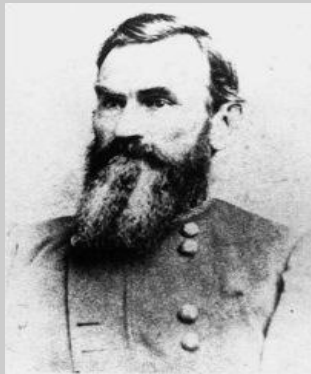


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The Delta General

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September – 2009 Volume: 12, Issue 9



COMMANDER'S CORNER

My Fellow Compatriots,

Today is September 1st and we are marking the passing of another summer. Sadly, we are also marking the passing of another member of our Camp, Col. Hartley T. Sanford. Earl reported that the Colonel crossed over the river in his sleep early Sunday morning, August 30th at the age of 95. Hartley was living at the VA Home in Oxford, MS. Please keep Hartley and his family in your thoughts and prayers.

The first deadline for membership renewal has passed with 21 members renewing and one member purchasing a Division Life Membership. A second and final notice has been sent to those who have not yet renewed. Dues must be received by me on or before October 31st in order to maintain your membership in good standing. In December, we will be electing new officers.

We need new blood to fill these positions.

With new leadership, we can get some new ideas to help the Camp grow and promote our Confederate Heritage. So I ask you all to consider running for a Camp Office.

In the meanwhile, if you have an idea for a new Camp project and how we can improve the Camp or Camp Meetings, please pass those ideas on to a Camp Officer. Our next scheduled Meeting will be September 17th so make plans to attend and to bring a friend.

God Bless the South,
Dan A. McCaskill, Camp Commander



Camp News:

SEPTEMBER ISSUE DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF COLONEL HARTLEY SANFORD

It is my sad duty to report that Colonel Hartley T. Sanford crossed over the river this date. He passed away in his sleep. Funeral arrangements are incomplete. I do know it is scheduled at 11:00 AM on September 12th, 2009 in Indianola. It will be a graveside service. I will advise you when I know more. Please keep his family and freinds in your prayers.

Earl McCown Jr., Chaplain
B/G Benjamin G. Humphreys, Camp 1625

DUES NOTICE

This is a second and final notice. All dues are due each year by August 1. There is a 90 day grace period so that is why you have until November 1. I have to have the dues in my hand by mid October so I can process them and ready them for the Division and Nationals. So the cut off date for the camp is October 15. Any dues received after the 15th there will be a \$15 late fee added. If you have paid already for this year and receive a notice in the mail disregard it. Please forward all dues to: Dan McCaskill . . . 205 Cypress Street . . . Leland, Ms 38756

Lets make all effort to retain 100% of our members as we prepare to begin the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence next year.

Upcoming events of interest:

- ⇒ Next meeting will be Thursday, September 17
- ⇒ September 18-20, Battle of Farmington Reenactment
- ⇒ September 18, MS Division, UDC State Convention in Greenwood
- ⇒ October 3, Living History at Sugar Farm
- ⇒ Fall Muster at Beauvoir, October 16-18

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MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY ORDER OF CONFEDERATE ROSE NEWS: DUES RENEWAL TIME



To our sisters of the Ella Palmer Chapter,

It is that time of year again to renew your dues. According to by-laws, dues are to be renewed by September 30 or a \$2.00 late fee will be assessed after that date for delinquent renewals. Dues are \$20.00. Please make all effort to renew your dues.

Please keep Missy Stillman in your prayers. She will have gall bladder surgery just as Annette did last month.

Also, we have a new OCR Chapter that will have a charter ceremony the first weekend in October. It is the Matilda Champion Chapter #19 located in Brandon, MS. Annette will be carrying out the ceremony.

Speaking of new OCR Chapters, it seems that a new one is also in the works in Biloxi, MS in conjunction with the Sam Davis Camp. Judy Allen is spearheading this and we hope to hear good news on this as soon as they are organized.



BRIG/GEN CHARLES CLARK CHAPTER, MOS&B : HONORS LT. GEN STEPHEN D. LEE ON HIS BIRTHDAY

There probably is not one member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans who has not heard of Lieutenant General Stephen Dill Lee who on April 25 1906 charged us as follows:

"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."

However, there are probably very few that realize that he, like four other Confederate Generals, adopted Columbus, Mississippi as his home nor that his final resting place is Friendship Cemetery in Columbus.

The youngest Lieutenant General of the Confederacy, Stephen Dill Lee was born to Dr. Thomas Lee and Caroline Allison Lee on 22 September 1833 in Charleston, S.C. He entered West Point at the age of 17 and graduated in 1854; he served in the U.S. Army in Texas, Florida, Kansas, and the Dakotas. In 1861, he resigned from the U.S. Army to enter service in the Confederate Army as a Captain and aide-de-camp to General Beauregard. and rose in rank from Captain to Lieutenant General.

By profession an artilleryist, he served in the artillery through all the Virginia campaigns until Sharpsburg, and was meantime promoted through grades to Colonel. On November 6, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier General and was assigned to the command of General Pemberton's artillery at Vicksburg. He was exchanged after the capitulation of the place in July 1863, and was promoted Major General on

August 3. He was then placed in command of the cavalry in the Department of Mississippi, Alabama, West Tennessee, and East Louisiana.

Promoted to Lieutenant General on June 23, 1864, he assumed command of Hood's old corps of the Army of Tennessee, which he led during the Tennessee campaign and in the closing days, until the surrender of General Joseph F. Johnston in North Carolina.

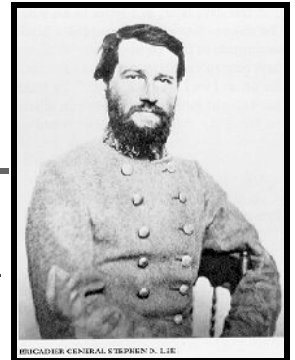
Lee was severely wounded in Nashville, Tenn., in 1864 and surrendered with Johnston in High Point, N.C., on 26 April 1865

Despite his youth and comparative lack of experience, Lee's prior close acquaintanceship with all three branches of the service --- artillery, cavalry, and infantry --- rendered him one of the most capable corps commanders in the army.

In February 1865, Lee married Regina Harrison, daughter of James Thomas Harrison and Regina Blewett, of Columbus, Miss. They settled in Mississippi after the war and Lee was active as a planter for several years.

In 1878, Lee was elected to the Mississippi Senate. From 1880 to 1899, he served as the first president of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, now Mississippi State University.

He resigned as college president to serve as member of the commission to organize Vicksburg Military Park. Lee was active in the Confederate veterans, wrote several articles on the Civil War, and held the post of Chief of the United Confederate Veterans until his death in Vicksburg on 28 May 1908.



BRIGADIER GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE

JOIN THE FRIENDS OF BEAUVOIR

Clip or copy the below information and send it to the address below. Share this with as many friends and family as you can. Membership categories (please check one)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Student \$15.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual \$25.00 |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining \$250.00 - \$499.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Benefactor \$500.00 - \$999.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sponsor \$1,000.00 - \$4,999.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> President's \$5,000.00 + Cabinet |
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**For additional information,
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BEAUVOIR
2224 Beach Boulevard
Biloxi, MS 39531**

NATIONAL NEWS:
CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH LUDICRUS
BY ALEX BUSKO OF REDANDBLACK.COM

Editor's Note: I know this story is a few months old but I just ran across it and found it appalling. Here again, this just proves what I have been telling people for the past two years when I was Division Commander, "We as Southerners are our own worst enemies!"

It still strikes me for a moment whenever I see the Stars and Bars flying. It's not that it offends me, a white Southerner, it's that it offends so many millions of other people.

And I'm not saying I perpetually walk on eggshells to avoid offending the sensibilities of all other humans, but for a group of people who so willingly boast of their "hospitality" and "manners," it's kind of ironic that so many Southerners still feel a need to fly the Confederate flag.

My mother's side of the family settled in Virginia well before the Civil War, and three of my own ancestors fought in the Confederate Army. I was born and raised in the South and despite all this - despite all my love for the South and the pride I have in the place I come from - I've never felt compelled to announce this to the world by wearing or waving a Confederate flag.

I always hear people say, "It's about heritage, not hate." But the only problem with this line of reasoning is that so many decades of our Southern heritage revolved around hate.

For more than 100 years, our Southern heritage and the very history of the South were polluted and marred by the way we treated blacks. Generations of my family treated an entire race of human beings like domestic animals - intellectually and genetically inferior things that could basically be bought and put to work.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans and other organizations have made it their mission to rewrite the history books.

As a Chicago Tribune article put it earlier this month: "The negative image [of the Confederacy] has long angered some white Southerners, particularly those whose ancestors died in the Civil War. In their view, the war is a source of Southern pride. In recent years, they have sought to redefine the Confederacy in multicultural terms, saying that Jews, Latinos and blacks fought for the South. They argue that the war had little, if anything, to do with slavery."

Historians leap to disagree. And a speech delivered just before the Civil War by Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens explicitly says, "African slavery" was the "immediate

cause of the late rupture and present revolution."

Despite the re-branding attempts of the SCV and others, the Confederate States of America

weren't a damn melting pot, chock full of "Jews, Latinos and blacks," all shouldering rifles to protect the South. It was a Confederacy composed almost exclusively of white men hell-bent on crippling our Union and preserving their way of life and the reprehensible institution of slavery.

Today, we call groups like that terrorist organizations.

I thought I had ergot poisoning when I read that the Georgia Senate recently passed a bill that will officially make April Georgia's Confederate Heritage and History Month, assuming it's not struck down by the House.

According to the bill, which passed by a ridiculous 48-2 margin, the purpose is "to honor, observe, and celebrate the Confederate States of America, its history, those who served in its armed forces and government, and all those millions of its citizens of various races and ethnic groups and religions who contributed in sundry and myriad ways to the cause which they held so dear..."

Sen. John Bulloch (R-Ochlocknee), one of the bill's sponsors, said the observance would be a boost to the state's tourism.

The bill encourages governments, schools, businesses and citizens to celebrate and participate in programs throughout the month. It's really no different than Black History Month, Bulloch said.

This guy must have stolen a fistful of Rush Limbaugh's OxyContin and washed it down with a bottle of Rebel Yell. In what parallel universe are Confederate history and black history even slightly comparable?

I'm not saying we as Southerners shouldn't honor and celebrate our history and our heritage. The South's history is too important and rich with lessons for us to lose touch with.

But the history of the Confederacy is not the history of the South, and when we celebrate the history of the Confederacy, we celebrate things we should be condemning and praying remain the fossils of our past.

**"Today, we call groups
like that terrorist
organizations."**

2010 STEPHEN DILL LEE INSTITUTE **FEBRUARY 26-27, 2010 - SHERATON MUSIC CITY HOTEL -** **NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

The Sons of Confederate Veterans are pleased to announce the 2010 Stephen Dill Lee Institute to be held February 26-27 in Nashville, Tennessee. The theme for the upcoming event is The American System of Liberty: Nullification, Secession and States' Rights. Hosting and speaking at the event is famed Lincoln scholar and economist Thomas DiLorenzo. Other speakers include Kent Masterson Brown, Brion McClanahan, Don Livingston, W. Kirk Wood and Marshall DeRosa. There will also be a special Friday night reception hosted by the Tennessee Division Sons of Confederate Veteran to meet the speakers and obtain autographed copies of their books. Famed historian Thomas Cartwright, former Director of the Carter House in Franklin, Tennessee, will highlight that evening. A regular on the History Channel, Mr. Cartwright will speak on the Battle of Franklin.

Please visit the Stephen Dill Lee Institute website (www.StephenDLeeInstitute.com) to obtain institute registration and hotel information. We are adding video content to the website including an interesting States' Rights video. Soon to be added will be "Gettysburg" and "Gods and Generals" Producer/Director Ron Maxwell's eloquent speech at Arlington National Cemetery refuting political correctness and the attempt to pressure President Obama to not lay a wreath in the Confederate section. For more information contact **Brag Bowling at 804-389-3620**. The Sons of Confederate Veterans look forward to seeing you and your families in Nashville next February. ----- Brag Bowling - Chairman - Stephen Dill Lee Institute

DIVISION NEWS: BEAUVOIR UPDATE

MEMA, FEMA, and MDAH has approved the new Jefferson Davis Presidential Library and Museum Construction! Bids are being advertised starting Thursday, August 13, 2009. The 23rd Annual Beauvoir Fall Muster is coming October 17th-18th.! The War Between the States comes to the Last Home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, the weekend of October 17-18, 2009. You can experience the sights, sounds and smells of the 1860's, as you witness the epic struggle that transformed the Nation. Come and Join Us! Civil War Battles on Saturday and Sunday. See the Photo Gallery page for pictures from last year's event.

Work is finished on the utilities(water, sewer, electrical) that will feed the new Jefferson Davis Presidential Library. We have a Penny Machine!-Turn a penny into Jefferson Davis's likeness for 51 cents! The Grandfather Clock has been restored and returned to the Mansion! Jefferson Davis' grandfather clock is now finally back in Beauvoir after four years. The tall case clock was severely damaged in the storm. The tall case was battered and the clock rusted in a frozen state from salt water exposure. The clock has now been conserved and repaired and it looks and runs great. The clock is 226 years old. It was purchased in 1783 (the going rate in 1783 would be about \$75.00) by John Davis, grandfather of Jefferson Davis. The clock was owned by John Davis, Samuel Davis, Jefferson Davis, his daughter and granddaughter before coming to Beauvoir in 1977. In today's dollars the value is now \$35,000.00. The Gift Shop keeps adding great items for everyone

Stay tuned, more good news to come!
Rick Forte Sr.
Chairman of the Combined Boards and Acting Director

Editor's Note: Richard Flowers has just published a new book titled *The Beauvoir Chronicles*. It is a history on Beauvoir and the book is great. Get your copy for \$39.99 – Mississippi Division members can get a copy for \$30.00

TUPELO POLICE OFFICER FORCED TO RETIRE BECAUSE OF FORREST PICTURE

by Emily Le Coz and Danza Johnson/NEMS Daily Journal

TUPELO – Tupelo Police Maj. Ronnie Thomas, the second-highest ranking department official, will retire just weeks after a federal trial that painted him as biased. Thomas will step down Oct. 31, according to municipal Human Resources Manager Cassandra Moore. He had been with the department since the early 1980s, starting as an officer and working his way up to major where he oversees the investigations division.

Thomas is one of three police majors whose rank is second in command to Chief Harold Chaffin. The others are Anthony Hill and Jackie Clayton. "Losing Ronnie is going to be a big loss to the department," Chaffin told the Daily Journal on Friday. "He's one of the best investigators I've ever worked with and he will be missed by this department." Thomas was unavailable for comment on Friday.

Recently, Thomas came under fire during the federal court trial of former police Capt. Cliff Hardy for having displayed what some considered racially offensive materials in his office. Thomas reportedly was ordered to remove a picture of Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest from his office wall, after black officers complained. Forrest is widely considered to have founded the Ku Klux Klan.

Thomas also was the subject of a recent internal investigation after having allegedly taken home confiscated equipment for his personal use. Tupelo Chief Operations Officer Darrell Smith confirmed the investigation, but Chaffin declined to comment. The incidents in no way influenced Thomas's decision to step down, according to Chaffin, who has worked with Thomas during his entire career. He said the 62-year-old Thomas had always wanted to retire after age 60.

There are no plans to replace Thomas at this time, but Chaffin said the position will be filled by an officer within the department.

FIRST BRIGADE PICNIC

Hosted by the Captain C.B. Vance Camp #1669
October 3, 2009 starting at 12:00 noon at Sardis
Dam, Big Acres #1
Potluck, bring a dish and drinks and enjoy some
southern fellowship

REPORT ON SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE

(story by Bill Hinson of the Lowery Camp)

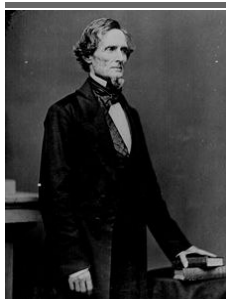
On Friday August 21, SCV members from all across Mississippi gathered at Bethlehem Baptist Church near Laurel for the Southern Heritage Conference sponsored by the Jones County Rosin Heels Camp of Laurel. The conference kicked off at 7:00pm the speakers for the night were Dr. Carey Kimbrell of Louisiana and Dr. John Killian of Alabama. On Saturday everyone met up again around 9:00am for a day of great speeches. The speakers were: Dr. Cecil Fayard, Gregg Stewart and George Church all from the Mississippi Division, Dr. John Killian of Alabama. Also saying a few words were: Jimmy Strickland Bill Hinson and Troy Savoie from the Mississippi Division. Periodically during the day door prizes were drawn by Carl and Nancy Ford and George Jaynes. During the breaks everyone enjoyed fellowshiping and shopping at the many booths set up. What a lunch! Lunch was served by the church youth group. They served smoked chicken breast and leg quarters with sides being homemade potato salad, beans with hamburger meat and last but not least by far homemade banana pudding and get this it was all you could eat! The highlight of the conference was Artist Jerry McWilliams. Jerry and his wife Kay had a table set up where Jerry signed copies of some of his paintings and also had several paintings for sale. That night many gathered dressed in Confederate uniforms and belle dresses for a Confederate style Ceildhi (Kay-Lee). What a weekend. If you missed this one get ready for next year. The Southern Heritage Conference just keeps getting better and better.

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING HELD AUGUST 15, 2009

On Sat. August 15, over 50 attended the executive meeting at the War Memorial Building in Jackson. Members from the camp included Alan Palmer, Larry McCluney, Dan McCaskill, Earl McCown. Jim Huffman gave a report on the Confederate flag restoration. Special guest Cindy Garner from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History gave a report on the restored flags. Past Commander Larry McCluney gave a report on the 2009 MS. Division convention and urged camps to use the sesqui-centennial symbol on their newsletters and to purchase t-shirts from National HQ. Past Commander Ed Funchess will be seeking the office of Army of Tennessee Councilman next year. Commander Bill Atkinson gave out special awards from the National Convention. Several members in the division were proudly honored for their service he also gave a report on the division. Rick Forte gave a brief update on Beauvoir. Lt. Commander Allen Palmer gave a brief report on the possible 2013 National Convention being held in Vicksburg.

THE BATTLE OF SHARPSBURG

(AS WRITTEN BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AT THE SHARPSBURG NMP)



"...we are driven to protect our own country by transferring the seat of war to that of an enemy who pursues us with a relentless and apparently aimless hostility."

Jefferson Davis
September 7, 1862

Dawn approached slowly through the fog on September 17, 1862. As soldiers tried to wipe away the dampness, cannons began to roar and sheets of flame burst forth from hundreds of rifles, opening a twelve hour tempest that swept across the rolling farm fields in western Maryland. A clash between North and South that changed the course of the Civil War, helped free over four million Americans, devastated Sharpsburg, and still ranks as the bloodiest one-day battle in American history.

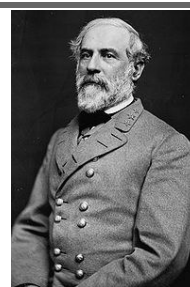
The Battle of Antietam was the culmination of the Maryland Campaign of 1862, the first invasion of the North by Confederate General Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. In Kentucky and Missouri, Southern armies were also advancing as the tide of war flowed north. After Lee's dramatic victory at the Second Battle of Manassas during the last two days of August, he wrote to Confederate President Jefferson Davis that "we cannot afford to be idle." Lee wanted to keep the offensive and secure Southern independence through victory in the North; influence the fall mid-term elections; obtain much needed supplies; move the war out of Virginia, possibly into Pennsylvania; and to liberate Maryland, a Union state, but a slave-holding border state divided in its sympathies.

After splashing across the Potomac River and arriving in Frederick, Lee boldly divided his army to capture the Union garrison stationed at Harpers Ferry. Gateway to the Shenandoah Valley, Harpers Ferry was a vital location on the Confederate lines of supply and communication back to Virginia. The 12,000 Union soldiers at Harpers Ferry threatened Lee's link south. Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson and about half of the army were sent to capture Harpers Ferry. The rest of the Confederates moved north and west toward South Mountain and Hagerstown, Maryland.

Back in Washington D.C., President Abraham Lincoln turned to Major General George B. McClellan to protect the capital and respond to the invasion. McClellan quickly reorganized the demoralized Army of the Potomac and advanced towards Lee. The armies first clashed on South Mountain where on September 14 the Confederates tried unsuccessfully

"The present seems to be the most propitious time since the commencement of the war for the Confederate army to enter Maryland."

General R.E. Lee
3 September 1862



to block the Federals at three mountain passes – Turner's, Fox's and Crampton's Gaps.

Following the Confederate retreat from South Mountain, Lee considered returning to Virginia. However, with word of Jackson's capture of Harpers Ferry on September 15, Lee decided to make a stand at Sharpsburg. The Confederate commander gathered his forces on the high ground west of Antietam Creek with Gen. James Longstreet's command holding the center and the right while Stonewall Jackson's men filled in on the left. The Confederate position was strengthened with the mobility provided by the Hagerstown Turnpike that ran north and south along Lee's line; however there was risk with the Potomac River behind them and only one crossing back to Virginia. Lee and his men watched the Union army gather on the east side of the Antietam.

Thousands of soldiers in blue marched into position throughout the 15th and 16th as McClellan prepared for his attempt to drive Lee from Maryland. McClellan's plan was, in his words, to "attack the enemy's left," and when "matters looked favorably," attack the Confederate right, and "whenever either of those flank movements should be successful to advance our center." As the opposing forces moved into position during the rainy night of September 16, one Pennsylvanian remembered, "...all realized that there was ugly business and plenty of it just ahead."

The twelve hour battle began at dawn on the 17th. For the next seven hours there were three major Union attacks on the Confederate left, moving from north to south. Gen. Joseph Hooker's command led the first Union assault. Then Gen. Joseph Mansfield's soldiers attacked, followed by Gen. Edwin Sumner's men as McClellan's plan broke down into a series of uncoordinated Union advances.

Savage, incomparable combat raged across the Cornfield, East Woods, West Woods and the Sunken Road as Lee shifted his men to withstand each of the Union thrusts. After clashing for over eight hours, the Confederates were pushed back but not broken, however over 15,000 soldiers were killed or wounded.

. . . Continued on page 6

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C/O
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While the Union assaults were being made on the Sunken Road, a mile-and-a-half farther south Union Gen. Ambrose Burnside's force, positioned on higher ground, was able to delay Burnside for three hours. After taking the bridge at about 1:00 p.m., Burnside reorganized for two hours before moving forward across the arduous terrain—a critical delay. Finally the advance started only to be turned back by Confederate General A.P. Hill's reinforcements that arrived in the late afternoon from Harpers Ferry.

Neither flank of the Confederate army collapsed far enough for McClellan to advance his center attack, leaving a sizable Union force that never entered the battle. Despite over 23,000 casualties of nearly 100,000

engaged, both armies stubbornly held their ground as the sun set on the devastated landscape. The next day, September 18, the opposing armies gathered their wounded and buried their dead. That night Lee's army withdrew back across the Potomac to Virginia, ending Lee's first invasion into the North. Lee's retreat to Virginia provided President Lincoln the opportunity he had been waiting for to issue the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation.

Now the war had a dual purpose of preserving the Union and ending slavery.

Editor's Note: As you can tell by the biased basis of this historical account, this is the reason why organizations like the SCV is needed and why we need you!

ATTENTION: Address Changes:

If anyone in our Camp has a mailing address change, e-mail address change, or has not received their Newsletter; please contact Larry McCluney at 662-453-7212 or e-mail – confederate@windjammercable.net

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