



COL. E. W. TAYLOR
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS #1777

NEWSLETTER

Bedford, TexasOctober 2013



Join us for our last meeting of 2013 as we spend some time looking at some neat photos of our camp activities in the past year, and as we make some plans for 2014. Fast paced, lots of pictures set to music, with an absolute minimum of narration. Come and relax.

OCTOBER MEETING Oct. 31, 2013 Catfish and Company 900 Airport Freeway #110
Hurst, Texas 817-581-3912 Eat at 6:00 Meeting at 7:00 Adjourn no later than 8:30

ANNOUNCEMENTS!!!

If you have an announcement you'd like to make to the group please send it to the editor mfpchat@yahoo.com by bedtime the day before the meeting and he will compile, print, and distribute them at the beginning of the meeting.

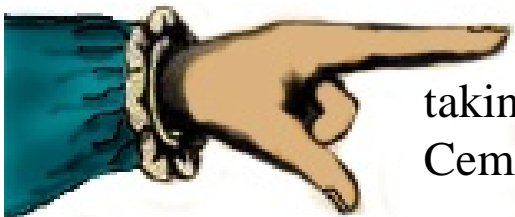
We are all busy people, and many of us who aren't too busy are just plain old and tired. We try very hard to be respectful of your time while meeting with us, and a written announcement in hand is better than one you simply heard.

In most cases in the future we will adjourn no later than 8:30 so that the wait staff can complete their work and get home to their families. Thanks.



THANKS! to Kathy Pryor for the excellent program she gave to our September meeting on the life of John S. Mosby. We regret the fact that we didn't have time for her to complete it, due to the closing time of the restaurant.

THANKS! to all the E. W. Taylor Camp members and their families who came to help at our Birdville event: Ron Parker, Stephen Parker Sr. and Jr. , Bob and Dana Gresham, Jimmy and Joe Reynolds, and Marilyn and Mike Patterson.



THANKS! to Marilyn Patterson for taking two stones to White's Chapel Cemetery in Southlake for us on Sept. 25.

THANKS! to Third Brigade Commander Calvin Allen and Third Brigade Guardian Randy Martin for making the attempt to attend all SCV Camp meetings in the Third Brigade.



THANKS! to Stephen Parker, the son of Compatriot Ron Parker, for his continued work on our online newsletter. Thanks, too, for the excellent photographs he took and shared at the Labor Day event at Smithfield Cemetery. Two pages of those photos are included in this issue of the newsletter.

WE WELCOME NEW MEMBER RONALD HOWARD!



At our September meeting Ronald H. Howard of Alvarado (center) was sworn in as our thirty-third member. He stopped by our booth at the gun show last month and immediately followed through with his interest. Mr. Howard is a direct descendant of Henry Andrew Howard, 1834-1904, who served in Co. I, 31 Mississippi Infantry, also known as the Jackson Rifles of Choctaw Co.,

Mississippi. Henry A. Howard is buried in Mount Zion Cemetery in Corsicana, Navarro County, Texas.

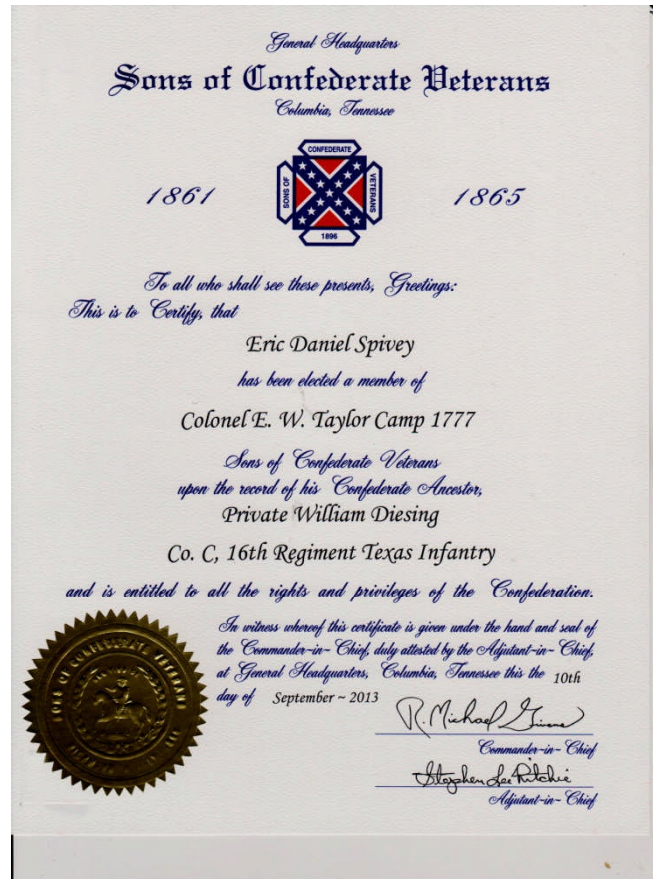
Ronald Howard is paying for an upright stone, done in the style of a VA stone, to be placed at his ancestor's unmarked grave there. We are going to engrave Mrs. Howard's inscription on the back of the stone. It will probably be installed some time in December.

WE WELCOME NEW MEMBER ERIC SPIVEY!



Eric Spivey of Cleburne is the newest member of the E. W. Taylor Camp. We welcome him!!!

Eric is a long-haul truck driver for Fed-Ex, and team-drives with his uncle, E. W. Taylor Camp member George Whitten. Both men are descendants of Pvt. William Diesing of Co. C, 16th Texas Infantry. Mr. Diesing lies buried in Mills County, Texas.



THANKS! to John Kennelly of Bedford, a member of the Bedford church of Christ, for hauling four stones from Colleyville to Oakwood

Cemetery for us on September 24, and thanks to Kent Mathews and Bob Gresham and Marilyn Patterson for helping us get them loaded and unloaded. Thanks to Marilyn for taking a fifth one to the cemetery the next day.

E. W. TAYLOR MEMBER SURPRISED WITH AWARD AT SEPTEMBER MEETING

At our September meeting Commander Calvin Allen of the Texas Third Brigade and Randy Martin, the Guardian of the Third Brigade, awarded a certificate and medal with one oak leaf to E. W. Taylor Commander Mike Patterson. This was done in recognition of Mike's years of working to mark and preserve the graves of Confederate veterans, principally in Northeast Tarrant County.

The Guardian Program was created and is maintained by the National Organization of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Your editor is humbled by its having been given to him by the Texas Division SCV.



Guardian Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans Declares



Michael E. Patterson

*A Guardian for the Devoted Care and Protection of the Final Resting Place of
Confederate Veterans Interned At Bedford Cemetery
And Erection of the Confederate Memorial*



*In Testimony Whereof, this Certificate is given under our hand
and seal this 29th day of August, 2013*

Calvin Allen
Texas Division Commander, SCV

Philip L. Davis
Chairman, Texas Guardian Committee



LABOR DAY EVENT IN SMITHFIELD WAS A SUCCESS

Many of us awoke on Labor Day to find it raining...an almost-unheard-of thing on a hot summer morning. By 2 p.m. the rain was gone, the clouds had broken, and the heat and humidity settled in with a vengeance. But the program was a good one, with lots of SCV presence and participation.

A large group gathered at Smithfield Cemetery in North Richland Hills on Labor Day afternoon to dedicate a new flag pole and a monument in honor of our veterans and first responders.

Our own Compatriot Jack Eustace is President of the Smithfield Cemetery Foundation. He invited the members of the Taylor Camp to attend and help in firing a musket salute. Taylor members who attended included James Alderman, Ron Parker, Bob Gresham, James

Madewell, Jack Eustace, Boone Eustace, Mike Patterson, and Kent Mathews. Allen Hearrean from the R. E. Lee Camp in Fort Worth also came in uniform and helped fire the salute.

Ron Parker's son and grandson, Stephen Parker Sr. and Jr., also came, and Stephen Sr. took a number of excellent photos. Other support members from our camp included Mrs. Eustace (Jack's wife and Boone's grandmother), Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Eustace (Boone's mother), and Boone's brother, Chase Eustace.

Boone Eustace, at right, loads the powder in his Enfield in preparation for helping with the musket salute at Smithfield on Labor Day. At twelve years old, Boone's our youngest full-fledged member. Boone and his grandfather, Jack, were sworn in together a few months ago. Their Confederate ancestor, John C. Tarwater, lies buried only a few feet away from the firing line that day.



SCENES FROM THE LABOR DAY EVENT AT SMITHFIELD





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Smithfield Masonic Lodge No. 455 A. F. & A. M.

7 September 2013

Col. E. W. Taylor Camp - Sons of Confederate Veterans
c/o Mike Patterson
2205 Glade Road
Colleyville, TX 76034

Mr. Patterson:

On behalf of Smithfield Cemetery Association and Smithfield Masonic Lodge please accept our deepest appreciation for your group's participation in our dedication ceremony on Labor Day.

Please pass on to each member of your team our heartfelt thanks for their impressive presentation of the gun salute at the conclusion of the ceremony. I know it was an extremely warm afternoon, but your men in their uniforms were a beautiful reminder of the fallen heroes we were there to honor.

And thank you for preserving the rich heritage of our past. It was a special privilege to have you and your men participate in our program.

Sincerely,

Glen A. Eichelberger
Chair - Cemetery Committee
Senior Warden - Smithfield Masonic Lodge

TWO MORE BIRDVILLE VETERANS GET GRAVE MARKERS ON SEPT. 14



David J. Warren had lain in an unmarked grave in Birdville Cemetery since 1919. In September he finally got a stone, thanks to a generous contribution by a descendant of one of his old neighbors, Mortimer Elliston.

Mr. Warren was born in 1842 in Georgia. Before the War he moved to Alabama. He enlisted in Jefferson County, and served in four different Alabama regiments, the 5th Alabama Infantry Battalion, the 17th Alabama Infantry, the 9th Alabama Infantry, and finally the 58th Alabama Infantry.

Mr. Warren and his family came to Texas about 1876. Two years later his first wife, W. J. Warren, died and was buried in Birdville Cemetery.

In 1881 he was remarried to his second wife, Cordelia T. Dooley, who lived until 1938. Both Mr. Warren and his second wife received Texas Confederate pensions.

Mr. Warren died of septicemia on January 31, 1919 at 12:15 a.m. in the home of his daughter, Mrs. B. F. May, at 1611 E. First Street in Fort Worth. The second Mrs. Warren is buried in Birdville Cemetery without a headstone.

Cont. on next page

Birdville vets' graves marked, cont.



Charles Lafayette Myers was born in Tennessee in 1847 and came to Texas with his family when he was a small boy. He had wanted to join Fitzhugh's Texas Cavalry but couldn't get to them. He actually enlisted in Co. E, Woodall's Co., 2nd Missouri Volunteer Cavalry.

Mr. Myers was a member of the Robert E. Lee Camp of United Confederate Veterans at Fort Worth. He told them he enlisted as a private in Shelby's Brigade. He received the Southern Cross of Honor in 1917 when he was living at Birdville.

Mr. Myers' died of dropsy at 3 p.m. on September 29, 1918 and was buried in Birdville Cemetery on October 1.

Mr. Myers' stone was one of the first we made from scrap.

The installation crew on both Birdville stones included, standing l-r, Jimmy Reynolds, Kent Mathews, Ron Parker, Nathan Pike and his son, Toby Pike, and kneeling, Mike Patterson.



ANOTHER HANDLEY VETERAN, DEAD SINCE 1902, TO GET A MARKER THIS FALL

Some time ago, Barry Turnage, the Commander of the R. E. Lee SCV Camp in Fort Worth, discovered yet another Confederate veteran buried in Handley Cemetery in east Fort Worth. This fall that veteran will join the growing ranks of our Southern heroes who will finally get a grave marker.

David Blackwood Wilson came to settle in the old Handley community about 1877, after living with his wife and children for several years in Callaway County, Missouri.

Mr. Wilson was born in Augusta Co., Va. In 1838. He grew up on a plantation near Staunton where his father owned four slaves in 1860.

David joined the Army and became a soldier in the 25th Virginia Infantry. He was captured on July 13, 1861 and was paroled. He was again captured again at Spotsylvania on May 12, 1864 and was sent to the prison in Elmira, N. Y., where he stayed until the end of the War.

By 1880 the Wilsons had settled at Handley and were farming there. His home appears on the old Sam Street Map of Tarrant County, made in December 1895. It lay about one mile east of old downtown Handley, just inside the west boundary of the R. R. Ramey survey, north of the road and the railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had six children, four of whom were still alive and living with them when the 1900 census was taken.

Mr. Wilson died at his home near Handley on February 13, 1902. An obituary for him appeared in the *Fort Worth Morning Register* the next day [see right]. Mrs. Wilson survived until 1932 and was buried beside her husband in Handley Cemetery.



DEATHS.

D. B. Wilson.

D. B. Wilson died at Handley yesterday of the after effects of typhoid fever. He had the fever in September, and never recovered from it. Mr. Wilson was 64 years old, and had lived on a farm near Handley for 25 or 26 years. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Handley church.

WE NEED YOUR HELP WITH TWO ACTIVITIES IN OCTOBER AND ONE IN EARLY NOVEMBER



On Saturday morning, October 5, we'll meet at ten a.m. at Oakwood Cemetery in Fort Worth to fire a salute to a number of Confederates whose graves we've marked in the last few months. One of the veterans has family flying in from California for the event; another has family driving up from Houston, so we need to have a good turnout.

On Saturday morning, October 19, we'll meet at ten a.m. at Handley Cemetery in East Fort Worth to fire a salute in honor of George W. Parsley, for whom we gathered donations earlier this year.

On Saturday morning, November 9, we'll meet at ten a.m. at Aledo Brown Cemetery in Aledo, Parker County, to install a stone and fire a salute for James P. Hamaker. A separate story about him appears in this newsletter.

FT. WORTH CONFEDERATE WIDELY KNOWN FOR HIS TALENTS

One of the best-known Confederates who ever lived in Tarrant County was Moses J. Bonner. With the limited time available to us, we were able to find only one online photograph of him. The following biographical sketch appears in the Handbook of Texas Online. They were mistaken about the date of the Texas pension law. **“BONNER, MOSES J. (1847–1939).** Moses



J. Bonner, fiddle player, recording artist, and Confederate veterans' advocate, was one of the earliest Texas country musicians to record and one of the first to play a radio "barn dance." He was born on March 1, 1847, in Franklin County, Alabama, to M. M. and Mary (Nelson) Bonner. His family moved to Texas in 1854 and settled in

CONFEDERATE FIDDLE VIRTUOSO, cont.

the Dallas area. As a boy, Bonner reportedly learned to play the fiddle from an old black man. After the death of M. M. Bonner, the family moved farther west to what would be present-day Parker County.

Bonner joined Company E of the Twelfth Texas Cavalry in May, 1864, and served as a courier under Gen. William Henry Parsons. After the Civil War, he established the Crowds Hide and Wool Company in Weatherford. He married Susan Pounders, and in 1878 they moved to Fort Worth.

In the late nineteenth century he became active in the United Confederate Veterans and was a member of the Robert E. Lee Camp in Fort Worth. There in 1901, nineteen fiddlers, including Bonner, Henry Gilliland, James K. P. Harris, Tom Lee, and others, participated in a fiddling contest; Gilliland won. At this event, the group formed the Old Fiddlers Association of Texas.

Bonner participated in local and regional fiddle contests during the early twentieth century. In 1911 he tied with Gilliland and Jesse Roberts for the world's championship in Midland. In 1916 he won the championship in Midland and beat out Jesse Roberts and J. K. P. Harris. In addition to his reputation as one of the top fiddlers, he was also known as an excellent jig dancer. On January 4, 1923, he

broadcast a program of old-time fiddle music over WBAP in Fort Worth, thus becoming one of the earliest radio fiddle players. His radio popularity led to a recording session with Victor on March 17, 1925, in Houston. Accompanied by Fred Wagoner on harp guitar, Bonner waxed medleys of "Yearlings in the Canebrake"/"The Gal on the Log" and "Dusty Miller"/"Ma Ferguson." "Ma Ferguson" was a song about Miriam Ferguson, Texas's first female governor. Bonner's rendition of "Dusty Miller" has become a classic of old-time fiddling.

Bonner remained active in Confederate veterans' affairs. He attended many reunions and other events throughout the country and lobbied for pensions for Confederate veterans. The pension bill was eventually approved in 1911. In 1930 he was made Commander of the Texas Division of the United Confederate Veterans and thereby received the rank of major general (though Victor identified him as "Capt. M. J. Bonner" on their records). In 1938 Bonner, at the age of ninety-one, led a Texas delegation to attend the seventy-fifth veterans reunion at Gettysburg. He died in Fort Worth on September 2, 1939." He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery.



Thanks!!!

...to all the good folks who came to help with the Birdville stone installations on Sept. 14: Taylor Campers Ron Parker, Kent Mathews, Nathan Pike and his son, Toby, Jimmy Reynolds, and Mike Patterson. Also Birdville Cemetery official Bill Reeves and Birdville Historical Society official Betty Porter. Also Reynolds' and Patterson's aides-de-camp, Joe Reynolds and Marilyn Patterson.

ONE OF THESE FINE OLD GENTLEMEN IS MOSES J. BONNER



The Old Fiddlers Contest was held at Fort Worth City Hall on April 12-13, 1901. Sponsored by the Robert E. Lee Camp, United Confederate Veterans, the contest featured participants from across north Texas who had been playing the fiddle for 25 to 60 years. Fort Worth photographer Charles L. Swartz assembled the group on the steps of City Hall to commemorate the occasion.

Henry C. Gilliland (Parker County) won first prize, a gold watch, plus best "Dixie" and best "Arkansaw (sic) Traveler." J.K.P. Harris (Granbury) won a silver watch for second prize and was deemed the most handsome. Third prize, a suit of clothes, went to Ed L. Taylor (Weatherford). Additional prizes went to: O.P. Simms (84, Plano) the oldest and whitest hair; M.J. Bonner (Fort Worth), smallest foot and shortest; J.J. Roberts (Springtown), tallest; T.A. Furlough (Hood County), largest foot and ugliest; W.J. Winniford (Lancaster), one-eyed; Dr. H.R. Gray (Kaufman County), oldest violin and longest beard; John A. Young (Paris), bald-headed and best rebel yell; and Steve S. Atkins, the second bald-headed prize. Other contestants were T.C. Adams (Fort Worth), J. M. Ginn (Navarro County), J.C. Miller (Tarrant County), and J.E. Ross (Lindale). Credit: Jack White Photograph Collection; UTA Special Collections.

A good candidate for Mr. Bonner seems to be the man standing in the front row second from the right end. He seems to be shorter than any of the others.

DEDICATION DAY AT BIRDVILLE CEMETERY ON SEPTEMBER 21

Descendants of one veteran drove in from Nebraska, Oklahoma, and several points in Texas.



Mrs. Sharon Sawyers of Nebraska (left, above) graciously donated the funds to purchase a marker for an additional veteran at Birdville, and we chose David J. Warren

We appreciate the color guard furnished by three members of the Col. William H. Griffin Camp #2235, based in Arlington. The members were (l-r) Jeff Western, Jack Dyess, and Don Brannon.



Taylor Campers (l-r) Bob Gresham, Ron Parker, and Mike Patterson supplied the musket salute.

Photos by Stephen Parker and Marilyn Patterson.



SEPT. 21 AT BIRDVILLE, cont.

Over thirty people, nearly half of them descendants of one of the veterans, Mortimer Elliston, woke up to the most pleasant morning weather—wise we've had here in several months. Our past-commander, Bobby Gresham, is shown at right.



Mortimer Elliston's descendants and members of the E. W. Taylor Camp. The member at left standing with the Richmond Depot jacket and gray kepi is Jimmy Reynolds. The lady directly behind Patterson's musket is Sharon Sawyers of Nebraska, who donated the money for Mrs. Elliston's stone and a second one for a veteran of our choosing. The other two Taylor camp members standing behind Mrs. Elliston's stones are (l-r) Ron Parker and Bob Gresham.

FIVE CONFEDERATES GET MARKED AT OAKWOOD ON SEP. 26

Five Confederate heroes who'd lain in unmarked graves for a total of 479 years now have the recognition they've deserved.

Oscar W. Head served the South in Co. F, 10th Virginia Cavalry. A signed copy of his parole is still in his file in the Archives. He was paroled at Gordonsville, Virginia on May 19, 1865. He came to Texas about 1885. He died in Fort Worth in 1928, and his direct line is extinct. He also has a Confederate-veteran brother buried in Oakwood Cemetery. We found a responsible, interested descendant of the brother and the VA stone came with no hitches.

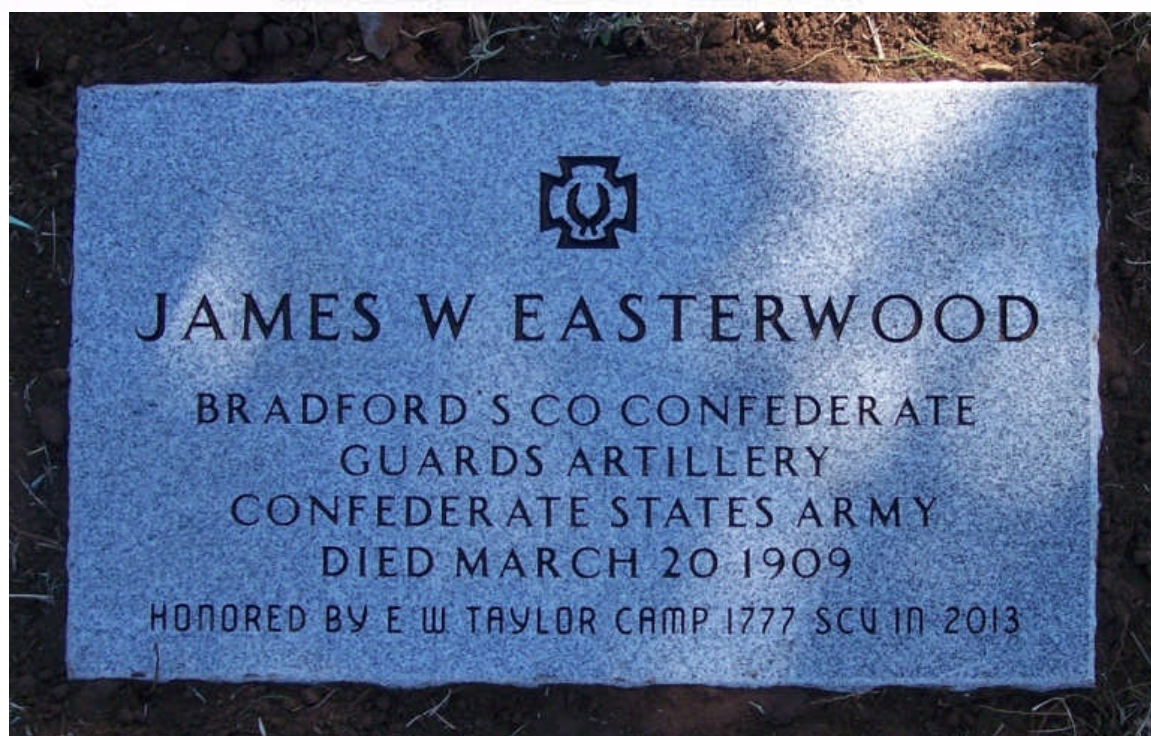
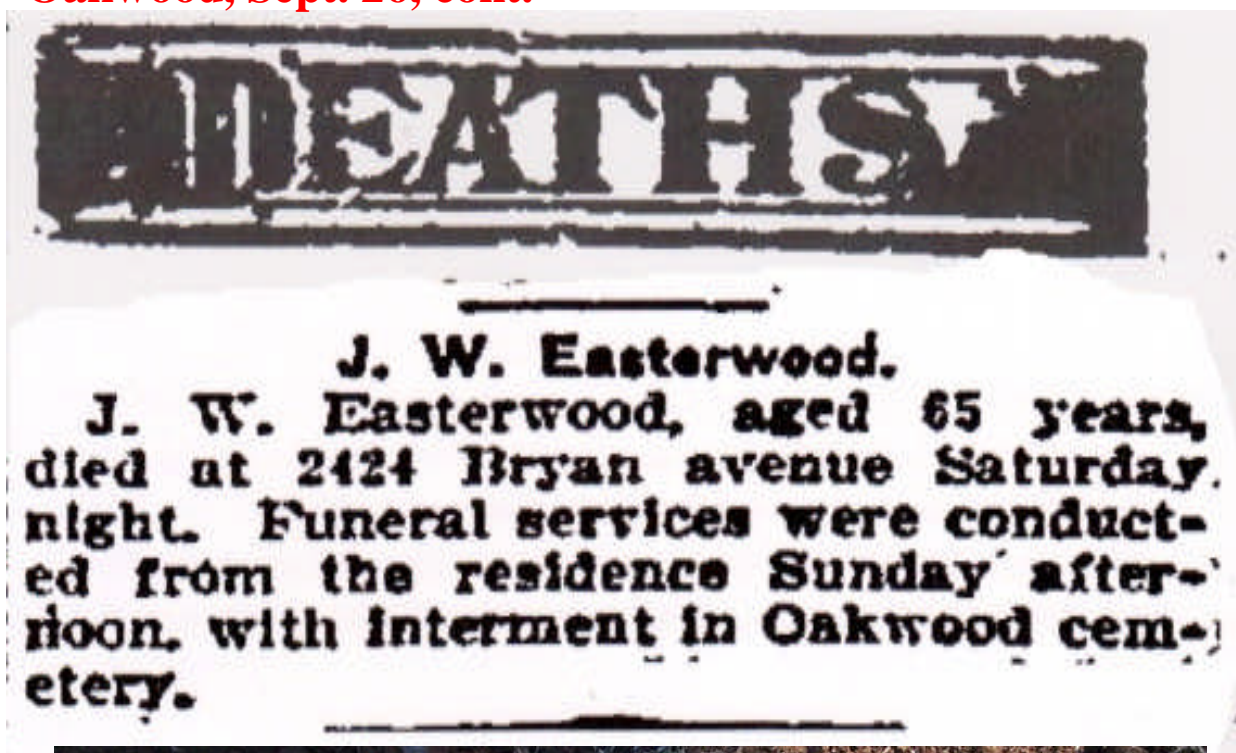


THANKS!!!

*to everyone who came to
Oakwood to help install the five
stones which needed to be in place
for our ceremony on October 5:*

*Jimmy Reynolds, Bob Gresham, Ron Parker, Stephen Parker Sr.,
Marilyn Patterson, and Mike Patterson.*

Oakwood, Sept. 26, cont.



James William Easterwood served in Bradford's Company, Confederate Guards Artillery, a unit raised in Mississippi. He came to Texas in 1881 and was living on Loving Avenue in North Fort Worth when he died of capillary bronchitis on March 20, 1909.

Oakwood, Sept. 26, cont.



Alfred Delaney Gray was born in 1835 in Tennessee. He served the South as a sergeant in Co. C, 19th Tennessee Infantry. He was wounded at the Battle of Murfreesboro and was sent home to recuperate. He was later captured and spent the last eighteen months of the War as a POW. Soon after the War the family settled in Fannin County, Texas. They later moved to Hamilton County, and after 1900 came to Tarrant County. Mr. Gray died here in 1906.



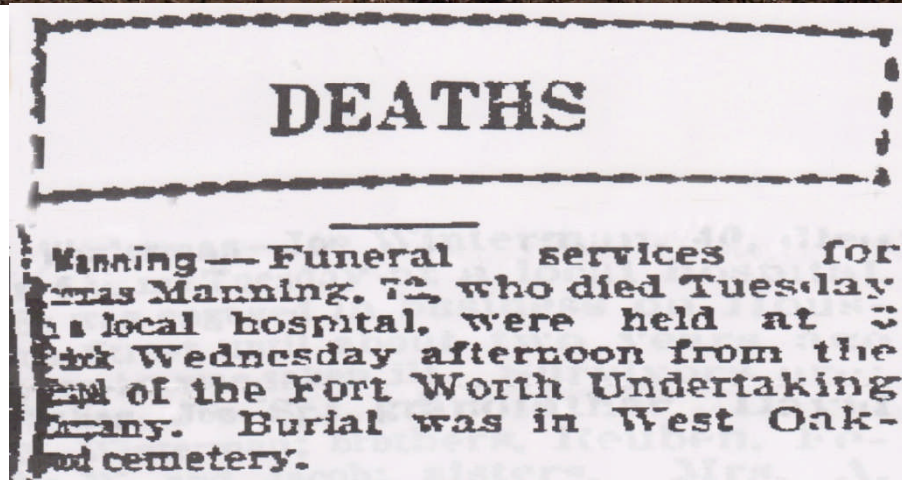
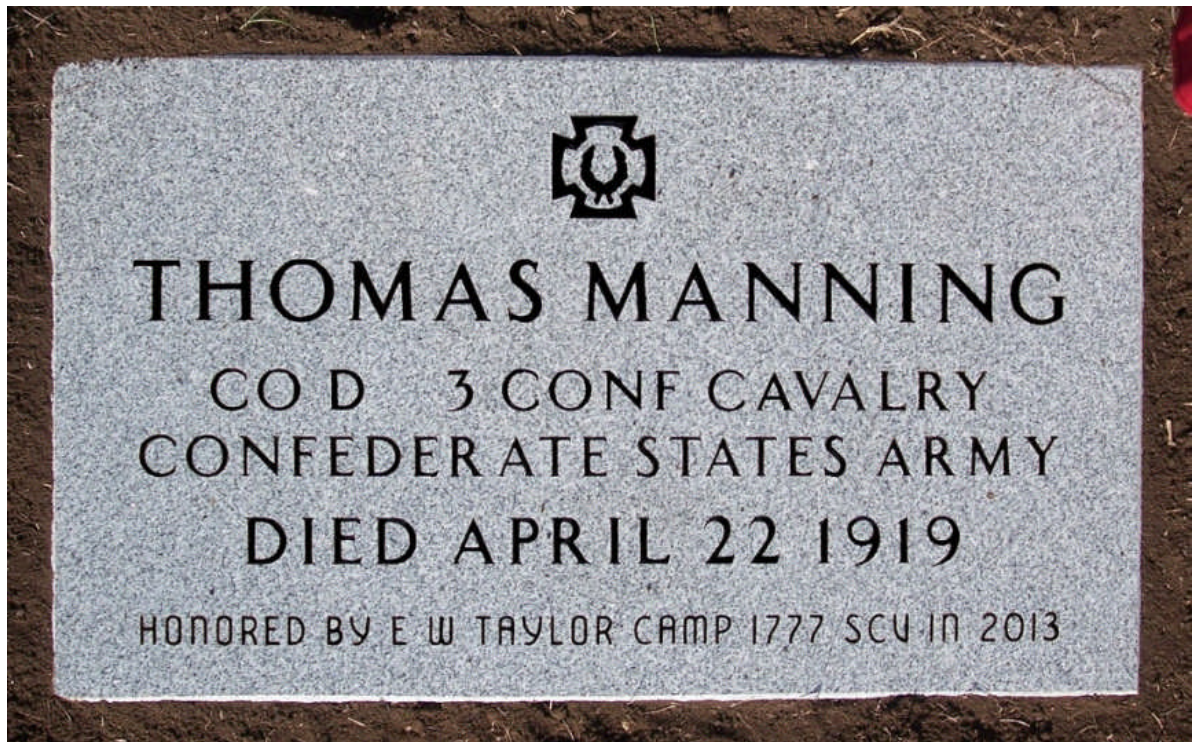
DEATHS

Alfred D. Gray

Alfred D. Gray, 70 years of age, died early Saturday morning at his home at 903 Central avenue, North Fort Worth, of neuralgia of the heart. He is survived by his widow and family. Funeral arrangements have been made for Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from the late residence, with interment at Oakwood cemetery.

The setting crew on Sept. 26 included, l-r, kneeling Kent Mathews and Mike Patterson; standing Ron Parker, Stephen Parker, Sr., Jimmy Reynolds, David Stewart, and Bobby Gresham. Mrs. Patterson was the driver and photographer.

Oakwood, Sept. 26, cont.



Thomas Manning was born about 1846. He served in Co. C, 3rd Confederate Cavalry, a regiment raised mostly in Alabama. He came to Texas in 1877. Thomas applied for a Confederate pension in 1910 but was rejected. His last home was at the county farm. He died of senility in a Fort Worth hospital on April 22, 1919 in Fort Worth.

Oakwood, Sept. 26, cont.

DEATHS

Haralson—Funeral services for John H. Haralson, 85, who died Sunday night at his home, Stop 5, Fort Worth-Dallas Interurban, were held Monday afternoon from Gause's chapel, with burial under auspices of the local camp, U. C. V., in Oakwood cemetery.



John H. Haralson was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee. He served in Co. D, 41st Tennessee Infantry. He was captured at the fall of Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862. He escaped from prison at Camp Morton, Indiana on July 13, 1862, after which he reenlisted. John brought his family to Texas about 1872, and was living in Fort Worth at when he died of pneumonia on January 29, 1922.

LOCAL VET IN ARLINGTON WILL GET A HEADSTONE ON OCTOBER 4

We've known about Olley Choate for quite a while, but an offhand remark in an email in early August let us know we'd found a descendant.

Several weeks ago we got in touch with a descendant of Alfred Gray, one of the men we're honoring at Oakwood Cemetery in Fort Worth on October 5. She's flying in from out-of-state for the ceremony that day. Recently she mentioned in an email that she had another Confederate ancestor here buried in Arlington in Noah Cemetery. Do we ever work there?

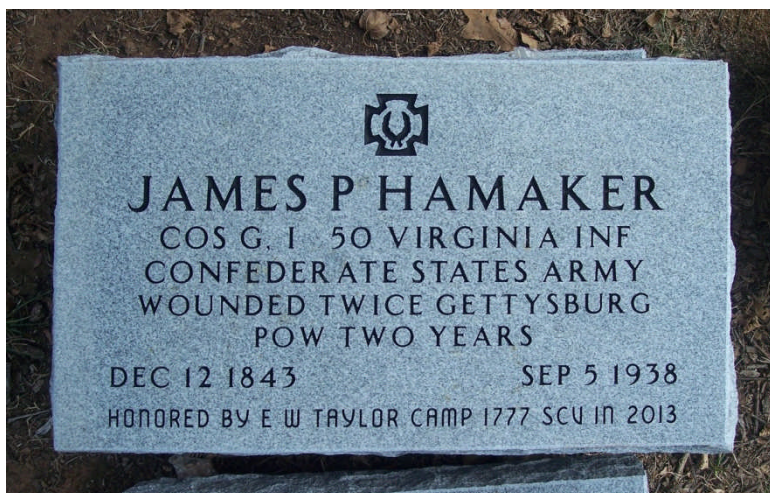
Yep, we do. Her ancestor, Olley Choate, died in 1933. He was born in Polk County, Texas in 1844, and was the son of a Confederate veteran, too. Olley served in both the 20th Texas Cavalry and the 1st Texas Heavy Artillery. He's never had a stone. We'll make him one, and we'll install it on October 4 while the lady's in town.



Olley Choate

We'll be doing the actual installation of two stones on October 4...Mr. Choate's in Arlington and Mr. Gray's in Oakwood, so the men's descendants can be here for both of them, prior to our celebration at Oakwood on the 5th. We probably won't fire a salute in Arlington because the cemetery is on a very small lot with houses close by. If you want to be called that morning to help with the installs, please call Marilyn Patterson ahead of time at 817-602-5644 and we'll make a call list.

VET WITH A UNIQUE STORY TO BE HONORED ON NOVEMBER 9



In our society today we've used words like "great" and "unique" so many times they've lost their zing. This man's story is "unique" in the true sense of the word.

The Battle of Gettysburg was a turning point in James Hamaker's life. Not only was he wounded twice, but he was captured by the Yankees and spent the rest of the War as a POW.

As an old man in Aledo, Parker County, he heard about the 75th Gettysburg Reunion to be held in July of 1938 and resolved to go. Little did he know he'd be wounded yet a third time there, and this time it would ultimately take his life.

When he died at Aledo on September 5, 1938 his friends and neighbors buried him beside his wife and son in Aledo Brown Cemetery . He has no living descendants.

Someone got a small stone for him and his wife, but they only included his name, and managed to misspell it at that.

His story came to light while we were searching for Confederates' obituaries, and we decided it was time to recognize him.

On November 9 at 10 a.m. members of several local SCV camps and UDC chapters will meet at his grave to honor him. No formal invitations are being mailed. If you're reading this, we look forward to seeing you there. Please feel free to come in uniform, armed, to help us fire a salute in his honor. Hopefully, the weather will have moderated by then.

For those who may have missed it, we're repeating an article on him in this issue from an earlier newsletter (next page).



FROM THE PAPERS....

FT. WORTH, TEX. PRESS 9-6-38

Third Wound at Gettysburg Proves Fatal to Aged Vet

James Hamaker of Aledo, 94, Dies of Injury Received On the Field 75 Years After the Battle

A second visit to Gettysburg—where in 1863 he survived after being twice wounded by Yankee gunfire—today had proved fatal for James Hamaker, 94-year-old Confederate veteran of Aledo.

But instead of on the battlefield, moving forward with Pickett's Division as the bugles sounded the charge, he died in the rocking chair on the front porch of his home, as the result of a broken shoulder sustained when he fell from a train berth on his way to the Gettysburg reunion in July.

The aged man yesterday got up from his chair on the porch, walked to the bathroom and back, and a little later his housekeeper, Mrs. Charles Trigg, found him there, dead.

Served Under Jackson

Mr. Hamaker, who served in the army of Stonewall Jackson, passed away without realizing one of his fondest dreams. He wanted to see once more the tree under which he was shot twice by Union soldiers on July 3, 1863.

That's why he made the trip to the battlefield reunion this summer. Then he took the serious fall en route. Incapacitated, he was taken from the train to a hospital which, by coincidence, occupies the same site of the hospital to which he was carried in 1863.

State police at Gettysburg heard him say: "If I could find that tree I could die happy." They brought a stretcher and carried him over the field, but time had wrought too many changes. Mr. Hamaker never found his tree.

Disappointed, he said: "I guess I'd better get home to my rocking chair." But first he had to spend two weeks in Walter Reed Hospital. Then he came back to Aledo, but he never fully recovered from his injury—his third on the field of Gettysburg.

Vet with amazing story lies buried in an almost-unmarked grave just outside the Tarrant County line at Aledo. Would have been a great candidate for a VA marker if the eligibility rules hadn't been changed recently.

James Phillips Hamaker was probably the last man to die from wounds received at Gettysburg, but 75 years passed between the first two and the last (third) one he received there.

Hamaker was born in Virginia in late 1843. He served the South as a sergeant in Cos. G and I, 50th Virginia Infantry. He enlisted in June 1861 and was captured after the Gettysburg battle. He was held by the federals until he was released on June 20, 1865. For several years after the War he worked as a music teacher.

He came to Aledo in Parker County, Texas about 1883 and spent the rest of his life here. He applied for and was granted a pension by the State of Texas in 1913.

Hamaker and his wife had four children; three of whom died young. The fourth died childless in his twenties, thus they have no living direct descendants.

VETERANS GRAVES IN NATIONAL PARK TO FINALLY BE MARKED AFTER 150 YEARS

(SAVANNAH - Sept 12, 2013) Plans are underway to permanently mark what may be the last remaining known yet unmarked graves of American veterans in a National Park. The unmarked graves of nineteen Confederate soldiers, including thirteen members of the Immortal Six Hundred, lie immediately outside the moat surrounding Ft. Pulaski near Savannah, Georgia. As part of the continuing Sesquicentennial commemoration of the War Between the States -- and with the cooperation of the National Park Service -- the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans recently erected a granite monument to The Immortal Six Hundred plus a decorative brick wall around the small area where the nineteen American veterans lie buried. Now, after 150 years, plans are being made to mark the graves of the veterans with permanent marble markers fashioned after the designs officially sanctioned by the Veterans Administration for veterans of all of America's wars. The soldiers buried in the unmarked graves outside Ft. Pulaski died of deprivations during their stay at the fort as POW's following the federal capture of Pulaski during the late War

Between the States. The Immortal Six Hundred were a group of Confederate officers held as POW's who organized their own relief organization to seek food and medical care for fellow POW's while the War was still being waged against the South. In accordance with laws passed by the United States Congress, all Confederate veterans are to be afforded the same status as the veterans of other American wars. Union veterans buried on the grounds of National Parks are marked with permanent marble or granite headstones recognizing their names and units of service; likewise all other known Confederate veterans buried in those parks are marked in the same manner.

At Pulaski, the Union veterans who were buried there during the War were disinterred immediately following the conflict and reinterred in a cemetery; these few Confederate veterans buried at Pulaski outside the moat remain, reportedly, the last remaining unmarked known graves of veterans in a National Park. The National Park Service at first sought to mark the graves in question with wooden markers similar to those used by the federal government for veterans in the historical period immediately following the War.

It was not until the Sons of Confederate Veterans historians pointed out that the Veterans Administration abandoned wooden headboards for the graves of veterans more than a hundred years ago in favor of the more permanent marble and granite stones now used that the correct current plans could be made.



Cont. on next page

FORT PULASKI, cont.

Since its formation in 1896, the Sons of Confederate Veterans has been commissioned by its predecessor organization, the United Confederate Veterans (comprised of the actual veterans, themselves) with preserving the history and heritage of the Confederate soldier. The Georgia Division is among the largest and most active state organization within the SCV. A date has not yet been set for the installation of the permanent markers for these last remaining unmarked graves of veterans at Pulaski, but the Sons are moving forward with the National Park Service in completing the project before the end of the Sesquicentennial commemoration of the War.



UTA'S CO-FOUNDERS BOTH HAD CLOSE CONFEDERATE TIES IN NORTHEAST TARRANT COUNTY

In 1895 Arlington's public schools were underfunded and understaffed. Several local citizens decided to start Arlington College in September of that year. They also prevailed on the two co-principals of the Arlington public schools to occupy those same positions in the new institution.

Lee M. Hammond and William M. Trimble were those two founding principals. Both had come to northeast Tarrant County soon after the War and both were sons of Confederate veterans whose names appear on our Northeast Tarrant County Civil War Veterans Monument.

Lee M. Hammond was a son of James Knox Polk Hammond, who was a veteran of Co. A, 7th Alabama Infantry. J. K. P. Hammond lived at Bedford for many years before he moved to Arkansas and died in 1936.

William M. Trimble's father, Green Berry Trimble, fought in Henry Parson's Company of Missouri Infantry. The elder Trimble died here in 1916 and was buried near his parents in Smithfield Cemetery.

Green B. Trimble Technical High School in Fort Worth was named for a son of William M. Trimble, G. B. Trimble, a principal there.

AGED CONFEDERATE KILLED BY ENGINE

Oscar Painpare Failed to Hear Engine's Warning Blast.

Oscar Painpare, aged 78 years, a distinguished veteran of the civil war, having served with distinction in the famous Wall's Legion, was run down and instantly killed by a Rock Island switch engine on the Trinity bridge near Riverside Thursday.

Mr. Painpare was walking across the bridge toward Riverside when the switch engine, pushing two box cars in front, came toward him from the rear. The engineer and fireman saw the old man and called a warning. They expected him to step out on a pier of the bridge and thus avoid the train, but evidently he did not hear their cries. The box car struck him and knocked him to the track and the wheels of the car passed over his body.

The body was removed to the Fort Worth Undertaking Company's parlors, where the funeral was held Friday at 4 o'clock, under the auspices of Robert E. Lee Camp, United Confederate Veterans. The following members of the camp acted as pallbearers: M. J. Pankey, T. F. Ball, G. B. Holland, J. W. Adams, T. J. Bowdry and W. M. Barr.

Before the civil war Mr. Painpare was a prosperous cotton buyer in Galveston, but at the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted in a Texas regiment, which became a part of Wall's Legion. He was promoted to be captain for conspicuous bravery and, although he was severely wounded while leading his company at Vicksburg, served through the war.

After the war he returned to Galveston, but thirty years ago he came to Fort Worth, where he has since resided. He was formerly a cotton buyer, but later became associated with C. M. Barr & Co. as grain buyer. For the past two years he has done no active work, living quietly at his home, 313 Harding street.



Life was very tenuous in the first few years of this century. Time after time we've come across newspaper accounts of our old vets meeting their ends as the result of accidents. Here's yet another one in which a Confederate soldier died as a result of being run over by a train near downtown Fort Worth.

He lies buried beneath a VA stone in Oakwood Cemetery in Soldier's Row.

MAJOR RESEARCH MILESTONE PASSED IN SEPTEMBER

In early September we finally looked through the last of the 1,432 Texas pension applications filed by Confederate veterans and widows in Tarrant County.

Most, we discovered, have headstones in area cemeteries.

Some, like Mr. Blevins, shown at left, don't. We made him one on September 12 and will soon place it in Southlake in White's Chapel Cemetery.

We now have a long list of vets who left no obvious records about where they're buried, and we'll start doing research on those men.

Endorsements. Not for Comptroller's Use Exclusively.

FORM No. 1. 4590

CONFEDERATE PENSION APPLICATION.

Name of Applicant.
E. B. Blevins

County.
Tarrant

Post Office.
Grapevine, Tex.

Comptroller's File No. *4590*

I have carefully examined the within application for pension, together with the proof in support thereof, and I recommend that the application be

Approved
this *25* day of *October*
A. D. *1899*

W. J. Swain
Pension Clerk

I hereby *approve* the within application
for pension, this *25th* day of
Oct A. D. *1899*

W. J. Swain
Comptroller

No Application Received by County Judge or County Commissioners
Should be Forwarded to Comptroller.

REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL

MATT WORTHINGTON, SCV'S VALUED FRIEND

Every month Matt continues to help us mark the resting places of our heroes who are lying in unmarked graves. This month we were able to make three additional stones.



Matt at his desk, having just finished the layout for a marker for Confederate veteran James P. Hamaker of Aledo, Parker County.

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AMERICA GOT ITS FIRST NICKEL EARLY IN THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA

Although we rarely give them a thought today, nickels haven't always been around. Americans didn't get their first one until 1866. They were born out of a need for small denomination coins which just about disappeared from circulation during the War.

Our mints started making small five-cent coins from silver in the late 1790's; they were known as half-dimes. During the War Congress had the idea of making coins with a face value much higher than the value of the metal in them, hence a coin made from a copper-nickel alloy.

In the case of the nickel, they came to this conclusion with the help of a man named Joseph Wharton, whose business interests were to sell much of the needed nickel to the government. When the mint's design specs for the new coin were presented to Congress, Congress countered by requiring the coin to be heavier than the mint suggested. This, of course, meant that Mr. Wharton would be selling significantly more nickel to the government. The more times change the more they remain the same.

Only a year before, the mint had begun making three-cent coins from the copper-nickel alloy. Nickel is significantly harder than copper,

gold, or silver. The alloy presented new problems in stamping coins at the mint. Those problems were not completely overcome until the mid-twentieth century when new technology was developed. After only one year of making nickels the reverse design was simplified...the rays between the stars were omitted...making the coins easier to stamp and making it easier for them to release from the dies.

The new metal composition also caused dies to wear out much more quickly and to develop breaks which show as raised lines on the coins' surfaces. Shield nickel coinage declined as "pocket change" began to circulate again after the War. The last ones were made in 1883, the same year in which the "liberty" or "V-nickel" coinage began.

These coins are still eagerly sought by collectors, and circulated examples of the more common dates are not expensive to acquire. They are one more interesting small piece of Americana which was well-known and used by our Confederate ancestors.

Y	B	E	L	L	O	H	O	C	L	A	A	C	F
A	R	D	O	N	N	A	I	H	P	R	O	M	T
H	T	U	M	S	I	B	C	H	L	O	R	U	O
A	M	M	C	U	A	A	I	G	O	M	R	G	R
G	R	A	R	R	L	A	B	P	A	P	L	I	O
C	E	T	A	O	E	U	I	N	E	Y	I	L	C
R	P	M	M	E	F	M	N	N	C	C	I	U	A
N	U	E	T	T	I	O	T	E	O	V	A	N	M
G	L	E	G	U	D	I	R	L	E	M	Y	C	P
C	E	R	I	A	N	I	N	O	E	T	M	E	H
O	A	E	L	E	N	M	I	G	L	L	H	A	O
L	V	L	I	E	T	L	E	C	A	H	O	E	R
I	E	O	U	E	T	O	S	O	E	R	C	M	R
B	L	N	U	M	C	I	R	O	G	E	R	A	P

WBTS MEDICINES. Hidden in the grid above are the names of twenty things our ancestors used for medicine. Some worked, some didn't, but *they* thought they did. Print a copy of this page and see what you can find. Answers on page 45.

THIRD BRIGADE OFFICER RESPONDS TO ARTICLES WHICH SEEK TO DISCREDIT OUR CAUSE AND HERITAGE

The following article was recently written by Compatriot Ben Hatch. He is currently serving as our Third Brigade's Aide-de-Camp for Heritage Defense. Ben is also Past Commander of the Third Brigade and Past Commander of the R. E. Lee Camp SCV in Fort Worth.

Over the Summer, there have been several efforts made to discredit our Southern heritage, disparage the Confederate cause, and by association the efforts and sacrifices made by Confederate Soldiers and civilians in their brave stand for the Constitution and the State sovereignty it enumerates and guarantees. No doubt this particular flurry of mudslinging is due primarily to the Sesquicentennials of the epochal Battle of Gettysburg and the fall of the city of Vicksburg, both of which occurred in early July of 1863. This article is intended to offer a rebuttal to these efforts, and to provide, if necessary, arguments based upon the actual facts of American history, as well as plain common sense, for our Compatriots to parry such disparagements that they may encounter personally. Before continuing, allow me to state that the opinions written in this column are those of the author exclusively, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the 3rd Brigade, the Texas Division, or of

Continued on subsequent pages



Ben Hatch, cont.

the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a whole. This article will concern the refutation of three articles in particular, published online, that have come to my attention through the mediums of Email and Facebook (not a misspelling). These articles were produced by one Steven I. Weiss, and published in The Atlantic on July 19th, one Jamie Malanowski in the New York Times on May 25th, & one Scott Hancock in the Huffington Post, also in July. These Three Stooges, with profoundest apologies to the original talented comedy act of the 1930's & 40's, possess far more talent for producing their own brand of slapstick, rather than anything scholastic. All of their "reasoning" represents a very low order of intellectual activity and outright ignorance, as will be shown.

Let us first take a look at Weiss' effort, which concerned the amount of money the government spends on Confederate Monuments and Headstones.

Weiss' credentials are listed as an anchor, managing director, and executive producer of "news & public affairs programming" for The Jewish Channel. This piece of work is also labeled as "an award winning journalist," always a bad sign, and is a largely meaningless accolade

at any rate because the "awards" are given by other liberal journalists. Weiss claims to have spoken to "at least a dozen" so-called experts on the "civil war" about the "resurgence of neo-Confederate" political activity.

These "experts" had no idea that the VA (Veteran's Administration), by legislative mandate, provided headstones for ALL American soldiers, least of all for the Confederate soldiers of America, which shows that they are in fact only "experts" of political-correctness, and in condemning any opinion that does not conform to their own. They "were surprised to hear," according to Weiss, that the federal government funds other give-away programs besides their own liberal pet projects.

According to the Bill of Rights, the First Amendment, to be specific, guarantees ALL American citizens, even "neo-Confederates," whatever that means, the same Constitutional right to express their points-of-view and engage in political activity as any other Americans.

Anyone who criticizes, condemns, or denies this are the real "bad guys." The term "neo-Confederate" actually means "new" Confederate, and is a modern politically correct phrase that is applied to just about anyone who understands the Constitution, the meaning of the Bill



Ben Hatch, cont.

of Rights, and holds the belief that those two foundations of American liberty are under serious threat today. Actually, it is a compliment. The idea that it is intended to be an insulting term betrays the low level of understanding that the PC crowd possesses.

unconstitutional military invasion of the Southern States. In fact, it was not until the administration of President Eisenhower, a Southerner (born in Denison, Texas), in the 1950's that the federal government showed any real

The term “neo-Confederate” actually means “new” Confederate, and is a modern politically correct phrase that is applied to just about anyone who understands the Constitution, the meaning of the Bill of Rights, and holds the belief that those two foundations of American liberty are under serious threat today. Actually, it is a compliment.

One of Weiss' "experts" is Boston University "Professor" William Keylor, who expresses his opinion in the article that the end of "Reconstruction," and the regaining of some authority by local governments, was a bad thing for black people's rights.

Without the "benevolence" of the federal government, Keylor believes, black people in America were hurled back to a status little better than slavery. Of course, the historical facts show, that the federal government or its agents cared little to not-at-all about the rights or well being of black people, either during or after the

concern at all over the perceived "plight" of blacks in this country.

So Dr. Billiam, having no historical facts to support his own personal prejudices, plays The Race Card instead. This is the favorite, and most times the only, tactic available to these so-called "experts" in history. His reliance on this ploy disqualifies him from being worthy of any more notice in this or any other matter. One wonders how many years he spent in school to develop such "scholarly" opinions!

Ben Hatch, cont.

One who actually is in possession of some facts might wonder if this charlatan has any idea that Boston was one of the principal centers for the slave trade in the United States. Many of the old money, wealthy and prominent families in Boston today owe their wealth and status directly to the slave trade, perhaps even Keylor's own family.

Weiss then goes on to play a full deck of race cards of his own, misrepresenting the history of the turn of the 19th-20th Centuries, and torpedoing his own credibility in the process, by stating that the desire for a true reconciliation between the South and North at that time was really all about trouncing the black people.

On the Confederate Monument in Arlington National Cemetery, there is a Latin inscription referring to events in the history of the Roman Empire. It is a quote from Lucan's poem



entitled *Pharsalia*, and translated into English it reads: “the victorious cause pleased the gods, but the conquered cause pleased Cato.” After his victory over the Gauls in what is today France & Germany, Julius Caesar returned to Rome and assumed dictatorial powers, ending the days of the Roman Republic and beginning what is known today as the Roman Empire. The inscription is a reference to this, and Cato, a Roman Senator, was one of those who fought in vain to preserve the Roman Republic. The inscription suggests that the Confederacy, like Cato, fought to prevent a federal dictatorship. Weiss decries this, and attacks the inscriptions presence on this “federally funded” monument. He paraphrases Jamie Malanowski, another “journalist” that we will meet with shortly, as saying it is “a f*ck you” to the union.

Well, what's wrong with that? Isn't that the government's attitude as well, especially under the current administration? This vulgar language further discredits the pair, and shows that their mentality is rooted in the gutter as well. Weiss whines: “Its that sneaky little Latin phrase essentially saying ‘we were right & you were wrong, & we'll always be right and you'll always be wrong.’” Well, YEAH! Finally! Something with a little bit of historical veracity and not just more race baiting! The point is lost completely on both Weiss & Malinowski, that the inscription has proven to be an accurate prediction of how things would turn out after the yankee victory, as a federal dictatorship. And, really! Should a monument honoring Confederate Dead carry an inscription *denouncing* the Cause for which they died? YES! According to the minions of political correctness! This not only shows the baseness of their mentalities, but also demonstrates the typical liberal opposition to

Ben Hatch, cont.

the 1st Amendment. Despite their posturing, they really don't believe that ANY point of view but their own should see the light of day. Weiss then trots out his next "expert," a local zero by the name of Ed Sebesta of Dallas, a.k.a. The Crawfish. This notable's main exploit was his attempts to have General Lee's equestrian statue removed from Lee Park in Dallas. He



failed, primarily because a clause in the contract donating the land for the park states that if the statue is removed, or the land is no longer used to honor the memory of General Lee, then the ownership of the land reverts back to the family of the donors. The City of Dallas rebuffed Sebesta's petitions: a rare wise move by that city's government. He now agitates through his website "The Temple of Democracy."

Sebesta sees harm in the VA providing headstones for Confederate Veterans, because it

provides an occasion for these awful "neo-Confederates" (us) to gather, mingle, and no doubt cook up nefarious "neo" plots. Oh the horror of it all! He is of course referring to the dedication ceremonies that most headstones receive when they are installed. We all know what the real purpose is behind such gatherings of ours, and I mention this only as further illustration of the extraordinarily low intelligence level possessed by most of those occupying the PC ranks.

Weiss continues: "While not all, or even perhaps most, members of the SCV & UDC hold racist views (the race card again), Sebesta says that at the leadership level, they've recently become much more open about their views of Confederate history & the values it represented." Well, maybe SCV leadership in places other than the Texas Division. The Division leadership here seems to be afraid of that, and has shown that it prefers silence on that subject.

Weiss on the restoration of Beauvoir, President Davis' home: "...the federal government is developing something of a habit of stepping in when states no longer are providing the funds needed for Confederate heritage & history projects." Beauvoir was restored with monies provided by the government to the State of Mississippi for restoration of that State's Gulf Coast area after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, not because it was funding a "Confederate heritage" project. Beauvoir is located on Mississippi's Gulf Coast. Is Weiss ignorant of that? Even if he is not, he is sure that his readers are. This is how our detractors warp & "spin" facts to their benefit. But again...what's wrong with that? The feds have for decades had the habit of stepping in, and stepping on, the States whenever it chooses. Liberals' pet projects should be federally funded, and ours should not be? I thought these people believed in equality! They certainly maintain that they do!

Ben Hatch, cont.

Weiss' last brain spasm involves a certain "historian & ethicist (what in the world is THAT?) named William Lee Miller, who was called home by the Lord last year, and I would hope to a particularly "warm" reception. This charlatan told Weiss how terrible he thought it was that, at the dedication of a statue of the usurper Lincoln in, of all places, Richmond Virginia, someone arranged to have a plane fly over the function towing a banner (smooth move!!) which read "Sic Semper Tyrannis"

their own countrymen's homes, which was all Lincoln's idea actually. The result was hundreds of thousands of casualties on both sides, unparalleled destruction, & lasting enmity. How does that add up with a so-called "ethicist?" This nut, along with many others, was actually a form of cultist rather than a "Lincoln scholar."

I actually believe that Wild Bill Miller couldn't have been more wrong on the matter of Lincoln and Confederate Soldier's headstones. It was clear that Lincoln wanted a reconciliation



(thus always to tyrants), which was the Latin phrase shouted by John Wilkes Booth immediately after shooting Lincoln at Ford's Theatre. Again, where is the so-called liberal belief in freedom of expression for all? In equal justice for all? They really don't believe in that. If it was a headstone dedication that was intruded on, that no doubt would have been a good thing for this "ethicist."

Weiss continues: "Miller was appalled to hear that the VA was funding Confederate memorials and providing headstones for soldiers. When I asked whether Lincoln would have supported providing these headstones, he responded with a firm 'No. These were people who shot at and killed Americans.'"

Well, only at the "Americans" who allowed themselves to be used as pawns in an unconstitutional & wholly illegal invasion of

between the sections after the conclusion of the war, and the providing of headstones for the Confederate Army Veterans, especially in the cases where the families, impoverished by the War and unable to afford to provide them, would have been helpful to the healing process. Lincoln stated in writing his desire to have "the Union as it was".

Edward A. Pollard was the editor of the Richmond Examiner newspaper during the War, and after it wrote a history of the struggle from the South's perspective entitled "The Lost Cause." In it Pollard includes the following anecdote of the day after the War ended:

"A vast concourse of people assembled at the President's house to make the popular congratulations to Mr. Lincoln. There was music, illuminations; the ground was ablaze with triumphal lights; & the vast crowd called impatiently for a response from the

Ben Hatch, cont.

President. It was a grand historical occasion; one of great thoughts & imposing circumstances; one for noble and memorable utterances. The President of the United States came forward, and called for the rebel song of 'Dixie.' He said: 'I have always thought that Dixie was one of the best songs I have ever heard. Our adversaries across the way, I know, have attempted to appropriate it; but I insist that on yesterday we fairly captured it. I referred the question to the attorney-general, and he gave it as his legal opinion that it is now our property. (Laughter and loud applause). I now ask the band to give us a good turn upon it.' It was the characteristic speech and last joke of Abraham Lincoln."

About an hour later, he arrived at Ford's Theatre. It is clear that Lincoln wanted reconciliation.

Next, let us turn to the article produced by a Jamie Malanowski, for the New York Times back in May. We have already heard a little about him courtesy of Steve Weiss. Malanowski calls for the renaming of army bases named after Confederate soldiers, and merits far less treatment than Weiss' diatribe. He has authored a book on the causes of the "civil war;" based on his article here, what an unmitigated hallucination that thing must be!

The names of Army bases is the business primarily of the Department of the Army; it is hoped at least that the Army has far more pressing matters to deal with these days, what with the war in Afghanistan and ongoing budget cuts, to pay much attention to Malanowski's carpings.

The bases that he insists should be renamed are all named after various Confederate officers, and all are located in the South: Forts Lee & Pickett, in Virginia;

Forts Benning & Gordon, in Georgia; Fort Polk & Camp Beauregard, in Louisiana; Fort Bragg, in North Carolina; Fort Rucker, in Alabama; and of course, Fort Hood, in Texas. These places are all named for men who are considered historical figures, and yes, heroes, in the places where they are located. Only the most petty & short-sighted of mentalities would have a problem with this.

As has already been stressed, the idea after the conclusion of the War of Northern Aggression was reconciliation; the desire that ALL of the States, North & South, feel as though



they were once more part of the same American family. What would be more conducive to this than naming the US Army posts located in the South after men who are admired in the South? The Confederate Soldiers, whether they were officers or in the ranks, were all American fighting men, embattled over the idea of how the country, THIS country, would exist in the future. This is the point that is completely lost on Malanowski.

He demonstrates this completely by asking his childish question about would we name American military posts after Erwin Rommel, the famous German World War 2 field marshal; or after Lord Cornwallis, the British general whose surrender to George Washington at Yorktown effectively ended the American Revolution. How asinine. They were not American soldiers.

Ben Hatch, cont.

He frets over the idea of how would personnel not from the South feel about serving on a post named after notables of a “racist slavocracy.” Besides being a completely inaccurate description of the Confederacy, and a play of The Race Card, the point is totally moot. When an individual enters the military service, they essentially become government property. It does not matter if the post is named after George Wallace or Malcolm X, soldiers are ordered to report and expected to do their duty regardless. Playing another race card, Malanowski includes a quote from Henry Benning, one of General Lee’s officers & the namesake of Georgia’s Fort Benning: “Is it to be supposed that the white race will stand for that? We will be overpowered and our men will be compelled to wander like vagabonds all over the earth, and as for our women imagination.” Is Malanowski’s REAL problem with Mr. Benning the accuracy of his prediction on the effects of a government ruled by yankees?

And despite his denials, the renaming of these posts would most definitely be an imposition of today’s pollution of politically correct modern pop culture intellectual Stalinism onto past standards which are honorable in their original intentions, to help reunify this country after the most terrible trauma it has yet undergone. Malanowski’s simple-minded pettiness deserves no further notice. The horrors of their state we cannot contemplate

The last examination of the efforts of this bellicose trio will be an article appearing in The Huffington Post by a Scott Hancock, who is a resident of the modern day town of Gettysburg itself. Hancock’s appeal is to stop flying Confederate flags anywhere in public, even at “civil war” commemorations & reenactments. Hancock quivers over how the appearance of dozens of Confederate flags at this Summer’s

150th anniversary of the epic battle, still the largest ever fought on the North American continent, made him feel “uncomfortable.” Goodness, there have been memorials and reenactments of that battle in Gettysburg for over a hundred years, with the flags of both sides prominently displayed everywhere in and about the town; this year the sight of one of them makes him “uncomfortable?” Hancock shows what is really on his mind by playing The Race Card almost immediately. In only the fourth sentence of his piece, he describes himself as “a light skinned black college professor,” betraying early on his obsession with skin color, and which is in itself a racist statement. He does not mention what he is a “professor” of, but I certainly hope that he is an Art teacher and not a History teacher, because he only parrots the tired old mantra that “the War was about slavery & the ‘secessionists’ were traitors.” He clearly possesses no knowledge at all about Constitutional history, or else is ignoring it. He writes: “I have only the dimmest inkling of how most African-Americans 150 years ago experienced racism nearly every day.” The point to remember here is that there was no such thing as racism 150 years ago; “racism” is strictly a modern concept originating in the 1950’s & 60’s. Here he is superimposing modern thinking onto past events, which is more akin to politics than to scholarship. The ideal in historical scholarship is to leave behind modern day interpretations, and strive to see the events of the day in the light of those times, not our times. This is the only way to truly understand how people of those times felt, and why things were the way they were back then. Hancock shows right away that he lacks the mentality for that.

One of his main contentions is that during the Army of Northern Virginia’s march into Pennsylvania, some allegedly free blacks were

Ben Hatch, cont.

“kidnapped” and sold into slavery “south of the Mason-Dixon Line.” According to my sources, something like this did in fact happen. But keep in mind that this was during the same time frame of the issuance of General Lee’s General Order # 73, ordering soldiers of his army to refrain from looting & other forms of mayhem while travelling through enemy country, and the Southern army did behave with a restraint that was generally unheard of in the ranks of the federal army in all locales. So if “free” blacks were in fact “kidnapped” by the Confederates, it had to be because there was some evidence that they were actually escaped Southern slaves, or else were caught stealing from the army or engaged in other kinds of troublemaking, and were subjected to the process of “military justice,” always a rather nebulous idea in the case of ANY army.

But even in the face of this rather shocking revelation, the facts are placed in the proper perspective by two books on the subject. One, a modern work by none other than a team of Northern writers entitled “Complicity,” shows that, in FACT, yankees, particularly in Pennsylvania, kidnapped blacks and sold them into slavery for profit far more than any unit of the Confederate Army ever did. By the hundreds. It was sort of a reverse “underground railroad,” if you will. And practically all of the Northern states had enacted what were called “free soil laws,” which basically forbid free blacks from living within or even travelling through their borders. That is, in FACT, what “free soil” meant then, land that was free from blacks residing within them. Hancock either is ignorant of all this, or else he is keeping it under wraps for political purposes, which is an indictment in either case. Another book, by Thomas Bland Keys entitled “Uncivil War,” is filled with hundreds of examples of cruelties inflicted by the federal armies on newly emancipated black folks, drawn from the Official Records of the War and written by the federal officers who often presided over

these atrocities personally. They are too numerous, and usually too graphically described, to be treated with in this article. I have never been able to see why anyone, who knows these facts, could see anything honorable about that blue uniform in the period of the mid-1860’s. In that context, it is as much a criminal’s outfit as any modern day orange jumpsuit. Hancock writes that to him, the Stars & Stripes symbolizes a stand for independence, “and a stand against oppressive regimes that deny freedom.” Well, so do the Confederate flags. Bingo all down the line. But Hancock’s writing shows his confused state of mind about this: he writes an article lauding making a stand against oppressive regimes that deny freedom, but then advocates, in the same article, denying that same freedom to people having a different point of view on this subject. This is at the very least a contradiction, and another demonstration of how liberals are in favor of only their own freedom of expression, and apparently too brain-dead to realize what they are doing!

He writes that for him, the U.S. flag stirs “pride, yearning, & pain.” Hummm, pain. Wanna talk about the U.S. flag and pain? Ask our Native Americans about that; they can really tell you about the U.S. flag and pain. Especially since many of them suffered the pain of wholesale genocide carried out under that flag, & enthusiastically participated in by black U.S. soldiers, known to history as “Buffalo Soldiers.” The Indians themselves dubbed them as such, because their hair resembled that of the buffalo to their eyes. They also thought that the “white man’s medicine”, or magic, had somehow transformed buffaloes into soldiers that not only killed their warriors in battle, but also slaughtered their women and children in their camps. And since the Plains Indians depended

Ben Hatch, cont.

on the buffalo for their survival, imagine their pain at the thought that the buffalo were being used against them in such a fashion. Pain! Hancock has no idea! But he is not finished dealing from his deck of race cards yet. Writing about the adoption of the Confederate 2nd National flag, the so-called Stainless Banner, he refers to it as THE WHITE MAN'S FLAG (Hancock's capitals). To support this diatribe, he quotes several "Southern writers," but never mentions any of them by name. That is because if he did, it, would immediately be obvious that he is quoting them severely out of context. It would immediately be obvious that they are expressing personal opinions in accordance with their Constitutional rights as Americans and not elucidating official Confederate government policy. The Stainless Banner was adopted after the 1st National flag, the "Stars & Bars," had been rejected by our Confederate forefathers as being too similar to the Stars & Stripes, the flag being carried by those determined to subjugate them entirely. By mid-war, Southerners recognized that there were, and would always be, irreconcilable differences between the North and the South, and adopted a suitably different flag.

To Hancock, Confederate flags represent "a violent refusal to maintain a commitment to the ideals upon which the country was founded." What commitment? What ideals? To independence? To liberty? It was the North that launched the illegal, "violent," military invasion of the Southern States. This "violence" was the policy of the Lincoln administration. The Confederate government tried more than once to avoid bloodshed with their former countrymen, both before hostilities had commenced, and even during the War itself. All of these overtures were rejected. Anyone who knows the FACTS knows that Confederate government policy was centered on peaceful co-existence. It was the North that

insisted on being "violent" in the matter! The "nutty professor" concludes his racist rant by calling for a ban on all public displays of the Confederate Battle Flag. "We should not honor or respect the symbols of any government or SOLDIER (my capitals, and a direct thrust at our Charge) who not only fought for ideals directly opposed to the central founding ideals of our country, but were willing to kill those who stood in their way." A statement of pure hatred & sheer ignorance. The Confederacy was not fighting against anyone's "ideals," only trying to escape, in Hancock's words, an "oppressive regime" that was bent on denying the Southern people their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Well, there it is...my attempts to refute the more uninformed and bizarre attacks on our Confederate ancestors & our Southern heritage that has come to my attention this Summer. Hopefully some of our Compatriots will take heart by these arguments and possibly even use some of them to combat some of the hatred and ignorance they might encounter at their jobs, in the supermarket check out line, and possibly even at church. It is everywhere in our society today, and if you will continue to indulge me, it is largely our own fault. As good, Christian, peace loving people, we have allowed too many affronts to pass unchallenged, unanswered.

We have stayed distracted too long by "other matters." For our adversaries, the complete extinction of everything Southern is Number 1 on their priority list; if preserving Southern heritage is Number 15, or 32, on your list, that is a big part of the problem. For too long we have been more interested in & concerned about the Cowboys, the Rangers, and the Mavericks than we have been in what is happening in our own country. We have been distracted by our work for too long;

Ben Hatch, cont.

more interested in fixing up that old car for the grandson to drive one day, without a thought about what our streets will be like when he is old enough to drive it. Our current predicament is largely due to our own inaction. For too long we have had a casual approach to our Charge, considering it only as part of some opening ceremony, rather than what Gen. S.D. Lee intended for it to be: a standard by which we should LIVE! We have to get out of the cemeteries and into City Council & School Board meetings. We have to miss some reenactments & Southern themed balls to read up and educate ourselves on the TRUE history of our country and society of laws. And pray; pray hard and pray a lot. Is it too late? I don't know. But if we continue on our present course, what we call Southern heritage will be gone in another

generation. The attacks like we have seen this Summer have occurred because we have been too long absent from the fields of public opinion. Let me leave you with this final thought.

We have often heard yankees boast: "WE won the war!" That statement alone proves their ignorance of what actually happened. The only winner of the War of Northern Aggression was the federal government. Everyone else, the States, and the People of America, white & black, North, South, East, & West, then, now, and forever after, LOST. Whether you understand it or not, whether you accept it or not, that's the simple truth of history.

Ben Hatch
Brigade Aide-de-Camp for Heritage Defense
Past Commander of the Third Brigade
Past Commander of R E. Lee Camp 239
August 10, 2013



THANKS again, for the second month in a row, to Compatriot James Alderman, for taking your editor down to the monument company in Burleson on Sept. 12 so we could make three more markers for our Confederate veterans.

Words in the puzzle: belladonna, chloroform, gum arabic, turpentine, glycerine, paregoric, olive oil, nutmeg, calomel, mercury, ammonia, camphor, ether, bismuth, alcohol, opium, alum, creosote, morphia, ipecac



A WONDERFUL QUOTE FROM A WBTS VETERAN

“In time, even death itself might be abolished; who knows but it may be given to us after this life to meet again in the old quarters, to play chess and draughts, to get up soon to answer the morning roll call, to fall in at the tap of the drum for drill and dress parade, and again to hastily don our war gear while the monotonous patter of the long roll summons to battle. Who knows but again the old flags, ragged and torn, snapping in the wind, may face each other and flutter, pursuing and pursued, while the cries of victory fill a summer day? And after the battle, then the slain and wounded will arise, and all will meet together under the two flags, all sound and well, and there will be talking and laughter and cheers, and all will say, Did it not seem real? Was it not as in the old days?”

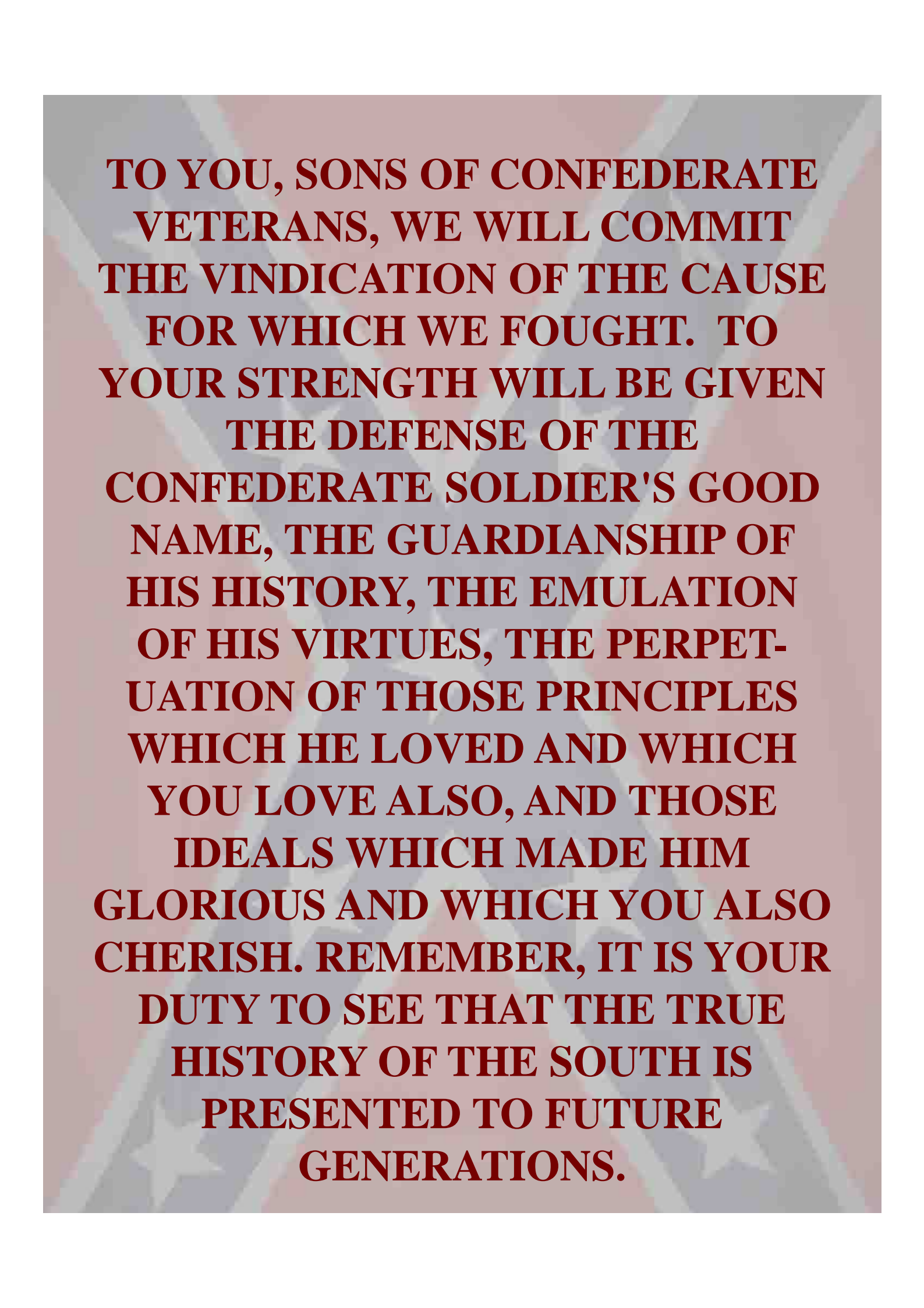
*by Pvt. Barry Benson, at left,
Army of Northern Virginia. Written
in 1880*

**Thanks to Compatriot Ron Parker
for calling this to our attention.**

Adapted from a Far Side cartoon by Gary Larson



Hearing the muffled sound inside, Sherman's bumner threw open the barn door. The cows sat wide-eyed, aghast. Somewhere in the distance a dog howled.

The background of the image is a faded, semi-transparent American flag, showing the stars and stripes in a lighter shade of the original colors. The text is overlaid on this background in a dark red, serif font.

**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 PERPET-
UATION OF THOSE PRINCIPLES
WHICH HE LOVED AND WHICH
YOU LOVE ALSO, AND THOSE
IDEALS 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.**