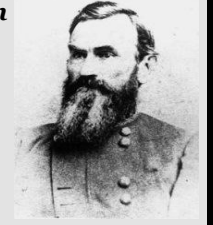




Claude Stillman, Commander Camp Website: [www.humphreys1625.com](http://www.humphreys1625.com)



# The Delta General

August, 2010

Volume 13, Issue 8

The official publication of the  
Brig/Gen Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp #1625, MS Division, SCV

## CAMP NEWS:

### COMMANDER'S REPORT: CLAUDE STILLMAN

My Fellow Compatriots,

I hope this finds all of you well. I have little to report this month. Our attendance was down drastically last month, six camp members and two OCR ladies present. I realize many were trying to get in that last bit of vacation time before school started, others had unavoidable hindrances that plague each of us from time to time. When at all possible, please attend. Your very presence is a statement that you care and is a huge con-

tribution to our cause.

For those of you that may not have heard, Mr. Andrew (Andy) Hoszowski, associate member and good friend of our camp, passed away Friday, Aug. 6th. following a brief bout with leukemia. Our prayers go out to his family.

Adding to his long list of credentials, Mr. Larry McCluney has laid claim to the office of Army Of Tennessee Councilman. Congratulations Larry.

Mr. Alan Palmer, thank you for all your

hard work in securing Vicksburg as the location for the 2013 National Convention. Lots of time, hard work, travel, and personal expense went into this.

Pray for each other. See ya'll come meeting time.

Claude "Junior" Stillman,  
Camp Commander

### SPEAKER FOR AUGUST AND OTHER EVENTS

- **August 19 Camp Meeting @ 7:00 PM Program: "Deer Creek, Those Who Lived On Its Banks and Served as Confederate Soldiers" by Princella Nowell**
- **August 21, Saturday @ 3:00 PM at Cottonlandia Museum in Greenwood, MS - Confederate Roll of Honor Presentation**

#### Inside this issue:

Camp and Society News	1-2
Division News	3-4
Southern Heritage Conference	3
National News	5-6; 9
Glen Beck Speaks	7-8
Real Sons	8
Postal Service During the War	9-10

#### MOS&B NEWS:

### BRIG/GENERAL BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS BIRTHDAY IS AUGUST 26

Benjamin Grubb Humphreys was born August 26, 1808 on his family's plantation, "Hermitage," in Claiborne County, Mississippi. He attended school in Kentucky and New Jersey, until his appointment to West Point in 1825. This class was filled with other notables such as Robert E. Lee, and Joseph E. Johnston. Entering the US Military Academy in 1825, he and a number of other cadets were dismissed after a Christmas Eve riot in 1826.

Humphreys returned to Mississippi to oversee the family plantation, where he began the study of law. He was a member of the Whig party, and served in both houses of the State Legislature. He opposed secession, but nevertheless raised a company, the *Sunflower Guards* which later became Company I of the 21st Regiment of Mississippi Infantry. Humphreys was elected Colonel of the regiment upon its organization in Virginia from various independent companies which had arrived on their own. As part of Brig. Gen. William Barksdale's brigade, he led the 21st Mississippi in the Seven Days', Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville Campaigns. On July 2, 1863, General William Barksdale, commander of the First Mississippi Brigade of which the 21st Regiment was a part, was killed in the gallant charge which broke the Union line at the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg. Colonel Humphreys, the only field officer of the brigade who had not been killed or wounded, assumed command of the Brigade. Promoted to brigadier general as of August 12, 1863, he took his regiment west, fighting at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Humphreys participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. In August of 1864, Humphreys and his troops were sent to the Shenandoah Valley to reinforce the II Corps, under Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early. General Humphreys continued to lead his men until the battle of Berryville in September 1864, where he was severely wounded and disabled for the remainder of the war.

General Humphreys was Mississippi's first elected Governor after the war. He was inaugurated October 16, 1865, after receiving a pardon from President Andrew Johnson. Although Governor Humphreys was a moderate of conciliatory spirit, his opposition to Radical Reconstruction resulted in his forcible ejection from office June 15, 1868. Humphreys and his family refused to leave the Governor's Mansion in Jackson, Mississippi, but were eventually marched out at bayonet point. Humphreys entered the insurance business in Jackson, and Vicksburg, but ultimately returned to his plantation in Leflore County, Mississippi, where he died December 20, 1882. He was buried in Port Gibson.

CAMP NEWS:

CAMP ADJUTANT'S REPORT: DAN McCASKILL

At the July meeting there was not a quorum of members to hold a business meeting. Commander Stillman gave the delegates going to National Convention the power to vote on issues that concerned the Camp and its members.

Earl McCown brought attention to the Camp Commander that August was General Humphreys Birthday and it is then we usually have a fellowship in honor of the General.

Larry McCluney was asked to give his General Forrest Program in September.

After fellowship, meeting was dismissed.

CAMP MEMBERS WIN NATIONAL AWARDS AT NATIONAL REUNION

The following Camp members were recognized with awards from the Commander-in-Chief: Dan McCaskill - National Graves Award and Distinguished Service Award; Nathan Bedford Forrest McCaskill - Commendation Award; Pierre Westbrook - Commendation Award; Larry McCluney - Distinguished Service Award; Alan Palmer - Distinguished Service Award

Pierre Westbrook was also announced as the winner of the Stand Waitie National SCV Scholarship Award.

THANK YOU

Members of the Brig/General Benjamin G. Humphreys Camp, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks for your support and helping me to be elected as AOT Councilman. I hope my service over the next 2 years will make our Division, Army, and Confederation proud. I would also like to point out that this was the largest Mississippi Delegation that I have seen in many years at the National Convention and I hope that Mississippi will continue to be represented on such a scale. Now on to Vicksburg in 2013!!

Respectfully, Larry McCluney, AOT Councilman



DELINQUENT MEMBERSHIP DRIVE - LETS GET THEM BACK HOME

Below is a list of delinquent camp members who might rejoin the SCV. I do not guarantee any address. If anyone in addition to myself who wishes to contact anyone on this, please do so. Renewal dues are \$ 55 which includes the renewal fee. Thanks for the help. Dan McCaskill

Delinquent Members

- List of delinquent members including names and addresses: Aderholdt, Frank W., Jr.; Bariola, Todd; Barrett, Ray; Bell, Dan C.; Busby, Matthew; Davis, Kirk and Trey; DeLoach, Dalton; Furr, Randy; Haik, Thomas; Haley, Darrel; Henderson, Mark; Horton, Jeff; Jackson, Charles; Lee, John Aaron; McCaskill, Hunter, Joshua, and Mathew; McDaniel, Vince; Peyton, Bryan; Read, John, Jr.; Swain, Walter B.; Upshur, Bob; Worbington, James; King, Mark; Magee, Randy; Maxey, Bobby; Preus, Christian; Rose, Sammy; Trotter, Ike; Upshur, Rob.

Remember, renewals for the up coming year are due in August. Lets try to have 100% renewal of our members as we prepare to go into the Sesquicentennial of the War for Southern Independence. As well all know, it is going to take all of us to shed light on the truth to those who will be attacking our heritage the next four years during this observance.

**- SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE – AUGUST 13-14, 2010 -**

All you **politically incorrect** folks, come celebrate the **South** with the Jones County Rosin Heels SCV Camp at the **Southern Heritage Conference** at Bethlehem Baptist Church about 5 miles east of Laurel, MS on Highway 184 E. We'll have **in your face** speakers, music, food and fellowship!

Our speakers are **Chaplin-in-Chief, Bro. Cecil Fayard, Past Division Commander, Larry McCluney** and **Alabama Tea Party speaker, Bro. John Killian**. Some of the others may show the current issues are related to the War. We'll meet Friday, **August 13** at 6:00 PM to visit, shop and get seated to start at 7.00pm. We meet again at 8:30 AM Saturday with speeches to start at 9.00 AM, **August 14** We'll break for dinner at noon and eat on the premises, and come back afterwards for the afternoon session.

Saturday night dress casual or dress out in Confederate uniforms and antebellum ball gowns or wee kilties for the **Saturday evening supper and Confederate Ceiledh** at 5:00. We will try to eat at 5.30. At a Ceiledh, everyone is invited to sing, tell a joke, read a poem, etc. At the supper and **Ceiledh** we'll post the colors. We will need all **uniformed Confederates and killed Scots to bring weapons** and join in to protect colors, and piper.

**REGISTRATION FORM FOR SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE  
AUGUST 13-14, 2010 @ LAUREL, MS**

**(They'll either enjoy it, or they need it!)**

**NOON DINNER \$10.00 PER PERSON, SUPPER \$15.00 PER PERSON**

**You MUST make MEAL RESERVATIONS IN ADVANCE**

**Mail check to: Jones County Rosin Heels, P. O. Box 52, Laurel, MS 39441**

**PHONE: 601/649-1867 days, 601/426-2041 nights, email: csaford@hotmail.com**

**Comfort Suites is convention motel. Special rates until August 6 -\$76.00**

**Call 601-649-2620 and tell them you are with the Southern Heritage Conference for special rates.**

**We'll see you at the Southern Heritage Conference! Put us down!**

**NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**MAILING ADDRESS** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**PHONE** \_\_\_\_\_

**EMAIL** \_\_\_\_\_

**THERE WILL BE \_\_\_\_\_ OF US FOR NOON DINNER @ \$10.00 EACH, AND \_\_\_\_\_ OF US FOR SUPPER @ \$15.00 EACH, AND**

**CONFERENCE ADMISSION \_\_\_\_\_ (\$15.00 FOR FAMILY) OR**

**CONFERENCE ADMISSION \_\_\_\_\_ (\$10.00 FOR INDIVIDUAL)**

**I ENCLOSE A CHECK FOR \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (POST DATED IS OK)**

**!!!!MEAL RESERVATIONS MUST BE IN BY 8:00 AM, AUGUST 8 !!!!  
Vendors tables are free, but limited and filling up fast. Please contact us.**

**SOUTHERN HERITAGE CONFERENCE  
P. O. Box 52**

## MISSISSIPPI MONUMENT FOR SHILOH BATTLEFIELD PARK

The monument as proposed by renowned Artist Ron Tunison, would feature a Bronze statue of the Flag Bearer and two of the Color Guard of the 6th Mississippi Infantry Regiment, known as the "Bloody Sixth" after losing most of their men in the first thirty minutes of the Battle of Shiloh. The Bronze statue will sit atop a large granite pedestal, which will feature a list of all the Mississippi regiments and units that fought at Shiloh. (The design and placement are pending final approval) If you would like to help, you can donate either by selecting the "Shiloh Monument" option on your Dues statement or you can send a check or money order to;

Mississippi Shiloh Memorial Fund  
PO Box 1591  
Corinth, Ms 38835

## BOY SCOUTS HONORED FOR CEMETERY CLEANUP

By Brian Livingston / blivingston@themeridianstar.com

MERIDIAN — More than 500 graves at the Confederate Soldier Cemetery in Quitman were defaced and vandalized over the Easter weekend earlier this year.

The sight of black paint smeared on the headstones of those who fell for the South in the Civil War angered and saddened some in the area, especially members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. As Boo White, camp commander for the W. D. Cameron 1221 and Mississippi Division Commander Bill Atkinson surveyed the damage, they wondered if and when the hallowed gravestones could be put back into their original condition. Enter 15-year old Boy Scout Austin Culpepper and fellow scouts from Troop 40 of the Poplar Springs Drive Baptist Church troop.

"It was a wonderful thing they did and we just want to say 'thank you' in our own way," said White, Thursday night at the monthly meeting of the camp in Meridian.

White and Mississippi Division Commander for the 4th Brigade, Louis Foley, presented Culpepper and assistant



Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans presented a cash award and certificate of appreciation on Thursday to members of Boy Scout Troop 40 for their work in cleaning up the Confederate Cemetery in Quitman earlier this year. Pictured are, from left, Mich Huffman, assistant scoutmaster for Troop 40, W. D. Cameron Camp Commander Boo White, Scout Austin Culpepper and SCV 4th Brigade Commander Louis Foley

scout master Micah Huffman, a check for \$250 and a certificate outlining the appreciation the Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans have for the troop.

"It took all day, about a dozen of us, to get the headstones cleaned again," said Culpepper, who said he designated that project to get his Eagle Badge. "It was from daylight to dark."

Culpepper said the group first soaked the headstones with acid, let it sit and then pressure washed the stones. The end result was sparkling, like new stones to honor those who fell in battle fighting for the South.

"Most of those buried there are from Texas who fell in the battle of Shiloh," White said. "The rail line that ran south through the state stopped at towns where hospitals were put in to care for them. These are the ones who didn't make it."

Now, instead of ugly graffiti marked graves, those who sacrificed so much in war can rest in a pristine, clean setting.

## RELICS STOLEN FROM OLD COURTHOUSE MUSEUM

VICKSBURG, Miss. (AP) - Authorities say about \$2,000 worth of Civil War relics have been stolen from the Old Court House Museum in Vicksburg. The Vicksburg Post reports a cap and ball pistol, Union officer's belt buckle and Confederate money were among the items taken from the museum's gift shop this week.

Museum director Bubba Bolm told police a man who visited the museum on Monday and Tuesday may have acted as a distraction while someone else stole the items. However, Police Lt. Bobby Stewart says so far there's no evidence linking the man to the theft.



## NOT RECEIVING YOUR CONFEDERATE VETERAN?

The CV magazine is mailed at Non Profit bulk mail rates and the US Postal Service will not forward them if you have a change of address. Please report address changes as soon as they are known. If you have any question about GHQ having your correct information, you can check it by entering your SCV ID number and your last name in the box at the following link: <http://www.scv.org/checkData.php> . If a correction needs to be made, you will see a form for that purpose, which will notify Elm Springs to update their records

## NATIONAL CONVENTION IN ANDERSON, SC NEWS

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### GEC Meeting Held on Wednesday, July 21, 2010 at the Hilton Garden Inn, Anderson, South Carolina.

1. Meeting began at 2: 30 PM with Prayer, Pledge, Salute to the Confederate Flag and Reading of the Charge.
  2. Roll Call of officers taken quorum present.
  3. Minutes of the March 13, 2010 GEC meeting and following teleconference we approved.
  4. Budget and Finance Committee Report given by Mark Simpson.
    - GEC voted to award a grant of 2500 dollars for the "Road to Secession" living history and seminar to be held December 1-4, 2010 in Northeast Texas.
    - Kentucky Division requested the general organization be a guarantor of a loan to the Kentucky Division of approximately 16,000 dollars to being the process of having a SCV license plate issued. The state requires 22,500 dollars, the cost of 900 tag applications, to be on hand the start the issuance process.
    - Europe Camp requested funds to restore the monument of commander Thomas Jefferson Page, commander of the CSS Stonewall, in Rome, Italy. GEC requested additional information on the project
  5. GEC voted to assign the William Kenyon Camp of Australian Confederates in Australia to the Army of the Trans-Mississippi.
  6. GEC voted to allow Real Sons to have real son medals at no cost to the son.
  7. Ben Sewell gave report on the proposed 2010 budget.
  8. Current Membership of the SCV is 29,140 members.
  9. Executive Director Sewell gave report on the clean up of the SCV property in Atlanta along Peachtree Creek. Clean up has been completed.
  10. Funds received from the publication of the membership directory by Harris Direct have been divided - 5000 dollars to the bicentennial fund and the balance - approximately 13,000 dollars - will go to the building fund.
  11. GEC voted that Sesquicentennial Society members as of the end of the end of the Anderson Convention will receive reserved seating and the 1st tour of the Confederate Museum at Elm Springs.
  12. Rev. Fayard announced the rebuilt Jefferson Davis Library at Beauvoir will have its grand opening on June 3, 2011.
  13. Additional levels of giving to the Confederate Museum Building fund were created.
    - A. 1000 dollars - Gen. Stonewall Level
    - B. 5000 dollars - Gen Lee Level
    - C. 10,000 dollars - Jefferson Davis Cabinet LevelContributors will have their names on the placque in the museum. Payments can be made over time.
  14. Philip Davis gave report on the Montgomery Convention. He requested that the start date be changed to July 14, 2011 due to a conflict with the host hotel. New host hotel will be Embassy Suites. Cost of Embassy Suites is less and they are much more flag friendly. Motion will be brought to the floor of the convention to allow the date change.
  15. GEC reviewed the proposed amendments to the Constitution and Standing Orders to make its recommendation to the membership. GEC recommendations will be presented to the membership on Friday when amendments are considered.
  16. GEC voted to support the Association Advantage Family Protection Plan Program. This program offers medical and other benefits to members of the SCV. There is no cost to the SCV for participating and allowing this program to be offered to the members. More information will be forthcoming.
- Meeting ended with CIC presenting LA food gift bags to the members of the GEC, Prayer and the singing of Dixie. GEC adjourned at 5:10 PM

### Day1 - Convention Opening Ceremonies Began at 8:30 AM on Thursday July 22, 2010.

Ceremony began with prayer by Rev. Fayard. Pledge and salute to the Confederate Flag were given and The Charge was read. Greeting were brought by the Mayor of Anderson, SC, the Attorney General of South Carolina, Sheriff, County Commission, Sons of Union Veterans, Sons of the American Revolution, OCR, UDC and South Carolina Division Commander Mark Simpson. Gen. Wade Hampton and President Jefferson Davis spoke to the assembled delegates and family members.

#### Business:

1. Roll Call of General Officers taken.
2. Adjutant Simpson certified a quorum of camps was present.
3. Special Rules of Order for the Convention were adopted.
4. CIC appointed Resolutions Committee - Chairman JAG Chip Buckner with Past CIC Chris Sullivan and past Chief of Staff Don Shelton serving on the committee.
5. Minutes of the 2009 Reunion at Hot Springs, Arkansas were approved by the convention.
6. Executive Director Ben Sewell presented the FY 2010 budget and it was adopted by the convention.
7. The two Real Sons present were given complimentary copies of the new Membership Directory.
8. The suspension of the charter of the Buffalo Guards camp, which was agreed to by the camp commander, was affirmed by the convention.
9. Sesquicentennial Society report given. Currently there is approximately 150,000 dollars in the building fund. CIC McMichael announced that all those who are society members, as of the end of the Anderson Reunion, will be given reserved seating and be in the first tour of the Confederate Museum when it is built.
10. Compatriot and former ANV Commander Henry Kidd gave a demonstration of the "Rebel Yell".
11. Chairman Joe Ringhoffer of the Convention Planning Committee reported that the Committee recommended Vicksburg, MS to be the host of the 2013 Reunion. Motion made and passed by the convention to adopt the committee report and approve Vicksburg as host of the 2013 Reunion.
12. CIC McMichael discussed the upcoming ( 2011 ) reunion in Montgomery, MS. The proposed host hotel has adopted a flag unfriendly policy. The Host Committee for Montgomery has located a new potential host hotel that is flag friendly. The Chairman of the Montgomery Host Committee, Philip Davis, asked the convention to approve a date change for the Mont

Continued on page 6 . . .

National Convention continued from page 5 . . .

gomery Reunion as the proposed new host hotel is not available on the dates previously established by the convention for the Montgomery Convention. The convention approved a dated change to allow the new host hotel to be used. The expected date for the opening ceremonies of the Montgomery Convention will be July 14, 2011.

13. CIC McMichael presented to the members new items that Headquarters has for the Sesquicentennial. One is the Sesquicentennial Logo Flag and a new black Sequicentennial t-shirt. The CIC also presented the Louisiana Secession Flag- a white field with a red star which has a pelican on the star.

14. CIC gave remarks regarding the need to increase recruiting. He also encouraged the membership to use the SCV WE CARE program for purchases ( link on scv.org ), the new on-line officer training program that is being developed and the recent interview interviews given to the BBC ( British Broadcasting Corporation ) for their documentary regarding alternate view of Lincoln. CIC McMichael, Lt. CIC Givens and Chief of Staff Rand were interviewed on June 3, 2010. It is anticipated the documentary will air on the BBC and BBC America in the spring of 2011.

15. Lt. Commander Givens gave his report to the reunion and this concluded the the 1st Business Session. Meeting was declared in recess until 8:30 AM on Friday July 23, 2010.

### **Day2 - 2nd Business Session opened at 8:30 AM with prayer led by Chaplin in Chief Rev. Fayard**

1. Ron Wilson introduced the South Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture who thanked the convention for serving South Carolina products at the convention. The convention host committee is using only locally produced foods at the luncheons and banquet.

2. Army of Northern Virginia Field Representative Jack Marler spoke about the Sam Davis Youth Camps. He also introduced one of the councilors who also spoke about the camp and gave a photographic presentation about the Sam Davis Youth Camps.

3. Commander in Chief McMichael recognized the cadet aid-de-camps: Chandler Givens, Evan McMichael and Joseph Lesser.

4. Compatriot Tripp Wilson of South Carolina gave a presentation concerning the new SCV Junior ROTC Program for

high school students. The program is currently in effect in South Carolina and it is hoped the program will be expanded to the remainder of the Confederation.

5. CIC McMichael discussed new opportunities of giving to the Sesquicentennial Society. The Stonewall Level is for a donation of 1000 dollars, the Lee Level is for a donation of 5000 dollars and the Presidential Cabinet Level is for those donating 10,000 dollars. Those who are already members of the Sequicentennial Society can deduct 150 dollars from these amounts to obtain the described level of giving. CIC declared a recess for 15 minutes.

6. Convention reconvened and began the process of considering Amendments to the Constitution and Standing Orders. Items after / designate the amendment designations as published in the Confederate Veteran and printed in the Book of Reports distributed at the convention. Constitutional Amendments:

- GEC Recommended NOT pass. Author of amendment withdrew amendment. / 2010-1C
- GEC Recommends NOT pass. Amendment NOT adopted by Convention. / 2010-2C
- GEC Recommends TO pass. Amendment ADOPTED by Convention. / 2010-3C
- GEC Recommends TO pass. Amendment NOT adopted by the Convention. /2010-4C
- GEC Recommends TO pass. Amendment ADOPTED by Convention. /2010-5C
- Standing Order Amendments: GEC Recommends NOT pass. Amendment FAILS. / 2010-1SO
- GEC Recommends NOT pass. Amendment PASSES / 2010-2SO

7. Past Commander in Chief Chris Sullivan recognized by the Commander In Chief McMichael for his work on the Book of Reports.

8. Army of Northern Virginia Commander Brag Bowling gave his army report.

9. Army of Tennessee Commander Kelly Barrow gave his army report.

10. Army of the Trans-Mississippi Commander Todd Owens gave his army report.

11. Army Commander Brag Bowling spoke about the Stephen Dill Lee Institute. The next meeting will be February 4 and 5 at the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston, South Carolina. Cost to SCV members is 125 dollars and schoalrships are available for students.

12. Awards Committee Chairman Danny Honnoll announced the following awards.

- Dr. James Butler Award - Best Histori-

cal Project - Winner is Gen. Kirby Smith Camp of Jacksonville, Florida

- Dr. B. H. Webster Award for best scrapbook by a camp of less than 50 members - Winner General Ellison Capers Camp of Moncs Corner, South Carolina.
- Judah P. Benjamin award for best scrapbook for camps with over 50 members - Winner Col. Robert G. Shaver Camp Jonesboro, Arkansas.

13. Past South Carolina Division Commander Randy Burbage discussed the South Carolina Heritage Ball to be held on December 20, 2010.

14. Report given by Lee Hart on Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia.

15. CIC McMichael read a resolution from the City of Abbeyville, South Carolina regarding its Confederate Heritage and its best wishes for the Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Meeting recessed at 11:45 AM

### **Day 3**

Main News- Election results  
Commander-in-Chief - Michael Givens  
Lt Commander-in-Chief - Kelly Barrow  
Army of Northern Virginia Cmdr,  
- Frank Earnest  
ANV Councilman - Gene Hogan  
Army of Tennessee - Cmdr ,  
- Tom Strain  
AOT Clmn, - Larry McCluney  
Army of the Trans-Mississippi - Cmdr, -  
Danny Honnoll  
ATM Clmn, Todd Owens

Saturday Night Awards,  
Jefferson Davis Chalice - Chuck Rand  
Robert E Lee God medal -  
Cecil Fayard  
Joe Ringhoffer  
Lee Hart



## GLENN BECK GETS IT WRONG

I am writing this month's CONFEDERATE JOURNAL about the Constitution of the Confederate States of America because of a blatantly false statement made about the document by nationally-syndicated radio host and Fox News Channel television host Glenn Beck. Let me begin by saying that I have listened to the Glenn Beck radio program for more than five years and have watched his TV program two to three times a week since it began on Fox. I must say that 5 PM does not always find me at home in front of my television. I have found Beck to be industrious, sincere and oftentimes bold. He has done some praiseworthy work in identifying (and outing) many Progressives, Socialists and Marxists associated with the current administration in Washington. Especially laudable has been his ongoing effort to recognize and praise those giants of American history, the Founding Fathers. He obviously spent a great deal of time and energy studying the Progressive Movement in this country. Kudos for all this.

I have been perplexed by two horrific blind spots that Beck has concerning this country and its direction. He claims to fear and abhor the concept of a strong, centralized national government (as do I), yet he is a big admirer of Abraham Lincoln. Where does he think our big, centralized government originated? It was certainly in place before his favorite whipping-boy, Woodrow Wilson, came along. I will not elaborate on Lincoln here as I have written about that tyrant before in this column on several occasions. Suffice to say that it was Mr. Lincoln's War with all its ramifications that destroyed the federal system of limited government that was given to this country by the Founders.

Why did Lincoln ignore a Peace Delegation sent by President Jefferson Davis in early 1861 and continue doggedly with his plans for war? One newspaper, the Providence (RI) DAILY POST, opined the following on April 13, 1861 concerning why there was to be war in America: "Why? We are to have war, if at all, because Abraham Lincoln loves a Party better than he loves his country. Why?". British Foreign Secretary Lord Russell answered that query succinctly: "Not for Union, not for slavery - for power." Yet Beck persists in his admiration for old Dishonest Abe.

Beck also speaks often on his shows about his disdain for the Progressives and their marching mates - the Socialists and Marxists - who have for years infiltrated the national government. Yet Beck presents himself as a big admirer

of Martin Luther King. He seems oblivious to the many Communist connections ( Stanley Levison, Bayard Rustin, et al ) of King and the fact that King was warned by John Kennedy about those associations and was watched by the FBI for years for the same reason. Go figure.

Despite these blind spots I had remained a defender of Beck when members of my several lunchtime discussion groups would criticize him. I just considered Beck a work in progress and believed he would eventually get around to the truth. After all, he speaks incessantly on his programs about bringing the truth to the fore. I experienced an epiphany about two weeks ago, however. It was a Saturday and I had just arrived at home after working out of town. I turned on the TV to relax a bit and was surprised to see the Beck show. It must have been a rerun of a previously aired show and was being used as a Saturday filler. I had missed the beginning of the show and didn't know what had been discussed.

Beck's first remark was about what he called the "Confederate Constitution". My ears perked up. He stated to his guests that he had visited "that museum in the South" where he had read the entire document. My jaw dropped with his next statement. He looked at his guests and said it was actually "the Slaveholders Constitution" since "the whole thing was about nothing but slavery". I did my best imitation of one of my heroes, South Carolina Congressman Joe Wilson, and yelled at the TV, "You lie!". Allow me to explain. The Constitution of the Confederate States of America contains a total of 5856 words of text in 7 Articles, 22 Sections and 93 Paragraphs. In this entire document the term "slave" or a derivation ("slaves", "slaveholding", etc.) occurs a grand total of 10 times. By any stretch it is hard to justify saying "the whole thing was about nothing but slavery".

The first mention of the term is in Article 1, Section 2, Paragraph 3 which simply deals with taxes and apportionment (census issues). The next occurrence of the term is in Article 1, Section 9, Paragraph 1 which is approximately 1800 words after the first reference. This section is interesting so I will quote it from the C. S.A. Constitution: " The importation of Negroes of the African race, from any foreign country, other than the slaveholding States or Territories of the United States of America, is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same."

Did you get that? The Constitution of the C.S.A. forbade the importation of any black slaves into the Confederate States. I will not discuss the strong feelings in the

South during that time that slavery should be gradually faded out but I will remind you that no slave ship carrying that wretched human cargo ever sailed under a Confederate Flag.

I am not going to quote all the paragraphs containing the words "slave", "slaves", "slaveholding" and the like although there are only 7 such paragraphs in the entire document. By the way, the Constitution printed in standard book form is almost 18 full pages. Other references to the term relate to such issues as the right of a slaveholder to take his slaves into another state of the Confederacy either in transit or for permanent settlement and a prohibition against importation of slaves from any state of the United States not a member of the Confederacy.

Oh yes, there is included an almost carbon copy of the Fugitive Slave Act from the laws of the United States. In fact, if Glenn Beck had taken the time to study it, he would have realized that the Constitution of the Confederate States very closely paralleled the Constitution of the United States. If he doesn't like one he should not like the other.

It is puzzling to me why Beck, who otherwise seems to research his topics well, would make such an inane and stupid statement about the C.S.A. Constitution. I am left with only three possible explanations: 1) he deliberately mis-spoke because of an anti-Southern, anti-Confederate bias; 2) he was incapable of understanding what he read (this seems unlikely); or 3) he never read the document. Whatever the reason, I am very disappointed in Glenn Beck and have lost a degree of confidence in the accuracy and truthfulness of other statements he has made or will make in the future. I hate this because I have had such confidence in his truthfulness and admire his courage in revealing many of his findings about powerful people and potentially explosive situations.

When will Glenn Beck realize that it was the South that was fighting for the concept of limited government, not the Federal leviathan. Does he not know that the Northern sentiment toward slavery was summed up in that famous statement from Union general Ulysses Grant who said after the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation (that actually freed no one) that if he thought the war was about freeing the slaves he would resign his commission and offer his sword to the other side? Does he know nothing of the Corwin Amendment which was passed by the

Continued on page 8 . . .

Glenn Beck Continued from page 7 . . .

U.S. Congress (minus the elected representatives of the seven states that had already seceded) just the week before Lincoln's inauguration and Lincoln strongly endorsed the amendment in his inaugural address?

If you are unaware of the Corwin Amendment (it's one of those secrets of history that the national education establishment likes to keep a secret), or the First 13th Amendment as it is sometimes called, its purpose was to prohibit the U.S. Congress from trying to ban slavery in whatever states still permitted it. It was introduced in the House by Rep. Thomas Corwin of Ohio and in the Senate by Sen. William Seward of New York. It passed the House on February 28, 1861, by a vote of 133 to 65 and the Senate on March 2, 1861, by a vote of 24 to 12. Lincoln approved it and even lobbied for its passage.

The Northern politicians mistakenly thought that by protecting slavery constitutionally and in perpetuity that the seven seceded Southern states would return to the Union and no other states would secede. They did not realize that slavery was not the primary issue for the Southern States and, in actuality, the South was seceding because the various states were committed to independence. After its passage in Congress, the Southern States ignored the Corwin Amendment.

As I mentioned earlier, I think Glenn Beck is still a work in progress (as are so many other Americans who are historically ignorant). I hope and pray that he will eventually learn the truth about the South, the Confederacy, the Constitution of the C.S. A. and so many other issues generally ignored or lied about by the government-influenced media.

Beck has done a fine job in identifying individuals who can assist him in developing his knowledge of the American pageant. He found David Barton to bolster his knowledge of the Founding Fathers. A good choice for that but Barton is certainly not a scholar when it comes to the Great War of 1861-65. Beck also found the magnificent Stanton Evans to instruct him about the middle part of the 20th Century.

I only hope that Beck will eventually discover such outstanding scholars and people as Marshall DeRosa, Thomas DiLorenzo, Chuck Baldwin, Clyde Wilson, Donald Livingston and many others who can teach him the truth about that delicate period in the middle of the 19th Century when this country lost its way and also lost the Republic that Ben Franklin had spoken of after the ratification of the United States Constitution.

DEO VINDICE

Bob Hurst is a Southern Patriot who belongs to a number of heritage, historical and ideological organizations. His particular areas of interest are Confederate history and the architecture of the antebellum South. He is Commander of Col. David Lang Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Tallahassee and 2nd Lt. Commander of the Florida Division, SCV. You can contact him at confederatedad1@yahoo.com or 850-878-7010.



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## TWO REAL SONS OF THE CONFEDERACY RECOGNIZED AT NATIONAL RE-UNION IN ANDERSON, S.C.

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ANDERSON SC— Like two men reminiscing over service in the military, H.V. Booth and James Brown told stories their daddies told them. They are attending the national reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Anderson. Booth, 92, from Elberton, Ga., and Brown, 98, from Loudon, Tenn., are true Sons of Confederate Veterans. Their fathers actually served as Confederate soldiers. Brown said there are maybe 100 men left who are sons of Civil War veterans on both sides, possibly 30 of them Confederate veterans.

Booth, whose father was 74 when he was born, said his father was 16 when he entered the Confederacy and was sent to serve as a prison guard in Andersonville. "He got sick while he was there and they didn't have any medicine or anything to treat him. He had the fever, so they sent him home on a mule," Booth said. "When he got better, he was on his way back when he stopped at a country store, and they asked him where he was going. He told them he was going back to Andersonville, and they told him the war was over. So he got back up on his mule and went home."

Brown said his father was 20 when he went into the service and was at Apomattox. Brown's father was 71 when he was born. Both men were recognized by a standing ovation during the conference's opening ceremonies. Later, they sat together and talked about their shared history. Booth said it was important to him to meet as many other real sons as he could and return to the place his father had served. "I know I don't have much time left," he said, "so I've got to get as much in as I can."

(Picture at Right) James Brown, 98, of Loudon, Tenn., sits next to H. V. Booth, 91, of Elberton, Ga., after the opening ceremonies for the annual Sons of Confederate Veterans National Reunion





## POSTAL SERVICE DURING THE CIVIL WAR by Dave Gorski

Mail has always been very important to soldiers. During the Civil War, as it is today, the arrival of mail was highly anticipated. Those of you who have been in the service can attest to that. Franklin Bailey wrote to his parents in 1861, that, getting a letter from home was more important to him than "getting a gold watch."

Soldiers did not just sit back and wait for their loved ones to write to them. They very actively solicited their friends and family by writing voraciously.

Even after the firing on Fort Sumter the postal service continued to serve those states declaring themselves out of the Union. Southerners continued to use U. S. postage. On June 1, 1861, the postal services separated themselves from one another, the date chosen by the Confederate Post Office Department.

By October of 1861, the seceded states still had in their possession, postage valued at over \$200,000. As a result, the design of U. S. postage was changed and stamps, and envelopes were destroyed throughout Northern post offices.

In the Union ; according to Bell Wiley's "Billy Yank," a civilian worker with the U. S. Sanitary Commission, who visited a number of units in 1861, re-

ported that many regiments sent out an average of 600 letters per day. About 45,000 pieces of mail per day were sent through Washington D. C. from the eastern theater of the war, and about double that in the west, through Louisville. Areas with heavy troop concentrations were bogged down with incredible amounts of mail.

A soldier who kept track of his own outgoing mail reported that in 1863 he sent 109 letters to "homefolk," 55 letters to other friends and another 37 letters were written by him for fellows who could not write. He was pleased that he received 85 letters in return.

In order to process the estimated 8 million letters per month, postal reforms were enacted. Prior to the war, the postal service carried a large deficit, mostly due to southern routes. In 1860 alone, mail service in the eleven Confederate states cost about \$2,897,530 while producing receipts of \$938,105, a deficit of nearly 2 million dollars. With secession, unproductive routes were eliminated so that by 1863 the U. S. postal service was actually showing a profit. This profit helped bring about a number of important postal reforms.

On July 1, 1863, free delivery of mail began in the 49 largest cities in the North, cities with over 50,000 in population.

Within 3 years the free delivery was extended across the country.

Postal carriers walked about 22 miles per day, seven days per week, and were paid an annual wage of \$670. It cost three cents to send a letter, except to the far west, it cost ten cents. In an 1863 reform, the cost of mailing a letter was standardized to 3 cents anywhere in the country.

In 1864, to speed up the process of delivery, the postal service began to sort the mail while still on the train, cutting about 24 hours off delivery time. While there were often lengthy delays, most CW soldiers received their mail within 2 weeks of it being sent.

According to several reports, about 90 % of white Union soldiers were literate and about 80 % of Confederate.

In the Confederacy; shortages of ink, paper, and postage stamps limited the amount of mail sent. The Confederate Post Office Department raised its to 5 cents on a half ounce letter for the first 500 miles with double the rate after 500 miles. The increase still did not meet the expenses, so on July 1, 1862, the rate was standardized to 10 cents per letter, with newspaper and book rates dependent upon weight. Service

Continued on page 10 . . .

## THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM FUND AT HEADQUARTERS

Compatriots,

The time has come for us to step up our efforts toward the building of our Confederate Museum and new office building. At the GEC meeting on July 21, 2010 the GEC approved a new initiative to raise funds. There are three levels of donations/contributions. Each contributor will receive a pin designating him/her as a Founder of the Confederate Museum. Also there will be a list of names in the Museum of all Founders. This can be a plaque on the wall or even names inscribed in brick depending on the construction design. Anyone can take part in this, and he or she does not have to be an SCV member. Camps, Divisions, UDC chapter, OCR groups may also participate.

Donations can be made in either lump sum or by payments over a period of time. There is a form which has been created for Founders to list precisely how they want their name, or ancestor's name, listed which is included with this announcement. It is also available on the museum web site.

To make payment by credit card, please contact GHQ at 1-800-380-

1896 or mail the form with a check. The form can be found at <http://www.theconfederatemuseum.com/founder.pdf>

**Stonewall Jackson Level** -Contributors who make a donation of at least \$1,000 are eligible for this designation. If they are already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society that contribution will be taken into account and the minimum contribution for them to upgrade is \$850. For some one who is not already a member they can get both the original Sesquicentennial Society membership and also the new Stonewall Jackson level for \$1050 with the \$50 dollars going to the Bicentennial Fund.

**Robert E Lee Level** - A contribution of at least \$5,000 is required to achieve this designation. If the individual is not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level

**Confederate Cabinet Level** - A contribution of at least \$10,000 is required to achieve this designation. If the individual is not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level

**Additional** - GHQ has acquired 20 special gavels. These gavels are made from historic wood taken from a dam at Fredericksburg VA which dates to the time

of the WBTS. They are inscribed with the Sesquicentennial logo as well as a statement as to the wood's origin and authenticity. The first 20 Camps or Divisions that contribute at the Stonewall Jackson level will receive one of these unique and valuable gavels.

This program got off to a resounding start at our recent annual General Reunion in Anderson South Carolina. Several members have already become Stonewall Jackson level Founders, and one Compatriot has even become a Confederate Cabinet level Founder. Imagine that during the Bicentennial of the War for Southern Independence that your descendants can go to a museum where they can learn the truth about the Confederacy in a facility where they can look at the wall of that museum and see your name and know that you had a part in building this magnificent facility where they and also the general public may learn the truth about our Confederate ancestors.

Posted by: Chuck McMichael, PCiC  
scvcic72@gmail.com

**The Delta General  
c/o Larry McCluney**

**1412 N Park Dr  
Greenwood, MS 38930**

**Phone: 662-453-7212**

**Email:  
confederate@  
windjammercable.net**



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was also reduced to three times per week, instead of daily, but for the soldier it was much more infrequent. One Confederate soldier wrote home, "It is a constant incessant complaint in the army...in regard to not receiving any letters from home and their friends and relatives not receiving those they write to them. There is quite a defect somewhere not to say gross negligence on the part of some one."

When John G. Reagan took over as Postmaster General of the Confederate Post Office Department in March of 1861, one of his first acts was to send a friend to Washington D. C. in an effort to recruit southern born postal workers to come to work for the Confederacy. He asked these men to bring with them reports, route maps, forms, and anything else they thought could be useful in setting up the Confederate Post Office Department. Reagan's recruiting effort was very effective, and he was even presented with the U. S. Postmaster General's appointment book. Reagan negotiated with the railroads to haul the mail once a day, instead of twice, and at half the rate until the end of the war at which time Reagan promised premium prices.

At the June 1st switch to the Confederate Postal Department, a date chosen by the Confederacy oddly enough, the department found themselves without any postage stamps. For 20 weeks, postmasters were forced to use hand stamps or provisional issues. The first issued Confederate stamp was a 5 cent stamp which bore the likeness of Jefferson Davis. The supply of Confederate stamps never met the demand. Letters of value or containing money were most often sent via the Southern Express Company.

With the Postal Department in financial trouble, the Confederate Congress established an Express service for government letters travelling over 500 miles. The rate was a flat \$1, but by 1864 the department operated at a profit, due to the extensive use of this \$1 rate. The exchange of money from the Confederate Treasury Department to the Confederate Post Office Department hid the true expense of the service. Now showing a "profit," Confederate soldiers were allowed to send their letters postage due, and newspapers were allowed to be sent to the soldiers on the various fronts for free. Exchange of mail from the Confederate States to the United States was handled by private companies, primarily Adams - Southern Express.

Foreign mail was a problem, getting into the country was difficult due to the blockade, getting out of the country was problematic because Confederate postage was not recognized by any foreign nation. Ships captains carrying mail arranged to purchase postage at the port of entry.

Postal workers in the Confederacy were paid about \$60 per month. In 1863, in Richmond, postal workers went on strike for higher wages. Reagan promised an increase and the workers went back to work on his promise. With the \$1 express rate the workers were granted an increase.

At war's end mail service gradually returned to the control of the U. S. Postal Service. Special postal agents were assigned to assist in the restoration of service. By November of 1865, 241 Southern routes were restored. By November of 1866, 3,234 of 8,902 post offices in the South were back under Federal control.

Articles on mail, and the postal systems can be found in both of Bell Wiley's books, "Billy Yank" and "Johnny Reb," as well as in Richard Current's "Encyclopedia of the Confederacy." "The Union, a Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War," by Munden and Beers, contains not only a road map to finding more in the archives, but a pretty good description of postal reforms and activities of the Postal Department. Beers solo effort on the Confederacy, "The Confederacy, A Guide to the Archives of the Government of the Confederate States of America," provides much information on the Confederate Post Office Department.

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