

The Louisiana Tiger

Monthly Newsletter of the Lt Gen. Richard Taylor Camp #1308

Of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Shreveport, Louisiana

P. O. Box 8428 Shreveport, Louisiana 71144-8428

Website: www.scvtaylorcamp.com



Statement of Purpose

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, having been commissioned by the Confederate Veterans themselves, retain our responsibility and right to adhere to the founding principles of the United States of America remembering the bravery, defending the honor and protecting the memory of our beloved Confederate Veterans, which includes their memorials, images, symbols, monuments and gravesites for ourselves and future generations.





WELCOME TAYLOR CAMP MEMBERS JULY 2025

2024-2026

Elected Officers

Commander

Allen W. Lawrence

1st Lt Commander

Tony T. Williams

Adjutant

David Hill

Chaplain

Jeffrey Jinks

Appointed Staff

2nd Lt. Commander

Keith A Porter

Aide-de-Camp

Mike Dyson

Newsletter Editor

Allen W Lawrence

Next Camp Meetings

July 3, 2025

August 7, 2025

Camp meetings begin at 7:00 pm on the first
Thursday of each month at

Shane's Seafood & BBQ
9176 Mansfield Road, Shreveport

Family & Friends are welcome

Come early and dine

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Quote

I have not called it a dream, because not conscious of being asleep, but sleep has many stages, and that only is perfect sleep which we call Death.

Jefferson Davis

February 3, 1866



“Discover Southern History with SCV CHAT an Online Show that is about southern entertainment, and heritage.”

Are you a proud member of the SCV? Are you a proud Southerner? Ready to connect with compatriots, share ideas, and stand united in the preservation of Southern heritage?

We are your one stop source for SCV news and Southern programming. We discuss history, current events, and defend the cause of our forefathers in real-time.

Our topics range all over, but the common theme is the South. JOIN US TODAY

We are live every Monday and Thursday at 7PM (Central Standard Time).

Visit: ***www.scvchat.com***

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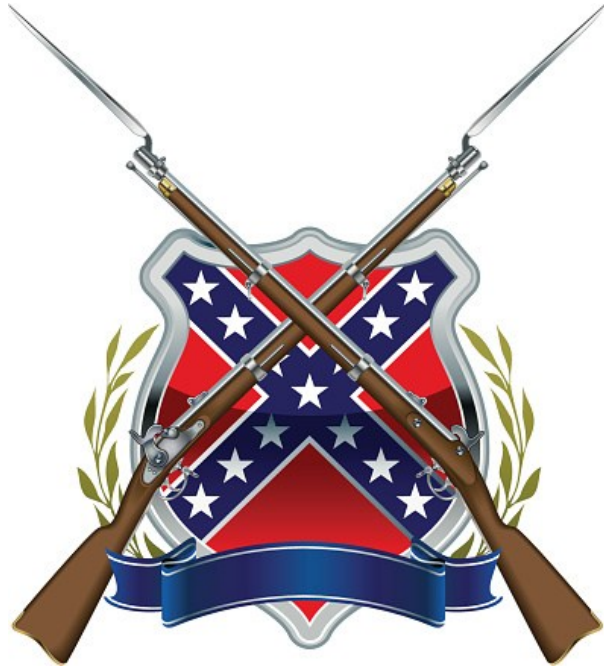


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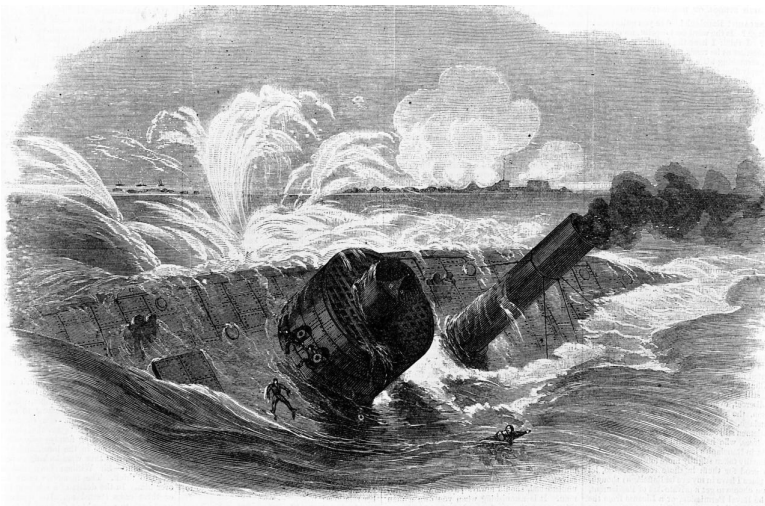
Trivia Question

Which ship was sunk by a torpedo early in the Battle of Mobile Bay? (pick one)

- a) USS *Tecumseh*
- b) CSS *Tennessee*
- c) USS *Hartford*
- d) CSS *Alabama*



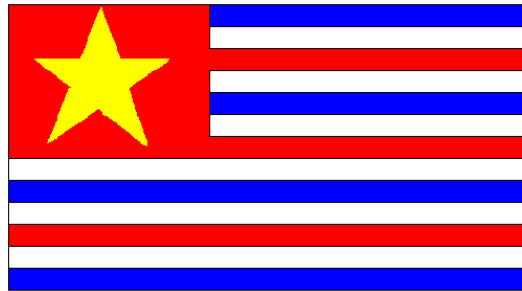
Answer to Trivia Quiz:



During the Battle of Mobile Bay, the Union ironclad USS *Tecumseh* was dramatically sunk by a submerged Confederate mine—then called a “torpedo”—becoming one of the first warships lost to such a device. The ship’s commander, Tunis Craven, gave his life by letting his pilot escape through the narrow hatch first, uttering the words, “After you, pilot,” moments before the vessel plunged beneath the bay.

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The history of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has its roots in the United Confederate Veterans (U.C.V.). Confederate Veterans formed local organizations as early as 1866 for comradery and benevolence. Organized in 1889, the U.C.V. would grow to over 1600 camps. One can easily say the U.C.V. has its roots in Louisiana with 6 of the first 10, and 11 of the first 20 being formed in the state. One of the largest camps in Louisiana was General Leroy Stafford Camp #3 in Shreveport. From its humble beginning as the Benevolent Association of Confederate Veterans in 1884, to the formation of the Stafford Camp in 1891, until the last member passed away in 1944, over 260 Veterans would be members of both organizations. Past Camp Commander David Hill has been compiling biographies of these men for over ten years and each month a bio of one of the men that contributed to the history of Shreveport will be shared in our newsletter.



William Kinney was born August 5, 1836, in Limerick, County Limerick, Ireland. He was the son of Dennis and Ellen Callopy Kinney, both natives of the Emerald Isle. Ellen Kinney would pass away in her native land; the remainder of the family immigrated to the United States in early 1848. Arriving at New York City, they soon settled in Columbus, Ohio. Later that year, Dennis Kinney passed away when William was but 12 years of age. He soon entered school at Columbus to learn the art of stone cutting, a trade that would sustain him for the remainder of his life.

After completing his training, 20 year-old William Kinney moved south, first to Yazoo City, Mississippi, eventually settling in Shreveport, Louisiana. It was here he set up his stone cutting business, located on Jewell Street, between Hope and Lawrence. This was a prime location as it was only two blocks west of the city's new cemetery, later to be named Oakland cemetery. Kinney soon became the city's premier stonecutter.

With the outbreak of hostilities and the secession of Louisiana, Kinney quickly answered the call of his adopted state. He enlisted in the Shreveport Rangers at New Orleans on May 17, 1861. The company subsequently became Company F of the 3rd Louisiana Infantry at Camp Walker. Kinney was mustered in as 1st Sergeant. The regiment left for Fort Smith, Arkansas on May 20 and fought in the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10. With the hard fighting of the 3rd Louisiana the battle was won by driving back the Federal left flank and capturing a battery consisting of five guns.

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As part of Colonel Louis Hebert's Army of the West, the 3d was engaged at the Battle of Pea Ridge on March 6-8, 1862, where they once again distinguished themselves as a fierce fighting force. In April, the Army crossed the Mississippi River to Corinth, Mississippi and engaged in the Battle of Farmington on May 9. Kinney was elected Captain of Company F on May 16, 1862. With the evacuation of Corinth, the regiment remained in northern Mississippi as the main army began its invasion of Kentucky. The regiment was heavily engaged at Iuka on September 19, and suffered heavy casualties, losing more than 100 men. Kinney was reported absent on detached service September through December of 1862 and possibly missed the Battle of Corinth on October 3 and 4. Kinney rejoined his regiment early in January of 1863 and reported for duty at Snyder's Bluff, north of Vicksburg. In late March, they marched to oppose Steele's Bayou Expedition, entrenching themselves along the lower part of Deer Creek, but did not engage the enemy. They skirmished with the enemy in the attack at Hayne's Bluff and Snyder's Bluff in late April and early May. The 3d was on duty during the Siege of Vicksburg, May 19 through July 4.

On June 25, the regiment's redan was blown up by the Federals in an unsuccessful attempt to overrun the position. Another mine was exploded at the regiment's position on July 1; seven men were killed in the two explosions and subsequent fighting with over forty wounded. With the surrender of Vicksburg, Kinney was captured with his unit on July 4 and paroled on July 8, 1863. A small number of the regiment went into a parole camp at Enterprise, Mississippi and were consolidated into the 22nd Infantry. In September 1863, the remainder of the men were declared exchanged and ordered to camp at Alexandria. Kinney reported for exchange at Natchitoches in March of 1864 and was reunited with his regiment at Pineville in July. The following month they moved to Camp Boggs in Shreveport and performed guard duty until the end of the war. Anticipating the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department, the regiment dispersed on May 19-20, 1865. They were officially surrendered by General E. Kirby Smith and paroled at Shreveport on June 8, 1865.

After the surrender, Kinney returned to Shreveport and began rebuilding his business from the ground up. He entered into a partnership with Adison Warren Hecox; the business was named Hecox and Kinney. In 1869 the firm was hired to execute all of the marble work on the new B'Nai Zion Synagogue on Fannin Street. They also did marble work for local churches and buildings, some of which still survive and bear the Kinney name on the cornerstone.

Kinney married Miss Clara Geisse, a Pennsylvania native, on May 19, 1870, at Holy Trinity Church. The ceremony was performed by Father J. Pierre, who would later succumb to yellow fever while giving aid to the victims of the 1873 epidemic. The couple would have five children; William Brazier, born in 1872; Leonard Evelyn, born in February 1874; Paul Giesse, born in September 1877; Francis B., born in August 1880; and Anna Clair, born in March 1884.

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Kinney's partner, Adison Hecox died in 1870; the following year Kinney became the sole proprietor of the business. An ad printed in *The Progress*, a local newspaper, described his business as a manufacturer and dealer in foreign and domestic marble, monuments, head stones, tablets, etc. of latest design. The business was on Travis Street near the corner of Market Street, "next door to the Baptist church". Soon after, Kinney partnered with Mr. Garrett, a dealer in general merchandise; stones cut during this time were marked with K & G, for Kinney & Garrett. Kinney then partnered with a Mr. Tabor, and the business was known as Tabor & Kinney until 1882. For the remainder of his career his business was located in the 500 block of Texas Street, opposite the Caddo Parish courthouse; his residence was at 1121 Jewell Street, the site of his business before the war. His wife, Clara, worked as bookkeeper for the business for many years. All headstones made after 1882 bear the name "Kinney" and can be found at all of the major cemeteries in the city and surrounding area. Although a Roman Catholic, Kinney became adept at Hebrew carving. His carvings show a familiarity with the language and the Jewish faith far beyond simple stencil carving. Many examples of Kinney's work may also be found at the Jewish cemeteries in Shreveport.

In July of 1884, Kinney submitted his application to the Benevolent Association of Confederate Veterans. His former Colonel of the 3d Louisiana, Jerome B. Gilmore and Comrade Dr. George Kendall, signed his application as affiants to his Confederate service. He was accepted as a charter member and served as 5th Vice President of the organization. Upon the organization of the United Confederate Veterans and the formation of the General Leroy Stafford Camp, Kinney became a member of Camp #3 where he served as Camp Commander in 1891 and Color Guard in 1896.

In 1890, Kinney served as recorder for the St. Joseph branch of the Catholic Knights of America, a delegate for Allendale Fire Company #4, and in 1898, he served as Ward 7 Commissioner for the City of Shreveport.

William Kinney passed away from heart trouble on October 29, 1907; he was the last surviving member of the Shreveport Rangers. His obituary printed in the *Shreveport Times* says he was buried at the Catholic Cemetery; however, his final resting place is Oakland Cemetery. News of his passing was printed in the March 1908 edition of the *Confederate Veteran* magazine. On August 22, 1913, the Southern Cross of Honor was awarded posthumously to William Kinney by the Shreveport Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. His wife Clara, who was a charter member of the chapter, accepted the medal in his honor. The application was witnessed by Stafford camp members Robert Bains, William Chase, Victor Grosjean, and Francis Marsden in memory of their late comrade.

On the record of William's service, Clara Kinney filed for a Confederate widow's pension from the State of Louisiana on September 28, 1915. She stated she made a living by renting rooms, and her property was mortgaged for more than its value. Comrades George Woodard and William Laseter signed the application as witnesses to Kinney's Confederate service. The pension was rejected due to the amount of property owned; Kinney's reportedly owned 900 acres of woodland in East Texas.

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Clara Geisse Kinney passed away October 18, 1918, and was laid to rest beside her husband in Lot 7, Section 8N of Shreveport's Oakland Cemetery. Simple twin headstones mark the final resting place of the couple; Confederate Battle Flags adorn both. Several of the couple's children were laid to rest beside their parents at their passing.

On April 14, 2004, an article about Kinney's life as a sculptor was published in The Forum, a local publication, authored by the late Shreveport historian, Eric Brock. In November of 2010, William Kinney was portrayed in first person by Bobby Herring, past commander of the Lt. General Richard Taylor Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, during a tour of the cemetery, sponsored by the Oakland Cemetery Preservation Society. Numerous headstones engraved by William Kinney dot the landscape at Oakland, an eternal tribute to this talented craftsman and Confederate Veteran.



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Members of the Taylor visiting our Compatriots at the Texas Division Reunion. It was very well done . Paul Gramling, Chuck McMichael, J C Hanna and Bobby Herring



The Louisiana Tiger



Members of the Richard Taylor Camp visiting our Compatriots at the Texas Division Reunion. It was very well done . Paul Gramling, Chuck McMichael, J C Hanna and Bobby Herring



I had the honor of presenting Kathy Mansfield with the Ladies Appreciation Award for her time (2 Years) helping with the camp newsletter.
2nd Picture is her husband Rick Mansfield pinning the medal on her.

COMMANDER'S DISPATCH

from Taylor Camp

Commander Allen W Lawrence

A.rebel.always@gmail.com



Embracing Change and Commitment

Life has a remarkable way of shifting our perspectives, often through challenges that compel us to reassess what truly matters. Over the past few months, I have found myself at a crossroads, making decisions that I hope will allow my children and grandchildren to look back with pride at the life I have crafted for them. Ending a seven-year relationship with a church-associated group has not come easily, but it has become clear that their monastic lifestyle does not align with my aspirations for the future. While I remain steadfast in my commitment to my faith, I am choosing to prioritize relationships that nourish my spirit and fulfillment.

Family is the cornerstone of my existence. It is within the warm embrace of trusted loved ones that I find strength and motivation to fight for what I believe in. As I navigate this transition, I reaffirm my dedication to being a good father and guide. The responsibilities I hold towards my family take precedence over affiliations that run counter to my personal growth and values.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has enriched my understanding of heritage and the weighty significance of ancestry. Through this organization, I have learned the importance of preserving connections—not only with our forebears but also with current brothers and sisters who share a mission to uphold our values. I will continue to advocate for the lessons learned from our ancestors, ensuring that we honor their fight and what it stood for.

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Looking forward, I aspire to see our camp thrive, expanding our numbers while fostering a spirit of mutual support within the community. Communication is essential to this vision; it is how we share our message, galvanize interest, and build meaningful connections that endure.

As we move ahead, I invite you to reflect on your role in this collective endeavor. What can you contribute to nurture our community and reinforce the bonds that unite us? Together, we can forge a path that honors our past while embracing a future filled with promise for ourselves and the generations to come.



Announcement concerning our meetings.

***Items to be placed on the agenda for the meeting need to be submitted by the Friday before the meeting . Submit to our Camp Commander Allen Lawrence @
a.rebel.always@gmail.com.***

LOUISIANA DIVISION

UPCOMING EVENTS

JULY 2025

3 Taylor Camp meeting Speaker Steven Coyle LA Division Adjutant

12 Saline Watermelon Festival Saline LA

16-20 SCV Reunion Houston Texas

26 Louisiana Watermelon Parade Farmerville Line up 8 am 300 Anthony Street

Remember to record each event you go to so we can apply for Camp of the Year! Turn this information into our Adjutant or any officer.

It's that time of the year! DUES can start being paid to our Adjutant David Hill.

National Dues are \$35 Louisiana Division dues are \$ and our Camp is \$10

There is a \$5 charge added for renewals and for new members for a total of \$55 for the year.

**We need your ancestor stories and or ideas for articles for our newsletter the "Louisiana Tiger" Send them to
a.rebel.always@gmail.com**

Allen Lawrence Editor

Richard Taylor Camp Challenge Coins are also for sale. \$10.00

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The Battle of Harrisonburg and the Death of the Black Knight:

A Moment of Gallantry and Grief

In the rolling Shenandoah Valley, a place known for its sweeping fields and mist-laced ridges, one of the most poignant episodes of the War for Southern Independence unfolded—the Battle of Harrisonburg and the death of General Turner Ashby. Though not the largest battle in the war, this clash on June 6, 1862, left an indelible mark on Confederate history. It was a moment of valor and tragedy, crystallized in the final breath of Ashby, the “Black Knight of the Confederacy.”

Turner Ashby Jr., born October 23, 1828, was a Confederate cavalry commander in the American Civil War. Many believe that had he not been cut down early in the war, he would have superseded JEB Stuart as a cavalry commander in the Army of Northern Virginia. At the start of the war, Ashby assembled his informal militia company known as the Mountain Rangers, which became part of the 7th Virginia Cavalry (“Ashby’s Cavalry”). From the beginning, Ashby and his troopers were assigned to the Virginia Militia command of Colonel Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson. Although Jackson’s Valley campaign owed much to Ashby’s reconnaissance and screening,

By early June, 1862, General “Stonewall” Jackson had already become a legend in the Valley Campaign. His swift maneuvers had confounded the invading Yankee forces, and morale among his men was high. Acting as the eyes and shield of Jackson’s army was Turner Ashby, the “Black Knight of the Confederacy,” known for his striking presence, fearless cavalry raids, and unshakable devotion to Virginia’s cause. His leadership had been instrumental in harassing Federal columns, gathering intelligence, and buying time for Jackson’s larger strategies to unfold.

On June 6th, as Jackson’s army withdrew southward from Harrisonburg toward Port Republic, Ashby remained behind to guard the rear. His command included cavalry and a mix of infantry and militia, tasked with delaying the advancing enemy troops under Brigadier General John C. Frémont. At Chestnut Ridge, just outside Harrisonburg, a skirmish erupted that would mark the end of Ashby’s remarkable life.

Ashby, bold to the last, led a charge on foot after his horse was shot from under him. Engaging Federal troops of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry and 13th Pennsylvania Reserves, he rallied his men and pressed forward into the wooded battlefield. In the chaos, a bullet struck him through the heart. He collapsed instantly, his sword still in hand. His men drove the Federals back, but the cost was bitter—Ashby was dead at just 33 years old.

The shock of his death rippled through Jackson’s army like thunder. Turner Ashby had become more than just a general; he was a symbol of Confederate gallantry. Unmarried, poetic, and intensely loyal, he carried the image of the chivalrous knight into modern warfare. His death was felt not just as a tactical loss, but as a piercing wound to the Southern soul.

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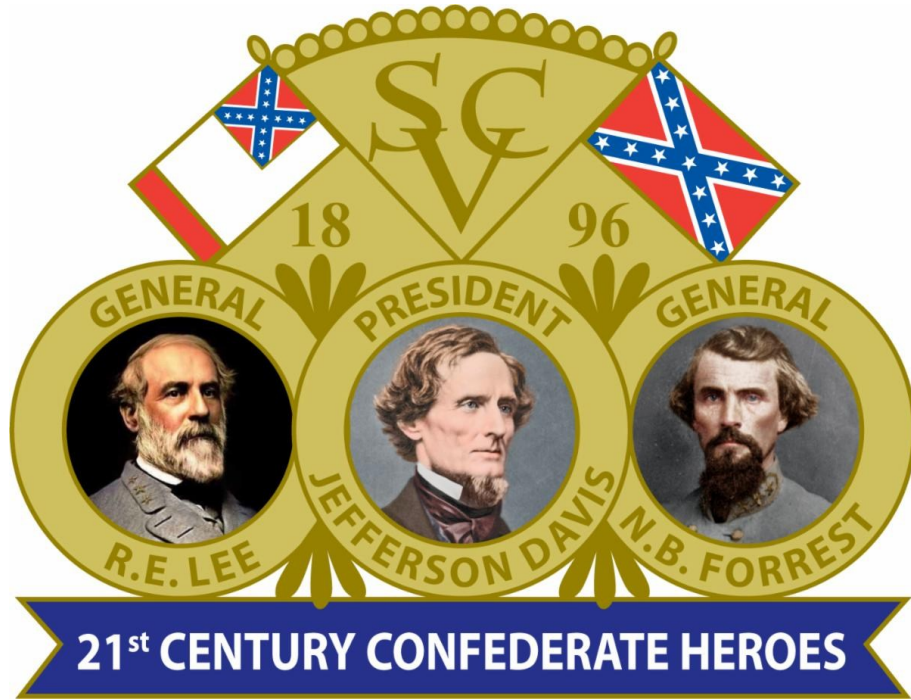
His body was carried to a farmhouse near Port Republic. There, under the soft candlelight of the Shenandoah twilight, General Jackson himself came to pay his respects. For a long time, Jackson stood silently beside Ashby's lifeless form, his hat in hand, his thoughts unreadable. Known for his stoicism and iron will, Jackson said little—but those who were present would recall the rare moment of stillness and reverence from the normally unshakable commander.

In a letter written soon after, Jackson called Ashby “a noble man... as unselfish as he was brave.” Although Jackson and Ashby had a rocky past, that silent vigil beside Ashby's body marked one of the few times Jackson's famed composure gave way to sorrow, an undeniable testament to the respect Jackson possessed for The Black Knight.

Though the Battle of Harrisonburg was brief and tactically inconclusive, it became immortal through the death of Ashby. He was buried in the soil of his beloved Valley, in Winchester, Virginia, and his memory would be enshrined in Southern legend. In life and in death, Turner Ashby became the embodiment of the legendary Southern nobility—and a name forever etched into the blood-soaked fields of Virginia.



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Important Update- the online page to donate by credit card is revised and working. So if you plan to pay that way, you can do it now! Please Share!

<https://donate.scv.org/>

Below is my original post-

Proverbs 29:18

Where there is no vision, the people perish

Compatriots,

Back in 2008-2009 it was apparent that the forces set out to destroy and remove all things Confederate were building and growing. Back then it was called “Political Correctness”, now it is known as being “Woke”. Certain events since then have given these forces even more followers and power.

At the same time, our business offices were cramped into the house's rooms at Elm Springs. We needed to modernize our business approach and facilities to grow and meet the challenges before us. It was also at this time that many museums that told the truth about the Confederate Cause were either conforming to that same Political Correctness or closing altogether. It was, and is, our belief that the best way to showcase the South and its cause was to provide the venues, programs, and information ourselves.

Thus the Vision we put forth at that time was to build a new facility that would not only house modern offices but also would be a National Confederate Museum- owned, operated, and controlled by us. After all, it was we SONS who were given the Charge!

Since that time we have also enhanced our fulfillment of the Charge with various initiatives to “Take Back the Narrative”.

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To take full advantage of these Visions and to maximize the effectiveness of these tools and efforts, one more step remains.

Ecclesiastes 3:1

To everything, there is a season and a time to every purpose under heaven

The last remaining step we need to take to be able to unleash the full potential of these tools and programs we have in place is to finish paying the bank mortgage we have on our excellent facility on the grounds of the Southern Heritage Center, The National Confederate Museum. This is the season and now is the time.

To achieve this goal, CiC Walter D. Kennedy and Past Chief of Heritage Operations James R. Kennedy developed a program called the 21st Century Confederate Heroes. If you check the last two issues of the Confederate Veteran magazine a description of how the program works is in there. This program will also help with the funding of rebuilding the Forrest Plaza at Elm Springs. At the reunion in Charleston, there was a handout that summarized the program, what the benefits are, and how to become a member. A pdf of that handout is available at the following link:

<http://www.scvtaylorcamp.com/21CH.pdf>

You can download this to print out and distribute to your members, place in newsletters, or upload to other websites as well. The goal is to get the information to as many of our Compatriots as possible.

There are many ways to be a part of the 21st Century Confederate Heroes. Joining as an individual Compatriot is only one way. Camps or Divisions can become members as well as members or entities of other like-minded organizations. Likewise, memberships can be gifts for family members or as a memorial.

Please share this information.
We can do this!

Deo Vindice
Charles E. McMichael
71st Commander in Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans



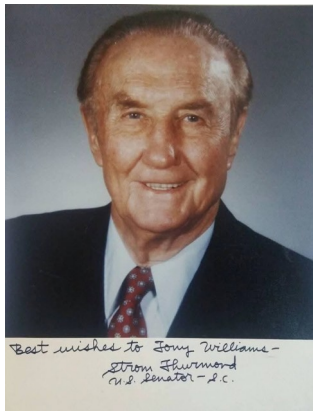
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Tony T. Williams
1st Lt. Commander



Senator Strom Thurmond, Son of Dixie



James Strom Thurmond, commonly known as Strom, was a Governor of South Carolina and long time US Senator, ultimately serving as the President Pro Tempore of the US Senate. He became very well known in the 1950s and 1960s for his strong opposition to civil rights legislation. He went on to give a filibuster for 24 hours and 18 minutes, which was the longest filibuster in US Senate history until it was broken in April of 2025 by Senator Cory Booker. Strom voted against the 1964 Civil Rights Act and 1965 Voters Right Act. He described himself as an advocate of state's rights and an opponent of excessive federal authority.

By the 1970s he had softened his views on race and switched from the Democratic to Republican party. He was amongst the first US Senators to appoint and hire African Americans to his Senatorial staff in both South Carolina and Washington DC. During his time on the national stage, he ran for President as Dixicrate and Chaired the Senate Judiciary Committee and Senate Armed Services Committee. He served over 47 years in the US Senate and retired in 2003, aged 100.

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Strom's grandfather, William Thomas Thurmond, served as a Private in the 1st South Carolina Regiment. He saw battle in many campaigns including the Battle for Gettysburg. The unit served under General Jenkins and General Bratton. This would make Strom Thurmond and his descendants eligible for membership in the SCV and UDC.

I had the opportunity to meet Strom in 2000 and 2001 at the US Capitol. We spoke on subjects such as healthcare, armed services, and the recent presidential election; George W Bush had just been sworn in a month before we first met in February.



(L) Daughter and granddaughter of Strom; Essie W. Williams and Wanda Williams Bailey. (R) Strom and I © 2000



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Please remember that the information contained in the Adjutant's Report is a recording of our most recent Camp Meeting's minutes. It is not meant to be a calendar for future events. Sometimes the information in this section may seem repetitive or outdated, but it is important that we accurately report our camp minutes. The minutes will be open for discussion at the next camp meeting where we can vote to make adjustments or corrections or accept them as they are.

Adjutant's Report — June 2025



David Hill, Adjutant



The June 5th , 2025 Meeting of the Lt General Richard Taylor Camp was called to order promptly at 7:00PM by Commander Allen Lawrence.

The invocation was given by Camp Chaplain Jeff Jinks, he asked members to keep the family of Mike Dyson in their prayers due to the loss of Mike's stepdaughter, also the Barrett family, for the loss of the Alabama Division Commander; the Salute to the Confederate Flag was led by Past CiC Paul Gramling; and the Charge was recited by John Long.

Commander Lawrence announced that we have no new member applications, and two new member packets, neither of the new members were present to accept their packet. He then welcomed all members and announced we had several visitors.

Commander Lawrence then asked for a motion to accept the minutes of the May meeting that were printed in the newsletter. A motion to accept the minutes as printed was made by Paul Gramling and seconded by Tony Williams. After no amendments to the minutes a vote was called and the motion to accept the minutes passed unanimously.

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Commander Lawrence then called upon Adjutant David Hill to present the financial report to the camp. While presenting the financial report to the camp, Adjutant Hill reported that the folding tables and the pop-up tent that the camp owns were destroyed by a falling tree while being stored at his house. His insurance company paid for them, and reimbursement was made to the camp. The current membership stands at 107 members and 4 Cadets. Bobby Herring inquired about the donation to the Stand Watie scholarship fund; it was reported that the camp had voted on this donation at the May meeting. A motion to accept was made by Paul Gramling and seconded by Lute Lee. After no further discussion Commander Lawrence called for a vote to accept the financials, which passed unanimously.

Chuck McMichael reported on the Stand Watie scholarship fund, the eligibility being the applicant had to be at least a sophomore, and the scholarship is \$1,000.00.

Commander Lawrence then mentioned old business; the McCain Outstanding Camp application has been completed; officer biographies are due, get yours turned into Commander Lawrence or 1st Lt Commander Tony Williams. Members attended the Battle for Jefferson, members attended the Poke Salad parade and twenty people showed interest in joining our organization.

Division Commander Bobby Herring gave a report on the Louisiana Division Reunion. He reported that John Long's program to memorize "The Charge" has been expanded to the entire Division. He reported that the camp was awarded the Division "Tiger Award". He also reported that no camp has stepped up to sponsor next year's Division Reunion. Fall Assembly will be held at Fort Randolph on November 8th.

Commander Lawrence reported on our Confederate Memorial Day service held at Greenwood Cemetery on June 3rd, we had camps from East Texas and other camps in the Northwest Brigade in attendance, as well as ladies from the UDC and the Battle of Pleasant Hill Queens. Commander Herring reported that he attended the Beauregard Camp Confederate Memorial at Metairie Cemetery this past Sunday. Commander Lawrence reported that the camp attended the Memorial Day service at Hillcrest Cemetery. Due to heavy rain, attendance was down and the event was held inside.

Lynda Gramling thanked everyone that came down for Mrs. Gramling's funeral and for all the prayers given for the loss of Paul's mother.

Commander Lawrence then reported on new business; he announced that we have a Ladie's Appreciation Medal to present and asked Chuck McMichael to give a brief explanation of the significance of the award. Commander Lawrence asked Mrs. Kathy Mansfield to come forward to accept the award. Kathy has been instrumental in helping with our newsletter for the past two years. Mrs. Mansfield spoke briefly about herself and how much she has learned proof-reading our newsletter and thanked the camp for the award.

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Chuck McMichael then explained our plans for the funds that former member Will Mason left to the camp. Plans have been made to put a larger portion into an endowment called the Lt General Richard Taylor - Wilbert W. Mason Endowment, or the Taylor/Mason Fund. Chuck McMichael then made a motion that the camp support the endowment as laid out, the motion was seconded by Paul Gramling. Commander Lawrence asked if there was any discussion, hearing none a vote was called and the motion passed unanimously.

Commander Lawrence announced that he had applications for National Reunion to be held in Houston, the deadline is coming soon. Dues will be due next month, get yours in ASAP.

Commander Lawrence then called for ancestor birthdays. Chuck McMichael, David Hill, Tony Williams, John Long, Bobby Herring, Lute Lee, John Goddard, and Allen Lawrence shared June birthdays.

An interesting program was given by Tommy Tomlinson on the music of Johnny Horton. Tommy's father played guitar in Horton's band and was in the car when Horton had his fatal crash.

The benediction was given by Jeff Jinks, and the camp was led in Dixie by Chuck McMichael.

Members present (20); Paul Gramling, Jaxon Haddad, Tommy Tomlinson, Allen Lawrence, Marc Anderson, Chuck McMichael, David Hill, Hershel Goar, Steve Woodall, Jeff Jinks, Bobby Herring, John Preston, Blake Gibson, Jon Bullock, John Moore, John Long, Paul Johnston, John Goddard, Jack Bogues, Tony Williams

Visitors present (7); Lynda Gramling, Donna Anderson, Pam Maddox, Cindy Hill, Rick Mansfield, Kathy Mansfield, Margaret Dupree

Minutes recorded and submitted by Camp Adjutant David Hill





“Chaplain’s Chat”

by Taylor Camp Chaplain

Dr. Jeff Jinks

jajinks@gmail.com

A group of mountain men gathered in preparation to march to King’s Mountain, South Carolina, to confront the British army that threatened to burn down their homes. This grim and wild congregation stood before Rev. Samuel Doak, who had studied under Rev. John Witherspoon, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The biographer of Rev. Doak recorded the scene:

“Leaning on their long rifles, they stood in rings round the black-frocked minister... listening in silence to his words of burning zeal as he called on them to stand stoutly in the battle and smite their foes. He ended his rousing homily with the Biblical quotation, “The sword of the Lord and of Gideon.” The men repeated with a shout, “The sword of the Lord and of our Gideons.”” [Earle Crawford, *Samuel Doak*, 1980]

The defenders of their homes and families successfully made the long march and decimated their arrogant enemies. This was the beginning of a British retreat that ended in the ultimate defeat of General Charles Cornwallis’ army at Yorktown, Virginia.

Some eighty-five years later, Rev. Benjamin Morgan Palmer stood before the Washington Artillery, departing from New Orleans, to the battlefields of Virginia. Rev. Palmer said:

“Soldiers, history reads to us of wars which have been baptized as holy; but she enters upon her records none that is holier than this in which you have embarked. It is a war of defense against a wicked and cruel aggression—a war of civilization against a ruthless barbarism which would dishonor the Dark Ages—a war of religion against

The Louisiana Tiger

a blind and bloody fanaticism. It is a war for your homes and your firesides—for your wives and children—for the land which the Lord has given us for a heritage.

It is a war for the maintenance of the broadest principle for which a free people can contend the right of self-government. Eighty-five years ago, our fathers fought in defense of the chartered rights of Englishmen, that taxation and representation are correlative.

We, their sons, contend today for the great American principle that all just government derives its powers from the will of the governed. It is the corner stone of the great temple which, on this continent, has been reared to civil freedom; and its denial leads, as the events of the past two months have clearly shown, to despotism, the most absolute and intolerable... It is the despotism of the mob, unregulated by principle or precedent, drifting at the will of an unscrupulous and irresponsible majority.”

[Thomas Johnson, *The Life and Letters of Benjamin Morgan Palmer*, 1987]

For us today, this line bears emphasizing: “We, their sons, contend today for the great American principle that all just government derives its powers from the will of the governed.” It was proclaimed by Rev. Doak, preached by Rev. Palmer, and now must be carried forward with a zeal for truth and commitment to our heritage and our Savior by each of us!

[above stories are from “Lincoln Sets the Pace,” Mark W. Evans]



Friends of the SCV

National Sons of Confederate Veterans started the Friends of the SCV as a way to recognize persons who support the SCV, but do not meet the requirements for membership. The General Executive Council (GEC) has approved the “Friends of the SCV” concept which has now come to fruition. For a minimum initial donation of \$45, the “Friend” receives a nice certificate suitable for framing, a FO SCV lapel pin and a one-year subscription to the Confederate Veteran magazine.

Subsequent donations of \$35 or more each year will maintain the CV subscription and friendship. Please note that “Friends” are not SCV members, may not exercise any rights of membership to include claiming to be members. The “Friends of the SCV” application may be accessed on the SCV website at this link: http://www.scv.org/pdf/FOSCV_MembershipApplication.pdf.

Camps which already have associate membership programs in place for their supporters who do not have Confederate ancestry are free to either participate in this program or continue their current system.

Applications are available at [Forms and Documents - Sons of Confederate Veterans \(scv.org\)](http://www.scv.org/forms-and-documents-sons-of-confederate-veterans) Scroll down to Friends of the Sons of confederate Veterans.

This application must be counter signed by a member of a camp.



I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard-fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last that I have consented to this result from no distrust from them; but feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

From Robert E Lee’s final letter to his men.



Louisiana Guardian Program

The Louisiana Division has established a **Guardian Program** that is designed to preserve the final resting places of our Confederate ancestors and document them for future generations. It can be your own Confederate ancestor or any other Confederate veteran whose grave you will commit to maintain and honor. You must submit a Guardian Application Form to become part of the program. There is a one-time cost of \$10 for the first grave you commit to maintain, for which you will receive a Guardian Pin and a Guardian Certificate. For each additional grave you sign up for, there is a one-time fee of \$3 to cover the cost of the Certificate. You may sign up for as many graves as you wish, but please remember you are making a solemn commitment to maintain these graves.

For details on the program you can click the following links:



Louisiana Division Website: www.lascv.com/index.html

Guardian Info Sheet: www.lascv.com/lgfiles/info.pdf

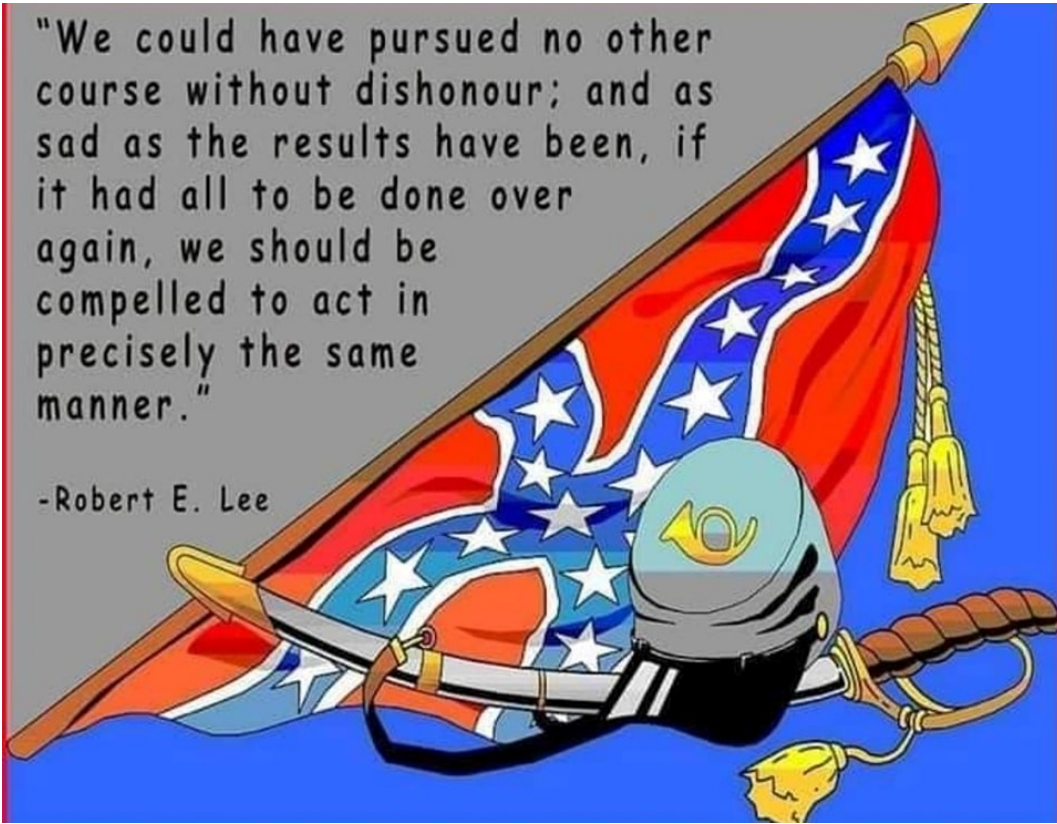
Guardian Application Form: www.lascv.com/lgfiles/form.pdf



The Louisiana Tiger

"We could have pursued no other course without dishonour; and as sad as the results have been, if it had all to be done over again, we should be compelled to act in precisely the same manner."

-Robert E. Lee



Confederate Creed

I am a Rebel, a warrior. I serve the people of The Confederate States, and I live by Southern values. I will always place my country first. I will never accept defeat. I will never quit. I will never leave a fallen brother behind. I am disciplined, physically and mentally tough, trained and proficient in my warrior tasks and drills, always maintain my arms, my equipment and myself. I am an expert, and I am a professional. I stand ready to deploy, engage, and destroy the enemies of The Confederate States of America and the Southern way of life.
I am a Confederate Soldier!

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The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans. Organized at Richmond Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces. Membership can be obtained through either lineal or collateral family lines and kinship to a veteran must be documented genealogically. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet Membership.



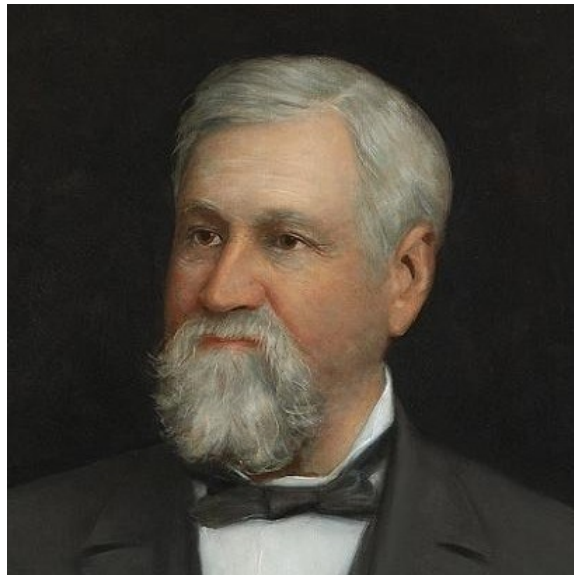
NOW OPEN - The National Confederate Museum in Columbia, TN at SCV Headquarters!

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906

"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."

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, in furtherance of the Charge of Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee, shall be strictly patriotic, historical, educational, fraternal, benevolent, non-political, non-racial and non-sectarian. The Sons of Confederate Veterans neither embraces, nor espouses acts or ideologies of racial and religious bigotry, and further, condemns the misuse of its sacred symbols and flags in the conduct of same. Each member is expected to perform his full duty as a citizen according to his own conscience and understanding.



Stephen Dill Lee (September 22, 1833 – May 28, 1908)

General Stephen Dill Lee

"To those who keep alive in loyal hearts the memory of the Confederate dead I would say these men chose the noblest part. This is the best life offers any man: to strive for the highest, the greatest, the bravest that he knows. Is it not better to achieve these things, even at the cost of life itself, than to purchase length of days by mean and sordid living, by cowardice or craft, by surrender of the fine ideals of manhood in base compliance to dishonor? In the heart of every man the everlasting has made answer. If the cause failed, the men were not lost. Looking beyond the little span of human life into the white light of eternity, what better could we have wished for the Confederate soldier than to have played his part as he did? He has left heroic memories that chasten and purify the hearts of all who shall come after him. He has lifted life above the low level of the commonplace into the realm of precious and immutable things, which abide above all change, beyond the reach of years."



JULY 2025

TAYLOR CAMP BIRTHDAYS

4 JON GREGORY BULLOCK

7 JAMES WALTON CURRY

7 WALTER SOES

11 DANIEL MATTHEW PIZZOLATO

12 LANDON PAUL GRAMLING

13 JOHN E PRESTON

17 MARK STEVEN WILLIAMS

18 JAMES EDWARD HAMITER

18 ROBERT R HORNE

29 Cadet Loyd Williams (12)

Anniversary

9 Years Keith Porter

9 Years Mark Williams

23 Years Landon Gramling

29 Years Barry James Pittman

31 Years Tim Gramling

31 Years Chuck McMichael



Remember that some of these members are Life Members and the years shown are from the actual date when they joined.

The Louisiana Tiger



Members get your application from me at the meeting and I will notarize this document. No Cost to MEMBERS

Allen

WANT TO KEEP UP WITH CURRENT EVENTS?

You can have the latest news on what is going on in the Louisiana Division sent directly to you by e-mail.

For Louisiana SCV members the best way to keep up with all the current events, dates, and times, around the state, is to subscribe to the Louisiana Tiger Courier. Just e-mail Richard Gandy at news@lascv.com and ask him to add you to the list.

Subscribe to the SCV Telegraph Email your name, camp affiliation (1308), and email address to: membership@scv.org

Subscribe to the Louisiana Division Tiger Courier Email your name, camp affiliation (1308), and email address to: news@lascv.com

Keep the following in your Prayers

Ray Jones, John Preston

Jay Hall, Marc Anderson,

Barbara Williams

Lynda Gramling,

Daniel Burford, John Pleasant

Are you following our Camp on FACE-BOOK?

Get all the latest Camp information and pictures on the
Taylor Camp Facebook Page

Don't forget to "LIKE" us and "SHARE" with your friends

Listed on Facebook as

Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor Camp #1308, Sons of
Confederate Veterans

I salute the Confederate Flag with affection, reverence and undying devotion to the Cause for which it stands.



Support our Northwest Brigade

Brother Camps

(all Camp meetings begin at 7:00 pm)

Col. Samuel Russell Camp – Natchitoches (every second Tuesday)

560 2nd Street (next to Fire Station)

Col. James Beard Camp – Logansport (every second Thursday)

DeSoto Parish Library 203 Hwy 5 Logansport

Claiborne Invincibles Camp – Claiborne Parish (every fourth Thursday)

Country Cottage Restaurant in Arcadia (Hwy 151 South – just south of I-20 at exit 69)

Sabine Rifles (2nd Tuesday) Zwolle/Ebarb VFW Post 5187 860 Dahlia Vines St Zwolle LA 71486

Walker camp No information

Our East Texas

Brother Camps

W. W. Heartsill Camp #314 (3rd Tuesday 6:30) Jose Tequila's Marshall TX

Gen. John Gregg Camp 958 1st Thursday, 7 pm Jason's Deli, 103 Loop 281 Suite 201, Longview

Gen. Horace Randall Camp 1533, Carthage, TX. Last Thursday, 7 pm Super China Buffett 617 W Panola, Carthage, TX.

Upshur County Patriots # 2109, Gilmer 1st Tuesday 7 pm Upshur Co. Museum, 119 Simpson, Gilmer

Lt. David Reynolds # 2270, Mt. Pleasant 3rd Monday 6:30 pm, Old Community Center, Hwy 67 east, Mt. Pleasant, TX

Red Diamond Camp 2193 meets at 6:30 p.m. on the 3rd Thursday of each month at: the Elks Lodge

Children and Youth Page

Greetings gentleman,

This feature of our newsletter is a page for our children. Each edition will have either a page they can color or a story to teach them about the Confederacy. Submissions are very welcome, and can be sent to me at a.rebel.always@gmail.com, with the subject line "Children / Youth Page."

Allen Lawrence Editor.



The Louisiana Tiger

Douglas the Camel

In the late 1850s, the U.S. Army experimented with using camels as pack animals in the American Southwest, where horses and mules routinely suffered from dehydration. Camels from the Ottoman Empire were shipped to the United States in 1853. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis ordered they be tested on routes across the desert to California.

The camel experiment was a success, but the Army was wholly uninterested in camels. Before there could be an internal struggle about it, the Civil War broke out in 1861. The secretary of war became president of the Confederacy, and the idea died out. The U.S. Army wasn't the only one interested in testing camels; that's how a dromedary -- a one-humped camel -- ended up in the Confederate Army.

Douglas the Dromedary, also known as Douglas the Camel and "Old Douglas," was purchased by planters in Mobile, Alabama, around the same time the Army was sending camels of its own to Texas. Local farmers wanted to see whether they could be effective on their plantations. Long story short: They weren't.

That wasn't the end for Old Douglas, though. He was given to Col. William Moore of the 43rd Mississippi Infantry Regiment at the start of the Civil War. Douglas became a pack animal for the unit as well as a mascot. Douglas got along so well with the men of the unit, the 43rd became known as the "Camel Regiment."

The horses weren't so happy about the camel, however, so Douglas spent much of his time outside of camp, grazing freely and refusing to be leashed. He came when called, and dutifully sat down to be loaded with supplies for the regimental band when the time came. Douglas marched north with the 43rd, fighting at the battles of Iuka, Corinth and at Vicksburg.

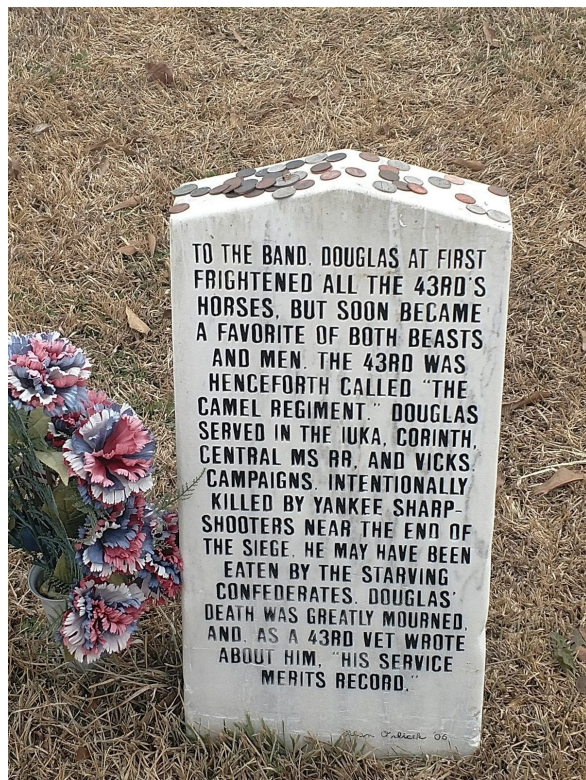
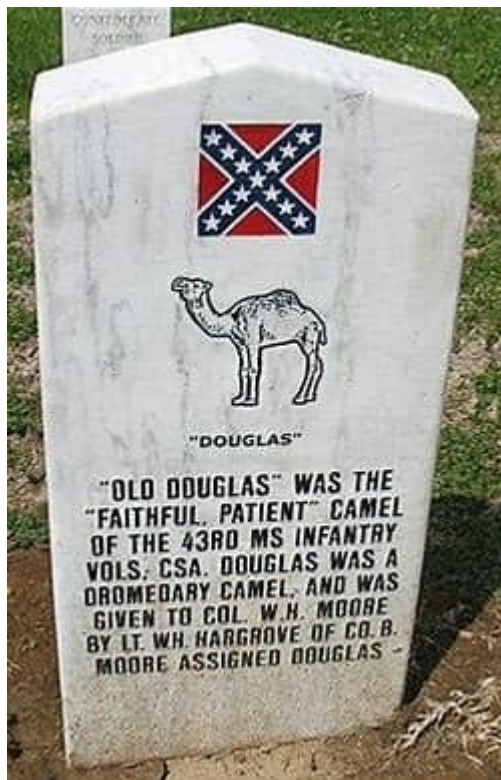
Coincidentally, the Union troops at all three of those battles included the 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment, whose mascot was "Old Abe." Old Abe, named for President Lincoln, accompanied the 8th Wisconsin in combat for its entire Civil War service. This might be the only time a camel and an eagle fought on the same battlefield.

Sadly for the men of the 43rd Mississippi, Old Douglas was shot and killed at the Siege of Vicksburg in 1863, allegedly killed by a Union skirmisher. The rebels were so angered by the death of their beloved mascot that they vowed revenge on the Yankee who killed him. Col. Robert Bevier, commander of the 5th Missouri, gathered six of his best sharpshooters to kill the man.

You would have eaten him too, admit it.

The Union soldier who killed Douglas the Camel was reportedly hit, but no one ever saw what became of him. Across the lines, Old Abe was in perfect condition and would survive the battle and the Civil War. Douglas was actually eaten by the starving Confederates at Vicksburg. What was left of him was buried in his own grave, which still stands today in Vicksburg's Cedar Hill Cemetery.

The Louisiana Tiger



My Confederate Ancestor

Each month THE TIGER will feature a story of a Taylor Camp member's Confederate Ancestor. If you would like your ancestor included, please send his story or service information to me in your own words at awl1957@outlook.com Pictures of your ancestor are welcome.

Our featured ancestor this month is: Henry Kruse of the 8th Alabama Infantry Regiment Co. G Submitted by his gr-gr-Grandson Marlin Howell

Henry Kruse was born about 1831 in Hanover, Germany. He was one of 6 children born to Heinrich and Bernadine DePaul Kruse. Details are sketchy, but the family immigrated to America in 1854, going through the Port of New York. Henry later migrated to Mobile County, Alabama sometime in the 1850s.

At the outbreak of war, Henry enlisted in the 8th Alabama Infantry Co. G, known as the German Fusiliers. The 8th Alabama was the first Confederate regiment to enlist for duration of the war and its first service was at Yorktown Virginia. The Regiment fought in the Battle of Williamsburg Virginia on May 5th, and at Fair Oaks Virginia on May 31st and June 1st of 1862. They played an important part in both battles and their losses were very severe.

The Regiment was then transferred to the Brigade of General Cadmus M. Wilcox and greatly distinguished themselves at the Battle of Mechanicsville in Virginia on June 26th. Two days later the 8th was prominent in the assault upon the enemy at the Battle of Gaines' Mill, and on June 30th was again in the midst of the conflict at Frayser's Farm. The 8th was present, though not severely engaged, at the battles of 2nd Manassas and Harper's Ferry, but was in the thickest of the fight at the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) in Maryland on September 17, 1862. The 8th Alabama ended the year at the Battle of Fredericksburg where it was lightly engaged on December 11th - 15th of 1862.

Henry was promoted to corporal on April 1, 1863. During the Chancellorsville Campaign in Virginia on May 3rd & 4th of 1863, Wilcox's Brigade of Alabamians (the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 14th Alabama) bore the brunt of the Federal assault at Salem Church and drove them back in confusion. The 8th captured 1500 prisoners while losing 58 men killed and wounded, thwarting the Federal attempt to attack Lee from the rear. The Brigade fought with its usual bravery at the Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. A marker on Confederate Ave in Gettysburg tells of the units' movements on July 2, 1863.

The Louisiana Tiger

July 2. Formed line here in forenoon. The 10th and 11th Alabama Regiments took position on the right after a severe skirmish with the Union outpost. Advanced at 6 P. M. and broke the Union line on Emmitsburg Road capturing two guns and pursuing rapidly took many prisoners and six more guns. At Plum Run was met by a heavy fire of artillery and fresh infantry and being unsupported after severe losses fell back without being able to bring off the captured guns. It was here that Henry was wounded by grapeshot and captured.

The wounded and captured Henry were taken to DeCamp Hospital on David Island in New York Harbor on July 17, 1863. He was exchanged August 31, 1863, at Camp Lee near Richmond Virginia. Henry rejoined his Regiment and on May 5th – 7th 1864 they were hotly engaged at The Battle of the Wilderness and then at the Battle of Spotsylvania on May 8th – 21st, taking heavy losses in the two battles. The Regiment was under fire nearly every day as the Federal army under the new leadership of General Ulysses S. Grant pressed towards Richmond. The Regiment suffered severe casualties at the 2nd Battle of Cold Harbor on May 31st - June 12th.

During the Siege of Petersburg, the 8th Alabama again suffered heavy casualties. It fought the Union cavalry raid against the Weldon Railroad on August 18th -21st, and it participated in the capture of the "Crater" on July 30th. At 2nd Battle of Deep Bottom on August 14th - 20th the Regiment participated with some loss, and it lost heavily in the attempt to dislodge the enemy from their position on the Weldon Railroad. The Regiment assisted in the repulse of the enemy on the Plank Road on October 27th - 28th, and they fought as the army retreated up the James River. At Appomattox, the remnant denied the first rumors of surrender and indignantly tore their Battle-flag into shreds to retain as mementos.

After the surrender, Henry returned to Mobile County, Alabama. He married Bertha Elizabeth Imms and the couple had seven children. Henry worked as an oyster dealer in the 1870's and later was a gardener. Henry dies in Mobile County December 18, 1897. His wife Bertha lived another 20 years and died September 13, 1917. Henry is buried at Stanmyer Cemetery and Bertha is buried at Bay Minette Cemetery, both located in Bay Minette, Alabama.



Wilcox Brigade Marker at Gettysburg



Confederate Generals

**From the book *The Encyclopedia of Confederate Generals* by Samuel W. Mitcham, Jr.
(printed with permission)**

EDMUND “TED” KIRBY SMITH

EDMUND “TED” KIRBY SMITH was born in St. Augustine, Florida, on May 16, 1824. His father sent him to a West Point preparatory school in northern Virginia, and he entered West Point in 1841. Overcoming weak vision (which almost got him dismissed), he graduated in 1845, earning the nickname “Seminole” because he was from Florida and had a swarthy complexion. He was commissioned in the infantry.

Kirby Smith fought in the Mexican War with Generals Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott and was brevetted first lieutenant for his actions at Cerro Gordo and to brevet captain for his conduct at Contreras and Churubusco.

After the Mexican surrender, Kirby Smith strongly considered resigning from the army and becoming a Christian minister. But he remained in the service, joined the cavalry on the Texas frontier, and gained a reputation as an Indian fighter. He was promoted to captain in 1855 and to major in 1861.

Kirby Smith resigned his commission on April 6, 1861. He was immediately offered a lieutenant colonelcy in the Confederate Army. He was promoted to brigadier general on June 17, 1861, and given command of the 4th Brigade of the Army of the Shenandoah.

Five minutes after taking the field at the Battle of First Manassas, on July 21, 1861, he was badly wounded and could not return to active field duty until October, when General Joseph E. Johnston appointed him a division commander, and he was promoted to major general. On February 5, 1862, Kirby Smith became a commander of the Army of East Tennessee (briefly dubbed the Army of Kentucky) and took part in the Kentucky Campaign of 1862. He distinguished himself in the Battle of Richmond (August 29–30, 1862), where he led the last charge and routed a numerically superior Union force, inflicting 5,353 casualties on the Federals (most of whom were captured) while suffering losses of only 451 men. Though the Kentucky Campaign ultimately failed, in large part because of a lack of coordination between the forces of Braxton Bragg and Kirby Smith, Smith was promoted to lieutenant general on October 9, 1862. He was only thirty-eight years old.

After briefly commanding a corps in Bragg’s army, Smith was appointed commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department on January 14, 1863, a post he held for the rest of the war. He was promoted to full general on February 19, 1864.

The Louisiana Tiger

Edmund Kirby Smith looked older than he was. He was tall and had a thick, black beard, graying hair, and a receding forehead. He wore spectacles, which made him look scholarly. He was a man of immense energy and was affable and exhibited good manners; however, as an aide noted, he possessed no “remarkable intellectual endowments.” He was not a successful commander in this department. He failed to cooperate with John C. Pemberton against Ulysses S. Grant in the Vicksburg Campaign, and he was partly responsible for the fall of the city. He did try to attack Grant’s supply line at Milliken’s Bend (June 7, 1863), but by the time Kirby Smith moved, it was far too late.

Kirby Smith also failed to cooperate with the fractious Richard Taylor, the commander of the Army of Western Louisiana—although this was probably more Taylor’s fault than Smith’s. Kirby Smith did withhold two Arkansas divisions from Taylor during the Battle of Mansfield, refused to give him the floating bridge companies he so desperately needed, and—after Taylor’s incredible victory at Mansfield—stripped him of three of his four infantry divisions and sent them to Arkansas, where they accomplished little. This arguably allowed General Nathaniel Banks to escape, while Kirby Smith made a futile and unsuccessful attempt to destroy Frederick Steele’s VII Corps.

Following the escapes of Banks and Steele, the war in the Trans-Mississippi Department was basically over. Kirby Smith was a decent administrator, but there was little he could do to help the Confederate forces east of the Mississippi River. General Simon B. Buckner, his chief of staff, surrendered the department on May 26, 1865. Kirby Smith fled into exile in Mexico and later Cuba. He returned to the United States in 1866.

Kirby Smith became an educator, serving first as president of the Western Military Academy, then as chancellor of the University of Nashville (1870–75), and finally as professor of mathematics at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee, from 1875 until his death on March 28, 1893, at the age of sixty-eight. He was the last full general on either side to pass away. He is buried in the University of the South Cemetery, Sewanee, Tennessee.



MANSFIELD STATE HISTORIC SITE

*Just 35 miles south of Shreveport lies one of our most important Confederate Heritage sites in this area. Located on La. Hwy 175 about 3 miles south of Mansfield, many of us still call it the Mansfield Battle Park and most of us have been there many times during our lives. But when was the last time you visited the Museum? With constant State budget cuts looming, the fates of all State Parks lie with their annual attendance. It is a classic example of **USE IT** or **LOSE IT**.*



*Please support this important part of our history by visiting the park on a regular basis. The park staff make it easy and interesting by presenting special programs each month. Please check “**The Louisiana Tiger**” each month for a listing of the upcoming programs. You can also find detailed information at the **Mansfield State Historic Site** Facebook page: www.facebook.com/MansfieldSHS*

Mansfield State Historic Site is located on La. Hwy. 175, three miles south of Mansfield. Admissions are \$4.00 per person ages 4-61; seniors 62 and over and children 3 and under, Admissions free

