November 2014

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Winner of the “Colonel Leonidas LaFayette Polk Award” for the best Camp newsletter in the North Carolina Division in 2007, 2008 and 2012.

"First at Bethel, farthest to the front at Gettysburg and Chickamauga, last at Appomattox"

Commander: Douglas W. Nash, Jr.
Lt. Commander: William G. O’Quinn
Adjutant/Treasurer: Brent A. Fallin
Chaplain: David T. Patterson
Parliamentarian: Stewart Dunaway
Newsletter Editor: Douglas W. Nash, Jr.
Color Sergeant: John T. Flora, Jr.
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H.L. Hunley Award Coordinator: Mark A. Hall

Public Affairs/Education Officer: William G. O’Quinn
Genealogist: John T. Nash
Member-at-Large: John T. Flora, Jr.
Historian: David T. Patterson
Communications Officer: John T. Nash
Facebook Administrator: Chadwick L. Cecil
Webmaster: Richard F. Pickett
Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans:

“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.”


Our Next Meeting:

Our November meeting will be held on Tuesday the 4th at Pomodoro Italian Kitchen, 1811 Hillandale Road, Durham. Supper begins at 6:00 pm so please come ready to eat. Unless we utilize the services we will not be able to meet there.

Our speaker for the evening will be Mark Pace speaking on NC Railroads during the War.

Commander’s Comments:

Compatriots,

Sorry that I will be unable to be with you for our November meeting, our Veterans Day flagging at Maplewood with Camp dedication of the monument to our Orange County Confederates, and our SECU supper night. I will make all haste to mend and return for our December meeting though that is not a certainty. In my absence, Lt. Commander O’Quinn will take the reins. Try not to give him too much trouble.

Flag Pledge and Salutes:

Pledge to the US Flag – I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

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

Salute to the North Carolina Flag – I salute the Flag of North Carolina and pledge to the Old...
Minutes of October 2014 Camp Meeting:

The meeting was called to order by Commander Nash. The invocation was given by Chaplain Patterson. Pledge and Salutes were led by Commander Nash.

Program: Jim and Marty Rogers spoke on the North South Skirmish Association.

Roll was called.

Financial Report
The minutes of the September 2, 2014 meeting were approved as read.

Old Business:

   Battle flags will be placed on the graves of the Confederate soldiers buried at Maplewood on Saturday, November 8th at noon. The Camp dedication of the recently installed monument to the Confederate soldiers of Orange County will follow at 2:00 pm.

   Flags will be placed by: Stewart Dunaway, Mark Hall, Brent Fallin, David Patterson, Andrew Speidel, Thomas Beach, and John Flora.

   Flags will be picked up by: Stewart Dunaway and John Flora.

   Until further notice, the Camp will meet at Pomodoro’s Italian Kitchen, 1811 Hillandale Rd, Durham beginning with our November 4th meeting. The new meeting time is 6:00 pm.

   Brent Fallin made a motion to continue the current Confederate Veteran library subscriptions to the Durham VA Hospital and the Durham Public Library for another year. The continuation of the library subscription was conditioned on verification that the library was displaying the magazine. The motion was seconded by David Patterson and carried unanimously.

New Business:

   Commander Nash informed the Camp that the property across the road from Bennett Place is up for sale for $310,000. Donations are currently being sought to purchase this land to prevent development. The deadline for raising the money is October 31st.

   Lt. Commander O’Quinn made a motion that the Camp donate $1000.00 provided it all went toward the purchase of the land, otherwise to donate $500 to the Bennett Place museum. Berk Nash amended the motion to instead donate $500 to go toward the land purchase or to Bennett Place museum (wherever the money was needed most). The amendment was seconded by Brent Fallin and motion carried.

   William Gregory Parrott was inducted into the Camp. Greg joined under the record of his great great grandfather Pvt. Thomas C. Parrott who served in the 41st NC State Troops.

   The Camp went into closed session at approximately 8:35 pm. After 15 minutes of deliberation, the outcome of the session was the suspension of Camp member Bruce Lee Martin.

   Donations were received from members of the Camp.

Announcements:

   A memorial service will be held for Miss Mattie Rice on October 18th at 2pm at Hillcrest Cemetery in Monroe, NC.

   The L.L. Polk Camp #1486 is holding a work day at Oakwood Cemetery to clean headstones on October 11th. All Capital Brigade camps are invited to help. Work will likely commence around 9 am and last until noon.

   The meeting was adjourned by Commander Nash.

   The benediction was given by Chaplain Patterson and the meeting was closed with the singing of “Dixie.”
Greg being sworn in by Chaplain David Patterson.

Jim and Marty Rogers speaking on the North/South Skirmish Association (NSSA).

Danville Flag Outcome “A Victory for Common Sense Over Political Correctness”.

In a major victory for Americans of Confederate heritage, the City of Danville today squashed the attempts by The Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History to remove the Third National Flag of the Confederacy from its grounds at the historic Sutherlin mansion.

“This is a huge victory for common sense over political correctness,” said Kelly Barrow, the Commander-in-

Chief of the 30,000 member Sons of Confederate Veterans, a heritage organization made up of direct descendants of those who fought for the Confederate States of America.

“The Sutherlin Mansion is called the Last Capital of the Confederacy because Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet stayed there after Richmond fell in 1865,” said Barrow. “That flag flies there as a very significant part of American history. What the museum was proposing was nothing less than an unthinking insult to the more than 70 million Americans whose ancestors fought for the Southern cause. It amounts to an attempt to whitewash American and Virginian history.”

In a brief statement, the City of Danville acknowledged that Virginia law prevents the removal of the flag. Attorney Fred Taylor, who represented individual citizens of Danville, said, “I am pleased to hear of the decision by the Danville City Council. Virginia state law is clear regarding the protection of the monument and the memorial, and it is reassuring to see the City Council honor its original 1994 agreement with the Heritage Preservation Association and the citizens of Danville, avoiding what could have been a needless and costly legal battle.”

Ben L. Jones
Chief of Heritage Operations

Recent Events:

Campaign Before Richmond-150th Anniversary
Battle of Newmarket Heights/Battle of Deep Bottom. On September 26th-28th, Compatriot Andrew Speidel-Hamilton participated in his first reenactment.

Andrew’s first day to “see the elephant” came as a Yankee. He is the 6th from the left in the front rank.
Ah! Butternut! Now that’s better. Bring on the Yankees.

150th Battle of Cedar Creek. The 150th anniversary reenactment of the Battle of Cedar Creek was held on October 17th-19th on the actual battlefield where it occurred. Among those participating were Camp members Commander Doug Nash, Lt. Commander William O’Quinn, Genealogist John Nash and Andrew Speidel-Hamilton.

William O’Quinn relaxing (as usual) before the battle.

John Nash, William O’Quinn, Dave Lanier (banjo player from a Camp program) and Doug Nash (washing dishes after Saturday breakfast).

John Nash cooking Saturday afternoon dinner (pork chop sandwiches).
Andrew awaiting the beginning of the battle.

Andrew (middle of photo) has fallen in and ready for the Yankees.

**Upcoming Events:**

**SECU Supper.** Our next supper night at SECU Family House will be Saturday, November 29th. At our July meeting the decision was made to repeat our spaghetti supper from last year. Volunteers are:

John Nash
Rodney Watson
Berk Nash
Mark Hall
John Flora

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**120th National Reunion.** The 120th National Reunion will be held July 15-19, 2015, in Richmond, Virginia hosted by the Major General J.E.B. Stuart Camp #1343.

The host hotel will be the Double Tree by Hilton-Richmond/Midlothian, 1021 Koger Center Blvd., Richmond, Virginia 23235, 804-379-3800. SCV rate per night will be $109.00. When making reservations ask for the SCV rate.

For more information on the 120th National Reunion, contact Edwin Ray, Committee Chairman, 804-517-6587 or send an e-mail to jray250443@aol.com.

Also please send any questions to the officers of the JEB Stuart Camp #1343 at JEBStuartCamp@gmail.com and someone will get back to you as soon as possible.

**From Our National Chief of Heritage Operations – Ben Jones.**

This past Saturday (Oct 18th), at the Hillcrest Cemetery in Monroe, North Carolina a memorial service of major historic importance took place. The ashes of Mrs. Mattie Clyburn Rice were placed next to the grave of her father, Weary Clyburn. Mr. Clyburn was born in 1841 and was a combatant in the American Civil War and passed away in 1932. His daughter, Mrs. Rice, passed on September 1st of this year, two weeks before what would have been her 91st birthday. The service was to remember “Miss Mattie” and to dedicate to her a permanent memorial.

The memorial service was a day of tears and laughter, and a day of reflection, pageantry, music, and praise. It was a memorable occasion for a beautiful soul.

Between them, the lives of father and daughter encompassed the greater part of the American Experience. When Weary Clyburn was born, there were still many alive who had fought in the American Revolution. When his daughter died, the space age had taken men to the moon and beyond, and the digital revolution had enabled the entire planet to instantly connect. During this Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States, one would have expected such a memorial tribute as this to gain the attention of the major television networks, the cable news networks, and the major regional and national newspapers.

Certainly serious historians of the era would be there to mark the occasion, for this wonderful lady had heard of the war first hand from the stories of her beloved father, and she had honored his heritage with devotion.
and courage.

But the event took place in a virtual blackout of media coverage. There were, to my knowledge, two reporters from the Monroe area there, but nothing beyond that. The nation did not get to hear about "Miss Mattie" and her devotion to her father's memory. The historic importance of this family went virtually unnoticed by the media.

There was, however, an Associated Press story about the Memorial on the day before the service. And that nationally distributed story is indicative of the "mainstream media's" approach to what can only be called "political correctness". Nothing else can explain the "hatchet job" on the passing of this beautiful soul. For you see, Weary Clyburn was a slave, and he served for the Confederacy, and he received a pension for his service to the Southern Army. But the story told to the nation by the Associated Press says that he was surely forced into service by his master.

And that, according to Weary and his daughter Mattie, is a lie.

According to "Miss Mattie", her father went into the war with his friend, Frank Weary, and served as his bodyguard for four years. In one battle, Weary saved the wounded Frank's life by carrying him over his shoulders to safety. A granddaughter of Frank Weary spoke heartfelt thanks for this act to Weary's descendants at the Memorial Service.

For that Associated Press story, the reporter, Martha Waggoner, interviewed a man identified as a "blogger", a man who is a high school teacher from New Jersey who lives in Massachusetts. Claiming to be a "historian", this blogger has said that Mrs. Rice had promulgated a hoax, and that it was not true that men like Weary Clyburn had supported the Confederacy because Weary Clyburn was a slave. Never mind what the man Weary Clyburn himself said. The blogger, a man named Kevin Levin, thinks he knows the minds of Southern people who lived in the 1840's better than they knew it. In choosing to interview a blogger who is best known as an avowed anti-Southern propagandist, the A.P. reporter has insulted the memory of Mrs. Rice and her father and brought great pain to her family and to the many friends who knew this wonderful lady.

Of course, the "reporter" did not bother to cover the actual event and talk to Mrs. Rice's children and grandchildren. She and her colleagues were nowhere in sight. She had "covered" the story with a phone call to a self-obsessed Massachusetts blogger.

It is an outrageous and disturbing piece of "reporting". How anyone could slander this father and daughter is beyond comprehension, but that is exactly what "reporter" Martha Waggoner and "blogger" Kevin Levin managed to do.

Ms. Waggoner could have easily contacted any number of serious, respected historians of the American Civil War in North Carolina. Instead she seemed to "cherry-pick" a blogger devoted to attacking Southern heritage and gave him the final word.

But we can speak up for Weary Clyburn and "Miss Mattie" just as she spoke up for us.

Please e-mail Ms. Waggoner at MWaggoner@ap.org and tell her politely that her story was clearly biased and insulting to the memory of Mattie Clyburn Rice and her family. Tell her, as nicely as possible, that she should apologize to every one of "Miss Mattie's" family members, and especially to the memory of Weary Clyburn and his indomitable daughter, Mattie Clyburn Rice.

**Note from ANV Councilman - Ronnie Roach:** Ladies & Gentlemen, join Mr. Ben Jones, myself and several others on letting Martha Waggoner know how disgraceful her disgusting article was and how it was an insult to the family, friends and fellow Confederate descendants of Mattie Clyburn Rice.

But as Mr. Jones requested, no matter how angry you are, believe me I'm still fuming, be a Southern Gentlemen or Lady with your comments. Though she doesn't deserve it from her actions, we are descendants of good Southern people and respect them by following the principles they taught us.

**Did They Eat/Drink/Use That?**

The year is 1846: Henry Evans invented a machine to manufacture tin cans at a rate of sixty per hour. This was a significant increase over the previous rate of only six per hour which made the cans less expensive and enabled the canning industry to increase production.

**Food for Thought:**

I have heard the opinion that if there was no institution of slavery there would not have been an American "Civil War." Then why didn't Lincoln make war only against the fewer than 350,000 slave owners instead of
Confederate Railroads:

Atlanta and West Point Railroad. The Atlanta and West Point Rail Road was a railroad in the state of Georgia, forming the east portion of the Atlanta-Selma West Point Route. The company was chartered in 1847 as the Atlanta and LaGrange Rail Road and renamed in 1857; construction of the 5 ft. gauge line was begun in 1849-50 and completed in May 1854. A large minority interest owned by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company eventually passed under the control of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL), which later acquired a majority of the stock. Through the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad (SCL), successor to the ACL, the AWP came under the Family Lines System banner in 1972, and in June 1986 it was merged into the Seaboard System Railroad, successor to the SCL. The former AWP property is now owned by CSX Transportation.

The AWP and the Western Railway of Alabama had financial backing from the parent company of the Georgia Railroad, and from 1886 onward the AWP and the Western operated essentially as one railroad under the name "West Point Route".

In 19th and early 20th centuries, the three were controlled through joint lease by the Central of Georgia Railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad (through assignment by its majority owner, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad). The CoG sold its interest in 1944. Through the control of the Georgia Railroad, the lines eventually fell under the control of the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad, which was the result of a merger between the ACL and the Seaboard Air Line. All of these lines plus the Clinchfield Railroad became the Family Lines System in the 1970s, though all the lines maintained separate corporate identities. Those identities became "fallen flags" when the group was renamed Seaboard System Railroad (SBD), and in 1986 SBD merged with Chessie System to form CSX Transportation.

The former AWP line remains in full service today, though passenger service ended on January 7, 1970 on account of the AWP, with the arrival of the Crescent at Atlanta Terminal Station. However, the Central of Georgia's Man o' War continued to operate for several more months over the AWP between Atlanta and Newnan en route to Columbus, but you couldn't buy a ticket for travel between Atlanta and Newnan. The AWP name came to an end in June 1986 when it was absorbed into the SBD.

One of AWP's most notable steam locomotives, heavy Pacific AWP 290, survived and was restored to operational status in 1989. 290 pulled steam excursions around Atlanta from 1989 to 1992 for the New Georgia Railroad including a special excursion from Atlanta to Montgomery along the original West Point Route.

Confederate States Naval Officers: Horace Lawson Hunley.

Horace Lawson Hunley was a Confederate marine engineer during the War for Southern Independence. He developed early hand-powered submarines, the most famous of which was posthumously named for him, H. L. Hunley.

Though he was born in Sumner County Tennessee on June 20, 1823, Hunley's parents (Louisa Harden Lawson and John Hunley) relocated to New Orleans. Hunley served in the Louisiana State Legislature and practiced law in New Orleans. In 1861, after the start of the war, Hunley joined James R. McClintock and Baxter Watson in building the submarine Pioneer. In order to prevent her capture, she had to be scuttled when New Orleans fell to Union forces in early 1862.

After an unsuccessful attempt at building another submarine with McClintock and Watson, which ended in the vessel's sinking in Mobile Bay, Alabama, Hunley funded by himself a third submarine. The first submarine could supposedly reach 4 knots.
Five men from the first crew of *H. L. Hunley* died during early tests when she was accidentally swamped by the wake of a passing ship through her open hatches; four managed to escape. A second crew was recruited in Charleston.

On October 15, 1863, though he was not part of the crew, Hunley decided to take command during a routine exercise. The vessel again sank, and this time all eight crew members were killed, including Hunley himself. The vessel was later raised and used again in the first successful sinking of an enemy vessel (the USS Housatonic in 1864) by a submarine in naval history, but the submarine soon sank too.

Confederate Kinfolk Corner:

Private John Bartlett Dunaway, Company K, 3rd Florida Infantry Battalion (Columbia and Suwannee Guard). John Bartlett Dunaway, the 2nd Great Granduncle of Stewart Dunaway, was born in 1842.

John enlisted on May 23, 1861, at Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Florida. He was assigned to Company K, 3rd Florida Infantry. With their flag which said “We Yield but in Death” they marched to the Chattahoochee River, by steamer to Columbus, then rail car to Montgomery, Alabama and on to Mobile.

Company K was ordered to proceed to Bragg’s Army in Mississippi then John was ordered to Camp Hurricane to assist General Stovall with a supply train. He remained at Camp Hurricane until August 1863.

From Camp Hurricane John was ordered to the Battle of Atlanta where he was captured May 17, 1864 at Resaca, Georgia. He was moved to Louisville, Kentucky then on to Yankee POW camp at Alton, Illinois on May 25th.

John, along with other POW’s were moved (Act of June 10, 1864) to the US Navy to serve in a non-military role as cooper from June to July 1864. He was discharged March 26, 1865 at Norfolk, Virginia as a cooper – noted on his roll – “he was a rebel prisoner”.

John Bartlett Dunaway died in 1889 but his burial location is currently unknown.

Heritage Defense:

*Forrest Commemorative Coin.* In support of legal defense to save our Confederate Parks in Memphis, Forrest commemorative coins have been struck and are being sold. All proceeds go to defend the parks.
Buy yours today. Contact Harry Adams at harryadamscsa@gmail.com and reserve yours. Coins are $10.00 plus $1.00 shipping. Mail checks made payable to Save the Parks, P. O. Box 241875, Memphis, Tennessee 38124.