

# AMERICAN CIVIL WAR SOCIETY

## Company Dispatch

Official Newsletter of the American Civil War Society

Signed editorials and letters are the views of the author, and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the American Civil War Society.



July / August 2017

## Editor's Note:

Hello All – School is out and the kids want entertainment. Take them to a Civil War event like Fort MacArthur in San Pedro this weekend. A complete timeline of world history including our own American Civil War. Washington Artillery will be there. Drop by and say HI.

Joyce Bolin

Company Dispatch



## UNION COMMANDER'S ORDERS

May 2017

Federal Commanders Column

Fellow members of the ACWS,

Spring is done, and onward to the fall! Some of us will have made it up to Fort Tejon, others were unable to. While there is indeed little to do during the fall, there are a couple of things we can keep busy with:

- 1) It is a great time to help recruit members for your Unit
- 2) No time like the present to clean your uniforms, and treat your leather gear. Maybe even do a little mending!
- 3) Support your local communities Memorial Day Ceremony, 4th of July Parade, etc.
- 4) Stop by Fort MacArthur in July and check out the various historical displays. See how other people approach the same issues in accuracy that we have, etc.

I hope most of all that you each have an enjoyable summer. Keep in your mind why we are the ACWS, and the good things that we do. Let's try to take the high road as much as possible, but also make sure we look after and protect each other. As fun as it is to isolate folks and pile on blame, as all succeed or fail together as an organization. Let's keep it fun, and encourage those who insist on putting down others to find somewhere else to play. It is a big hobby, so let's keep our corner of it fun.

Fall events:

- 1) Huntington Beach - Sept 2 & 3, 2017
- 2) Las Vegas Reenactment (new site) - October 21 & 22, 2017

Yours in service,

Col. Jason Coffey  
Director (Federal Forces)  
ACWS, Inc.

1863

## Steight's Raid begins

Union Colonel Abel Steight begins a raid into northern Alabama and Georgia with the goal of cutting the Western and Atlantic Railroad between Chattanooga, Tennessee and Atlanta. The raid ended when Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest captured Steight's entire command near Rome, Georgia.

The plan called for Steight and General Greenville Dodge to move from central Tennessee into northwestern Alabama. Dodge would lead a diversionary attack on Tuscumbia, Alabama, while Steight would take nearly 2,000 troopers across northern Alabama and into Georgia. Steight outfitted his men with mules instead of horses, as he felt they were better adapted to the rugged terrain of the southern Appalachians. The expedition ran into trouble almost immediately when the mules arrived at Nashville in poor condition. A Confederate cavalry detachment swooped in and caused the mules to stampede, and it took two days to round them up.

The first part of the expedition went well. Dodge captured Tuscumbia, and Steight continued east toward Georgia. But on April 29, Steight's command was attacked by part of General Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry. Steight's men set a trap for the pursuing Rebels, and it worked well. The Confederate cavalry detachment, led by Captain William Forrest, brother of Nathan Bedford, found itself under fire from two sides. William Forrest was wounded, and the Federals continued on their mission.

But now General Nathan Bedford Forrest was on Steight's trail, and he would not let up. The Yankees were in hostile territory, and several times the Rebels received important information from local residents that allowed them to gain the upper hand. Finally, Forrest confronted the exhausted Union troops. Under a flag of truce, they discussed terms of surrender on May 3. Forrest had just 600 men, less than half of what Steight now possessed. But Forrest spread his men around the woods. As he met with Steight, couriers from nonexistent units rode up with reports. Steight took the bait, and agreed to surrender. When the Confederates finally emerged to gather the Yankee's weaponry, the Union colonel realized that he had been had by the crafty Forrest. (Courtesy of the History Channel)



MILITARY DISPATCHES

CONFEDERATE COMMAND

No orders at this time

## Why the New Mexico Campaign?

Many historians overlook the “*Confederate Invasion of the Southwest*” in New Mexico and Arizona, as its largest battle was fought by no more than a single Brigade on each side! Things “back east” were significantly larger in manpower and direct impact; however that is also why so small a Confederate force was able to be so effective. The larger Federal Forces were more spread out to canvas the entire New Mexico territory, while the smaller Confederate Forces were mounted on horses so more mobile - allowing them to strike where they saw fit.



To Confederate President Jefferson Davis this was sold as an opportunity to seize Fort Union, the only inland Star Fort, and control the overland flow of Gold on the Santa Fe Trail from California and Colorado to Washington D.C. which was safe from Confederate Raiders on the seas. However his vision was short sighted, and he authorized minimal help and attention to Sibley's plan. Davis's attention was on the growing Union numbers across the line of secession, so he was unwilling to squander troops

Sibley opted to send a small force under Sherod Hunter into Tucson to appease the Confederate sympathizers there. Then he took his main body up the Rio Grande living off the land from El Paso to Socorro, to Albuquerque, then Santa Fe, and finally part way to Las Vegas New Mexico where Fort Union stood watch. What he was unprepared for was the Federal response in the region.

In addition to Colorado sending troops, New Mexico and Arizona were still occupied by excessive Regular Army soldiers who had been brought in to deal with Salt Lake City in 1858. California sent a mixed Column down the modern I-10 from Fort Yuma to New Mexico, which would be bogged down with Hunter along the way to Picacho Pass, and finally Lincoln even mobilized another Brigade out of Kansas as well - however it took so long to Mobilize it missed the fighting and went back east.

Key to the campaigns success was the Confederates living off the land as they moved from Texas up into New Mexico. Key to their defeat was the Federal policy of "Scorched Earth", where nothing was left for the Confederates to live off. Ironically this caused the Confederates to scavenge whatever was left over, and in turn impoverished the land. Still today in New Mexico it is a forgotten campaign as both sides destroyed the lives of the local population in what is easily seen as an arid desert area.



The "Confederate Invasion of the Southwest" certainly offers many things could have easily escalated under different officers. It was a quest for gold, it saw a rare Lancer Charge, a scout Unit tried to use Donkeys as bombs, fielded units of Hispanic soldiers under Hispanic Officers, and featured one of the most well-known mountain men! It also showcased a blood thirsty preacher, who took a battalion out of position for his own scheming ends. They then repelled down a cliff to bayonet the Confederate Livestock, capture the section of Guards, and burn their fully loaded supply train.

This campaign also illustrates what a large incursion by Confederate backed raiders could do in a short span of time. As with the rest of the American Civil War it was also packed with ironies and previous relationships - and the threat of a larger issue needing more troops from the short supply back east.

## **Tables of Organization and Equipment of the Forces available at Valverde:**

### **Department of New Mexico (Federal):**

“Division” Commander: "**Brigadier General**" **E.S. Canby**



Canby, had served with General Sibley before the war in the U.S. Army. They had both served in the 1857-1858 expedition against Brigham Young, where Canby had served on the Court Martial that exonerated Sibley from charges of insubordination. Later they would serve together in the 1860 Navajo campaign as well before they became opponents. He had the hard job of defending both New Mexico and Arizona with about 5,000 men, and once he discovered where Sibley was attacking from, borrowed a page from the defense against Napoleons invasion of Russia. Later he was to serve as Lincolns head of Military Police in Washington D.C., and ultimately would be the only US General to die in the Indian Wars when he arrogantly tried to force a negotiation onto a tribe.

Regular Cav “Brigade” Commander: Major Thomas Duncan

- 1st US Cav: 2 companies (Regulars w/ Carbines and Sidearms)
- 3rd US Cav: 4 companies (Regulars w/ Carbines and Sidearms)

Regular Artillery Battery Commander: **Captain Alexander McRae**

- McRae’s Battery (2nd and 3rd US Cav): 2 sections (Regulars w/ 2x 6# gun and 4x 12# hwztz)
- Hall’s “Battery” (10th US Infantry): 1 section (Regulars w/ 2x 24# hwztz)

McRae was a Regular Army Officer, and perhaps the only Experienced Artillery Officer west of the Mississippi not stationed on the California Coast. He would die at Valverde due to a tactical blunder that left his Battery isolated adjacent to a ravine full of Confederates. His final moments were standing atop one of his cannons using the Ramrod to beat back the Confederate Infantry. The Confederates renamed his cannons the "Valverde Battery" and abandoned them in Albuquerque on their retreat from Glorietta back to Texas. Reproductions of them can still be seen in "Old Town" today.



Regular Infantry “Brigade” Commander: "Major" Henry Seldon

- 5th US Infantry: 5 companies (Regulars w/ Rifles)
- 7th US Infantry: 3 companies (Regulars w/ Rifles)
- 10th US Infantry: 3 companies (Regulars w/ Rifles)

### New Mexico Militia "Brigade" Commander: **Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Roberts**

- 1st NM Militia: 3 companies (Green w/ Smoothbores)
- 2nd NM Militia: 4 companies (Green w/ Smoothbores)

Roberts grabbed the largest command that Canby offered him. However he felt burdened with the inexperienced Hispanic troops under his command, and was unable to effectively convey his orders to them in Spanish. His difficulty communicating, and harsh attitude towards his men, caused them to break at Valverde and never reform during the campaign. As a close friend of Canby, they collaborated in the written orders to say it was one of Kit Carson's regiments instead, knowing Kit could not read the report for himself and notice the error. He was an arrogant, power hungry, and racist Officer whose future Army Career was short and unremarkable.

### New Mexico Volunteer Infantry "Brigade" Commander: **Colonel Christopher "Kit" Carson**

- 1st NMVI: 10 companies (Regular w/ Rifles)
- 2nd NMVI: 10 companies (Green w/ Rifles)
- 3rd NMVI: 8 companies (Green w/ Smoothbores)
- 4th NMVI: 1 company (Green w/ Smoothbores)
- 5th NMVI: 2 companies (Green w/ Smoothbores)



The "one and only" Mountain Man, Guide, Army Scout, and Indian Agent of his day. While he could not read or write, his skills made him a gifted asset. His 1st Regiment is said to be the first non-segregated US Army Unit, as it was composed of his friends who included; White Mountain Men, American Indians, Free Blacks, Spanish Land Owners, and Hispanic Farmers. When Carleton arrived with the California Column and replaced Canby as overall Commander, he would have Carson stand down his Brigade and reform it into an "all white" Cavalry Regiment to spearhead Indian "pacification" in the Territory - often not the way Carson would have liked to handle things. After the War he was restored to the rank of Captain, and went back to being a US Army Scout and Indian Agent.

### Colorado Volunteer Infantry: Captain T. Dodd - 1 company (Regular w/ Smoothbores)

One of the most enthusiastic and honest Officers of the Colorado Volunteers, Dodd stands apart from the likes of Slough and Chivington. He literally "ran" his Company from Fort Union to Valverde barely making it in time for the battle. His Company single handedly stopped the Confederate Lancer Charge during the battle, de-horsing every Lancer at least 50 feet from his position at the end of the ravine.

### Graydon's Independent Spy Company: **Captain James "Paddy" Graydon** - 1 company (RAIDERS: Regular w/ Rifles)

Noted as a crazy and drunk Irish frontiersman, he dedicated his services to the Army during the War. His most notable action was the night after Valverde, when he tried to take out the Confederate Camps with explosive Mules. His men took the Mules across the Rio Grande from Fort Craig, lit the explosives on their back, and sent them the direction of the Confederate Camp as they snickered and ran off. They did not realize that Pack Mules who are lost are trained to return to their homes... fortunately his men were able to jump into the river before the Mules caught up to them and exploded.

## Department of Arizona (Confederate):

“Division” Commander: **Brigadier General Henry Hopkins Sibley**



Sibley had not just created the Sibley Tent and the Sibley Stove for the US Army before the War, but he had also commanded Fort Union in Las Vegas, New Mexico. So he was well aware of its importance as a fortified stop for the overland shipments of Gold from California and Colorado goldfields to the Federal Government “back east”. When he resigned in April of 1861, he went south and used that knowledge to appeal to President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America. After the war he would leave the United States and go to Africa, there he would train the Egyptian Army that in another catastrophe would fail under Charles Gordon at Khartoum.

Infantry “Brigade” Commander: **Colonel Tom Green**

One of the most popular men in Texas history still today, Tom Green was known as the "Fighting Lawyer". During the New Mexico Campaign, he was the overall commander during the majority of the actions as Sibley was often unable to leave his wagon due to excessive drinking.



2nd TX Mounted Rifles (Baylor’s Command): 3 companies (Regular w/ Shotguns) plus “Mounted”

- San Elizaro Spy Company, (Regular w/ Rifles)
- Arizona Rangers, and (Regular w/ Rifles)
- (Santa Fe Gamblers) Brigands Scout Company (Regular w/ Rifles)

4th TX Mounted Rifles: 10 companies (Regular w/ Smoothbores) plus

- Reily’s Section (Regular w/ 2x 12# hwtz)

5th TX Mounted Rifles: 8 companies (Regular w/ Rifles) plus

- 2 companies of “**Mounted**” **Lancers** (Regular w/ Lances & Shotguns or Pistols)
- Wood’s Section (Regular w/ 2x 12# hwtz)

7th TX Mounted Rifles: 5 companies (Regular w/ Rifles)

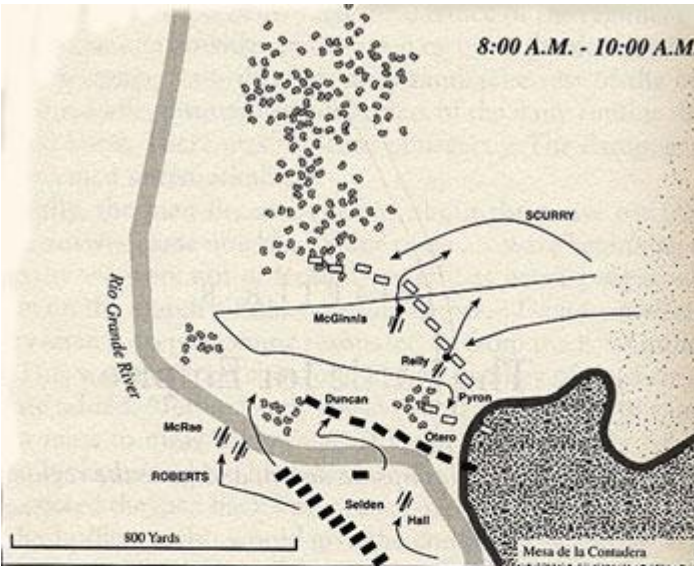
Teel’s Battery (2nd TX Mounted Vol.): Captain Trevanion Teel – 3 Sections (Veteran w/ 4x 6# guns)



## Concise Highlights

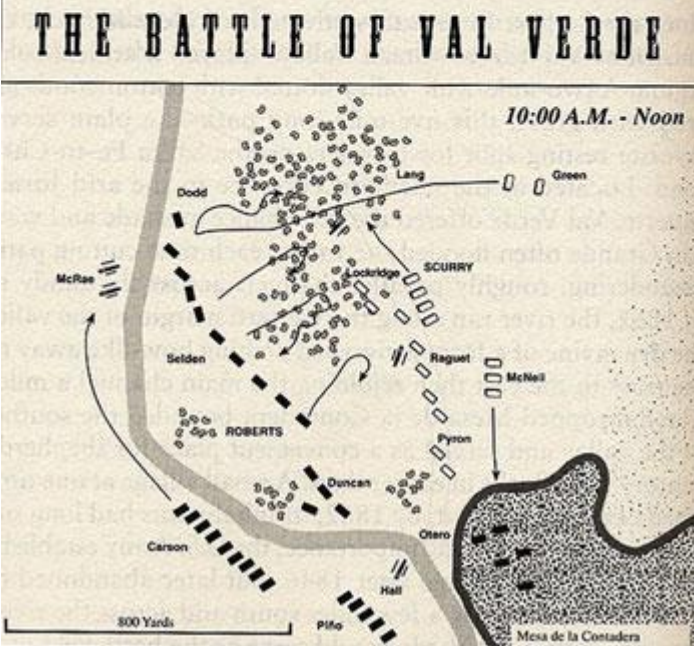
Sibley began his conquest of the New Mexico Territory from San Antonio, Texas. He sent his first battalion up to take Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas under William Scurry. While they wintered at Fort Bliss, Sibley was busy finishing the recruiting and training of the remainder of the Brigade. Sibley arrived with the main force in February 1865, and spent the next week moving troops around Fort Craig trying to gain an advantage over the Units in the Fort. On February 18<sup>th</sup>, Sibley ordered his force to cross the Rio Grande and advance to a ford near Valverde, about 6 miles above Fort Craig to draw them out. My presentation will focus on this battle that set the tone for the Confederate victories during the remainder of the campaign.

Early morning February 21<sup>st</sup>, Sibley sent elements of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Texas to the ford. Union scouts saw the



movement and informed Canby, who advanced a mixed force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry under Colonel Roberts to defend the ford. The cavalry captured the ford before the Confederate forces arrived. Meanwhile, Canby sent additional troops from the fort to reinforce Roberts, and dispatched elements of the New Mexico Volunteers to harass the Confederate advance north.

When the first Confederates arrived at the ford, the Union cavalry was waiting for them! Under the pressing fire from the eastern side of the river, the Confederates sought cover in a river bed, and waited for reinforcements. Meanwhile, the rest of Roberts Federal column arrived. Despite their numerical advantage, the Union forces deployed in a skirmish line - rather than deploy into Line and attack. This did deny the Confederates access the river forcing them to abandon their artillery on the west bank. Finally reinforcements arrived for the Confederates including some artillery support. They now also had superior numbers to the Blue coats. However, they were armed primarily with shotguns and revolvers which did not have even close to an effective range to reach the Union forces about 300 yards away on the opposite bank. However the Union artillery on the far side of the river was keeping the Confederate howitzers pinned down.



Back at Fort Craig, Canby ordered his remaining units out of the Fort to reinforce the Union forces at the Ford. He was confident nothing would happen there, so left just a handful of militia at Fort Craig. When Canby got onsite, his first decision was to move his troops,

including the artillery, across the river. This would leave Kit Carson's 1<sup>st</sup> New Mexico Volunteers and Miquel Piño 2<sup>nd</sup> New Mexico Volunteers behind to guard the western bank.

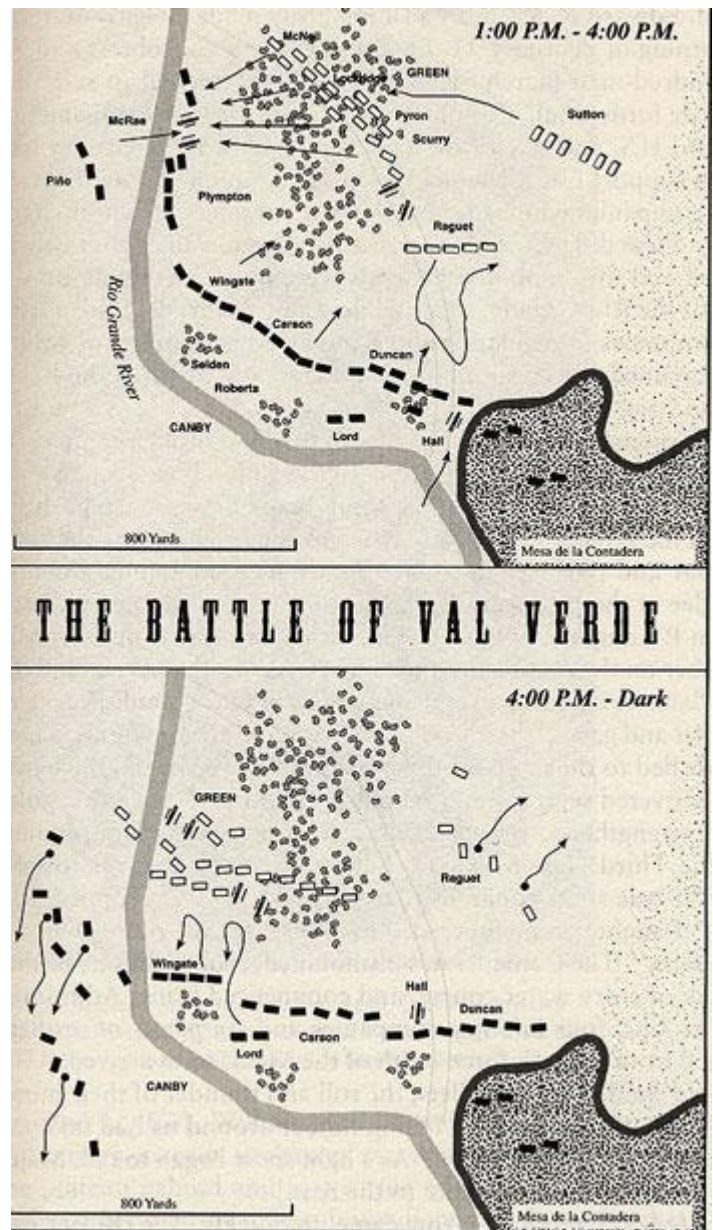
Just after lunch the bulk of the Confederate forces were on the battlefield. Feeling poorly, Sibley turned over command to Colonel Thomas Green. Seeing the state of affairs for himself, Green orders one of the (2) Lancer

Charges that occurs during the American Civil War. It is aimed against the extreme right of the Union line, where they expected one of the more inexperienced companies of New Mexico volunteers. Instead, it was Captain Dodd's Colorado Infantry who had run down from Colorado to make it in time for the fight. With their Rifles Muskets, they stopped the Texas Lancers charge before it got close enough for the Texans Pistols and Shotguns.

Canby adjusted some of his forces, including Kit Carson's 1<sup>st</sup> New Mexico, to his right. The goal being to attack the Confederate left flank. Green caught on to what was happening, and attempted to stall the Union attack, by ordering a battalion to attack the Union right flank. This action was blocked easily by the Union troops who pursued the retreating Confederate unit.

At the same time, Green ordered an attack on the Union center left where the artillery was situated. Approximately 750 men are organized into 3 successive waves for the attack - motivated by a lack of water to drink. The charge surprises the defending Union units, and half of the Infantry defending the battery flee. The Union units counter attack with a cavalry charge, but the impact was minimal, as the Confederate charge continued. In the ensuing mess, McRae dies atop one of his cannons trying to fight off the desperate Confederates. The captured guns will later see action on the Confederate side for the rest of the campaign as the "Valverde Battery".

After the Union line was broken, Canby's units broke one by one and exited the field. There was nothing but chaos, panic, and flights for their individual lives during the retreat. Colonel Green was about to order another attack to over run them, but Canby sent a messenger with a white flag to discuss terms. The message was for a cease fire to retreat the remaining combatants, along with removal of both the dead and wounded. Green contacted General Sibley, who was the model of a Victorian Era gentleman officer. Sibley naturally agreed, and so ended the engagement at "Bloody Valverde".



## Aftermath of Valverde

	Union	Confederate
Approx. Losses	68 killed 160 wounded 36 missing 200 deserters (mostly NM Vol.) 6 artillery pieces	36 killed 150 wounded 1 missing

Canby withdrew to Fort Craig. On the Confederate end, Sibley decided not to pursue Canby's forces as he knew he could not take the fort. Rather he decided to continue on to Albuquerque and Santa Fe in hopes of capturing much needed supplies - before heading up to Fort Union in Las Vegas, New Mexico.



In brief the fighting in Albuquerque was a rear guard action, but what happened at Glorieta Pass would become known as the "Gettysburg of the West". The battle occurred long ways down the ravine, and the Union lost the battle tactically again. However, Major John Chivington (*later known for the Sand Creek Massacre*) had taken a Battalion out early and never showed up for the fight.

As it turns out, his 200 men had worked around the back and descended by rope into a box canyon controlled by the Confederates. Chivington had spotted the Confederate Supply train the day before, and wanted to destroy it as he knew they were "living off the land". He gave the infamous order to torch the wagons, and bayonet the horses to save bullets. Showing his character long before Sand Creek.

Canby would blame the loss at Valverde on the Hispanic Volunteers and Militia under his command. He would even commit to writing on their coward-ness as a race. Even up to his final hours during the Indian Wars, he would never admit to the facts that it was mainly the decision to spread his forces outward to the right that led to the loss.

## Significance of New Mexico Campaign

The New Mexico Campaign was an absolute failure for the Confederates. Sibley prepared to pursue the shattered Union forces up into Glorietta Pass, and onward to Fort Union so long as Colonel Canby did not start to move north towards Albuquerque. Once this point occurred Sibley decided to head back to Texas. The remainder of their time in New Mexico would be spent being herded out by Canby's force - and the incoming California and Colorado columns.

*The outcome of the campaign is important in one key way; it denied the resources of the Southwest to the Confederates.*

Had the Confederates managed to take over the Territories of New Mexico and Colorado, they would have had access to much needed gold and other mineral resources which are incredibly scarce in the South. Along with detouring much needed troops from back east. Likewise, it is believed that control of the Southwest would have been enough to convince the British to throw in with the Confederates officially, which would have been a major boost to the Confederate war effort. That's pretty much it, beyond making sure the citizens of New Mexico never want to discuss the War as both sides were destructive to their personal property. In the end the resources that the CSA lost in the campaign were insignificant next to what was being spent back east, especially since most of Sibley's army was armed with personal firearms.



71st PVI & 4th TX members at Pigeon's Ranch during the 150th Anniversary of Glorietta Pass.

## Southwest American Civil War Battles:

1. Mesilla – NM – July 25, 1861
2. **Battle of Valverde – Socorro, NM – February 21st, 1862**
3. Socorro – Socorro, NM – February 25th, 1862
4. **Battle of Glorietta Pass – Santa Fe, NM – March 26th to 28th, 1862**
5. Battle of Stanwix Station – Yuma, AZ – March 29th, 1862
6. Peralta – Albuquerque, NM – April 15th, 1862
7. **Battle of Picacho Pass – Tuscon, AZ – April 15th or 16th, 1862**
8. Apache Pass – AZ – July 15-16, 1862
9. Corpus Christi – TX – August 16-18, 1862
10. 1st Sabine Pass – TX – September 25, 1862
11. Galveston – TX – January 1, 1863
12. 2nd Sabine Pass – TX – September 8, 1863
13. Fort Esperanza – TX – November 27, 1863
14. Canyon de Chelly – TX – January 12-15, 1864
15. Laredo – TX – April 15, 1864
16. Las Rucias Ranch – TX – June 21, 1864
17. Brownsville – TX – July 30, 1864
18. Adobe Walls – TX – November 25, 1864
19. Dove Creek – TX – January 8, 1865
20. Palmito Ranch – TX – May 12-13, 1865 <**French Cavalry from Mexico**>
21. Rio Grande – TX – July 4, 1865 <**General Jo Shelby's retreat into Mexico**>

**Note 1:** The (3) battles which are in bold, are considered to be the keynote actions in the Southwest, excluding the fighting withdrawal of the Confederate Army Headquarters across the state of Texas across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

**Note 2:** This list does not include the alleged Actions at Fort Baker (**Old Mormon Fort**) in Las Vegas, NV or the action in the Pima Villages (**Phoenix**), AZ

Article submitted by Jason Coffey (thanks so much Jason)

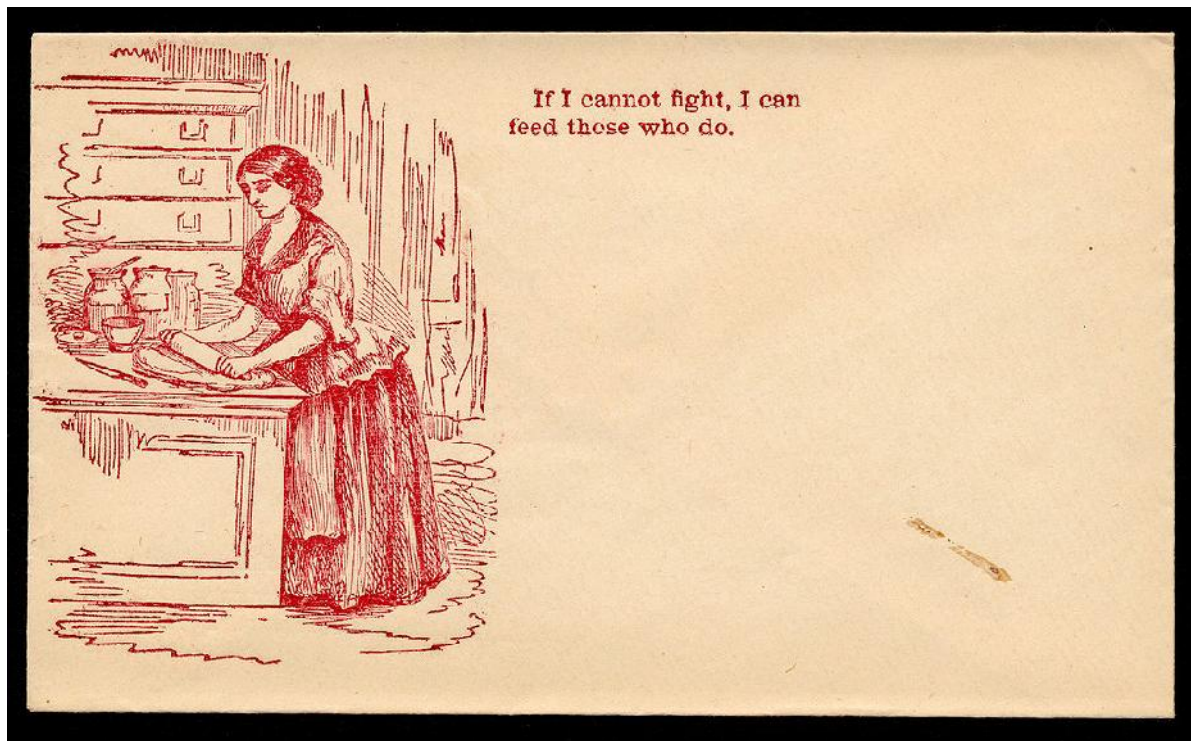
## Civil War Recipes - Cabbage Stew

Ingredients:

- one head green cabbage
- onions (slice the cabbage and onions - approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  &  $\frac{1}{2}$ )
- salt pork (cut the salt pork into small cubes)
- stewed tomatoes
- salt, garlic salt, pepper, cajun seasoning or ground red pepper

- 1) Fry the salt pork in a very large, hot, cast iron pot until well browned (do not drain).
- 2) Turn the heat down (move to a cooler fire area).
- 3) Add cabbage and cook until wilted
- 4) Add onions and cook until wilted
- 5) Let cook approximately 1 hour (low fire)
- 6) Add tomatoes to more than cover
- 7) Let cook ...and cook...and cook....simmer is a good word. You can't really overcook this dish - the flavors will blend nicely the longer it cooks.
- 8) Add garlic salt (small amount), then add salt and pepper to taste.
- 9) Add a very small amount of cajun seasoning or ground red pepper. Be sure to taste after adding each time. It takes the seasoning a few minutes to make themselves known. Better to add too little than too much.
- 10) Stir occasionally.
- 11) After approximately 2-3 hours, start tasting then season/cook more if necessary.





## Civil War Recipes - Tea Cake Cookies

Ingredients:

- 5 cups flour
- 1 tsp. baking soda
- 1/2 tsp. ground nutmeg
- 1 cup butter
- 1 cup buttermilk
- 2 large eggs
- 2 cups sugar

Heat the oven to 375 F. Grease the cookie sheets with butter. Combine flour, soda, and nutmeg together in a large mixing bowl. Cut in the butter with a fork or pastry blender until the mixture looks like coarse crumbs. In a medium bowl, stir together 1 Cup milk, 2 eggs, and sugar. Pour into dry ingredients. Stir well.

Wash hands and lightly coat your fingertips with butter. Shape the dough into 1 inch round bowls. Place the balls on baking sheets. Dip a fork in flour and use it to glatten the balls in a criss/cross pattern like you might do for peanut butter cookies. Bake 10-12 minutes or until golden brown. Makes 5 dozen.

## Sponsored and Supported Events

Dates are subject to change, but not more than a week or so.

Date	Event Name	Sponsor	Sponsored or Supported	Location
June 3-4, 2017	FTHA Civil War Reenactment <a href="https://www.facebook.com/events/1653858774916204/">https://www.facebook.com/events/1653858774916204/</a>	FTHA		Fort Tejon CA
July 9-10, 2017	Fort MacArthur Days <a href="http://www.ftmac.org/ofmd.htm">Hhp://www.ftmac.org/ofmd.htm</a>	Fort MacArthur	Supported	San Pedro CA
August 2017				
September 2-3, 2017	Huntington Beach Historical Society		Supported	Huntington Beach CA
October 20-21, 2017	New Event TBD	ACWS/SNLH A	Sponsored	Las Vegas, NV
November 2017				
December 2017				

Additional organizations and links of interest:

PACWR: <http://www.pacwr.org/events.htm>

Fort Tejon: <http://www.fortejon.org>

NCWA [www.ncwa.org](http://www.ncwa.org)

SWCWA <http://www.swcwa.com>

We Are History: <http://www.americanheritagefestival.com/ACWS>

The History Channel Club: [www.historychannelclub.com](http://www.historychannelclub.com)

### ACWS NEWSLETTER

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