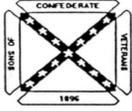
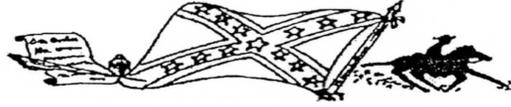


Jones County Rosin Heels



ROSIN HEELS DISPATCH



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

1861

DEO VINDICE

1865

July

2013

CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE WAR FOR SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

Doug Jefcoat - Commander - 601-425-5485
gj5485@bellsouth.net

Don Green - 1st Lt. Commander - 1-601-270-5316
dgreen_1865@yahoo.com

Ronnie Mitchell - 2nd Lt. Commander - 601-319-7151
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Glen Holifield - Chaplain - 601-729-2535

Billy Langley - Quartermaster - 601-425-4845

Adjutant - Cotton Norris - 601-426-2949
sheltonnorris@yahoo.com

THE CHARGE GIVEN BY GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE 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. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations"

ALERT! ALERT! ALERT!



On the last Friday of July 26th will be our annual summer cookout held at the Mauldin Community Center on Springhill Rd. The camp will furnish the usual such as hamburgers, hotdogs, mystery meat and the buns along with the condiments, mostly for the mystery meat that Mr. Billy & the Rev. Holifield won't divulge too much about. So, for everyone's

sake, you ladies really, really need to bring some other items to eat that we can recognize. You just never know with our guys what is going to get fixed. If everything looks safe we will get under way about 6:30. Oh yeah, guys, let your wife read this section so we **WILL HAVE OTHER FOOD THERE!!!** Thank you very muchly.

UPCOMING EVENTS

SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE August 9th & 10th

Mr. Ryan Walters, Doctoral Candidate, a conservative one at that and author of *Grover Cleveland: The Last Jeffersonian* has already committed to speak for two sessions. State Senator Chris McDaniel from our district, will be speaking on Friday night. Mr. Al Benson Jr. from Sterlington, LA. who publishes *The Copperhead Chronicle*, a publication begun while he and his wife Gina were still existing in Chicago, no choice of their own, hopefully will be with us as a speaker. Mr. Al has had hip surgery lately and does not know just yet if he will be able to make the trip. If not, we have someone in the wings to fill in for him, (Joe Cosper). That can't be right. That has to be an error. We'll check that one out closer. Anyway, Miss Bonnie McCoy from Mendenhall, you know, the hot babe that plays the fiddle. Sure hope her older sister Lynn doesn't take offense to that phrase. Lynn tends to be a little jealous at times because Bonnie gets all the attention and money. She will be playing and doing some singing while giving some of the history and the Celtic/Confederate connection of some of the songs. This hopefully will give a great deal of insight about our Southern culture. We will we begin Friday night at 7PM with our first speaker, have a break before our next speaker and finish around 9:15 for the evening. The doors for Friday night will open about 6PM. Saturday morning the doors will open around 8 and our first speaker will begin a few minutes past 9. There will be a break for folks to look around and see what the vendors have brought. Miss Connie Mori of the Confederate Shoppe will be back. Her friends that sale all those beautiful Confederate cards for all occasions hopefully will be there. The Jitter Coffee House will be there with all kind of goodies (pastries) that they serve at there place of business on 16th Ave. in Laurel year round. Along with others that will have books and info available for everyone. If you wish to have meals with us in the fellowship hall let us know in advance. Dinner \$10 each and supper \$15 on Saturday. We have to know at the latest by Tuesday the 6th. Registration may be made in advance. Phone number for Carl Ford or George Jaynes at work is 601- 649-1867, M-F, 8 - 5. Their emails are csaford@hotmail.com & georgejaynes1953@yahoo.com The cost for entrance, individual is \$15 and a family is \$25. This means extended family. Brother/sisters, cousins, in-laws and or outlaws. Also folks can have an ad in the conference program. If you purchase a \$25 ad, which is a quarter of a page, that will also pay for your

family's registration. It may be for your business or for an ancestor(s) that participated during the war in the army, navy or the government, or both. **All ads must be submitted two weeks before the conference, which will be Friday, July 26th.** Key word for proper attire during the conference is comfortable. It will be August in the Deep South. The only request is that you don't show up in your drawers. Gotta draw a line somewhere folks, sorry bout that. All this fun and frivolity will be held at Bethlehem Baptist Church in the gym and fellowship hall. The church is located east of Laurel on Reid Rd. It is across from Walker's Dairy Bar. Now, not everyone knows the location of the church, however, everyone in Jones County knows where Walker's is. Old Hwy. 84 comes right by it. It is now Hwy. 184. The church number is 601-428-4462, Mon. - Thursday, 8 - 4. We look forward to hearing from you. **To all you camp members. We need to make up for the loss of a couple of sponsors. One has moved and the other one passed away several months ago. We really have to fill in the gap. There are expenses that are incurred in the process of putting on an event like this. We are the only camp in our division for the last 18 yrs. that have an event such as this, and it is the least expensive one anywhere. We have been blessed that we have been able to keep it going for this length of time. We have also counted on the money left from this conference to help pay for various items during the year. The only other way we raise money for the camp is at the Deason House tour in October, and although we are grateful for that, it is not enough to carry us through each year. So, gentlemen, it's either we submit ads in addition to securing some sponsors once again, or there will not be any conference this year. If we don't, then it is an indictment on us, because it is up to us to continue to bring the TRUTH to the public. It also is one of many ways to carry forth the charge given to the SCV back in 1906 by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, to remember just what we as an organization are to go about doing. Think of it in this way, if it is to be, then it's up to me. With each of us thinking in this manner and then taking action, we can be successful in this endeavor and go about doing what Gen. S. D. Lee said we needed to do over a century ago.**

CONTINUED PRAYER



Sandra Norris has had surgery and is going through shoulder therapy at home now concerning a rotator disc that has been giving her pain.. Lets be in prayer for her. If anyone is in need of prayer for themselves or family and friends, please let our camp chaplain, **Glen Holifield 601-729-2535 or George Jaynes 601-**

649-1867 or 428-5570 know so that it can be included in our camp newsletter.

Andy Salassi, one of our camp members who lives in Jackson went home to be with the Lord on Friday July 5th, at 9 AM. Andy had surgery in June for colon and liver cancer. He had already begun chemo when unexpectedly he had fluid build up in his lungs. His lungs were cleared and he went home but, he had to return to St. Dominic's Hospital where he passed away. Andy and Pat have been re-enacting for many years and he has been a member of camp 227 also for a long time. Pat's father just passed away recently, so she is still dealing with that loss. Her mother is now at an assisted living facility in Ellisville. They are dear friends to many in our camp and have participated in as much as possible with us, being that they live nearly a hundred miles from Laurel. Let us be in prayer for Pat and the rest of the family during this time.

We had seven of our camp members along with members of Andy's reenactor unit and some folks from out of state to participate in a memorial service on Thursday June 11th at Antioch Cemetery in Warren County. It was a beautiful service. Pat Salassi has asked that any donations be made to Beauvoir. Pat gave us a poem written by a friend of their's, so she was asked if it could be included in this month's newsletter. She said that would be wonderful.

DUST IN THE WIND

**Don't cry as my ashes meet the wind.
Think fondly of who...of what I was...
Not the dust that I've become.
Remember any good that I've done,
and our times together as we chased the sun.
Enjoy the smiles and roads we shared
as we took our turn at life.
Let the wind sprinkle this dust of mine,
Let it blow til the end of time...**

John Pelham Lay

Nancy Ford is doing fine and returned home on Saturday, the day after her surgery. Probably because she came out of surgery talking and didn't shut up so the doctors sent her home. Lets be in prayer for her and Mr. Carl during this time, and in the weeks and months to come. Especially for Mr. Carl, for having to put up with the little feller.

Duane Bryant has had a heart attack. Duane has been a member of the SCV for many years along with reenacting. He has recently joined the Jones County Rosin Heels along with his grandson. As of this

writing he is in Forrest General Hospital in Hattiesburg. Duane was scheduled to have triple bypass surgery on Saturday June 13th, however the doctor could only proceed with a double bypass. The main number for the hospital is 601-288-7000 and they will connect you to wherever he may be.

Once again let Glen or George know if we need to be in prayer for someone. They do not need to be in the SCV to be a candidate for prayer.

FINAL EDITION OF MS CONFEDERATE FLAG BOOK

By Larry Hawkins



Dear Compatriots & Southern Enthusiasts:

Compatriot Larry Hawkins of the Tennessee Division has spent the last twelve years documenting the Confederate flags used by Mississippians during the War of Northern Aggression.

He has just published the second, expanded, and final edition of "*Flags Used By Mississippi During the War Between the States*," and that book is now available from Larry.

All proceeds and all research materials will be given to either the conservation of MS CS flags in the MS Dept. Of Archives and History's collection OR to "Beauvoir" last home of President Jefferson Davis.

Mr. Hawkins will not profit one red, Lincoln-debased cent from his decades of effort on behalf of our ancestors.

I am asking each and every one of you to please support this noble cause and purchase a copy or two of Larry's book.

Buy a copy for yourself or your Camp, and purchase a copy for your local library or genealogy center or local history society or local museum.

They would make excellent Christmas or birthday gifts, or a very special "thank you" gift for your Camp's Commander or other deserving Camp Officer.

Every Camp in Mississippi, certainly, should have a copy in its Camp library or records.

The books are \$45 (hardback), plus \$5 shipping or \$32 (softback), plus \$3 for shipping. Orders may be mailed to: Larry Hawkins

os5597 Fair Cove

Memphis, TN 38115-2316

Make checks to: Larry Hawkins

Mr. Hawkins is a Mississippi native and at this moment a member of the TN. Division SCV.

This info was forwarded to us by Jim Huffman MS Division Adj. Thank you Mr. Jim.
huffman1234@bellsouth.net

BARKSDALE'S CHARGE

The True High Tide of the Confederacy at Gettysburg

I wanted to let you know about an important and ground-breaking new book that celebrates William Barksdale and his Mississippi boys. As you know, this is a great story, and long overdue about the heroics of Mississippians who almost won it all at Gettysburg, so this is a most timely story with 150th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg drawing near. Fortunately, we were able to get Mr. Troiani's finest painting for the cover. Assistance in helping to spread the word about this important new book would be much appreciated.

Sincerely - Philip Thomas Tucker, PhD

If you order through Amazon.com you pay \$18.72 - save \$14.23

Editor's Note: I have kept the notice of these two publications in here because I believe they would be good additions to your personal library or for a gift to someone or even a donation. Besides all that, the book about Barksdale, those were Mississippi men.

THIRD SATURDAY LIVING HISTORY

This is a chance to help every third Saturday of the month at Beauvoir have a history encampment for the visitors. Terry Bailey said just come and help in any way you can. If you are dressed in uniform with a rifle or don't have a rifle, you can still be of help. If you have any kind of display of artifacts (they do not have to be original), then have them there and explain about each of the items. If you wish to set up a tent that is fine, but if you don't have one come and just be a part of the group. There is no particular uniform required. The main thing is to have something for the tourists so they can talk to the participants and learn the facts about the war, reconstruction, the politics that were involved and etc. It's a chance to allow the children to not only look at what the soldiers carried but, to actually hold the items. It's also a great chance to let the children (little and big), to shoot the rifles and muskets. This is a great idea and if you can go down and help for as long as you can. There is no requirement on your time. These events will last until it is time for Fall

Muster at Beauvoir. For contact information get in touch with Terry Bailey.

twbailey@live.com

**Terry W. "Beetle" Bailey
Alabama Division, SCV
Friends of Fall Muster**

LOBLOLLY FESTIVAL

LTC (Ret) John Cox of our camp has secured a booth space for us at the festival which will be Saturday the 5th of October. This will be a great opportunity to promote our camp and the SCV in general. You **DO NOT** have to be wearing a uniform to help man the booth that day. We are doing this in the name of The Jones County Rosin Heels - SCV. The event begins at 9 AM to 5 PM. Our number for the booth space will be forth coming. We can have some flags to sell and of course have lots of information for the public to read. Lets keep this in mind and have a good turnout so folks don't have to stay all day and we can rotate in and out. **Lastly, bring your own chair.**

COUNTY SECESSION MOVEMENT

Will North Colorado become America's 51st state ? That's what some residents in the Centennial State are pushing for. Representatives from eight northern counties convened to "begin mapping the boundaries for the new state they say will represent the interests of rural Colorado."

The secession movement stems from "a growing urban-rural divide," with state lawmakers in Denver passing sweeping gun control legislation and calling for more renewable energy and less oil and gas production—a big part of northern Colorado's economy.

"Northern and Northeastern Colorado and our voices are being ignored in the legislative process this year, and our very way of life is under attack," Weld County Commissioner Sean Conway told Coloradon.com.

"This is not a stunt. This is a very serious deliberative discussion that's on," Conway told Colorado CBS Denver.

"There's a real feeling that a lot of folks who come from the urban areas don't appreciate the contribution that many Coloradan's contribute."

Officials from Weld, Morgan, Logan, Sedgwick, Phillips, Washington, Yuma and Kit Carson counties were involved in the discussions, Conway said, adding that two counties in Nebraska are interested in joining the new state.

"We need to figure out way to re-enfranchise the people who feel politically disenfranchised now and ignored," he said.

Conway and his coalition are hoping to put the question of secession to voters in November through a ballot referendum.

Of course seceding isn't that easy. West Virginia was the last state to do it, breaking free from Virginia during the Civil War in 1863—or 14 years before Colorado was admitted to the Union. To form a new state, approval would be needed from voters, the Colorado General Assembly and U.S. Congress. The movement does appear to have at least one supporter in Washington.

“The people of rural Colorado are mad, and they have every right be,” U.S. Rep. Cor Gardner, a Republican from Yuma, Colo, told Denver's 9 News last month.

“The governor and his Democrat colleagues in the statehouse have assaulted our way of life, and I don't blame people one bit for feeling attacked and unrepresented by the leaders in our state.”

Feeling disenfranchised, one could argue, is part of being American. Residents from more than 30 states, including Colorado and Texas, filed petitions to secede in the wake of President Barack Obama's reelection in November. But citizens in Austin, Texas, filed a counter petition to allow the city “peacefully” secede from Texas and remain a part of the United States.

REMEMBERING OTHER JULY EVENTS

From the
Confederate Scrapbook
Compiled by
Lizzie Cary Daniel

FROM AN OLD PAPER----“THE DAILY CITIZEN.”
(Printed in Vicksburg, July 2, 1863, on wall—paper,
now in the hands of an old “Vet.” At Camp Hardee,
Birmingham, Alabama.)

(1)

We are indebted to Major Gillespie for a steak of Confederate beef *alias* meat. We have tried it, and can assure our friends that if it is rendered necessary they need have no fears at eating the meat. It is sweet, savory, and tender, and so long as we have a mule left, we are satisfied our soldiers will be content to subsist upon it.

Among the many good deeds we hear spoken of with pride by our citizens, we cannot refrain from mentioning the case of Mr. F. Kiser. This gentleman having more corn than he thought was necessary to last him during the siege of this place, portioned off what he thought would do him for the brief interval that will ensue before the arrival of succor to to our garrison, and since that time has relieved the wants of many

families *free of charge!* May he live long and prosper, and his name be handed down to posterity when the siege of Vicksburg is written, as one in whose breast the “milk of human kindness” had not dried up.

(2)

Vicksburg, Miss., *Thursday, July 2, 1863.*

On Dit.—That the great Ulysses, the Yankee generalissimo, surnamed Grant, has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Sunday next, and celebrating the 4th of July by a grand dinner, and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Joe Johnston to join, he said “No, for fear there will be a row at the table.” Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is “first catch the rabbit,” &c.

Note.----*July 4, 1863.*----Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has “caught the rabbit.” He has dined in Vicksburg, and he did bring his dinner with him. The *Citizen* lives to see it. For the last time it appears on “wall paper.” No more will urge Southern warriors to such diet nevermore. This is the last wall-paper *Citizen*, and is, excepting this note, from the types as we found them. It will be valuable hereafter as a curiosity.

A Youth's History of
**THE GREAT
CIVIL WAR**
IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1861 TO 1865
BY Rushmore G. Horton

CHAPTER XXXVI THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG

In the west, the cry of opening the Mississippi River had been second only to the demand of taking Richmond. The Confederates, after the loss of their fortifications further up the river, had fortified the city of Vicksburg in the most substantial manner. The being built upon high bluffs, and well adapted for defense. General Wm. T. Sherman had attacked it in December, 1862, but had been so badly repulsed that he was glad to abandon the job.

As this General Sherman loomed up very largely afterwards, it may be proper to say that he was an officer of the old army in the Mexican war, and when this one broke out, was President of the Military Academy of Louisiana. He came North, however, and joined Mr. Lincoln's army, and has made a name which will be forever associated with cruelty and barbarism.

After he was repulsed at Vicksburg, he took some vessels of Admiral Porter's fleet, and steaming up the

Arkansas River, took a Confederate fort at Arkansas Post, and many guns and prisoners.

After General Sherman's failure to take Vicksburg, General Grant was placed in command of the forces for its reduction. To take it in front was impossible. So General Grant spent three months or more in making experiments to flank it. His first plan was to cut a canal on the west side of the river, to cut it off, but the waters came near drowning his own men, without harming the Confederates in the least. Then the abolition papers came out with the terrible announcement that General Grant was going to cut a new channel for the Mississippi, from Lake Providence to the Gulf of Mexico ! But General Grant also failed in this. He then tried to cut a canal from the Yazoo River to a point south of Vicksburg. But in all these efforts to change the face of nature General Grant was unsuccessful.

However, during this time Admiral Porter kept up the excitement by the operations of his fleet. Waiting for a night dark enough to suit his purposes, he took five iron-clads, the Benton, Pittsburg, Carondelet, Lafayette, and Louisville, and several transports, and resolved to run by Confederate batteries. The Whole fleet was passing quietly when all of a sudden *bomb!* went the signal gun on the heights of Vicksburg, and in an instant all the batteries opened upon them. But the instant Admiral Porter saw that he was discovered, he gave command to put on the steam and run the gauntlet—a feat which wa accomplished with the loss of the transport Forest Queen, and with more or less damage to the whole fleet.

After the guns of Vicksburg were passed, there were no other Confederate works on the Mississippi, until they reached Grand Gulf, twenty-five miles south of Vicksburg. There were no Confederate soldiers stationed in the space between Vicksburg and Grand Gulf at the time of Porter's running past Vicksburg, and yet, for two weeks, he amused himself by sailing up and down the river, and throwing shells into the houses which were occupied almost exclusively by women and children. This was not only a needless cruelty, but it was a violation of the laws of civilized warfare. It was simply the murder of women and children.

Grand Gulf was an important point, and Admiral Porter made up his mind to take it, if possible. He tole his officers to never mind breakfast, we will take the place in half an hour, and breakfast afterwards. Instead of half an hour, they battled all day and never made a dent in the Confederate batteries. The Union fleet did not fare so well.

The passage of Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats down the river in safety now emboldened Grant to transfer his armies south of Vicksburg, and march to

the attack of Vicksburg in the rear. On the 30th of April, his army, having gone down on the west side of the river, crossed and landed at Port Gibson, and commenced its march to Vicksburg. The Confederates were overpowered, and forced to fall back, and were defeated in several severe engagements. One Federal column took possession of Jackson, and burned and pillaged the in a most shameful manner. They gutted the stores, and destroyed what they could not carry off. Burned the Roman Catholic Church, the principal hotel, and many other buildings.

Seeing the danger in which Vicksburg now stood, General Jos. E. Johnston tried to organize an army for its relief, but his was not successful. General Pemberton, the commander of the forces in Vicksburg, was now compelled to fall back to his defenses, and await General Grant's siege. Grant tried on several occasions to take the city but with terrible loss.

The condition of the city worsened day by day. Food was scarce and women an children were forced to live in caves to escape the constant bombing. General Johnston could not raise a large enough army to strike Grant from the rear. There was only one thing to do and that was surrender. The prisoners were allowed to go home on the condition they not serve again, unless regularly exchanged. The officers were allowed to retain their side-arms and their servants.

The Confederates lost over 20,000 prisoners, guns, military supplies, &c., besides control of the Mississippi River. General Pemberton was greatly blamed for his alleged bad management. Grand Gulf fell not long after Vicksburg surrendered and that totally opened the Mississippi River for the Union and cut the Confederacy in half.

Editor's Note: This is not the complete writings in this chapter. Also I paraphrased some sentences and shortened the article in places, however, I did not change the over all meaning of what the author was saying or meant. It mostly continues by saying what the yankees did to the private homes in their stealing and burning with just women and children with possibly some servants on each property, and how the homeowners were left with nothing, not even food for the children. Just one more item that is seldom mentioned in writing about the siege. Grant had already made plans to have, as I remember, an all out assault on July 6th. In my opinion, the surrender, as much as it hurt to do so, saved many lives, because the Confederates were just too few, too weak and just worn down to even attempt to fight off another attack. The city would have been taken.

GETTYSBURG - MY STORY

Editor's Note: I have read the accounts of Gettysburg more than once and I am tired of every historian, teacher, professor or whatever they are called, blame General Robert E. Lee for the third and final day of battle. Years ago I used to present programs on Gettysburg after I saw the 1993 film. I just thought about writing my memories of what I learned. It has been a long time since I have talked or written about that conflict so I am not going to try and give exact times and who led certain units into the fray. I will give the highlights and make my point. So here goes.

Day 1 - Some men from A.P. Hill's Corp are sent into Gettysburg to look specifically for shoes, when they see blue coats from Gen. Buford's Cavalry unit. There were more Confederates than Union cavalry but, the horse soldiers had an advantage. It was the repeating rifle. They held the Confederates as long as they could until reinforcements came to help their fellow compatriots begin to push the yankees back. While these two units were fighting more units on both sides began to gather and heavy fighting could be seen on the northwest, north and northeast side of town. Couriers were being sent to Confederate units that had gone above Gettysburg gathering supplies and doing some scouting. At this time Gen. Jeb Stuart had not reported to Gen. Lee as to the enemy position and how many there were. As the fighting progressed through the day the yankees had to keep slowly backing up into the town and new union troops were beginning to dig in on Culps Hill just southeast of town and Cemetery Hill at the top of Cemetery Ridge next to the town and just northeast of Culps Hill.

In the early to middle of the afternoon Gen. Lee told Gen. Ewell to take the hill next to town if practicable, (practical), Ewell had just been put in charge of Stonewall Jackson's old Corp. Gen. Lee was used to telling Jackson to just do something and sure enough it got done. This time though it was different. Gen. Ewell just stood at the bottom of Cemetery Hill and did nothing. I am going to say that a Col. Trimble ask why he did not attack. Whoever it was, he asked Gen. Ewell to give him a brigade. Ewell just stood and stared at the hill. Then this officer said give me a regiment and I will attack. Still nothing from Ewell. Finally the officer shouted give me a regiment! He then took his sword and threw it down in disgust and left Gen. Ewell still standing there. Now, if I have thought about what if Gen. Jackson had been there, I know others have thought the same thing. I believe he would have been guilty of at least trying. Had the union soldiers been run off the northern end of the

ridge then the Confederates would have had a flanking fire on them and there probably would not have been a second and third day at Gettysburg. Gen. Meade had already made plans in case they had to retreat. When Gen. Lee got the news at the very end of June that Hooker had been replaced by Meade, he new that Gen. Meade was a defensive General and that meant the Southerners would have to go after them. Well, the first day was a complete Victory for the Army of Northern VA. They had captured untold numbers of yankees and driven the others back up on Cemetery Ridge. The lines were drawn. The Confederates were on the west side on Seminary Ridge with a small valley in between the two armies.

Day 2 - Gen. Ewell began an attack on Culps Hill before daylight. He made several attempts but could never make it to the top. One of the Confederate soldiers was named Culp. He was born in Gettysburg and now was fighting to take command of a hill named after his family, who still lived in town. Later the assault of what became known as Little Round Top started. It is a steep, wooded and very large boulders along the way to the top. The 15th AL. was the last unit on the right flank. One of Glen Holifield's (our current chaplain), ancestors was in that unit. I believe they actually made it to the top but never had enough men to stay very long. There were several attempts made to take the hill. There was a great deal of hand to hand combat at the top, but the Southerners never had the sufficient numbers to keep it. Finally, the 20th Maine had run out of ammo and their commander, Joshua Chamberlain knew there would be another attack, so he gave the order to fix bayonets and they charged down hill and that ended any more fighting for the hill. Later in the afternoon there would be fighting in the peach orchard and in and around Devil's Den. Gen. Barksdale from Mississippi was killed on the second day of battle between the ridges.

Union Gen. Sickles had made an attack coming from Cemetery Ridge in a salient or V shaped formation when he noticed that the rear of his unit had gone almost one quarter of a mile from the ridge with no protection in the back of the unit. Gen. Hood from Texas also noticed this and tried to cut them off from reaching the ridge and protection. He didn't quite make it but, it stopped the advance of the yankees. During this time a cannon ball hit and tore off one of Gen. Dan Sickles legs. He lived past the war and his femur (thigh bone) ended up being put on display in a medical museum. He got the Congressional Medal of Honor for what he did at Gettysburg almost 30 yrs. later. If he had not had his leg blown away, he probably would have been court-martialed. Some people give the second day slightly to the Confederates, although, overall it was

pretty much a standoff. About half way through the day Gen. Jeb Stuart finally arrived. He told Gen. Lee about capturing some wagons with plenty of supplies. Gen. Lee told him he did not care so much for the supplies as he needed him to be able to report enemy troop movements. Stuart offered his resignation of which Gen. Lee flatly refused.

Day 3 - On the end of the second day, Gen. Meade had a meeting of the high command in his army. He wanted their input as to what they thought would be the best thing to do for the next day. So, after much discussion, Gen. Meade decided to reinforce the center off the line. This is where writers and historians do not tell you that Gen. Lee had outsmarted Meade. Lee was going to make the same attacks the next day with a couple of slight changes.

At 4 AM Gen. Ewell would once again begin another attack up Culps Hill. This would get the attention of the Union Army and their leader, because he had reinforced the center. Then at 6 AM Gen. Longstreet was to begin an advance past the Round Tops and attack the south end of Cemetery Ridge. During this period, Gen. Jeb Stuart and about five thousand cavalymen would travel approx. four east and behind the enemy's line in order to cut off any retreat and be prepared to attack them from the rear if needed. The attack on Culps Hill started on time. Stuart and his troopers made their way and was coming behind the union lines when unexpectedly they were confronted by yankee cavalry, led by George Custer. (Later in 1876 of Little Big Horn Fame). He only had about five hundred horsemen but, he charged Stuart's larger contingent and surprised them long enough until reinforcements arrived. At 6 AM Gen. Longstreet just sat there not beginning his attack. After some time had passed, Gen. Lee sent a courier to ask Longstreet why he was not advancing on Cemetery Ridge. Longstreet's answer was he was waiting for Pickett's Division to show. So Ewell kept attacking again and again up the hill. Stuart cavalry with met with strong resistance and was not having any success in breaking through. Then there was Longstreet just sitting there. Gen. Lee sent several messages and the same answer came back. Still waiting for Pickett's Division.

Ewell had to finally stop his attacks. (By the way, the young man named Culp, was killed that morning in his hometown, on the hill named after his family, fighting for the South). Gen. Stuart also finally saw the futility in trying to break through and it became a standoff. Finally at noon time Gen. Lee with his aide rode over to talk to Gen. Longstreet. Longstreet Pickett had not shown and he didn't want to attack without his division.

Now, this is where Gen. Lee had to change plans. He looked over the landscape and finally decided that an assault would be made toward a copse of trees

about one half mile from them near the center of the union line. Remember, this is where Gen. Meade had decided the night before to reinforce. Gen. Lee had outsmarted Meade but, Longstreet would not do what his superior commander had instructed him to do. Understand something. Gen. Longstreet, who Lee call "His Old War Horse", had an entirely different plan in his mind as to how to fight the yankees. He did not want to advance that morning. He was dragging his feet. Even if Pickett had been there he probably would not have advanced. He simply was being stubborn because Gen. Lee did not entertain his idea of moving south of the Round Tops and let the enemy come to them. Lee knew Meade was not going to attack because the Southern army could last only so long in enemy territory as supplies ran low. Meade did not have any need of attacking. Besides, reinforcements could have brought and the ANV would become even more outnumbered. Lee knew they had no choice but take the fight to them.

So now, he is presented with an entirely new situation. He makes his decision and Longstreet makes even more of a resistance. He tells Gen. Lee that there is no army that can make it across that field and still breach the stonewall protecting the yankees. Lee has the cannonade begin around 1 PM. It lasts for about 2 hours with both sides continuously firing. The smoke is so thick that most of the shells from the Southern artillery is over shooting the stonewall and falling on the wagons, supplies, hospital tents behind the wall. It really didn't hurt the union line at all.

About 3 PM the ANV comes out of the wooded area on Seminary Ridge. They begin their march across the open field between the ridges. I've read the numbers of men were from 11,500 with various figures in between until it reaches about 15,000. Whatever the number actually was nobody may never know. One thing that "those people", as Gen. Lee called them and their compatriots watching as they marched off with their bayonets fixed and shining in the Sun no one there had ever seen such a sight as they were watching at that moment. Even some yankees wrote in their diaries later, that they all just stood in awe of this sight as the Confederates were marching with their banners flying and the drums beating all being in a tight formation. It was even stated by some to be beautiful.

We all know what eventually happened that day. The union line in the middle was actually breached for a short period of time and had some of the brigades not broke off because they thought the attack was being stopped they might have broken through completely. Another thing about the attack. On the upper end, the 11th Mississippi Infantry Regiment, which included the Mississippi Greys from the University of Mississippi. (Better known in the next century as Ole Miss) went about a hundred yards further than anyone else. The University Greys had 100% casualties that day. I know

that Gen. Lee was on his horse as the men came walking back saying to them, "It was all my fault". As commanders know, the blame stops and starts with them. Gen. Lee is not to be faulted in this case however. I heard a retired officer of the U.S. Army the other night who has written a new book on Gettysburg, named "Cain at Gettysburg", say at the end of his analysis of something he was brought on TV to comment about say, Gen. Meade saved the Union. I totally disagree. It was in big part due to a Corp commander in the Army of Northern Virginia, by the title of Lt. Gen. James Longstreet. Why? Because he acted like a spoiled child with his lip pooched out because he didn't get his way. Yes, I know he wasn't the only one who goofed during those three days. It wasn't the only thing to go badly either, but he contributed in a big way!!, and at a most crucial moment.

After the war I believe Longstreet became a Republican. That was a no no in the South then and for many decades to come. He also was Chief of the Police in New Orleans. There was a disturbance that involved white men. He called out his all black police force to quiet down the riot. Some of those white men had served in the Army of Northern Virginia. Some of them had served under him. No, Longstreet was not a coward or tried to be a trouble maker during the War for Southern Independence. He was brave and fought in many battles and was for a short time loaned out to serve in the Army of Tennessee. The North Carolina SCV raised money to have a statue of him placed in of all places, Gettysburg. He was a son of North Carolina and I'm sure they are proud of him, but anywhere but Gettysburg.

My final statement about this mess. Just dig a little deeper than what some half baked history professor tells you or some "professional historian". They still call it a Civil War. There are about 30 names applied to that conflict and the CW term should not even be mentioned. If you want to see what a Civil War really is, then watch your nightly news about Syria and Egypt. Those are Civil Wars. All you have to do is go to any dictionary and read what a civil war is. You know what! They're wrong!!!!

DEO VINDICE-----GOD WILL VINDICATE



THE CIVIL WAR

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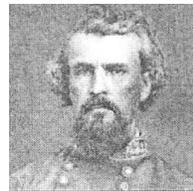
THE STORIES BEHIND THE MOST INFLUENTIAL BATTLES, PEOPLE AND EVENTS IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

By MICHAEL LEE LANNING

NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST

Confederate General

1821 - 1877



Although he had little formal public education and no training in the art of warfare, Nathan Bedford Forrest advanced from private to lieutenant general during the war, earning the reputation of one of the conflict's finest cavalry leaders. Forrest promoted fear in his opponents and ire from his superiors, but respect and love from his men.

Born near Chapel Hill in Bedford County, Tennessee, on July 13, 1821, Forrest attended less than six months of school in order to help provide for his widowed mother and siblings. As a young man he earned a fortune in real estate, cotton, livestock, and slave trading. At the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in a cavalry unit as a private, even though he was only a month from his fortieth birthday. A few months later, with the encouragement of the governor of Tennessee, he accepted a commission as a lieutenant colonel and spent his own money to arm and fit a mounted battalion.

Forrest may have been uneducated, but he was well-read and a quick study. Not limited by military dogma that taught the principles of past wars, he was open to acquiring and inventing new tactics and maneuvers. When his reading and experience failed to provide battlefield solutions, Forrest relied on his personal bravery and leadership to carry the day.

In February 1862, Forrest's cavalry was in northwestern Tennessee where the unit took part in the battle for Fort Donelson. Forrest argued with his superiors' decision to surrender the fort and troops until he received permission to lead a breakout. At the head of fifteen hundred of his cavalymen and a few infantry volunteers from other units, Forrest managed to escape without firing shot.

Forrest then covered the Confederate retreat out of Nashville and rode into northern Mississippi to support the attack against Shiloh in April. Because of the heavily wooded terrain surrounding the Union defense, his cavalymen played only a minor role in the battle, but they did contribute to covering the Confederate withdrawal.

Wounded in the retreat from Shiloh, Forrest recovered to assume command of a cavalry brigade as a brigadier general in the Army of Tennessee. With his new command, Forrest began a series of raids behind Union lines that earned him widespread reputation and fame. It was also during this time that he feuded over the use of his command with his superiors, including Braxton Bragg and Joe Wheeler. Confederate leaders soon learned that Forrest contributed the most as an independent commander rather than as a direct subordinate.

On his first raid against Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on July 13, 1862, Forrest captured more than a thousand Union prisoners and seized a much-needed store of arms and supplies. For the rest of 1862 and on into the new year, Forrest operated mostly in the Union rear as he cut lines of communications and disrupted supply deliveries. His operations slowed the Union advance against Chattanooga and delayed U.S. Grant's overland advance to Vicksburg.

In September 1863, Forrest, now a major general in command of a cavalry corps, rejoined the regular Confederate army for the Battle of Chickamauga. After the battle he again clashed with Bragg and, as a result, resumed his operations as an independent raider. In April 1864, units of Forrest's cavalry attacked and captured Fort Pillow on the Mississippi River north of Memphis. The Confederates easily won the battle, but in its aftermath many of the fort's black defenders were killed. The complete truth about the incident remains a mystery. Northern investigators claimed Forrest's men murdered unarmed black soldiers after they surrendered; they renamed the battle the Fort Pillow Massacre. Southern officials claimed the black soldiers refused to surrender in what was simply an overwhelming victory against an enemy that refused to give up.

While debate over Fort Pillow continued, the general conceded that unarmed blacks were, in fact, killed. Whether this took place in the heat of battle or on the direct orders of Forrest or others remains unknown. All Forrest would ever admit was that "the river was dyed with blood of the slaughtered troops for tow hundred yards."

Regardless of what really happened at Fort Pillow, the battle added to Forrest's fame in the South and increased the hatred of him in the North. Forrest then turned so raiding behind the lines of the Union advance against Atlanta. He was so successful that Union general William Sherman said, "That devil Forrest...must be hunted down and killed if it costs ten thousand lives and bankrupts the Federal treasury." Sherman added that "there will never be peace in Tennessee till Forrest is dead."

Sherman was unsuccessful in eliminating Forrest, he extended his operations to harass Union rear areas in the Franklin and Nashville campaigns of late 1864.

Southern newspapers continued their near worship of Forrest and, with Stonewall Jackson dead, the cavalryman was second in popularity only to Robert E. Lee.

In early 1865, Forrest advanced in rank to lieutenant general while continuing his bold raids. Not until the war's final weeks did the general experience his first defeat. With worn-out horses and dwindling manpower, Forrest attempted to cut off an advance of three divisions led by James H. Wilson south from Tennessee toward Selma, Alabama, one of the South's last surviving centers of war supply manufacturing. Forrest resisted the Union advance and then fell back to defenses around Selma. On April 2, Forrest retreated with what was left of his command, leaving the city to the Union army.

Forrest maintained limited operations even after Lee's surrender at Appomattox, but finally gave up on May 9. He returned to Memphis to find his slaves free, his plantations destroyed, and his fortune gone. Over the next years he farmed successfully and served several years as a railroad president. It was also during this period that he assisted in the organization of what became the Ku Klux Klan and, according to some reports, became its first Grand Dragon. To just what extent he participated in Klan activities is unknown, and some apologists for Forrest claim he led the efforts in 1869 to break up the organization. Forrest died on October 29, 1877, likely of diabetes, and is buried in Memphis.

There is no doubt that Forrest believed in his state and Confederacy. For him, it was a personal war. He had much at stake in a conflict that threatened to end his ownership and trade of slaves. Forrest was not the only member of family to support the South. Two of his brothers died in the war, one of wounds, one of disease, and two more fell to serious wounds.

Forrest's abilities as a battlefield tactician were rivaled only by his personal bravery. He was wounded at least four times and had twenty-nine horses killed or wounded beneath him. On June 14, 1863 one of his junior officers, Lieutenant A. Wills Gould, took a comment by Forrest as a personal insult and drew his pistol and fired. Although wounded, Forrest grabbed his assailant's pistol hand, took out his pocketknife with his other, opened it with his teeth, and stabbed the young man to death.

One of the most important indicators of Forrest's stature is the respect he received from Confederate infantrymen. In every war in history, foot soldiers have thought little of those who ride instead of walk. Usually infantrymen greeted passing cavalry with jeers or profanity. When Forrest and his men rode by, rebel infantrymen cheered.

Forrest's personal toughness was never in doubt. Those who did not think an uneducated, non-West-Point-trained officer could achieve military greatness were mistaken. He fought with a simple mantra, "I

always make it a rule to get there first with the most men. War means fighting, and mens killing. Get them scared, and the scare on them.”

These tactics are usually misquoted as “get there firstest with the mostest” but regardless of how they are worded, they summarize the reasons for Forrest’s success. Since the war, many, especially in the South, have proclaimed Forrest the conflict’s leading cavalry leader, with some declaring him the best of all time.

Despite the controversy that still surrounds Forrest, his long series of successes were remarkable. Considering his lack of resources, he very well may have been the war’s best commander of cavalry. Sherman’s words alone are enough to gain Forrest a high-ranking on this list.
