



The SOUTHERN CROSS

Newsletter of the Sterling

Price Camp #145

Sons of Confederate

Veterans

St. Louis, MO

Charge to the Sons

“To you Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will submit 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 he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”

General Stephen Dill Lee

Camp Officers

**First Lt. Commander – Bob Kennedy
Sgt. at Arms – Dan Maltman**

Commander – Ray Cobb

**Second Lt Commander – Bill Napier
Adjutant – Chuck Knight**

Camp CALENDAR

Saturday, March 4, 2017

**Sterling Price Camp Meeting
“Exodus to Mexico” presenter: Mike Banacek
Schnuck’s, 12756 Olive Boulevard In the “Back Stage” Room
12:30 PM Social Time , 1:00 P.M. meeting**

Saturday, March 18, 2017

**The “Military Swap Meet”
Jefferson Barracks**

Saturday April 1, 2017

Sterling Price Camp Meeting

Friday and Saturday, April 21 & 22, 2017

**Missouri Division/Missouri Society Reunion
Fulton, Missouri**

Please join us. All monthly meetings are held at the Schnuck’s Supermarket at 12756 Olive Street Boulevard in Creve Couer. It is approximately 1.9 miles west of I-270 on the south side of the street. See the details under **Camp News**. Are you interested in presenting at a program, or know of someone who is in 2017, contact Bill Napier, our Program Director.

Camp News

The **location of the monthly meeting for the Sterling Price Camp has changed** to 12756 Olive Boulevard in the “Back Stage” Room. Directions from the camp adjutant:

Take the Olive Boulevard exit off INT 270 and go west about one mile until a half a block after you pass Mason Road, then turn left into Bellerive Plaza and at the stop sign make another slight left into the Schnucks parking lot. We have been asked to park near the Firestone Tire Store at the left end of the lot as you face the store. The "Back Stage" room is located inside the front part of the store, on the Firestone store side, about 40 feet beyond the self-checkout counters. **Please note:** There is prepared food available at the Deli. ONLY FOOD PURCHASED AT SCHNUCKS MAY BE BROUGHT INTO THE ROOM.

Paste the following URL into your browser for a better view:

<https://www.google.com/maps/place/12756+Olive+Blvd,+Creve+Coeur,+MO+63141/@38.6787722,-90.4730394,15z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x87df2d14080e1c3d:0x44b4099275a4e602!8m2!3d38.6782487!4d-90.4731145?hl=en>

Missouri Division Confederate Flag Polo Shirts are available. The information is at the end of the newsletter. We need to do a camp order to save costs. Come to the next meeting.

The SCV will be breaking ground in October on **THE NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM** at Elm Springs. There will be a plaque at the museum listing all the "founders" that give \$1000 toward the museum fund. That's a lot of money so would you consider sending \$10, \$25 or even \$50? The information is in the latest Confederate Veterans magazine. It is also available through the web site.

Missouri Division Reunion - The date for the Missouri Division Reunion is April 21 and 22. Application and info are on the last pages. We will have a Meet and Greet and Speaker Friday evening the 21 starting at 7:00 PM. At the Gates Camp Headquarters Building 107 South Main St., Auxassee MO. 65231. Right next to the Auxassee Bar and Grill they will supply the cash bar with soda and alcohol drinks. Saturday morning at 9:00 AM we will have the Missouri Division Business Meeting that will also be at the Gates Camp Headquarters Building. Then at 12:00 PM we will have the MOS&B Luncheon that will be at Callaway Electric Cooperative 1313 Cooperative Drive Fulton MO. It is 20 minutes from the Gates Building. We will be having a tour from 2:30 till 5:00 PM. At 6:00 PM we will meet back at the Callaway Electric Cooperative for the Reunion Meet Greet. The Reunion Dinner will start at 7:00 PM.

The Guest Motel will be the Holiday Inn Express 3257 County Rd. 211 Kingdom City MO. 65262. 573-310-6020. It's right across the Road from Ozarkland Gift Shop. You need to mention the Sons of Confederate Veterans when booking your room. This place just opened in April of this year. The rate is 107.64 plus tax each night. It comes with a full hot breakfast. We are still working with Comfort Inn for a discount. There is also a Days Inn and a Super 8. A Flyer will be emailed out by the end of January.

Confederate Memorial Foundation Association - Dues are \$10/year for General Membership, \$25/year for Contributing Membership and \$55/year for Sustaining Membership. Help support the efforts to maintain the Confederate Veterans Home in Higginsville. Mail to: CMFA, Inc., P.O. Box 332, Higginsville, MO 64037-0332.

Missouri State Guard flags – Here's your opportunity to be able to fly the flag that was carried by the Missouri State Guard as they defended the state from the unlawful war declared on it by the Federal government in Washington, DC. Those men carried this flag as they marched, fought and died to protect their homes and families from the Federal army under the warmonger Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon, At Carthage, at Oak hills and over the siege and capture of the fortifications at Lexington she flew and now own your own 3" x 5" replica. They can be purchased via mail order at the price of only \$50, which includes taxes and shipping. Send orders to John Moloski, Burnt District Press, P.O. Box 207, Harrisonville, MO 64701. To contact John, call (816) 668-5862.

Southern Cross of Honor Sales - The Moses Wood Camp 125 is selling 26" X 12" crosses made from a composite resin material (similar to a bowling ball) and pigment dyed black. The crosses come with a metal rebar molded into the tang of it making it ready to place upon arrival. The crosses are \$30 plus \$5 packaging and handling as well as price pf parcel post to your door. Discounts are available on shipping when more than 1 cross is purchased. Contact: Robert E. Little at rmrel1948@yahoo.com. Make checks payable to: Moses Wood Camp 125 SCV, 109 S. Johnson St., Gaffney, SC 29340.

Sterling Price Camp Meeting Minutes

February 4, 2017 at Schnucks

1. The meeting was called to order by Commander Cobb at 1:00 PM.

2. The invocation was given by Chaplain Charles Knight.
3. The pledge of Allegiance was led by Ron Sansone.
4. The salute to the Confederate Flag was led by Compatriot Tom Kennedy.
5. Reading of the last two Meetings Minutes: A motion was made, seconded and passed to waive the reading of the minutes since they are in the newsletter and e-mails.
6. Charles Knight, the Camp Adjutant, reported on the current totals in the monument, savings and primary checking accounts and spoke about the possible need to change our accounts to another bank. There were no questions. The report was approved.
7. Announcements, Reports and Information Passed to the Camp:
 Commander Ray Cobb introduced and welcomed our guests.
 Compatriot Jim England reported about the Lee –Jackson Dinner. He said it was well attended. The Food was good. All donated silent auction items were sold and they had an excellent speaker who talked about the religious devotion of The Confederacy’s Christian Leaders R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Jefferson Davis.
 First Vice Commander Bob Kennedy talked about having only three Missouri State Guard Flags left and offered them to members at his cost.
 A question was asked about Compatriot Dale Wiseman since he has not been at meetings. Our Commander and others said he was in poor health.
 Commander Cobb and others then spoke about upcoming events. The details on cost, lodging and other information pertaining to them can all be found in our Southern Cross Newsletter.
 There were no Committee Reports.
8. Old Business:
 The Commander led the Camp in heartfelt thanks to Hal Fleming, Jan and Jim Stevens and others for their work in obtaining our new meeting place.
9. New Business:
 Commander Cobb talked about the availability of Missouri Battle Flags. He then opened and displayed a flag that honored the Confederacy. The square battle flag was next to the Flagstaff. This flag and others may be seen at the website: Patriotic-Flags.com.
10. Program for the Evening
 Program Chair and 2nd Vice, Bill Napier, introduced our Speaker, Compatriot *Zachary Burnett who spoke on “Foreigners in the Army,”* Zachary gave an excellent and detailed report on the huge numbers of, the national origins of, uniforms of, Regimental Flags, dress and the massive casualties sustained by the Irish, German, Italian, French, Polish, Hungarian, Czech, Scots and others in the actions they participated in both armies. This was new information for most of us. Thank you Zach!
11. Other Announcements before Closing:
 Commander Cobb thanked Compatriot Burnett for his professional report and announced that the next meeting’s topic is “Exodus to Mexico” by presenter Bill Banacek.
 Hal Fleming was considerate enough to handle the passing out of and registration of e-scrip cards. He was has the heartfelt thanks of the Camp and especially the Adjutant for handling this.
12. The Singing of Dixie: Compatriot Bill Napier conducted us in a heartfelt singing of “Dixie”.
13. Benediction : The meeting was closed with a prayer by Chaplain Charles Knight.
 Prepared by the Adjutant



HERITAGE DEFENSE

Not so fast: Alexandria’s Confederate symbols will stay put for now

By Patricia Sullivan November 30, 2016

Alexandria’s dramatic attempt to revisit its Civil War-era history appears to have stalled, two months after the city council voted to remove the name of Jefferson Davis from a major highway and move a controversial statue of a Confederate soldier from a busy Old Town intersection.

State legislators who represent the city told the council Tuesday night that they won’t introduce a bill in Richmond

to relocate the “Appomattox” statue because to do so would diminish their effectiveness on other issues. As for the proposed renaming of Jefferson Davis Highway, city officials have yet to announce how they will solicit community suggestions on what to call the roadway, although city spokesman Craig Fifer says he hopes to have a process in place by the end of December.



The Confederate memorial statue “Appomattox” at the intersection of South Washington and Prince streets. (Dayna Smith/The Washington Post)

The all-Democratic council voted unanimously in September to rename the roadway and try to move the statue. The depiction of the south-facing Confederate soldier, unarmed and in mourning for his dead comrades, “conjures up something I cannot agree with. I cannot support it,” council member John Taylor Chapman, who is African American, said at the time. “Because [Confederates] would have continued the enslavement of people who look like me.”

State Sen. Adam Ebbin (D), the senior local legislator, told the council that there was no reason to think the legislature would approve an exemption from a [state law that prohibits](#) the relocation of war memorials. “It wouldn’t help us advance the rest of our priorities, and it’s not a productive use of our time,” Ebbin said. Del. Charniele Herring (D) agreed, adding that there is no legal basis for requesting an exemption. Del. Mark Levine (D) said that after the council’s vote, he received about a dozen calls opposing the statue’s move and none in favor.

Ebbin had [earlier signaled the unlikelihood](#) of getting such a bill through the legislature, calling it “a non-starter” unless the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which owns the statue, would publicly back the idea of moving it. Mayor Allison Silberberg (D), who met with the group’s local president, said the organization would not take such a stance.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/virginia-politics/not-so-fast-alexandrias-confederate-symbols-will-stay-put-for-now/2016/11/30/9f7bd61a-b731-11e6-959c-172c82123976_story.html?tid=a_inl&utm_term=.e400e12d00ba

And HERITAGE HATE

in the West...

Teacher Forced Out for Using Confederate Flag in Civil War History Lesson

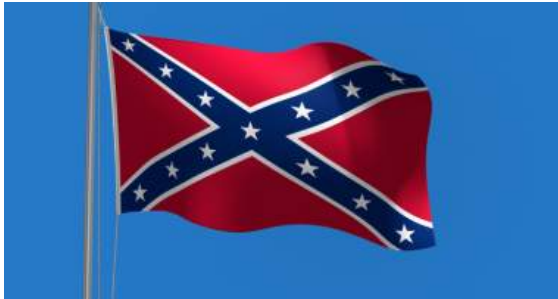
Written by [Steve Byas](#)
Monday, 30 January 2017

“He’s personally my favorite teacher in the whole school,” Ana Kneisely told CBS Sacramento, in reference to a middle school

American History teacher, Woody Hart, in Rancho Cordova, California, who was forced to retire by the Board of Education.

Hart, a 70-year-old teacher at Sutter Middle School of the Folsom Cordova United School District, was ousted after using a Confederate battle flag, along with a period United States flag, as part of a lesson on the U.S. Civil War. The school's superintendent, Deborah Bettencourt, released a statement late last week that the board of education had "accepted this Sutter Middle School teacher's retirement ... and he will not be returning to school this year."

In an interview with the local CBS affiliate, KCRA, Ana Kneisely, one of Hart's students, explained what had happened. "We just came in and we saw the Union Flag on one side of the room and the Confederate Flag on the other side of the room."



Apparently, this was typical of the way Hart taught. "I actually very much appreciated the way he taught history," Kneisely said. "I felt that we were getting more involved than what our other classes did."

...Bettencourt, the superintendent, said that the district's action did not mean that they were attempting to "limit the free speech of our teachers." Then, in an Orwellian addition, she stated that she expects "teachers and staff will do this work using culturally appropriate strategies."

The district statement added, "It is our schools' responsibility to provide a safe learning environment for all children."

Steve Byas is an instructor of history and government at Randall University, in Moore, Oklahoma. His book History's Greatest Libels is a challenge to some of the misrepresentations of history concerning such individuals as Christopher Columbus, Marie Antoinette, and Joseph McCarthy.

For the entire article go to www.thenewamerican.com/culture/education/item/25265-teacher-forced-out-for-using-confederate-flag-in-civil-war-history-lesson

In the East

Yale Renames Calhoun College Over Slavery Ties

College named for ardent supporter of slavery will instead honor computer scientist who was awarded posthumous Presidential Medal of Freedom

By **MELISSA KORN** melissa.korn@wsj.com

Updated Feb. 12, 2017 3:15 p.m. ET

Yale University will change the name of Calhoun College, a residential college named for an ardent supporter of slavery, and replace that moniker with one honoring computer scientist Grace Murray Hopper. University trustees, known as the Yale Corporation, voted in favor of the renaming on Friday, reversing a decision last year to keep the name in a bid to confront rather than paper over the legacy of slavery. The change will go into effect in time for the 2017-2018 academic year.

"John C. Calhoun's legacy as a white supremacist and a national leader who passionately promoted slavery as a 'positive good' fundamentally conflicts with Yale's mission and values," President Peter Salovey said in a message sent to the Yale community on Saturday. He said depictions in the college celebrating plantations and the Old South suggest that Calhoun was honored in part because of his support for slavery, not in spite of it.

Mr. Salovey said that unlike the university namesake, Elihu Yale, who participated in the slave trade through his

work with the British East India Company, Mr. Calhoun had few ties to the university after he graduated. Therefore, Mr. Salovey said, removing Mr. Calhoun's name "in no way weakens our commitment to honoring those who have made major contributions to the life and mission of Yale."

The naming of Yale's Calhoun College, one of a dozen residential colleges across the campus, to which students are tied for their undergraduate experience, dates to 1931. Calhoun was a Yale graduate, former U.S. senator, secretary of war, secretary of state and vice president. Yale is adding two more residential colleges this year.

Friday's vote reversed a decision the trustees took last April to keep the Calhoun name.

For the complete story go to: <http://www.onenewspage.com/n/US/75e3p9h9b/Yale-Renames-Calhoun-College-Over-Slavery-Ties.htm>

Editors Two Cents

Although the scholarship on the slavery issue (which we know is NOT the reason for secession or the War) before the war at leading universities, North and South, focuses on southern students, Northrons should be held equally accountable. "Elihu Yale, the namesake of the august and venerable institution, was an active and successful slave trader." Yale (5 April 1649 – 8 July 1721) was an American-born British merchant, philanthropist and slave trader, President of the East India Company settlement in Fort St. George, at Madras, and a benefactor of the Collegiate School in the Colony of Connecticut, which in 1718 was renamed Yale College in his honor. He presided over the Indian Ocean slave trade, which was much more massive than the Atlantic counterpart. Following a terrific famine in the mid 1600's, "the number of bodies (Africans) became available on the open market. Yale and other company officials took advantage of the labor surplus, and supplied hundreds to Saint Helena, a British colony. As governor and president, he enforced the 10-slave-per-vessel rule... and on 2 occasions, sentence black "Criminalls" accused of burglary to suffer whipping and branding."

References cite his abuse of Indians as well as Africans.

For the exceptional summary of the exploits of the slaver Yale and several additional references for more details, see: <https://web.archive.org/web/20141108031612/http://histi3.commons.yale.edu/2014/11/01/elihu-yale-was-a-slave-trader/>

In the South

Charlottesville, Groups Prepare Next Steps for Gen. Lee Statue

Posted: Feb 07, 2017 4:18 PM CST



CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. (WVIR) -

The decision by Charlottesville City Council to move a statue of Confederate General Robert E. Lee is drawing cheers from supporters and harsh criticism from others. The issue could end up being decided in a courtroom.

City councilors voted 3-2 Monday, February 6, to move the statue from Lee Park. City staff now has 60 days to develop a plan to remove the statue, and recommend where to put it. This process is estimated to cost Charlottesville at least \$350,000.

"I think that this could become a whole new chapter in the city's public visible history about race and our public spaces," said Mayor Mike Signer, who voted not to move the statue.

Wayne Wingfield says he wanted to get another look at the monument to the general before it goes away. "It was put here in 1924, so why do you want to take it away now?" Wingfield asked. He added, "It's part of history. It's not hurting nothing sitting there"

Councilors unanimously decided to spend up to \$1 million over the next year to redesign Lee Park and Jackson Park in Court Square. As a result, Lee Park will be renamed and a new memorial to Charlottesville's enslaved people will be installed.

"Please do not remove or transform our statues. They add culture and history to Charlottesville," said Teresa Lam at Monday night's meeting.

"Removing them would be a weak solution that evades the more challenging question of how to learn from them," said Malcolm Bell to the councilors.

The [Sons of Confederate Veterans](#) group says it plans to file a lawsuit against Charlottesville. Group members, as well as [Virginia Flaggers](#), are vowing to fight the decision.

Virginia Flaggers posted a message on its blog promising several "surprises" are in the works to defend history and heritage.

For the complete article, go to: <http://www.nbc29.com/story/34449068/charlottesville-groups-prepare-next-steps-for-gen-lee-statue>

Protesters mob provocative Va. governor candidate as he defends Confederate statue



Surrounded by protesters, Corey Stewart records a Facebook Live video defending a Charlottesville Confederate statue with Thaddeus Alexander, whose Facebook video railing against liberal demonstrators went viral. (Fenit Nirappi/The Washington Post)

By [Fenit Nirappi](#) February 11, 2017

CHARLOTTESVILLE — Republican gubernatorial candidate Corey Stewart came to this town to defend its statue of Robert E. Lee in a downtown park, only to be swarmed by dozens of protesters who shouted him down everywhere he went. It was the harshest reception yet for the provocative chairman of the Prince William Board of County Supervisors, who is campaigning for the GOP nomination for governor as Virginia's Donald Trump, with a hard-line stance against illegal immigration.

A divided Charlottesville City Council's decision last week to remove the statue of the Confederate general gave Stewart an opening to appeal to his base. On social media, he urged people to "defend Virginia's heritage," likening those who wanted to remove the statue to tyrants and Nazis.

But when he tried to take his message to this college town Saturday morning, protesters shouting “White supremacy has got to go!” drowned out his interviews and conversations.



Protesters shout over Stewart as he gives an interview about his opposition to removing a Robert E. Lee statue from a Charlottesville park. (Fenit Nirappil/The Washington Post)

Stewart took it in stride, frequently grinning and trying to chat up his detractors. In an interview, Stewart welcomed the protests and the attention they would bring, believing they would buttress his pitch as a conservative standing up to an intolerant left and “political correctness.”

For the entire story go to: https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/virginia-politics/protesters-mob-provocative-va-governor-candidate-defending-confederate-statue/2017/02/11/400facda-efdd-11e6-b4ff-ac2cf509efe5_story.html?utm_term=.2f00227872fd

Lee Middle School will become College Park Middle

Parent Julie Montione explains why she's glad Lee Middle School's name is changing.

Annie Martin_Orlando Sentinel

For the complete article: <http://www.orlandosentinel.com/features/education/school-zone/os-lee-name-vote-20170214-story.html>

Robert E. Lee Middle School, a name that many say harks back to a dark period in American history, will become College Park Middle. At the urging of parents and others from the College Park neighborhood, the [Orange County](#) School Board voted 7-1 to change the name during a regular meeting Tuesday night. The decision wraps up a year-and-a-half-long process that has included community surveys.

Like many other campuses across the South with Confederate names, Lee Middle was named in protest of the U.S. Supreme Court’s 1954 historic school desegregation case, Brown v. Board of Education.

Lee opened in 1956 as Robert E. Lee Junior High School, a whites-only school. The campus is now diverse: 60 percent of the students are black. Latinos, Asians and multi-racial students make up about one-fifth of the student body.

The district expects to spend \$20,000 to scrub the Lee name from places like signs, the gym floor and athletic uniforms.

Support for a new name has been strong but not unanimous in the community. A 2016 survey of Orange parents, students, employees and others showed 56 percent wanted to call the school something else. More than a dozen people spoke Tuesday during a public comment period. Opponents, including Robert Lynn, pointed out that Lee was a well-respected man. Lynn also disputed the notion that the school was named in protest of school segregation. “The 1954 decision had nothing to do with it,” he said.

The Confederate Prisoner of War in Missouri

Compatriot Gary Adams posted in [Southern Heritage Preservation Group](#). Ray Cobb asked me to include it in this, and I’m very happy to. I hope its okay with Gary. It didn’t have a title when I received it.

"In 1862 the Union set up three main parole camps—Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Camp Chase, Ohio; and the last and largest being near Annapolis, Maryland—for their soldiers to report to after being paroled. Here they waited until formally exchanged for a Confederate soldier. I always assumed a paroled soldier in the Union Army would be free to go on his merry way until exchanged; this wasn't the case.

"On June 28 [1862] the War Department issued General Orders No. 72. The orders announced furloughs would not be granted to paroled prisoners." This was mainly done because Edwin Stanton knew that soldiers who were paroled in the field, might be tempted to let themselves be captured so they could enjoy a furlough at home. Another reason behind this, according to Rebecca Morris author of *A Low, Dirty Place*, is "If they were all in one camp then it was easy enough to declare an exchange of a thousand prisoners, you could find them, and send them back to their regiments."

On July 13th 1862, 1,167 men arrived at the parole camp in Missouri. There were almost immediate problems between the soldiers, who refused to perform any military duties that might violate their parole, and the commanding officer of the camp, Colonel Benjamin Louis Eulalie de Bonneville. In a report Bonneville filed, he noted, "Many did not bother to remain in the camp, opting instead for 'French leave' and risking being charged with desertion." On February 1, 1862, Bonneville reported that,

"There were 818 parolees at Benton Barracks and 971 reported absent." This example would set the precedent for all three of the Union camps. The soldiers refused to do any military related duties—they feared they would violate their parole conditions.

The general condition of these camps were severely lacking at most times. Major General Lew Wallace was sent to Camp Chase in Ohio to take the paroled men to Minnesota to fight the Sioux Indians, but when he arrived there he found, "The windows were stuffed with old hats and caps. The roofs were of plank, and in places planks were gone, leaving gaping crevices to skylight the dismal interior." Not keeping his observations to himself, "Wallace reported that only two thousand of the five thousand men who were supposed to be there were present, 'and if they have deserted they should not be blamed.' Scores lacked shoes, socks, and breeches. 'I assembled them on the parade ground and rode amongst them,' Wallace wrote, 'and the smell from their ragged clothes was worse than an ill-conducted slaughterhouse.' Wallace concluded that the men were no better off than they would have been in a Confederate prison." Wallace found the men very similar in disposition to the ones in Missouri, "The parolees resented orders requiring them to perform various military duties." These men were also much more interested in deserting or abiding by their paroles than they were in escaping to serve with their units.

The largest of these three camps was the one in Annapolis. The soldiers staying around Annapolis destroyed and ravaged the farms and crops in the surrounding area; in addition, these men also got into a fair amount of trouble by frequenting the saloons in town. There were various battles between the soldiers in the camp and the officers appointed to watch over them.

There was often a large influx of soldiers and it made camp administration almost impossible for whoever the commanding officer was—the Annapolis camp went through a few commanding officers. It was often the case that men would sleep outdoors with not enough food and not enough supplies.

The soldiers staying in Annapolis didn't make life any better for the residents of the town. "Murder was not uncommon" Morris states, "There were a lot of cases where civilians were found with their throats slashed and their clothes gone because the men in the parole camp were trying to get civilian clothes to desert in."

When soldiers were released from camps it wasn't on an individual basis; rather, they were released by regiment to journey back to their units still serving in the field. On these trips back to the battlefield, there would only be one or two guards escorting hundreds of soldiers, and it was common for men to desert on these marches. "They didn't want to go back and fight again."

The Confederate parolees behaved in the same fashion as their Union counterparts while at their parole camps. "Many believed the terms of their paroles prohibited them from bearing arms, even for the purpose of drilling. Others asserted that they were exempt from all military service, including remaining at a parole camp until exchanged." General Polk and General Hardee tried appealing to the patriotism of these men, but ultimately failed. Polk noted, "It is contended by many of them that they are forbidden by that [parole] instrument from assembling in military camps at all, or performing any military duty whatever and holding that construction they refuse to come into camp or attempt to leave at their pleasure."

To wrap all this up, as is often the case, my initial thoughts that the majority of parolees would try to escape and rejoin their units was wrong. It was harder to get paroled men back to the battlefield than it was to keep them from deserting the Army outright.

OP, you mention you have some sources about men breaking their parole to go back to their units; I'd like to read them if you could link them. Was this on the Confederate or Union side? From the research I've done this appears to be the exception to the rule. It would be uncommon for a soldier to violate their parole to rejoin the Army.

It was more likely for a soldier to complain about violating the terms of their parole and refusing to do anything. Furthermore, the poor conditions caused thousands of Union men to desert rather than stay in the dilapidated camps”.

R. Rebecca Morris. “A Low, Dirty Place: The Parole Camps of Annapolis, MD 1862-1865.”

R. Pickenpaugh. “Prisoner Exchange and Parole.”

<http://www.essential.civilwar.vt.edu/assets/files/ECWC%20TOPIC%20Prisoner%20Exchange%20and%20Parole%20Essay2.pdf>

J. Davis & G. Tremmel. "Parole, Pardon, Pass and Amnesty Documents of the Civil War: An Illustrated History."

<http://www.jfepperson.org/pow.htm>



Missouri Division Confederate Flag Polo Shirt Order Form

Name or Camp Name/Number: _____

Contact Person: _____

Phone Number: _____

Email: _____

Shirts are available in White/Gray/Tan

Number of Shirts:_____ Size:_____ Color:_____ Total Cost:\$_____

Number of Shirts:_____ Size:_____ Color:_____ Total Cost:\$_____

Number of Shirts:_____ Size:_____ Color:_____ Total Cost:\$_____

Number of Shirts:_____ Size:_____ Color:_____ Total Cost:\$_____

Number of Shirts:_____ Size:_____ Color:_____ Total Cost:\$_____

Number of Shirts:_____ Size:_____ Color:_____ Total Cost:\$_____

All orders can be sent to:

Darrell Maples, 2416 Iven Rd., Jefferson City, MO 65101. **Best to do as a "Camp order" with all ordered at one time,** and a mailing address to send the shirts to. Checks made to MO Division - SCV.

** Use Back of Form if necessary*



Missouri Division

Sons of Confederate Veterans

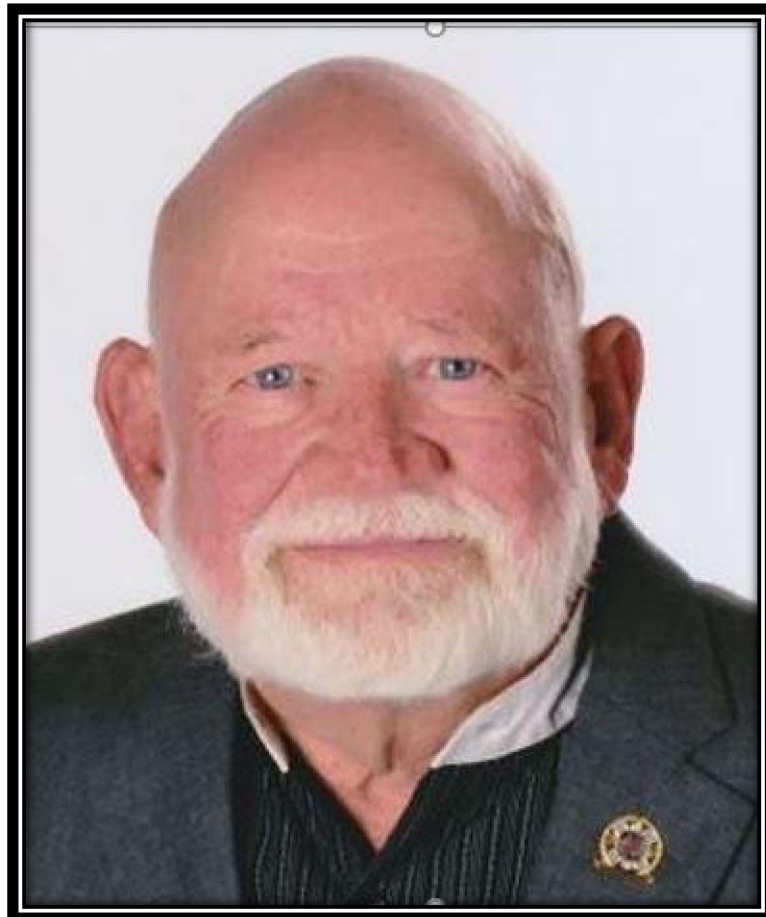
Missouri Society



Military Order of the Stars & Bars

Annual Reunion April 21-22, 2017

**Callaway Electric Cooperative - 1313
Cooperative Drive Fulton, Missouri**



Featured Speaker

Jack Dyess

Commander of the Texas MOS&B Society Commander of

SCV Camp Colonel W. H. Griffin #2235 Haltom City, TX.



Registration Form

2017 Missouri Division/Missouri Society April 21 - 22, 2017



Name: _____

Guest: _____

Camp: _____

Phone No: _____

Email: _____

Number attending MOS&B Luncheon: _____ x \$16.00/person: \$ _____

Number attending Awards Banquet: _____ x \$23.00/person: \$ _____

Total Payment Enclosed: \$ _____

We have secured a rate of \$107.64 + tax for Friday and Saturday nights which comes with full breakfast at the new *Holiday Inn Express*. THIS IS OUR "HOST HOTEL". Reservations can be made by calling the Hotel at: 573-310-6020. The address is 3257 County Rd. 211, Kingdom City MO. 65262. Please mention "SCV Rate" when making reservations.

***** HOTEL RESERVATIONS MUST BE MADE BY MARCH 27, 2017 *****

Another hotel that a special rate is available is the Super 8 for \$42.00 for each night mentioned above. Again, please mention "SCV Rate" 800-800-8000.

Address is: 3370 Gold Rd. Kingdom City, MO. 65262. Other motels in the area are Days Inn 573-642-0050, Comfort Inn 573-642-7745, Baymont Inn in Fulton MO. 573-416-0911 and Country Hearth Inn & Suites, Fulton MO. 573-642-0077. Please make reservations as soon as possible and submit reservation to:

Don Bowman - Adjutant Missouri Division 13610

Audrain Rd. 989

Centralia, MO 65240

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact 1st Lt. Commander Dave Roper at 618-304-7758 or email daveroper166@gmail.com.

2017 Missouri Division/Missouri Society Reunion

April 21–22, 2017

Schedule of Events

Friday Evening

6:00 PM -Commander's' Reception – Social Time/ Cash Bar.

Travis Archie - Commander of Campbell's Company #2252 Republic MO. will be our Speaker.

This is a great time to spend with your Missouri Division Compatriots!

The address for this event will be the Gates Camp Headquarters Building -

107 South Main St., Auxvasse, MO. This is approximately 12 minutes north from the Holiday Inn Express - our Host Hotel.

Saturday April 22, 2017

Also at the Gates Headquarters Building

8:30 a.m.

Begin gathering for Missouri SCV Business Session

8:30 a.m. – 11:00

Ladies Tour Leave from Host Hotel

9:00 a.m. – 11:30

Missouri Division SCV Business Session

MOS&B Luncheon and the Awards Banquet will be at Callaway County Cooperative Building - 1313 Cooperative Dr., Fulton MO.

12.00 p.m. – 1:30

MOS&B Luncheon \$ 16.00 each person

Guest Speaker – Missouri Author Steve Wiegenstein

2:00 p.m. -3:00 p.m.

Missouri Society MOS&B Business Session

3:15 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Group Tour Leave from the Host Hotel

6:15 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.

Social Hour / No Alcohol Allowed on Premises

7:00 p.m. - ???

Awards Banquet \$ 23.00 each person

Guest Speaker – Jack Dyess