

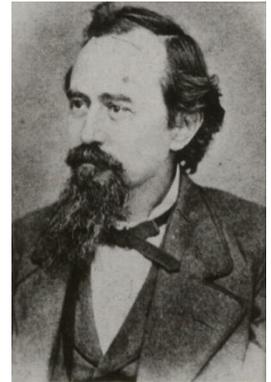


CONFEDERATE DALLAS !!!

Welcome to Dallas Texas!

While you are in town you might enjoy seeing some of our wonderful Confederate Heritage in the area!

Levin Major Lewis (January 6, 1832 – May 28, 1886) was a Confederate States Army colonel during the American Civil War. On May 16, 1865, he was assigned to duty as a brigadier general by General E. Kirby Smith when the war even in the Trans-Mississippi Department was almost over, but he was not officially appointed by Confederate President Jefferson Davis and confirmed by the Confederate Senate to that grade.



At about age 22, Lewis moved to Missouri and briefly practiced law before becoming a Methodist minister. He was principal of Plattsburg College from 1856 to 1859. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he organized a company of the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard and was elected captain. In April 1861, he was elected colonel of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment of the 5th Division of the Missouri State Guard, a one-year regiment. After the end of the regiment's term, he was briefly an aide-de-camp for Major General Earl Van Dorn and then was elected a captain of the Confederate 7th Missouri Infantry. He was wounded four times at the Battle of Lone Jack, Missouri on August 16, 1862. The regiment soon was broken up and Lewis became a major of another 7th Missouri Infantry, later designated the 16th Missouri Infantry. He became colonel of that regiment on March 24, 1863.

Lewis was wounded and captured in an attack on the Union force at Helena, Arkansas on July 4, 1863. He was released from the prisoner of war camp at Johnson's Island, Ohio and exchanged in September 1864. Lewis declined an appointment from Confederate Missouri Governor Thomas Caute Reynolds to the Confederate Senate and returned to the army. Lewis was assigned to duty on May 16, 1865 by General E. Kirby Smith so that he could command an infantry brigade with the appropriate rank, although the war was effectively ended and the promotion could not be made through a legal appointment by Jefferson Davis or confirmation by the Confederate Senate.

After the war, Lewis returned to the ministry and at various times was president of Arcadia Female College, Arkansas Female College and Marvin College (Waxahachie, Texas). He also was a professor of English for a time at Texas A&M University. In 1884, he was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Church in Dallas, Texas.

Levin Major Lewis was an early organizer and captain of a company in the pro-Confederate Missouri State Guard. In April 1861, Lewis was elected colonel of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment, 5th Division of the Missouri State Guard under Major General Sterling Price, a one-year regiment. In March 1862, he became a volunteer aide-de-camp for Major General Earl Van Dorn.

On June 18, 1862, Lewis was elected a captain of the Confederate 7th Missouri Infantry. He was wounded four times at the Battle of Lone Jack, Missouri on August 16, 1862. One of these wounds was from a spent musket ball which hit Lewis's forehead sufficiently hard to stick and which Lewis picked out and showed to his colonel.

After the Battle of Lone Jack, Lewis's regiment was broken up and Lewis became a major of another 7th Missouri Infantry, later designated the 16th Missouri Infantry. On December 4, 1862, Lewis was promoted to lieutenant colonel. On December 7, 1862, the regiment fought at the Battle of Prairie Grove. Lewis was promoted to colonel of the regiment on March 4, 1863, or March 24, 1863.

On July 4, 1863, Lewis led his regiment in the unsuccessful Confederate attack on the Union Army garrison at the Battle of Helena, Arkansas, where he was wounded and captured. He was released from the prisoner of war camp at Johnson's Island, Ohio and exchanged in September 1864. Lewis first went to the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia where he declined an appointment to the Confederate Senate from Confederate Missouri Governor Thomas Caute Reynolds and then returned to his regiment.

Lewis was assigned to duty as a brigadier general on May 16, 1865 by General E. Kirby Smith so that he could command an infantry brigade with the appropriate rank, although the war was effectively ended by the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia a month earlier and the capture of Jefferson Davis by Union troops in Georgia six days earlier. Smith also had no legal authority to promote officers to general officer rank. While Lewis vigorously opposed surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department, by mid-May 1865 Smith realized the Confederacy was defeated, further fighting was senseless and he surrendered his forces and **(Continued on back)**

Brig. Gen. Levin Major Lewis Gravesite

3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

See the back for more on this great heritage site!

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Brig. Gen Levin Major Lewis Gravesite

department on May 26, 1865. After the war, Lewis returned to the Methodist ministry. He served congregations in Shreveport, Louisiana, Galveston, Texas and St. Louis, Missouri.

Lewis was president of Arcadia Female College in Missouri from 1870 through 1873, Arkansas Female College from 1874 to 1878 and Marvin College at Waxahachie, Texas in 1880.^{[2][3]} He also was a professor of English and first Head of the English Department at Texas A&M University in the year 1878–1879. In 1884, he left Waxahachie and was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Church in Dallas, Texas.

Levin Major Lewis died on May 28, 1886 at Los Angeles, California where he had gone for health reasons. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Dallas, Texas.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levin_Major_Lewis

Levin Major Lewis was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 6, 1832, the son of John Kendall and Mary (Jones) Lewis. His father, of Welsh descent, belonged to a wealthy family of Dorchester County planters. His father died when Lewis was young; he was raised by an uncle at Vienna in Dorchester County, Maryland. Lewis attended school in Washington, D.C., and later was a cadet of the Maryland Military Academy. Lewis then attended Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, leaving in his sophomore year to study law. Lewis moved to Liberty in Clay County, Missouri, around 1854 and briefly practiced law there, but he soon abandoned that calling for the ministry. He served as a Methodist minister in Liberty and in Missouri City. From 1856 to 1859 Lewis was the principal of Plattsburg College in Plattsburg.

At the outbreak of the war Reverend Lewis organized the "Washington Guards" and was elected its captain. In April, 1861, he was elected colonel of the 3rd Cavalry Regiment of the 5th Division of the Missouri State Guard. He served twelve months in the guard, until his term of enlistment was up, seeing little action. On June 18, 1862, he was elected captain of Company A of the 7th Missouri Infantry, a Confederate army unit being recruited behind Union lines in Missouri. In an August 16, 1862, attack on Lone Jack, Missouri, Lewis was wounded four times. The regiment broke up that fall. Lewis then became major of another 7th Missouri Infantry (later redesignated the 16th). The 7th fought at the December 7, 1862, Battle of Prairie Grove. During that winter the 7th lost its commanding officer, and Lewis (a lieutenant colonel from December 4, 1862) was promoted to colonel on March 24, 1863. In his first action as regimental commander Lewis led the 7th in an assault on Helena, Arkansas, on July 4, 1863. In the assault he was disabled by a shell fragment and captured. Imprisoned at Johnson's Island, Ohio, for a year, Lewis finally was exchanged in September, 1864, and traveled to Richmond. Governor Thomas Reynolds of Missouri, who was impressed by Lewis' energy and common sense, and by his support for President Davis, offered to appoint Lewis to the Confederate Senate. After talking it over with Missouri Congressmen Clark and Conrow, Lewis decided his duty lay with the army and returned to his regiment. On May 16, 1865, General E. Kirby Smith assigned Lewis to duty as brigadier general so that Lewis could command a Missouri infantry brigade with proper rank. He had only ten days to enjoy his hard-won rank. Although Lewis vehemently opposed the move and desired to continue fighting, the Trans-Mississippi Department surrendered on May 26, 1865.

After the war General Lewis resumed his Methodist ministry, serving in Shreveport, Louisiana; Galveston, Texas; and St. Louis. He was also active as an educator, serving as president of Arcadia Female College in Missouri; president of Arkansas Female College; professor of English at Texas A&M; and president of Marvin College in Waxahachie, Texas. In 1884 Lewis was selected to be pastor of the First Methodist Church in Dallas. He died in Los Angeles, California, where he had traveled for health reasons, on May 28, 1886, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Dallas. It was said of Lewis that "he was popular and attractive, humorous and magnetic. He never became wealthy from his own financial skill; nor would he remain wealthy if it were thrust upon him.... He was a true orator ... [and] a ripe scholar."

Wright, Wood, and CV* call Lewis a general. Reference: More Generals in Gray. Bruce S. Allardice. A companion volume to Generals in Gray. Louisiana State University Press. Baton Rouge. LA. https://ranger95.com/civil_war/generals_confederacy/generals2/levin_major_lewis.htm

Greenwood Cemetery is located at 3020 Oak Grove Ave, Dallas, TX 75204

Plot: Block 18 Lot 3 Space 2 GPS (lat/lon): [32.80124, -96.79774](https://www.google.com/maps/place/32.80124,-96.79774)

From North Central Expressway (going South from Richardson)

Follow US-75 S to N Central Expy in Dallas. Take exit 1B from US-75 S

Take exit 1B toward Haskell Ave-Blackburn St/Lemmon Ave

Turn right onto Lemmon Ave E

Turn left onto Oak Grove Ave



Colonel A.H. Belo was from North Carolina, and participated in Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. His troops were among the few to reach the stone wall. After the war, he moved to Texas, where he founded both the Galveston Herald and the Dallas Morning News. The Dallas Morning News was established in 1885 by the Galveston News as sort of a North Texas subsidiary. The two papers were linked by 315 miles of telegraph wire and shared a network of correspondents. They were the first two newspapers in the country to print simultaneous editions. The media empire he started now includes radio, publishing, and television. His impact on the early development of Dallas can hardly be overstated. Col. A.H. Belo Camp 49 is an unreconstructed camp and our website and facebook page are our unapologetic tributes to the Colonel as we seek to bring the truth to our fellow Southrons and others in an age of political correctness and unrepentant yankee lies about our people, our culture, our heritage and our history. Sic Semper Tyrannis!!!