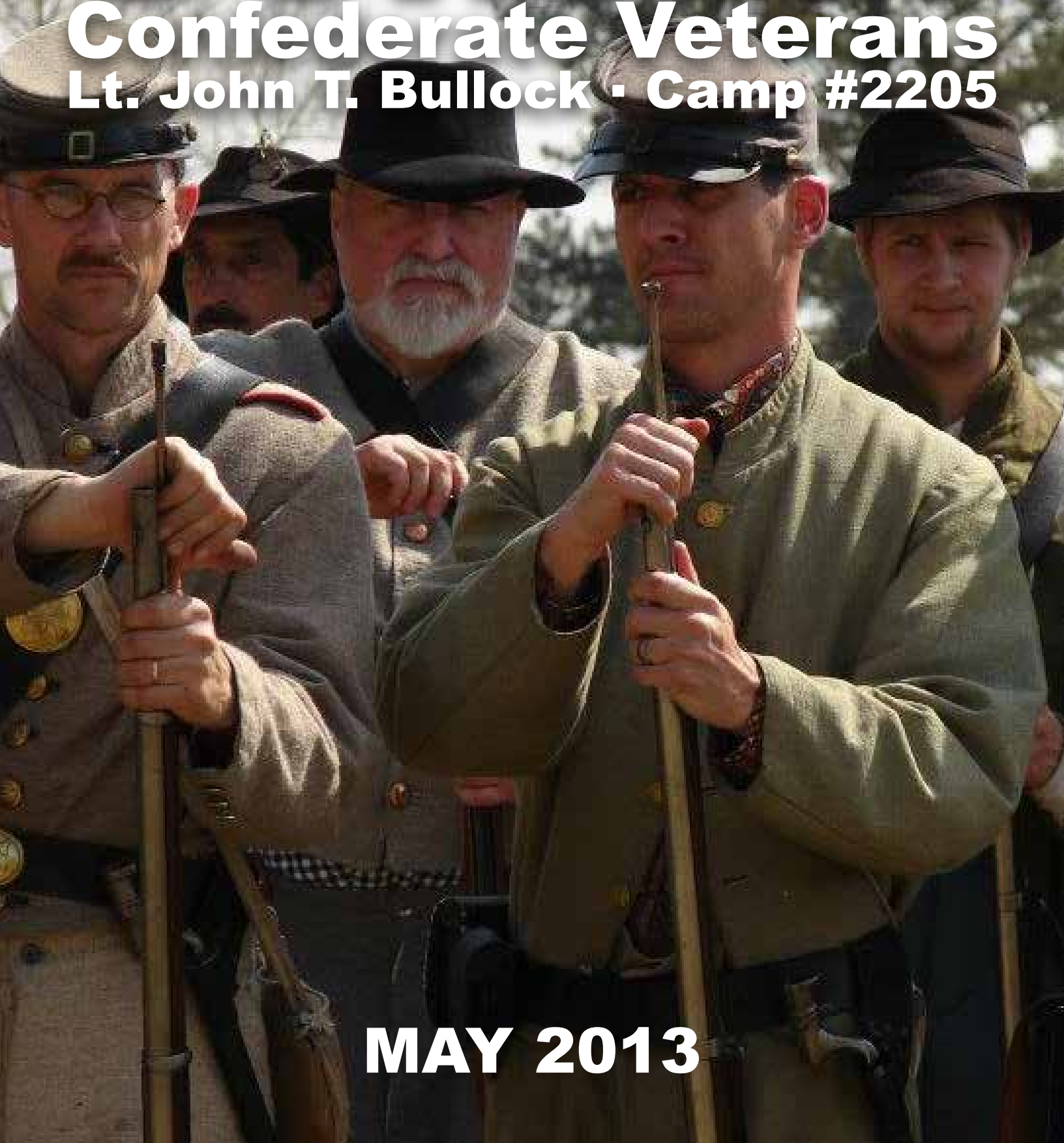


Sons of Confederate Veterans

Lt. John T. Bullock • Camp #2205



MAY 2013

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“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. Are you also ready to die for your country? Is your life worthy to be remembered along with theirs? Do you choose for yourself this greatness of soul? Not in the clamor of the crowded street. Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng. But in ourselves are triumph and defeat.”

**Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee
Commander General
United Confederate Veterans
New Orleans, Louisiana
April 25, 1906**



Pledge to the flag of the United States of America

*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 North Carolina Flag

*I salute the flag of North Carolina and pledge to the Old North
State love, loyalty, and faith.*

Salute to the Confederate Flag

*I salute the Confederate flag with affection, reverence,
and undying devotion to the Cause for which it stands.*



CAMP NEWS

Next Meeting

Date: Tuesday, May 7, 2013

Time: 5:30pm

Location: Bob's Barbecue in Creedmoor, NC

Guest Speaker: Rev. Herman White

Rev. Herman White has agreed to speak at our next meeting. Rev. White is our NC Division Chaplain and also serves on the National Level on the Chaplains Corps. He is a Real Grandson joining the SCV under his Grandfather. He currently is a member of the High Point Camp and serves as their Chaplain. Reverend White recently completed his Doctorate in Divinity. He will be speaking on the great Revival that took place in the Confederate Army during the War.

Silent Sam



May 4th at 10am at Silent Sam in Chapel Hill is the Chapel Hill Camps Memorial Day Event. Same day May 4th at 2pm is the big ceremony at Oakwood Cemetery in Raleigh. The Garner Camp in conjunction with the Ashe and Pettigrew Chapters of UDC put on a memorial. The key note speaker is Mary Anna Jackson portrayed by Kelly Atkins Hinson.

Division Reunion

The Division Reunion is May 18th in Rocky Mount NC at the Oak Level Ruritan Club. Cost is 20 bucks in advance and 25 at the door.



Petition to NC Governor Pat McCrory

The following text is taken from petition to Governor McCrory by the NC Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The petition can be found [here](#).

“Gov. Pat McCrory is, from all accounts, a man dedicated to helping North Carolina move ahead. However, on March 29, he made a serious mistake.

At first glance, maybe ordering (through his



Secretary of Cultural Resources) the removal of an historical exhibit of period flags from the historic old State Capitol might seem like a minor concern. After all, we're not talking about the budget, roads or schools. But the removal of that exhibit of the historic Confederate battle flag because of political pressure from an individual, the Rev. William Barber, president of the North Carolina NAACP, who has never supported McCrory in anything and most likely never will, is both in error historically and politically.

The purpose of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, and in particular its Historic Sites Division, in this exhibit, was to portray the exact way the old Capitol looked during the tragic War Between the States period (1861-1865), and to do so with balance in the context of our lived history. After all, the old Capitol is an historic site and serves as a museum; the legislature meets over in the newer Legislative Building, and only very rarely uses the 1840 Capitol building ceremonially.

Accordingly, historical flags of the period were hung upstairs in the House chamber of the historic State Capitol as a part of an exhibit (not in Gov. McCrory's office downstairs at the far end of the building). Signage and docents were there to conduct tours and inform visitors about that painful period. As part of the sesquicentennial commemoration, the exhibit was scheduled to be there until the end of observances in 2015.

This, as Historic Sites director Keith Hardison explained, was entirely correct historically, since such flags did indeed hang in the old Capitol during that period. The object, very clearly, was to represent our history, all of our history, including some items and symbols that not everyone might

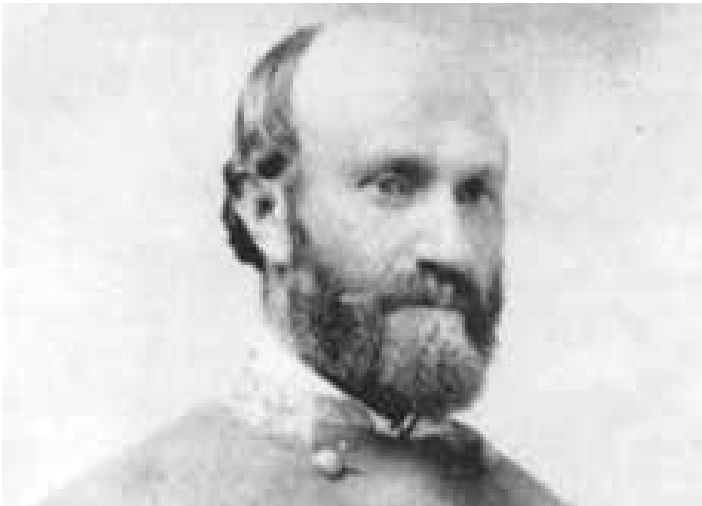
approve of today and that might be painful to some.

As Hardison pointed out, the historian's role is not to censure the past, but to portray and illustrate it as accurately as possible. On the contrary, the NAACP president apparently sees himself as the unelected arbiter of anything and everything in our state, including real and tangible portions of our collective history that he interprets as "offensive." He complained loudly that the battle flag should not be displayed in the old Capitol, even though it was part of a strictly historical display and not displayed in any political or offensive manner. He insisted it had to go. This is where the misguided action of the governor's office makes this issue much more than the usual complaint by Barber. The caving-in to political pressure by the governor and his secretary is very troubling. From a simple political consideration, Gov. McCrory must know that there is absolutely no way that he can ever placate Barber politically. But more disturbingly, this action, for all the misplaced good intentions that Gov. McCrory and his secretary may well have had, indicates that the highly contagious infection of "political correctness" and the willingness to censure our history if a pressure group shouts loud enough has reached the halls of power in Raleigh.

Applying a litmus test to whether a portion of our history can be displayed at a state historic site, even if that portion is essential to understanding our history, is the worst kind of censorship. Such action is not worthy of our governor, certainly not of a governor who wants to represent our state, its people, and all its history."



RUFUS CLAY BARRINGER



Rufus Clay Barringer was born on December 2, 1821 in Cabarrus County NC as the ninth or ten children to Paul and Elizabeth Barringer. Attending the University of North Carolina, Barringer would study law. He would then move to Concord and study law under his older brother Daniel Barringer. Daniel would eventually serve in the US House of Representatives. Rufus would go on to serve in the NC General Assembly from 1848-1850 as a Whig. In 1854 Rufus Barringer would wed Eugenia Morrison. Eugenia's sisters would also marry future Confederate Generals in the likes of Thomas Jackson and Daniel Harvey Hill. Eugenia Barringer would die in 1858 after a bout of typhoid leaving Rufus to raise his two children as a widow. Rufus would again marry in 1861 to Rosalie Chunn. They would have one son before her death in 1864.

Rufus Barringer would remain loyal to his home state of North Carolina despite his opposition to secession. He would raise a company of 100 horsemen that would be assigned to the 1st NC Cavalry. The 1st NC Cavalry would mainly serve in picketing duties under J.E.B. Stuart in the first two years of the war. In June 1863 Captain Barringer would lead his Company in action at Brandy Station, where he would be wounded in the face. This wound would sideline Barringer for

almost 5 months. Recovering from his wounds just before the Battle at Bristoe, now Major Barringer would again return to the field. The winter of 1863 would see Barringer gaining another promotion to Lieutenant Colonel and leading the 4th NC Cavalry temporarily.

Rufus Barringer would be promoted to Brigadier General in June 1864 and given command of the NC Cavalry Brigade. He would lead his men in action until his capture on April 3, 1865 at the Battle of Namozine Church in Virginia. He would meet President Lincoln behind Union lines and he would briefly talk with him. Lincoln and his brother, Daniel was a personal friend and colleague of his brother Daniel. Lincoln sent a letter to Fort Delaware where Barringer was being held and to Secretary of War Stanton asking for special treatment for Rufus. Upon the assassination of President Lincoln, Rufus Barringer would be questioned numerous times about his part in the conspiracy due to his previous meeting with President Lincoln. Eventually finding Rufus had no part in the plot or conspiracy, he would be released from Prison in July 1865. He saw action in over 75 engagements and was wounded at least 3 times.

After his release from Fort Delaware, he would return to Charlotte and set up a law practice of his own. He would take an interest in the state's railroad system and even owned a farm that was leased out. Rufus Barringer and Margaret Long would be wed in 1870. He would vote in the 1875 NC Constitutional Delegation. Running unsuccessfully in 1880 as the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor would end his political ambitions. Rufus Barringer would retire from his law practice in 1884 and would die on February 3, 1885. He is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte NC.



HARDTACK RECIPE



Hardtack was a common ration of soldiers, sailors, and many other adventurers throughout history. This continued into the War of Northern Aggression and the product remains a favorite survival food today, maintaining popularity in Alaska as a dietary staple and as part of aircraft emergency rations.

Ingredients

2 cups of flour

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup water

$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon of salt (optional)

Optional/not traditional adjustment: This will make the crackers more palatable but mean that unlike traditional hard bread they will eventually spoil, even if properly stored.

1 tablespoon of shortening

Directions

Mix all the ingredients into a dough and press onto a cookie sheet to a thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Bake in a preheated oven at 400°F (205°C) for half an hour. Don't cut now.

Remove from oven, cut dough into 3-inch squares, and punch four rows of holes, four holes per row into the dough (a fork works nicely). Flip the crackers and return to the oven for another half hour.

Other Names for Hardtack

Pilot Bread

Ship's Biscuit

Ship Biscuit

Sea Biscuit

Sea Bread

Dog Biscuit

Tooth Dullers

Sheet Iron

Worm Castles

Molar Breakers

