



The Hancock Rebel



Winner of the 2016-17 Small Camp Newsletter Award from the Mississippi Division SCV

THE SHIELDSBORO RIFLES CAMP #2263 NEWSLETTER

BAY ST. LOUIS, MS

ISSUE #27

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The Charge

"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.

Given at New Orleans, LA in a speech on April 25, 1906 to the SCV National Convention by Lt. Gen. Stephen D Lee.

From the Commander's Desk

By: Camp Commander Don Green

Greetings Compatriots,

The 31st Annual Fall Muster has passed and it was a complete success. Saturday saw well over 150 soldiers on the field in a good battle, almost 300 participants for the event that was spectatated by almost 1,000 paid visitors. Commander Oran Thomas served as Provost Marshall and went above and beyond the call of duty to make the event go. With help from Daryl & Alan, the event was terrific this year. It's amazing when the powers-that-be show they actually care about things more than a zoo. At any rate, the 3rd Mississippi Infantry reformed back on site and put together a 20 man company with Company's F and K falling in together. The comradery was outstanding all weekend. It was unfortunate that Sunday was cancelled due to weather, but I can attest to the tornado warnings that constantly blared and the heavy rains that followed. We are coming to the cooler months which means the year is drawing closer to an end. We only have two more meetings, so plan to make them to close out 2017; remember, we don't meet in December due to the holiday conflict. This coming Camp meeting we have SPARS Paranormal group coming to tell us about what they do and some of their experiences at historic sites. We want to avoid Halloween so those with kids can enjoy that celebration should they choose to. So make plans to come to the American Legion in Bay St. Louis, MS. on this Tuesday October 24, 2017 at 6pm and bring a recruit.

Camp Photos



Camp #2263 Commander Don Green presented on Jack Hinson's One Man War at our monthly meeting held at the American Legion in Bay St. Louis on Tuesday September 26, 2017. Many members wanted to buy the book immediately after the presentation.



Camp Members look on as Commander Green explains Jack Hinson's exploits during the WBTS.



Camp members look on as the September meeting is in full swing. Business was taken care of as usual.

31st Annual Fall Muster



The 3rd Miss. Inf. Was reformed and proud to be back at Fall Muster this year.



New recruits to the reenacting hobby go through a ceremony with black powder to the face.



A large part of what we do is teaching our younger generations about this time period. Fall Muster had over 600 students attend on Friday as part of the school day held in the back of the property.



The 3rd Miss Inf drilled on Saturday morning to prepare for battle with the Yankees.



As seen here, the mighty 3rd Miss Inf. Is about to deal a heavy blow to these Yanks.



The 3rd Miss. In. is up close and personal as the battle moves on.

Upcoming Events

***October 28, 2017 Deason House Historic Tour
Deason House; Ellisville, MS.***

***October 29, 2017 Victor Ladner Dedication/Memorial
Hancock County, MS. 2pm***

***November 10-12, 2017 Wirt Adams Raid Reenactment
Jefferson College; Washington, MS.***

***November 10-12, 2017 Battle's for the Armory Reenactment
Tallassee, AL.***

***November 17-19, 2017 Camp Moore Reenactment
Camp Moore Historic Site; Tangipahoa, LA. (3rd Miss MAX EFFORT)***

***November 25, 2017 Landrum's Reenactment
Landrum's Homestead; Laurel, MS.***

***December 1-3, 2017 Pea Ridge Reenactment
Pea Ridge, AR.***

***December 8-9, 2017 McCloud's Mill Reenactment
Leakesville, MS. (3rd Miss MAX EFFORT)***

***January 20, 2018 3rd Annual Lee-Jackson Banquet
Lakeshore Baptist Church; Waveland, MS.***

***February 23-25, 2018 John Ford Home Reenactment
John Ford Home Site; Sandy Hook, MS.***

***March 23-25, 2018 Port Hudson Reenactment
Port Hudson Historic Site; Jackson, LA.***

***April 20-21, 2018 Jackson's Crossroads
Jackson, MS.***

***April 28, 2018 Beauvoir Confederate Memorial Day
Beauvoir; Biloxi, MS.***

Call to Arms

We have successfully formed our own unit the 3rd Mississippi Infantry Company F, Shieldsboro Rifles for Memorial Services and Reenactments here locally. This is an idea we have had for sometime now and other members are showing interest. We want to be able to field our own unit to participate in events to honor our ancestors, as well as the namesake for our Camp. We will welcome others to fall in with us to form a good, diverse Confederate Company. The impression will be coastal defense which will allow for a mixture of branches ranging from dismounted cavalry to artillery. The main drill will be Hardee's Tactics which will mainly put us as infantry. But, my experience will allow us to have flexibility for the impression we want to use for that event. We want to be able to outfit the unit with uniforms, camp all weekend if need be, and enjoy the comradery that has brought us all together. Between Beau, myself and some others who will join us along the way, we can supply uniforms and gear to get started. If you do not have any gear, or have partial gear, come anyway and we will finish supplying you with the necessary items. If we can not complete your uniform, we will borrow from others at the event. This unit will be based out of Beauvoir and will form there for drill each month as a part of the 3rd Saturday Living Histories to support the crown jewel of the Coast. We completed our first drill at the Third Saturday Living History at Beauvoir Saturday February 18, 2017 with success. We have formed up at Confederate Flag Day on March 4, 2017, set up a Living History March 18, 2017 both at Beauvoir, and formed up at Gautier Cemetery for the Live Oak Rifles Memorial on Saturday April 15, 2017. The unit had a very successful weekend at Beauvoir with a gathering the Friday night of Confederate Memorial Weekend at Beauvoir and a full day of events on Saturday April 22, 2017 including drill and the Memorial. We have also participated in the Surrender Oaks Festival in Citronelle, AL. on May 6, 2017 where Gen Taylor's Troops were paroled and had a good weekend at Fort Gaines for Thunder on the Bay on May 21, 2017. We were able to garrison inside the Fort along with our parads the 7 Stars Artillery. On June 3, 2017, the 3rd Miss formed up at Beauvoir for the Pres. Davis 209th Birthday Celebration. On June 10th, members formed up as the Division Color Guard in Oxford to post colors. On June 16-17, 2017, the 3rd Miss Inf participated out at Ship Island for a very special weekend of events. The unit has formed up in July & August at Beauvoir's 3rd Saturday Living History and helped out at Fort Morgan's Commemorative Day Aug. 5, 2017. The 31st Annual Fall Muster the 3rd Miss Inf returned to the event with a spectacular weekend. It was truly an honor to represent our unit there. Color Bearer Oran Thomas has made the unit a beautiful regimental flag shown in many of our photos and we have started a Facebook page to communicate with one another. The latest news on the 3rd Mississippi is that Co. K has formed from the central part of the state under the command of the Regiment, Co. F is now a member of the Gulf Coast Battalion of Reenactors and I was officially elected Captain. Photos of the 3rd can be seen below and the schedule can be seen in the Upcoming Events section above. Exciting opportunities are coming for the 3rd Miss Inf to participate in events along the Gulf Coast. Next Sunday we will help form the Honor Guard for the Ladner Memorial down in Lakeshore. Next month we will form up at historic Camp Moore where the 3rd Miss Inf drilled, trained, and was reorganized in May of 1862. All who are interested in joining and participating, contact Commander Green for more planning of the 3rd Miss. Inf.

I Beg to Remain Your Obedient Servant.

Capt. Don P, Green, Jr.

Co. F, Shieldsboro Rifles

3rd Mississippi Infantry Reg't

3rd Mississippi Infantry Co. F in Action



3rd Miss Inf Reg't Flag.

3rd Miss Inf forms for first drill.

3rd Miss Inf with 7 Stars Artillery.



3rd Miss Inf Living History at Beauvoir.

Live Oak Memorial-Gautier.

3rd Miss Inf at Beauvoir CMD.



3rd Miss Inf drills at Citronelle.

3rd Miss Inf at Fort Gaines.

3rd Miss Inf at Beauvoir for Pres. B-day.



Div. Color Guard 3rd Miss Inf at Ship Island

9th Conn Inf at Ship Island

Drill with 24th Miss Inf.



Fort Morgan



3rd Saturday Living History



3rd Miss Inf Co F Sign made by Steve Thoms



31st Annual Fall Muster at Beauvoir

Camp Moore Flyer

**Camp Moore Confederate Museum & Cemetery
2017 Annual Encampment &
Reenactment**



Civil War Reenactment on the site of the largest Confederate Training
Camp in Louisiana
Saturday & Sunday, November 18th & 19th, 2017
Campsites open at 9:00 am and Museum at 10:00 am both days
Grounds open until 4:30 pm
Battles Saturday at 2:00 pm and Sunday at 2:00 pm
Vendors (with food and drinks) and sutlers on site
Admission: \$5.00 Adults, \$3.00 Students, Under 6 Free
Exit 57 (Tangipahoa) on I-55 - 75 mi. N. of New Orleans & 50 mi. NE of Baton Rouge
Please visit our website: www.campmooreda.com or call us at 985-229-2438 for more information.

Media Pages Update

We are looking at creating a new website for a minimum fee, possibly free, for the Camp. Our original website was a bit costly and has not been renewed as of yet. 2nd Lt. Commander J. P. is looking at this for us and will report to us in the very near future with possible options .

Camp Website: *In Progress*

Brigade Website: www.dgreen1865.wix.com/5th-brig-ms-div-scv

Division Website: www.mississippiscv.org

Beauvoir Website: www.visitbeauvoir.org

National Website: www.scv.org

Upcoming Speakers List

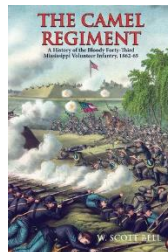
Tuesday October 24, 2017 – SPARS Paranormal Group; Haunted Historical Places

Tuesday November 28, 2017 – Camp Show & Tell; Everyone bring something Historical to show

December 2017 – No meeting due to the Holidays; No Presentation

Saturday January 20, 2018 – Lee-Jackson Baquet; TBA

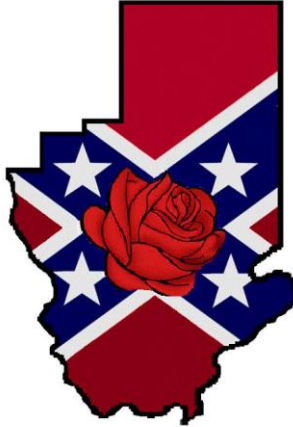
Future Presentation - Jim Huffman; “ The Camel Regiment: A History of the Bloody 43rd MS Infantry, CSA.”



The 43rd Mississippi Infantry of the Confederate States of America is the only regiment to have used a camel militarily east of the Mississippi. Referred to as the Camel Regiment, it was organized in 1862 and surrendered in 1865. Using a variety of resources, the author provides a roster of the regiment along with detailed information on the formation, battles, and controversies surrounding the men. From the acquisition of the African dromedary Old Douglas to carry baggage and musical instruments through his death at Vicksburg and the fate of his fellow soldiers, Bell provides an entertaining historical narrative of this little-known chapter in American history.

Order of the Confederate Rose

ORDER OF THE CONFEDERATE ROSE



HANCOCK COUNTY CHAPTER,
HANCOCK COUNTY, MS

Camps #2263 and 373 will be helping to start an OCR Chapter in Hancock County. All ladies 12 years and older are eligible to join. We had a lot of interest this year and feel like 2017 will be the year to charter this wonderful organization. Contact Breezy Bice at blbice@live.com for more information.

Camp Charter



New Division Officers Elected

The 122nd Mississippi Division, SCV, and 23rd MSOCR Reunions were held this past summer in Oxford. Thanks to everyone who traveled to the reunion from across the state. Special thanks to the University Greys Camp for the excellent job hosting this year's outstanding reunion.

Elections were held and elections were held and the division's the new officers are as follows:

Mississippi Division Commander

Mr. Jeff Barnes

1st Lieutenant Commander

Mr. Conor Bond

2nd Lieutenant Commander

Mr. Carl Ford

Mississippi Division adjutant

Mr. Dan McCaskill

1st Brigade Commander

Mr. Stan Rhoda

1st Brigade Councilman

Mr. Stuart Denman III

2nd Brigade Commander

Dennis Brown

2nd Brigade Councilman

Bill Latham

3rd Brigade Commander

Trent Lewis

3rd Brigade Councilman

John Evans

4th Brigade Commander

Bill Hinson

4th Brigade Councilman

Patrick Charlton

5th Brigade Commander

Jason Smith

5th Brigade Councilman

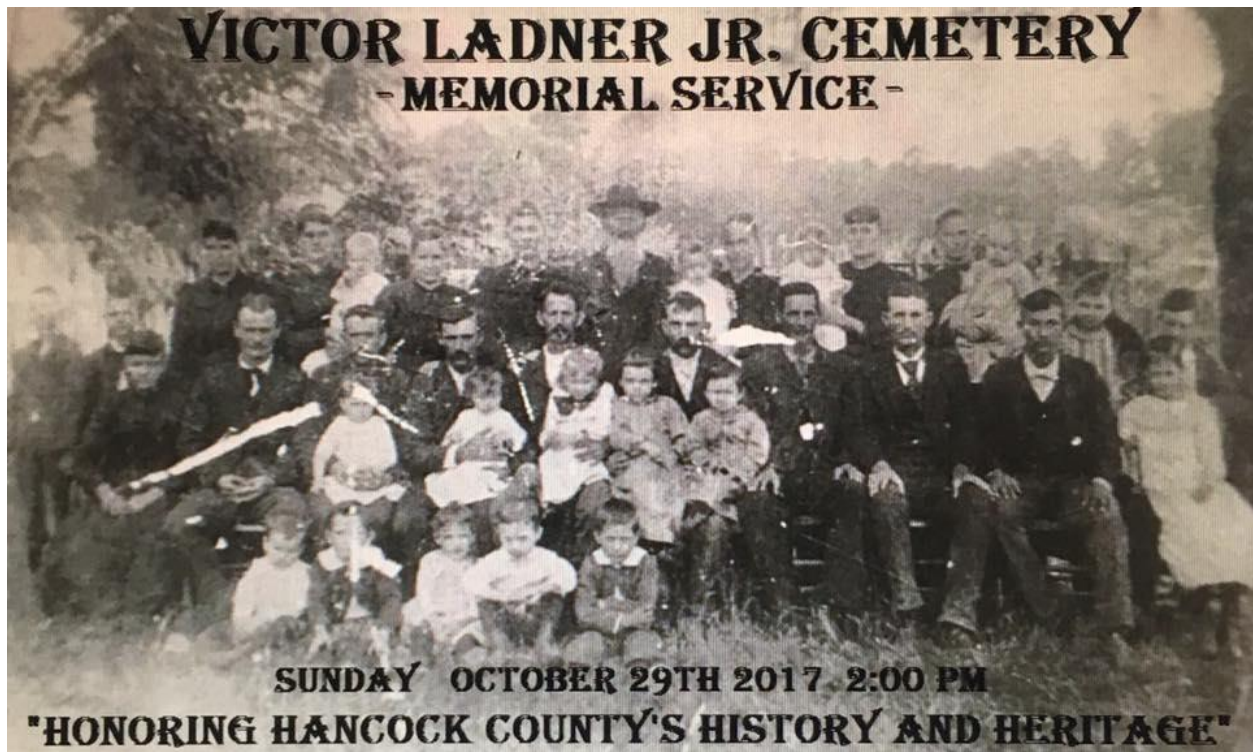
Charlie Schmitz

Congratulations to the new leadership.

The members of the Mississippi Division look forward to your leadership as we all continue our duty to follow the Charge!

Deo Vindice!

Victor Ladner Memorial



What: Victor Ladner, Jr. Cemetery Memorial Service

When: Sunday October 29, 2017; 2pm

Where: Lauren Reed Rd. off of Lower Bay Rd. in Lakeshore, MS.

Speaker: Commander Joe Abbott; Camp #1681 Stocksdales Rangers, McComb, MS.

Hosted By: Shieldsboro Rifles Camp # 2263; Bay St. Louis, MS.

Who: All are invited to attend.

Initiative 62

Should the current State Flag be adopted by Constitutional Amendment?

Initiative Handbook

By Mississippi Division SCV Heritage Defense Committee

PAGE 1

THE PETITION

Initiative Measure No. 62 proposes to amend the Mississippi Constitution to establish the 1894 flag as the ONE Official State Flag for the State of Mississippi, and require that the flag be flown at the principal installations of all State supported institutions, State agencies and political subdivisions.

- This is an official form please keep clean of debris and liquids

PHOTO COPIES

- You can make copies of the petition form; HOWEVER, it must be copied in 8.5 X 14 size, front and back. If you copy it to 8.5 X 11, the entire form will be rejected.
- Signatures cannot be submitted as a photo copy, must be original

CIRCULATION OF PETITIONS

- Anyone can collect signatures for this petition, please properly train them on all details of this handbook or give a copy of handbook and ask them to review it.



Battle of Corinth

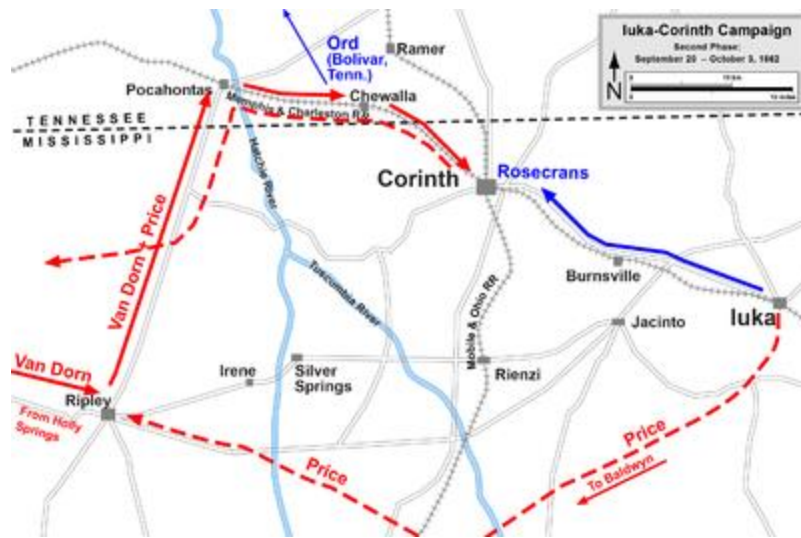
The Second Battle of Corinth (which, in the context of the WBTS is usually referred to as the Battle of Corinth, to differentiate it from the Siege of Corinth earlier the same year) was fought October 3–4, 1862, in Corinth, Mississippi. For the second time in the Iuka-Corinth Campaign, Union Maj. Gen. William Rosecrans defeated a Confederate army, this time one under Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn.

After the Battle of Iuka, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price marched his army to meet with Van Dorn's. The combined force, known as the Army of West Tennessee, was put under the command of the more senior Van Dorn. The army moved in the direction of Corinth, a critical rail junction in northern Mississippi, hoping to disrupt Union lines of communications and then sweep into Middle Tennessee. The fighting began on October 3 as the Confederates pushed the U.S. Army from the rifle pits originally constructed by the Confederates for the Siege of Corinth. The Confederates exploited a gap in the Union line and continued to press the Union troops until they fell back to an inner line of fortifications.

On the second day of battle, the Confederates moved forward to meet heavy Union artillery fire, storming Battery Powell and Battery Robinett, where desperate hand-to-hand fighting occurred. A brief incursion into the town of Corinth was repulsed. After a U.S. counterattack recaptured Battery Powell, Van Dorn ordered a general retreat. Rosecrans did not pursue immediately and the Confederates escaped destruction.

As Confederate General Braxton Bragg moved north from Tennessee into Kentucky in September 1862, Union Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell pursued him from Nashville with his Army of the Ohio. Confederate forces under Van Dorn and Price in northern Mississippi were expected to advance into Middle Tennessee to support Bragg's effort, but the Confederates also needed to prevent Buell from being reinforced by Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Tennessee. Since the conclusion of the Siege of Corinth that summer, Grant's army had been engaged in protecting supply lines in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi. At the Battle of Iuka on September 19, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's Confederate Army of the West was defeated by forces under Grant's overall command, but tactically under Rosecrans, the commander of the Army of the Mississippi. (Grant's second column approaching Iuka, commanded by Maj. Gen. Edward Ord, did not participate in the battle as planned. An acoustic shadow apparently prevented Grant and Ord from hearing the sounds of the battle starting.) Price had hoped to combine his small army with Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn's Army of West Tennessee and disrupt Grant's communications, but Rosecrans struck first, causing Price to retreat from Iuka. Rosecrans's pursuit of Price was ineffectual.

After Iuka, Grant established his headquarters at Jackson, Tennessee, a central location to communicate with his commands at Corinth and Memphis. Rosecrans returned to Corinth. Ord's three divisions of Grant's Army of the Tennessee moved to Bolivar, Tennessee, northwest of Corinth, to join with Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut. Thus, Grant's forces in the immediate vicinity consisted of 12,000 men at Bolivar, Rosecrans's 23,000 at Corinth, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's 7,000 at Memphis, and another 6,000 as a general reserve at Jackson.



Second phase of the Iuka-Corinth Campaign

Price's army marched to Ripley where it joined Van Dorn on September 28. Van Dorn was the senior officer and took command of the combined force, numbering about 22,000 men. They marched on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Pocahontas, Tennessee, on October 1. From this point they had a number of opportunities for further moves and Grant was uncertain about their intentions. When they bivouacked on October 2 at Chewalla, Grant became certain that Corinth was the target. The Confederates hoped to seize Corinth from an unexpected direction, isolating Rosecrans from reinforcements, and then sweep into Middle Tennessee. Grant sent word to Rosecrans to be prepared for an attack, at the same time directing Hurlbut to keep an eye on the enemy and strike him on the flank if a favorable opportunity offered. Despite the warning from Grant, Rosecrans was not convinced that Corinth was necessarily the target of Van Dorn's advance. He believed that the Confederate commander would not be foolhardy enough to attack the fortified town and might well instead choose to strike the Mobile and Ohio railroad and maneuver the U.S. soldiers out of their position. ^[5]

Along the north and east sides of Corinth, about two miles from the town, was a line of entrenchments, extending from the Chewalla Road on the northwest to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the south, that had been constructed by Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard's army before it evacuated the town in May. These lines were too extensive for Rosecrans's 23,000 men to defend, so with the approval of Grant, Rosecrans modified the lines to emphasize the defense of the town and the ammunition magazines near the junction of the two railroads. The inner line of redoubts, closer to the town, called the Halleck Line, was much more substantial. A number of formidable named batteries, guns positioned in strong earthwork defenses, were part of the inner line: Batteries Robinett, Williams, Phillips, Tannrath, and Lothrop, in the area known as College Hill. They were connected by breastworks, and during the last four days of September these works had been strengthened, and the trees in the vicinity of the centrally placed Battery Robinett had been felled to form an abatis. Rosecrans's plan was to absorb the expected Confederate advance with a skirmish line at the old Confederate entrenchments and to then meet the bulk of the Confederate attack with his main force along the Halleck Line, about a mile from the center of town. His final stand would be made around the batteries on College Hill. His men were provided with three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. Van Dorn was not aware of the strength of his opponent, who had prudently called in two reinforcing divisions from the Army of the Tennessee to deal with the difficulty of assaulting these prepared positions.

On the morning of October 3, three of Rosecrans's divisions advanced into the old Confederate rifle pits north and northwest of town: McKean on the left, Davies in the center, and Hamilton on the right. Stanley's division was held in reserve south of town. Van Dorn began his assault at 10 a.m. with Lovell's division attacking McArthur's brigade (McKean's division, on the Union left) from three sides. Van Dorn's plan was a double envelopment, in which Lovell would open the fight, in the hope that Rosecrans would weaken his right to reinforce McKean, at which time Price would make the main assault against the U.S. right and enter the works. Lovell made a determined attack on Oliver and as soon as he became engaged Maury opened the fight with Davies's left. McArthur quickly moved four regiments to Oliver's support and at the same time Davies advanced his line to the entrenchments. These movements left a gap between Davies and McKean, through which the Confederates forced their way about 1:30 p.m., and the whole Union line fell back to within half a mile of the redoubts, leaving two pieces of artillery in the hands of the Confederates.

During this part of the action Gen. Hackleman was killed and Gen. Oglesby (the future governor of Illinois) seriously wounded, shot through the lungs. About 3 p.m. Hamilton was ordered to change front and attack the Confederates on the left flank, but through a misunderstanding of the order and the unmasking of a force on Buford's front, so much time was lost that it was sunset before the division was in position for the movement, and it had to be abandoned. Van Dorn in his report says: "One hour more of daylight and victory would have soothed our grief for the loss of the gallant dead who sleep on that lost but not dishonored field." But one hour more of daylight would have hurled Hamilton's as-yet unengaged brigades on the Confederate's left and rear, which would in all probability have driven Van Dorn from the field and made the second day's battle unnecessary.

So far the advantage had been with the Confederates. Rosecrans had been driven back at all points, and night found his entire army except pickets inside the redoubts. Both sides had been exhausted from the fighting. The weather had been hot (high of 94 °F) and water was scarce, causing many men to nearly faint from their exertions. During the night the Confederates slept within 600 yards of the Union works, and Van Dorn readjusted his lines for the attack the next day. He abandoned his sophisticated plans for double envelopments. Shelby Foote wrote, "His blood was up; it was Rosecrans he was after, and he was after him in the harshest, most straightforward way imaginable. Today he would depend not on deception to complete the destruction begun the day before, but on the rapid point-blank fire of his guns and the naked valor of his infantry."

Rosecrans's biographer, William M. Lamers, reported that Rosecrans was confident at the end of the first day of battle, saying "We've got them where we want them" and that some of the general's associates claimed that he was in "magnificent humor." Peter Cozzens, however, suggested that Rosecrans was "tired and bewildered, certain only he was badly outnumbered—at least three to one by his reckoning." Steven E. Woodworth, a historian specializing in the Western Theater of the American Civil War, portrayed Rosecrans's conduct in a negative light:

Rosecrans ... had not done well. He had failed to anticipate the enemy's action, put little more than half his troops into the battle, and called on his men to fight on ground they could not possibly hold. He had sent a series of confusing and unrealistic orders to his division commanders and had done nothing to coordinate their activities, while he personally remained safely back in Corinth. The movements of the army that day had had nothing to do with any plan of his to develop the enemy or make a fighting withdrawal. The troops and their officers had simply held on as best as they could.

At 4:30 a.m. on October 4, the Confederates opened up on the Union inner line of entrenchments with a six-gun battery, which kept up its bombardment until after sunrise. When the guns fell silent, the U.S. troops prepared themselves to resist an attack. But the attack was slow in coming. Van Dorn had

directed Hébert to begin the engagement at daylight, and the artillery fire was merely preliminary to enable Hébert to get into position for the assault.

At 7 a.m., Hébert sent word to Van Dorn that he was too ill to lead his division, and Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green was ordered to assume command and advance at once. Nearly two hours more elapsed before Green moved to the attack, with four brigades in echelon, until he occupied a position in the woods north of town. There he formed in line, facing south, and made a charge on Battery Powell with the brigades of Gates and McLain (replacing Martin), while the brigades of Moore (replacing Green) and Colbert attacked Hamilton's line. The assault on the battery was successful, capturing the guns and scattering the troops from Illinois and Iowa. Hamilton repulsed the attack on his position and then sent a portion of his command to the assistance of Davies, who rallied his men, drove the Confederates out of the battery, and recaptured the guns.



The defense of Battery Robinett

Maury had been engaged sometime before this. As soon as he heard the firing on his left, he knew that Davies and Hamilton would be kept too busy to interfere with his movements, and gave the order for his division to move straight toward the town. His right encountered a stubborn resistance at about 11 a.m. from Battery Robinett, a redan protected by a five-foot ditch, sporting three 20-pounder Parrott rifles commanded by Lt. Henry Robinett. Fierce hand-to-hand combat ensued, and Maury was forced to retire with heavy losses from arguably the hottest action of the two-day battle. Col. William P. Rogers of the 2nd Texas, a Mexican–American War comrade of President Jefferson Davis, was among those killed in the charge. Col. Lawrence Sullivan Ross of the 6th Texas was thrown from his horse and mistakenly reported killed with Rogers.

Phifer's brigade on the left met with better success, driving back Davies's left flank and entering the town. But their triumph was short-lived, as part of Sullivan's brigade, held as a reserve on Hamilton's left, charged on the Confederates, who were thrown into confusion in the narrow streets, and as they fell back came within range of batteries on both flanks of the Union army, the cross-fire utterly routing them. Cabell's brigade of Maury's division was sent to reinforce the troops that had captured Battery Powell, but before it arrived, Davies and Hamilton had recaptured it, and as Cabell advanced against it, he was met by a murderous fire that caused his men to retreat.

Meanwhile, Lovell had been skirmishing with the Union left in the vicinity of Battery Phillips, in preparation for a general advance. Before his arrangements were complete he was ordered to send a brigade to Maury's assistance, and soon afterward received orders to place his command so as to cover the retreat of the army. At 4 p.m., reinforcements from Grant under the command of Brig. Gen. James B. McPherson arrived from Jackson. But the battle of Corinth had effectively been over since 1 p.m. and the Confederates were in full retreat.

Rosecrans's army lost 2,520 (355 killed, 1,841 wounded, and 324 missing) at Corinth; Van Dorn's losses were 4,233 (473 killed, 1,997 wounded, and 1,763 captured or missing).

Once again, Rosecrans's performance during the second day of the battle has been the subject of dispute among historians. His biographer, Lamers, paints a romantic picture:

One of Davies' men, David Henderson, watched Rosecrans as he dashed in front of the Union lines. Bullets carried his hat away. His hair flew in the wind. As he rode along he shouted: "Soldiers! Stand by your country." "He was the only general I ever knew," Henderson said later, "who was closer to the enemy than we were who fought at the front." Henderson (after the war, a Congressman from Iowa and Speaker of the House of Representatives) wrote that Rosecrans was the "Central leading and victorious spirit. ... By his splendid example in the thickest of the fight he succeeded in restoring the line before it was completely demoralized; and the men, brave when bravely led, fought again."

Peter Cozzens, author of a recent book-length study of Iuka and Corinth, came to the opposite conclusion:

Rosecrans was in the thick of battle, but his presence was hardly inspiring. The Ohioan had lost all control of his infamous temper, and he cursed as cowards everyone who pushed past him until he, too lost hope. ... Rosecrans's histrionics nearly cost him his life. "On the second day I was everywhere on the line of battle," he wrote with disingenuous pride. "Temple Clark of my staff was shot through the breast. My saber-tache strap was caught by a bullet, and my gloves were stained with the blood of a staff officer wounded at my side. An alarm spread that I was killed, but it was soon stopped by my appearance on the field."

Rosecrans's performance immediately after the battle was lackluster. Grant had given him specific orders to pursue Van Dorn without delay, but he did not begin his march until the morning of October 5, explaining that his troops needed rest and the thicketed country made progress difficult by day and impossible by night. At 1 p.m. on October 4, when pursuit would have been most effective, Rosecrans rode along his line to deny in person a rumor that he had been slain. At Battery Robinett he dismounted, bared his head, and told his soldiers, "I stand in the presence of brave men, and I take my hat off to you."

Grant wrote disgustedly, "Two or three hours of pursuit on the day of the battle without anything except what the men carried on their persons, would have been worth more than any pursuit commenced the next day could have possibly been." Rosecrans returned to Corinth to find that he was a hero in the Northern press. He was soon ordered to [Cincinnati](#), where he was given command of the Army of the Ohio (soon to be renamed the [Army of the Cumberland](#)), replacing Don Carlos Buell, who had similarly failed to pursue retreating Confederates from the [Battle of Perryville](#).

Although his army had been badly mauled, Van Dorn escaped completely, evading Union troops sent by Grant later on October 5 at the [Battle of Hatchie's Bridge](#), and marching to [Holly Springs, Mississippi](#). He attributed his defeat to the failure of Hébert to open the second-day engagement on time, but nevertheless he was replaced by Lt. Gen. [John C. Pemberton](#) immediately after the battle. There were widespread outcries of indignation throughout the South over the senseless casualties at Corinth. Van Dorn requested a court of inquiry to answer charges that he had been drunk on duty at Corinth and that he had neglected his wounded on the retreat. The court cleared him of all blame by unanimous decision.

Courtesy of: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Battle_of_Corinth

