggers to give the Northern political party the electoral votes of the Southern States – and the political power they coveted.

The only threat to their plan was Lincoln's proposed leniency towards the defeated South, but John Wilkes Booth took care of that problem for them. His successor, Andrew Johnson, threatened their plan also with pardons for ex-Confederates, and they impeached him for it. Then, once their plan had been successfully accomplished, they abandoned their Black puppets to the upheaval they had wrought in Southern society and turned their attentions to the Plains Indians, who were in the way of their transcontinental railroads.

Results? For the Blacks, according to Freedmen's Bureau and other records – and Jim Downs' book "Sick from Freedom" – between 1862 and 1870 as many as one million freedmen – deprived of the cradle-to-grave care provided by their masters – died or became seriously ill from starvation, neglect, and epidemics under the care of their "liberators." In the Hampton Roads Conference in early 1865, Confederate Vice-President Alexander Stevens asked Lincoln what he proposed to do for the care of the freed slaves. He said to let them "root, hog, or die." One quarter of the Black population did, which was more than the total deaths of soldiers in the war.

The article in the Free Press quotes General Sherman as recording large numbers of freed slaves following his army through Georgia. It does not mention his cutting loose his pontoon bridge across Ebenezer Creek to prevent them from following him. It also does not mention that Sherman refused to have Black troop units serve in his army. Therefore, it might seem that his order giving confiscated land to the freedmen of the Sea Islands was less for his altruism towards the Blacks than for his vindictive destruction of the Southern Planter. His subsequent total destruction of South Carolina would add credence to this.

One can cherry-pick exceptions to the rule, but the upshot of Reconstruction was that the carpetbaggers got the forty acres, nobody got the mule, and the Northern political party gamboled in the "Guilded Age" for the rest of the century.

## The Lesser Known Confederate General

Brig. Gen. James Cantey, a Mexican War veteran and the colonel of the 15th Alabama Infantry, demonstrated considerable promise as a regimental commander at the Battle of Cross Keys, Virginia, in 1862, earning him a promotion. Elevated to brigadier general in January 1863, he spent the next year on garrison duty around Mobile. Frequently ill with an unspecified ailment, he was on medical furlough when his men left Polkard, Alabama, on April 20, 1864, for Rome, Georgia, to join Johnston's army. His brigade arrived in Resaca, Georgia, on May 6, and he arrived the next day.

At 45 and ailing, Cantey did not impress Col. James C. Nisbet, the current post commander at Resaca. Nisbet recalled that Cantey said, "I know nothing of the situation and wish you would ride out on the road with me and explain matters." When the Union threat to Resaca materialized on May 9, Nisbet accused Cantey and another general of "sitting in a bomb-proof pit." Nonetheless, Cantey kept Johnston informed of developments, allowing for timely reinforcements. By the end of the day, Cantey defended the town with 6,000 men in five brigades, enough to discourage Union Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson's attack.

Once Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk's Army of Mississippi fully arrived, Cantey took on divisional command, leading his own brigade and Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Reynolds's Brigade of Arkansans. However, his status remained unclear. At Cassville, Polk temporarily dissolved Cantey's division without explanation. This might have been due to a lackluster performance on May 15 during the second day's fight at Resaca, or it could have been due to Cantey's poor health.

Cantey led his small division of about 3,000 men through the fighting along the New Hope Church Line from May 25 until the first week of June, holding various parts of the Confederate earthworks. His division was not directly tested at New Hope Church on May 25 or at Pickett's Mill on May 27. On May 28, Cantey gained a third brigade of Tennesseans and Louisianians under Brig. Gen. William A. Quarles, 1,400 men strong, and 400 officers and men of the 26th Alabama, increasing his total force to about 5,000 men.

However, Cantey's time with the army was short-lived. On June 1, Leonidas Polk requested a new division commander for the brigades of Cantey, Reynolds, and Quarles. Polk did not explain his reasoning, but health was likely a factor.

Around this time, Cantey took a serious fall from his horse, suffering considerable injuries to his face. "We were riding along a corduroy road," wrote Lt. John I. Kendall. "The logs were fresh, the road was unsteady, and it was dark, and the weather was bad. ... Suddenly Cantey's horse stumbled and fell. The general shot over his head ... and slid for some distance on his face."



It soon became apparent Cantey “suffered considerable injuries to his face.” Despite his attempt to soldier on, it was clear he was in great pain. President Jefferson Davis approved Polk’s suggestion. On June 10, Edward C. Walthall was promoted to major general, effective June 6, and took command of the division. Cantey went home on an extended sick leave and never returned to field service. Some sources incorrectly list him as being in the field toward the end of the war, even surrendering with Johnston in North Carolina, but there is no record of his parole nor a signed loyalty oath. He returned to his plantation in Fort Mitchell, Alabama, where he died in 1874.

## **Edmund W. Pettus at Vicksburg**

Norman Dasinger, Jr., August 5, 2024, [blueandgrayeducation.org](http://blueandgrayeducation.org)



### **Map of Vicksburg's rebel batteries in 1863 | LOC**

Constructed along the major east-west railroad track leading into and out of Vicksburg, Mississippi, the Railroad Redoubt (aka Fort Beauregard) witnessed multiple attacks from both Confederate and Federal soldiers on May 22, 1863.

That day, the four-sided fort—part of a vast network of entrenchments enclosing the town—was manned by soldiers of the 30th and 46th Alabama Infantry Regiments, with Waul's Texas Legion in close support. Because all the officers of the 46th had been captured May 16th at the battle of Champion's Hill, Col. Edmund W. Pettus of the 20th Alabama was ordered to take command within the redoubt.

At 10 a.m., “Big” Mike Lawler's Union Brigade, composed mostly of Iowans, led the assaulting force. Their path had been cleared by hours of artillery fire that had bombarded the sleepless Alabamians trapped within the redoubt. That concentrated fire had punched a gap in the Confederate line, which Lawler's men exploited. The Federals scaled the earthen fort's walls, drove back the Confederates, and within a little over an hour, the flags of the 77th Illinois and 22nd Iowa were flapping in the summer breeze atop the ramparts. Success!

However, the assault stalled, giving the Confederates a chance to plan a bold response. Andrew Miller, one of the rangers at Vicksburg National Military Park, wrote, “The hours ticked away as the Federals, stuck in the ditch outside the Railroad Redoubt, waited through the day's sweltering heat for support or relief. Soon the Confederates took to rolling artillery

shells with lit fuses down the slope.”

As the afternoon wore on, the Confederate command decided that Pettus would join forces with the fresh soldiers of Waul's Texas Legion to retake the position.

In 1907, Pettus wrote, “So, when ordered, I met Colonel Waul and told him what I wanted. He said, ‘I will not order but if any of my companies will volunteer, I will consent ... I told him that about thirty was as many as could be used in so small a place. ... In a moment, I had my band of thirty.’”

Josh Edwards in the March 5, 2015, edition of the Vicksburg Post, wrote, “[Pettus] was peremptorily ordered ... to take the redoubt. Waul's Legion and three gallant Alabamians did volunteer, but I as their commander was acting in response to orders.”

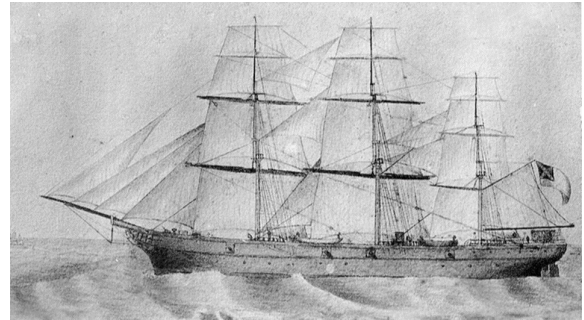
The handpicked force was assembled, and before the sun could set, they moved into position. Pettus, “musket in hand,” led the assaulting party into the fort, fully securing it and capturing the colors of the 77th Illinois.

Waul reported, “The coolness, courage, and intrepidity manifested deserves the highest praise for ever officer and man engaged in the hazardous enterprise.”

Federal soldiers would never again assault Fort Beauregard. However, all the defenders of Vicksburg would surrender to Union General U.S. Grant on July 4, 1863.

## **Did Hawaii Play a Role in the Civil War? Yes, It Did!**

Clay Hoffman, August 26, 2024, [blueandgrayeducation.org](http://blueandgrayeducation.org)



### **Nineteenth-century artwork depicting the CSS Shenandoah, on which some Hawaiians and Hawaiian-born Americans served | U.S. Naval Historical Center**

The “Hawaii Sons of the Civil War” were a group of approximately 119 Native Hawaiians and Hawaii-born men who served bravely in the Civil War. Despite King Kamehameha IV declaring the Kingdom of Hawaii's neutrality at the outset of the war, many Native Hawaiians and Hawaii-born Americans, both abroad and in the islands, enlisted in the Union and Confederacy. These men included sailors on whaling ships who joined the Union Navy, as well as sailors who were captured by the Confederate Navy. Some of the latter served on the CSS *Shenandoah*, which is famously known for firing the last shot of the Civil War across the bow of a whaler near the Aleutian Islands.

Among the Hawaii Sons of the Civil War was Prince Romerson, a native of the Big Island of Hawaii, who enlisted in the Union Navy in 1863. It is not known if his first name denoted any royal status. Romerson served aboard the USS *Wamsutta* and USS *Mercedita*, both gunboats that supported the Union blockade of Confederate waterways.

After a year in the Navy, he joined the Union Army as a private in Company M of the 5th Regiment Massachusetts Colored Volunteer Cavalry. Promoted to the rank of sergeant on June 1, 1864, he fought with the 5th USCC until the war's end, seeing action in the Siege of Petersburg and other battles.

In 1867, Romerson enlisted in the 39th U.S. Infantry Regiment at the reduced rank of private. The 39th was later consolidated with the 40th to create the 25th U.S. Infantry, which became one of the regiments of the Buffalo Soldiers. Romerson served in the 25th for three years, fighting in the Indian Wars on the Texas frontier. He died on March 30, 1872, in his early 30s, and was buried at San Antonio National Cemetery.

Native Hawaiians had served in American wars since the War of 1812. At the beginning of the Civil War, there was a rising tide of sympathy among Hawaiians with the Union due to their historic ties to New England, established through missionaries and the whaling industry. Additionally, many people in the islands opposed slavery.

In recent years, Hawaiian residents and historians, along with descendants of the combatants, have worked to bring attention to the heroics of the Hawaii Sons of the Civil War. On August 26, 2010—the anniversary of the signing of the Neutrality Proclamation—a bronze plaque honoring them was erected at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu.



**Studio portrait of Brig. Gen. Edmund Winston Pettus, C.S.A., 1863 | Collections of the Alabama Department of Archives and History**

## General John Hunt Morgan

Like most Kentuckians, Morgan did not initially support secession. Immediately after Lincoln's election in November 1860, he wrote to his brother, Thomas Hunt Morgan, then a student at Kenyon College in northern Ohio, "Our State will not I hope secede I have no doubt but Lincoln will make a good President, at least we ought to give him a fair trial & then if he commits some overt act all the South will be a unit." By the following spring, Tom Morgan (who also had opposed Kentucky's secession) had transferred home to the Kentucky Military Institute and there began to support the Confederacy. Just before the Fourth of July, by way of a steamer from Louisville, he quietly left for Camp Boone, just across the Tennessee border, to enlist in the Kentucky State Guard. John stayed at home in Lexington to tend to his troubled business and his ailing wife. Becky Morgan finally died on July 21, 1861.

In September, Captain Morgan and his militia company went to Tennessee and joined the Confederate States Army. Morgan soon raised the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry Regiment and became its colonel on April 4, 1862.

Morgan and his cavalymen fought at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862, and he soon became a symbol to secessionists in their hopes for obtaining Kentucky for the Confederacy. A Louisiana writer, Robert D. Patrick, compared Morgan to Francis Marion and wrote that "a few thousands of such men as his would regain us Kentucky and Tennessee."

In his first Kentucky raid, Morgan left Knoxville on July 4, 1862, with almost 900 men and in three weeks swept through Kentucky, deep in the rear of Major General Don Carlos Buell's army. He reported the capture of 1,200 Federal soldiers, whom he paroled, acquired several hundred horses, and destroyed massive quantities of supplies. He unnerved Kentucky's Union military government, and President Abraham Lincoln received so many frantic appeals for help that he complained that "they are having a stampede in Kentucky." Historian Kenneth W. Noe wrote that Morgan's feat "in many ways surpassed J. E. B. Stuart's celebrated 'Ride around McClellan' and the Army of the Potomac the previous spring." The success of Morgan's raid was one of the key reasons that the Confederate Heartland Offensive of Braxton Bragg and Edmund Kirby Smith was launched later that fall, assuming that tens of thousands of Kentuckians would enlist in the Confederate Army if they invaded the state.

As a colonel, he was presented with a Palmetto Armory pistol by the widow of Brigadier General Barnard Elliott Bee Jr. That pistol is now owned by the Museum of the American Civil War.

Morgan was promoted to brigadier general (his highest rank) on December 11, 1862, though the Promotion Orders were not signed by President Davis until December 14, 1862. He received the thanks of the Confederate Congress on May 1, 1863, for his raids on the supply lines of Union Major General William S. Rosecrans in December and January, most notably his victory at the Battle of Hartsville on December 7.

On December 14, 1862, Morgan married Martha "Mattie" Ready, the daughter of Tennessee United States Representative Charles Ready and a cousin of William T. Haskell, another former U.S. representative from Tennessee.

Hoping to divert Union troops and resources in conjunction with the twin Confederate operations of Vicksburg and Gettysburg in the summer of 1863, Morgan set off on the campaign that would become known as "Morgan's Raid". Morgan crossed the Ohio River, and raided across southern Indiana and Ohio. At Corydon, Indiana, the raiders met 450 local Home Guard in a battle that resulted in eleven Confederates killed and five Home Guard killed.

In July, at Versailles, IN, while soldiers raided nearby militia and looted county and city treasuries, the jewels of the local masonic lodge were stolen. When Morgan, a Freemason, learned of the theft he recovered the jewels and returned them to the lodge the following day.

After several more skirmishes, during which he captured and paroled thousands of Union soldiers Morgan's raid almost ended on July 19, 1863, at Buffington Island, Ohio, when approximately 700 of his men were captured while trying to cross the Ohio River into West Virginia. Intercepted by Union gunboats, over 300 of his men succeeded in crossing. Most of Morgan's men captured that day spent the rest of the war in the infamous Camp Douglas Prisoner of War camp in Chicago, which had a very high death rate. On July 26, near Salineville, Ohio, Morgan and his exhausted, hungry and saddlesore soldiers were finally forced to surrender. It was the farthest north that any uniformed Confederate troops would penetrate during the war.

On November 27, Morgan and six of his officers, most notably Thomas Hines, escaped from their cells in the Ohio Penitentiary by digging a tunnel from Hines' cell into the inner yard and then ascending a wall with a rope made from bunk coverlets and a bent poker iron. Morgan and three of his officers, shortly after midnight, boarded a train from the nearby Columbus train station and arrived in Cincinnati that morning. Morgan and Hines jumped from the train before reaching the depot, and escaped into Kentucky by hiring a skiff to take them across the Ohio River. Through the assistance of sympathizers, they eventually made it to safety in the South. Coincidentally, the same day Morgan escaped, his wife gave birth to a daughter, who died shortly afterwards before Morgan returned home.

Though Morgan's Raid was breathlessly followed by the Northern and Southern press and caused the Union leadership considerable concern, it is now regarded as little more than a showy but ultimately futile sidelight to the war. Furthermore, it was done in direct violation of his orders from General Braxton Bragg not to cross the river. Despite the raiders' best efforts, Union forces had amassed nearly 110,000 militia in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio; dozens of United States Navy gunboats along the Ohio; and strong Federal cavalry forces, which doomed the raid from the beginning. The cost of the raid to the Federals was extensive, with claims for compensation still being filed against the U.S. government well into the early 20th century. However, the Confederacy's loss of Morgan's light cavalry far outweighed the benefits.

After his return from Ohio, Morgan returned to active duty. However, the men he was assigned were in no way comparable to those he had lost. Morgan once again began raiding into Kentucky. However his men lacked discipline, and he was unwilling or unable to control them, leading to open pillaging along with high casualties. The raids of this season were in risky defiance of a strategic situation in the border states that had changed radically from the year before. Union military occupation of this region, long denied to major Confederate armies, had progressed to the point that even highly mobile raiders could no longer count on easily evading them. Northern public outrage at Morgan's raid across the Ohio River may well have contributed to this state of affairs.

His "Last Kentucky Raid" was carried out in June 1864, the high-water mark of which was the Second Battle of Cynthiana. After winning a minor victory on June 11 against an inferior infantry unit in the engagement known as the Battle of Keller's Bridge on the Licking River, near Cynthiana, Kentucky, Morgan decided to take a chance the following day on another contest against superior Union mounted forces that were known to be approaching. The result was a disaster for the Confederates, resulting in the destruction of Morgan's force as a cohesive unit, only a small fraction of whom escaped with their lives and liberty as fugitives, including the General and some of his officers. After the flashy but unauthorized 1863 Ohio raid, Morgan was never again trusted by General Bragg. Nevertheless, on August 22, 1864, Morgan was placed in command of the Trans-Allegheny Department, embracing at the time the Confederate forces in eastern Tennessee and southwestern Virginia. Yet around this time some Confederate authorities were quietly investigating Morgan for charges of criminal banditry, likely leading to his removal from command. He began to organize a raid aimed at Knoxville, Tennessee.

On September 4, 1864, he was surprised by a Union raid on Greeneville, Tennessee. While attempting to escape, he was shot in the back and killed by Union cavalymen.

Morgan was buried in Lexington Cemetery. The burial was shortly before the birth of his second child, another daughter.



## The “Army of Missouri” Invades Missouri

September 1864 marked a pivotal moment in both the East and West. In the East, the month began with outstanding news for Unionists, as the city of Atlanta surrendered to Major General William T. Sherman on September 2. In stark contrast to the previous few months, during which the Union Army sustained some 55,000 casualties in General Ulysses S. Grant’s “Overland Campaign” alone, Northern political observers believed that the capture of Atlanta all but assured President Lincoln’s reelection in November. Prior to Atlanta’s surrender, the drawn-out and brutal nature of the war seemed to have weakened Northern morale to such an extent that Lincoln would lose the upcoming election, which would likely lead to a negotiated peace settlement with the South. Lincoln himself agreed with this assessment in the summer of 1864, until the capture of Atlanta promised to bolster Unionists’ resolve to continue the war.

In the West, however, the news from Atlanta did not deter Confederate Major General Sterling Price, who continued to believe that a stunning Southern victory could sway Northern sentiments back against the Lincoln administration. In August, Price received orders to raise an army that would invade the state of Missouri, capture the strategic city of St. Louis, raise thousands of badly needed recruits for the Confederacy, and potentially secure the state as a member of the Confederacy. Price and others hoped that the invasion would offset the surrender of Atlanta and cast doubt on the possibility of a Northern victory. Lincoln and the Northern cause in the war, Price believed, could still be defeated through military setbacks.

On September 15, Price’s “Army of Missouri” converged at Powhatan, Arkansas, and advanced to Pochahontas the following day. They divided into three divisions, or “columns,” which would allow them to advance to the northeast while foraging and recruiting along three parallel routes. On September 19, the three columns entered Missouri and split off. Price’s subordinate generals, James F. Fagan, John S. Marmaduke, and Joseph “Jo” Shelby, could each boast of significant accomplishments in their own right. With their talent and some 12,000 cavalymen and 14 cannon, concentrated in one army, they hoped that the isolated and outnumbered Union defenders would melt away or be crushed in the wake of the Confederate advance.

Price’s estimate that as many as 30,000 potential recruits awaited him in his home state was unrealistic, but his supporters still had reasons for optimism. On the opposing Union side, historian Mark A. Lause estimates that perhaps only 11,000 federal soldiers were deployed across the state of Missouri at the beginning of September, primarily due to tens of thousands of men being transferred to the East to support the campaigns of Grant and Sherman. Contributing to the apparent federal weakness in the state, pro-Southern “bushwhackers” elevated their guerrilla warfare against civilian and military targets as word spread that Price was entering the state. With a concentrated force of fast-moving cavalry, the “Missouri Expedition” seemed to have an opportunity to move quickly on St. Louis before Union reinforcements could arrive.

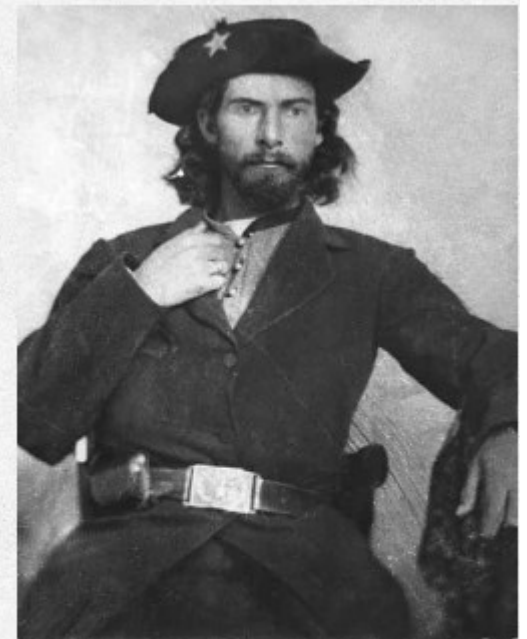
Despite the apparent advantages held by Price, the outcome was still in doubt as his cavalry crossed into Missouri on September 19. His men were on the offensive in a war that favored defensive positions. According to Price’s own reports, 4,000 of his 12,000 cavalymen were unarmed, most likely meaning that they carried personally supplied small arms and could not be resupplied with ammunition as easily as the 8,000 men who were issued standard weapons. According to historian Donald L. Gilmore, an officer named Major Shaler further testified after the raid that discipline was almost nonexistent, owing to the army being hastily assembled from “conscripts, absentees without leave from their commands and deserters, and but a few volunteers.” Gilmore goes on to describe the Army of Missouri as having been little better than a large “mob” on horseback. The problems of discipline would only be compounded if Price succeeded in his plans of recruiting thousands of bushwhackers and conscripting untrained civilians. Still, the advancing force presented a significant challenge to Union control of the state.

Many of the potential recruits for Price’s Army of Missouri would have to come from among Missouri’s guerrilla warriors, who Unionists derisively referred to as “bushwhackers.” Acting on cue, the bushwhacker’s guerrilla activity spiked before and during Price’s invasion. Unfortunately for the Southern cause, the bushwhackers did little to disprove their reputation as eager participants in the savagery and plunder that had long reigned on both sides of the conflict. By the summer of 1864, even many Southern-leaning Missourians had had enough of the irregular warfare that was being waged against the Union military and civilian targets.

The violence ranged across the state. Lucie Davis, a resident of Clay County, Missouri, wrote in a letter that, “The bushwhackers are about to take this country. They robbed the mail yesterday between Missouri City and Liberty.” Alex M. Bedford, a Confederate soldier from Savannah, Missouri (located north of St. Joseph), learned of the recent guerrilla violence in letters from his wife. He was being held in a federal prisoner of war camp at Fort Delaware, Delaware, and despite clearly siding with the Confederacy for the duration of the war, he wrote the following to his wife on August 2: “I am done on bushwhackers[,] let them call their name what they will[,] it is a dishonorable warfare.”



Sterling Price with his three leading generals, James F. Fagan, John S. Marmaduke, and Joseph “Jo” Shelby. Images courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution; the Library of Congress; Wikimedia Commons.



William ‘Bloody Bill’ Anderson. Image courtesy of the State Historical Society of Missouri.

On September 27, an incident at Centralia, in the central part of the state, quickly became the most notorious event instigated by bushwhackers in 1864. The Union Army had been responding to bushwhacker attacks—most notably the massacre of between 160 and 190 men and teenaged boys at Lawrence, Kansas, in August 1863—by evicting the civilian populations of counties that harbored bushwhackers and, more directly, by routinely executing suspected bushwhackers without trial. In response, some bushwhackers escalated the brutality of their reprisals, with the most notable instances instigated by William T. Anderson, who had already earned his nickname, “Bloody Bill.” A former “captain” of Quantrill’s Raiders and veteran of the raid on Lawrence, Anderson counted plenty of grievances to justify his actions. In the previous year, for example, his sisters had been arrested as suspected Confederate spies, and one of them died in the collapse of a makeshift prison in Kansas City.

With numerous reprisals on both sides, Anderson’s rage continued to build in 1864, and his men gained a reputation for scalping and otherwise defiling the bodies of the Union soldiers they killed. By September, reports indicate that Union soldiers were, in turn, scalping any of Anderson’s men who were killed. The violence surrounding Anderson’s band of guerrillas culminated at Centralia on September 27. Roughly 80 of Anderson’s men stopped a train at Centralia, removed 23 Union soldiers who were on leave following their participation in the Battle of Atlanta, and shot 22 of them. Later on the same day as the “Centralia Massacre,” as it came to be known, Anderson’s men fought a battle against a pursuing Union force outside of town and wiped out all but 32 of the 155 inexperienced federals.

For Sterling Price, who styled himself as a nobler breed of general, the prospect of recruiting thousands of bushwhackers, many of whom were known for scalping and sacking towns for personal gain or revenge, was unpalatable at best. But Price’s entire plan for the Missouri Expedition hinged on expanding his forces as he advanced, and it would only be in October that he would start to rendezvous with large numbers of guerrillas.

On precisely the same day that “Bloody Bill” Anderson’s men massacred and battled Union soldiers at Centralia, Price waged his own battle that would place the success of his cavalry raid into doubt in the space of just one day. As the Army of Missouri moved in the direction of St. Louis, he learned that Union reinforcements were already arriving there. Generals Shelby and Marmaduke urged Price to move as quickly as possible to take the city before it was too late. Instead, Price, with the support of Fagan, elected to attack Fort Davidson, outside of Pilot Knob, Missouri, about 90 miles to the southwest of St. Louis.

The main argument against Price’s decision centered on the fact that Fort Davidson was garrisoned by a relatively small force made up mostly of infantry. Price’s cavalry, still mostly unburdened by plunder, could simply outmaneuver the infantry defending the fort and move quickly on St. Louis. Price, on the other hand, reasoned that he could take Fort Davidson quickly and with few losses; capture arms, powder, and other supplies; intimidate the Union defenders of Missouri; and boost the morale of his men before moving on St. Louis, assuming that he still thought St. Louis could be taken at all. In any case, it appeared to be a confident move from a superior force and a general who sat astride a horse he called Bucephalus, named after the horse ridden by Alexander the Great.

Fort Davidson’s commander also presented a tempting target in his own right. The fort was defended by 1,450 men under the command of Brigadier General Thomas Ewing Jr., the former commander of the District of the Border, which had been based in Kansas City. In the previous fall, Ewing’s controversial General Order No. 11 had removed most of the rural civilian populations of four counties, and the political backlash from his order likely contributed to his removal from command as a part of the reorganization of the District of the Border at the beginning of 1864. In March he was reassigned to the District of St. Louis, and he continued to be a primary target of the hatred of Missouri’s bushwhackers. Ewing took command of Fort Davidson on September 26, just one day before Price and the two columns under command of Fagan and Marmaduke converged on his position.

Due to their mutual disagreement, Price replaced Marmaduke with the untested General John B. Clark Jr. for the battle. He then ordered multiple assaults on the fort throughout the day on September 27. Ewing’s artillery was able to push back Price’s artillery, at least temporarily, preventing the immediate destruction of the fortifications. (Later, Price claimed that Ewing used pro-Southern civilians as hostages to dissuade Price from using his artillery to full effect, which would have been a violation of the unofficial laws of war. But that accusation remains unsubstantiated by modern historians). Ewing also rejected Price’s demand to surrender, replying that he did not want his garrison, made up largely of African American soldiers, to be massacred upon surrender as black soldiers had been at Fort Pillow, Tennessee, in April. As night fell, Price had lost roughly 1,000 men to Ewing’s 200, but he still held an overwhelming advantage in numbers and would assuredly take the fort.

Price completely failed to anticipate what would happen after dark. In a bold move, Ewing quietly prepared his men to abandon the fort and sneak out under the cover of darkness. They loaded up as many supplies as they could carry, attached hay to their horses’ hooves, and covered the fort’s drawbridge with blankets and straw to soften the noise. At an hour past midnight on September 28, the Union garrison slipped out of Fort Davidson under cover of darkness. Remarkably, Price had left a hole in his lines large enough for Ewing’s men to escape through, and Price’s men mistook the movement as their own soldiers. A few Union men remained behind to allow Ewing time to escape, and then they lit a slow-burning trail of powder to the fort’s powder magazine as they made their escape on horseback. The magazine detonated at around 4:00 a.m., leaving behind a huge crater and nothing useful for Price’s men.

Price gained nothing of strategic value from the Battle of Fort Davidson. Moreover, including the maneuvers before and during the battle, as well as time spent futilely tracking Ewing’s men afterwards, Price’s invasion was delayed by up to five days, which allowed the Union critical time to reinforce St. Louis and organize an army potentially large enough to repulse the Army of Missouri.

For his actions at Fort Davidson, General Ewing received a personal note of gratitude from President Lincoln. On the otherside, Price had to turn his sights away from St. Louis by the last day of September 1864, and on October 1 his army moved westward toward the state capitol at Jefferson City, where he could still hope to install a state government loyal to the Confederacy. The fate of the Missouri Expedition would have to be decided in October.



*Thomas Ewing. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress.*



*Modern view of the crater left behind from the magazine explosion at Fort Davidson. Image courtesy of Valerie Holifield.*

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### Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

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