



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

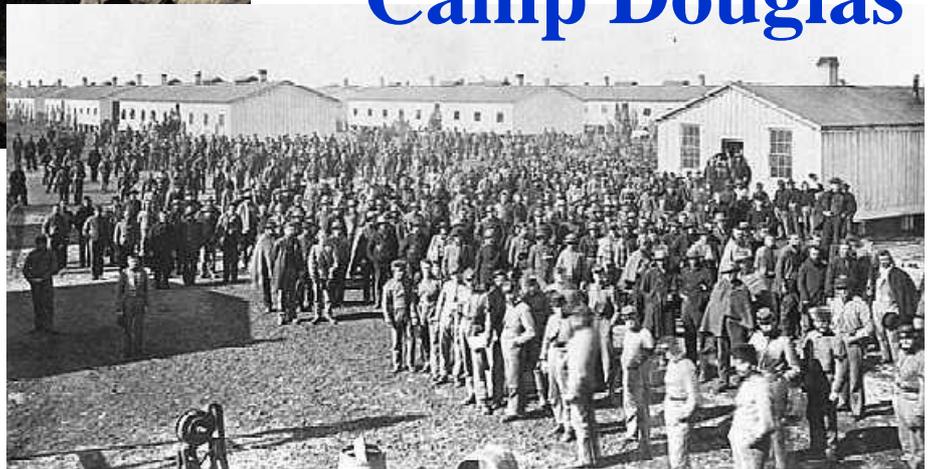
# NEWSLETTER

Bedford, Texas.....April 2014



## APRIL PROGRAM: Andersonville vs Camp Douglas

### A Study in Comparison



*Join us at our April meeting as Compatriot Jack Dyess, a member of the William H. Griffin SCV Camp, presents to us a study of the ways in which Andersonville Prison and Camp Douglas in Chicago were the same and different. We look forward to seeing you there!*

APR. MEETING Apr. 24, 2014, Catfish and Company, 900 Airport Freeway #110  
Hurst, Texas 817-581-3912 Eat at 6:00 Meeting at 7:00 Out by 8:30

# Museum operator hits a dream Civil War jackpot

*by Steve Campbell, Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Sunday, Feb. 2, 2014, p. 1B, 7B; photos from FWS-T online*



Ray Richey, owner of the Texas Civil War Museum (and a member of the E. W. Taylor Camp), examines his newest treasure, a penknife carried by General Lee during the War. He also has two documents in Lee's handwriting which document the knife. Matt Quinn of Quinn's Auction Galleries in Falls Church, Virginia handled the purchase, and hand-delivered the treasures to Richey in February.

Mr. Scott's Star-Telegram article begins on the next page.

## Ray Richey, cont.

Civil War Collector Ray Richey plays no favorites when it comes to ferreting out rare artifacts connected to common soldiers or top brass from both sides of the conflict.

Guns, swords, uniforms, personal items, letters, photographs and battle flags, not to mention a battery of artillery; if it's an article connected to the Civil War, Richey likely owns one or is looking for it.

The Fort Worth oilman has collected well over 5,000 items in his Civil War treasure trove that experts say is the finest private collection in existence.

But in 28 years of collecting, Richey has never come close to getting his hands on anything connected directly to Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee.

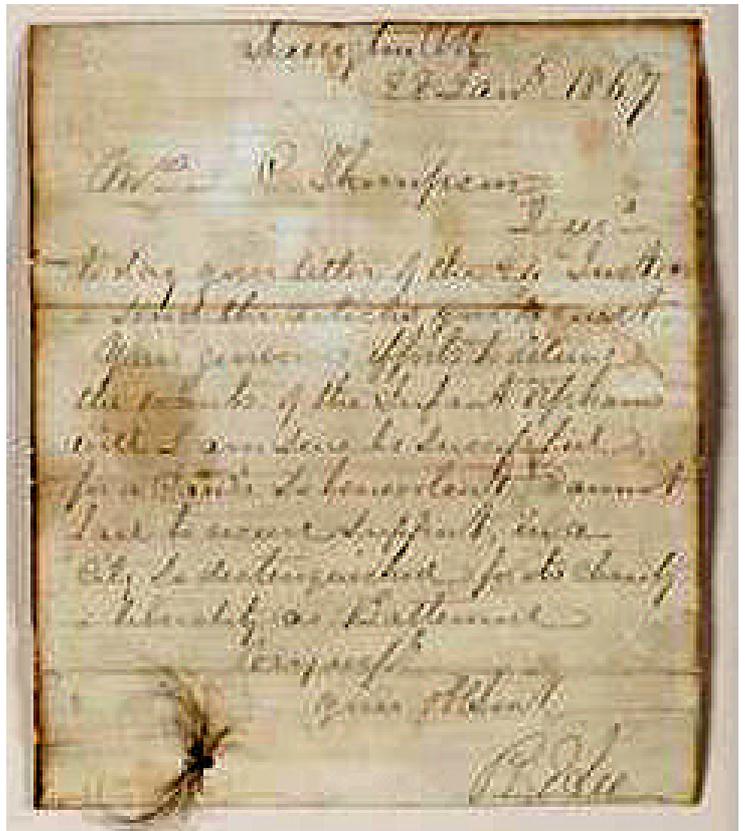
Last year, Richey unveiled the simple sack coat Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is believed to have worn when Lee surrendered at the Appomattox Court House in 1865. As part of an eye-popping \$2 million-plus "bundle," Richey also got the sword carried by Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

Those are the kind of collecting coups that only a handful of even the most well-heeled of artifact aficionados can even dream about. But for Richey, a dyed-in-the-gray-wool son of the South, the holy grail has always been the unobtainable: Lee.

"After the war, everybody from the South wanted something from Lee; all that stuff has been scooped up," Richey said.

"Basically, if it's a thread from Robert E. Lee you take it," he said. "Gen. Grant is one thing, but Robert E. Lee's a couple of steps above that in my opinion."

Last week, Richey finally hit his collecting jackpot. He took possession of the hard-worn penknife that Lee carried throughout the War, a lock of his gray hair, and a letter and note the famed general wrote.



Lee's transmittal letter, slightly enhanced digitally for better readability. A lock of his hair, too.

"Who gets to have that?" "The knife's a little bitty thing, but it is pretty special. I didn't think I would ever have the possibility of buying anything like that," said Richey, who keeps his massive collection at his non-profit Texas Civil War Museum in northwest Fort Worth.

Antiques Roadshow regular Matt Quinn hand delivered the Lee prizes Wednesday that Richey bought for \$55,000 during a hotly-bidder auction at Quinn's Auction Galleries in Falls Church, Virginia.

"Rarely does someone get to own something from Robert E. Lee," Quinn said. "It just doesn't come to market."

"This is a knife that Lee carried around during the War. Come on, that's amazing. Who gets to have that?" he said.

## Ray Richey, cont.



The knife, and a short apology in Lee's handwriting explaining its condition. Slightly digitally-enhanced.

Compared with Grant's ornate jewel-encrusted presentation sword that Richey bought for \$1.6 million in 2009, Lee's pen-knife is a broken-down everyday tool that has seen such hard duty that its blades have been broken off, essentially leaving a knife housing.

Richey doesn't care: That's part of what makes it special. He can imagine Lee using it to carve an apple, whittling a stick, or cleaning his nails.

"He wrote a note apologizing for the condition, saying it was his companion during the war—he *used* it," he said.

'A perfect storm' In 1867, Lee donated the items to help out an orphanage in Baltimore, Quinn said.

The items were eventually bought by Civil War collector William Beverly Bristor Jr. of Baltimore, who died in 1999. That year, his heirs loaned the items to the National Park Service's Arlington House, Lee's former family home that became the Arlington National Cemetery.

But an illness in the owner's family forced them to put the items up for auction.

When Kathy Huxhold of Muncie, Ind., first contacted Quill about selling the items

collected by her uncle, he told her they held an enormous potential.

"It was Robert E. Lee and we had museum provenance—this had the power to create a perfect storm at auction," Quinn said, noting that 1,500 bidders signed up for the bidding.

"We had estimated it at about \$20,000 but the bidding started at \$25,000. When it ended at \$55,000, it was a tear-jerking moment to do something for a client," he said.

Huxhold said the money will be used to help pay for care for her older sister, who is battling a brain tumor. "This is just a god send. But I am so happy to know that it's going to be on display," she said.

"We thought it had great value, just knowing the penknife had been carried around during the war and how many times it had been used and the places it had been," Huxhold said.

She was also struck that Lee had donated the items to help an orphanage.

"The letter was pretty neat, it showed that he wanted to give back to society," Huxhold said.

## Ray Richey, cont.



Matt Quinn and Ray Richey at the museum.

Delivering the goods gave Quinn the chance to check out Richey's museum.

"I've never seen a Civil War collection that comes close to it. It's great that the knife ended up in the hands of Ray Richey. He has set the standard when it comes to making a private collection available to the public," Quinn said.

"To think that Robert E. Lee gave this stuff as a philanthropic donation, the family that had it before had it displayed at a public museum and now it is going to a guy who promises it will be on display forever."

"Lexington, VA 28 Jan 1867

Mrs. J. C. Thompson  
I recd today your letter of the 24th inst: and send the article you requested. Your generous efforts to relieve the wants of the infant orphans will I am sure be successful, for a cause so benevolent cannot fail to receive support in a city so distinguished for its charity & liberality as Baltimore.

Very respty your obtservt  
RE Lee

I must apologize for the condition of this knife by stating that it was my companion during the war.  
REL



**You may see the best Civil War collection west of the Mississippi River by visiting the museum Tuesday through Saturday 9-5.**

<http://www.texascivilwarmuseum.com/>

# DAR GIVES RAY RICHEY ITS MEDAL OF HONOR AWARD



***Ray was sponsored for the award by the Six Flags Chapter, DAR. Their regent is Billie Beth Moore.***

The most prestigious honor awarded by the DAR is given to an adult man or woman who is a United States citizen by birth and has shown extraordinary qualities of leadership, trustworthiness, service and patriotism. The recipient must have made unusual and lasting contributions to our American Heritage by truly giving of himself or herself to his or her community, state, country, and fellowman.

Mr. Richey, who owns and operates the non-profit Texas Civil War Museum in Fort Worth, received the award on March 7, 2014 at the DAR State Convention Awards Event at the Hyatt Regency in Dallas. We are, as always, proud to add that Ray is a member of the E. W. Taylor Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans!

# THREE NEW VETERANS' STONES FOR KELLER'S HISTORIC MOUNT GILEAD CEMETERY

*Nathan and Toby Pike took us to Matt's on March 12, and they learned how to prepare and engrave the granite stones.*

On Wednesday morning, March 12, Nathan and Toby Pike took us down to Matt Worthington's shop and we made three headstones for veterans to be placed in Keller's Mount Gilead Cemetery. For some unknown reason, our photos made that day didn't appear on the camera's memory card.

Nathan and Toby were the first volunteers to agree to come to the cemetery on Saturday, March 15 to install them.

Two of the stones are cenotaphs for men who died in action back East and were buried there. The third was for a Keller pioneer who fought in a local Texas militia unit and was buried in Mt. Gilead Cemetery.

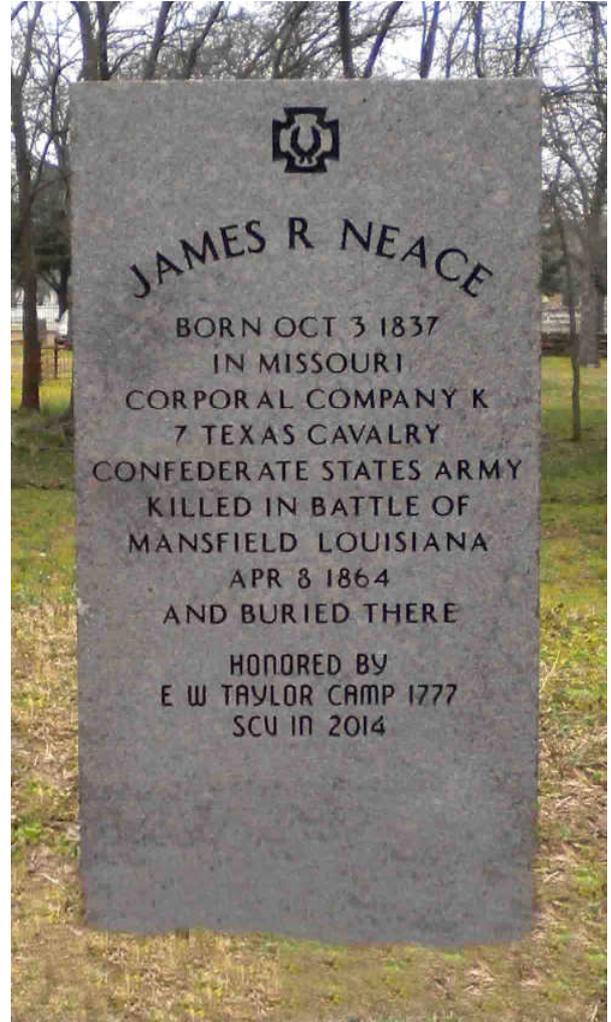
James R. Neace was born October 3, 1837 in Moniteau County, Missouri. He was a son of Tarrant County pioneers and Peters Colonists Iraneous Neace and his wife, Lucinda (Allen) Neace, both of whom lie buried in Mount Gilead Cemetery. Iraneous brought his family here in 1847 and settled along upper Big Bear Creek near where Mount Gilead Cemetery is now located.

*The installation crew included, standing l-r, Nathan Pike, Toby Pike, Kent Mathews and, kneeling, Jimmy Reynolds and Mike Patterson. Marilyn Patterson was the driver and the photographer.*

James first enlisted in the Confederate Army in Capt. William W. McGinnis's Company of the 20<sup>th</sup> Brigade of Texas State Troops. A comrade of Neace's made the following statement about the company in 1931 in a Confederate pension application: "...I was in the service in and around the City of Dallas, Dallas County, Texas from the time of my enlistment until the close of the war...served in Co. "A" being a troop of



## Mt. Gilead, cont.



***We placed James' cenotaph beside his mother's grave. Two of his Confederate brothers and his Confederate father are also buried there.***

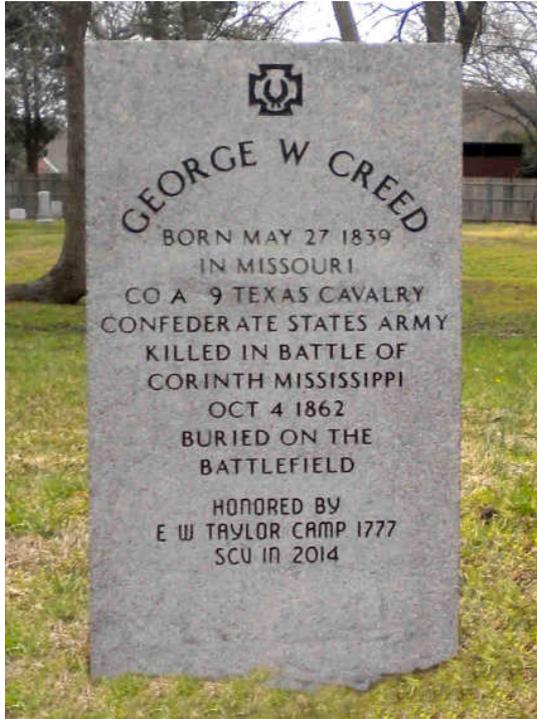
Cavalry, a part of Col. McGinnis Regiment. We wore the Confederate uniform and drew our rations from the Confederate government. Our duties consisted principally of rounding up deserters..."

Neace later served in Co. K, 7<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry; he died in battle at Mansfield, La.

George Washington Creed was born May 27, 1839 in Missouri. He was a son of Tarrant County pioneers John and Sarah Creed, who lie buried in Mount Gilead Cemetery. By 1850 John Creed and his family were living in Clinton County, Missouri.

The Creeds came to northeast Tarrant County from Clinton County, Missouri about 1859. They settled between Grapevine and Keller. Along with his brother, Augustus Creed, George W. Creed enlisted in Company A, 9 Texas Cavalry, on October 14th 1861 at Camp Reeves. He was killed in action in the entrenchments at Corinth, Mississippi on October 4, 1862. Augustus came back to Tarrant County after the war, married, and has descendants living here today.

## Mt. Gilead, cont.

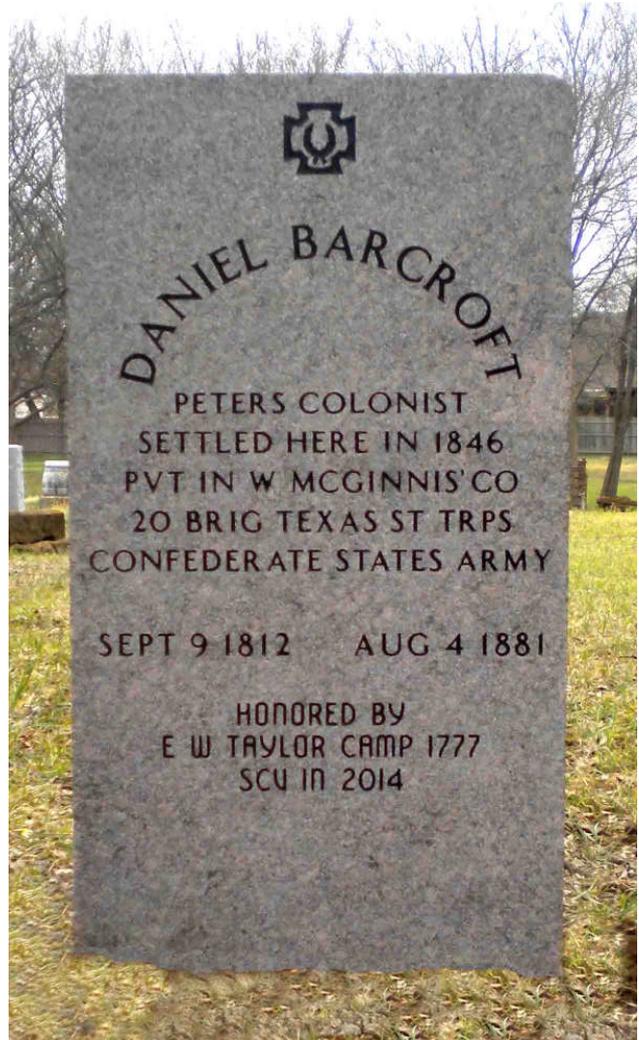


Both George's parents survived until years after the War. George's mother, George's brother Augustus, and Augustus' wife all died within a week of each other in December 1884. George's father survived until 1894.

As with Mr. Neace, we placed George's new stone beside his parents'.

Daniel Barcroft was one of the true pioneers of Tarrant County, arriving here in 1846 while we were still part of Navarro County. Mount Gilead Cemetery was started on land which would later belong to him. Mrs. Barcroft and Lucinda Neace were sisters. In 1846 the Barcrofts were charter members of Lonesome Dove Baptist Church, the first religious body formed in Tarrant County. In 1850 they were also charter members of the second, Mount Gilead Baptist Church.

When the first Tarrant County elections were held in 1850, Daniel was elected to be one of the first county commissioners. In 1855 he patented the square mile of land in which the western part of the cemetery sits.



## Mt. Gilead, cont.

Barcroft's mother-in-law, Permelia Allen, (and James Neace's grandmother) was the matriarch of the settlement. A remarkable lady, she could remember events during the American Revolution and lived long enough to see the end of the WBTS, dying at Mount Gilead in 1866. She lies buried there in an unmarked grave.

According to Pearl Foster O'Donnell, a noted local historian and a member of Barcroft's extended family, Daniel became ill on June 4, 1881 and died the following August 4. His obituary appeared in the Minutes of the West Fork Baptist Association in August, 1881. Unfortunately, the only printed copies

of these minutes which survived were in the hands of the archives at the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth. They were sent to be microfilmed several years ago. The microfilming company lost the originals, and the Seminary can no longer find the microfilm.

Historians theorize that the road along the south side of Mount Gilead Road, now known as Bancroft Road, was originally known as Barcroft Road, but that a road sign years ago was produced with the misspelling. It has apparently been copied onto later signs, maps, etc. and has become accepted as correct.

Two of Barcroft's sons, Charles and Thomas, also left Keller to serve in the Confederate Army.

## More Mt. Gilead Installation Day Photos



There was water on-site to mix the concrete.



# OOPS! MARKER MAKING'S MOMENTARY MISHAPS



*Wednesday March 12 Nathan Pike, Toby Pike, and your editor went to make three headstones on some broken granite paving stones. The process involves putting a rubber mask on the stone, cutting out the letters and numerals, and then sandblasting it. The abrasive bounces off the rubber and erodes the granite... except when it also blows away some of the little pieces of the mask and cuts the stone where they were.*

*Two of the stones came off without a hitch. The third one lost some of the little pieces of mask. This is called “blowout.”*

# OOPS! cont.

When you're working with expensive polished stone, this accident has two descriptive terms: "blowout" and "disaster." Our pavers weren't polished, so we had a chance of fixing this one.

Step one: Using a diamond-tipped dremel tool, grind the paint out of the areas where you're making the patches.



Step two: Knock a little piece off the back or bottom of the stone where it won't show, and pulverize it into powder.



Step three: Put a little super-glue where you want the patch, and then sprinkle powdered rock into it. Continue in layers until you have the area as close to the right size and shape as possible, plus a tiny bit.



Step four: Using your dremel tool and diamond grinder, work the patch down to its proper shape.



Step five: Using a toothpick as a brush, replace the paint in the letter, being careful not to get any outside the letter.



Step six: Thank the Powers that Be that this didn't happen when you were doing this for a paying customer on a polished rock.



***“Those are wonderful! Thanks for all of your hard work.”***

Lori Leyba, Arvada, Colorado; relative of Mr. Neace and Mr. Barcroft

March 15, 2014



***“Thanks Michael, they are great and I will surely include them in my genealogy books if I live so long!...Thanks for remembering us.”***

Janice Adams, Huntsville, Texas, relative of Mr. Neace and Mr. Barcroft

March 19, 2014

# *Another note of thanks...*



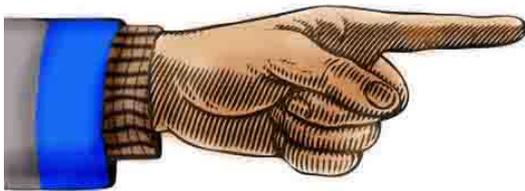
Afternoon James,

Thank you and the compatriots of Col. E. W. Taylor Camp #1777 for your contribution to the wreaths for the Confederate Section at Arlington. I think this 150th anniversary of the founding of the cemetery is an important one for all of us to remember, like all the events for the WBTS sesquicentennial are. We are trying to arrange to have a photo taken of that section after the wreaths are laid. If successful, I will be sure to send one to you for your Camp scrapbook.

You gentlemen have made my heart full.

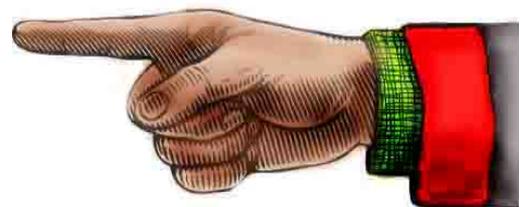
In service, Andea Prouse,

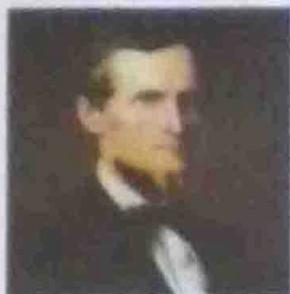
Wreaths Across America



***THANKS!*** to *Nathan and Toby Pike* for taking us down to *Matt's monument shop* this month, and for helping to *make three stones.*

***THANKS!*** as always, to *Marilyn Patterson* for the many hours she spends and miles she drives each month for our *SCV camp.*





*You, Your Members and Guests are Invited to Join  
Mid-Cities Bluebonnet 2429 UDC  
For Our Annual*

## *Jefferson Davis Luncheon*

***Saturday, May 17, 2014***

*10:00 a.m. Registration, 10:30 a.m. Program*

*12:00 noon B-B-Q Luncheon with Dessert*

### ***West Fork Presbyterian Church***

*908 Santerre Road, Grand Prairie 75050*

*Directions: From N. Hwy. 360, Exit Ave. K (N. Arlington)*

*Go East-bound on Ave. K, Cross the Railroad Tracks*

*Turn Left on 109<sup>th</sup> St.; Turn Right on Santerre St.; Church is on Left*

*Please Join us to Celebrate our Only CSA President, Military Service Awards, Southern  
Food, Fellowship, Favors, Music, and Silent Auction*

***Guest Speaker: Commander Michael Patterson***

Registration Required for Lunch; Deadline 05/13/2014

Adults \$20.00, Children \$15.00 (12 and Under)

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Checks Payable to: Mid-Cities Bluebonnet 2429 UDC

Mail Checks/Reservation to: Mrs. Gina Smith

2002 Cancun Dr. Mansfield, Tx 76063

Late Reservations, e-mail: [ginasmi83@gmail.com](mailto:ginasmi83@gmail.com)

Name/s: \_\_\_\_\_ Group/s: \_\_\_\_\_  
Adults (\$20): \_\_\_\_\_ Children (\$15): \_\_\_\_\_ Total Amt.: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

# DOWN THE ROAD A PIECE....

**May 26:** We've been invited to take part in the annual Mount Gilead Cemetery Memorial Day Observance in Keller again this year. We will unveil the three new Confederate headstones we installed there on March 15.

**May 31:** Your editor and his wife will be installing an upright VA stone for Joshua Epps in the Heath Cemetery in Hill County. His descendants asked us last spring to get him a stone. We've contacted several SCV camps in that area asking for help with a musket salute. Taylor Campers are, of course, welcome. More details as the time gets closer.



# GRAVE OF NOTED CONFEDERATE FOUND IN SCOTLAND



*“Recently after a 15 year search, we found the gravesite of Col. James Duff of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Tx cav. This is I believe the most important CS grave site found in many many years, and he was probably the most well known and historically important figure of the War whose gravesite remained undiscovered. He is buried just outside Dundee, Scotland. John Collier, Commander of Capt. John Low CSN Camp #2161, SCV, in Scarborough, England*

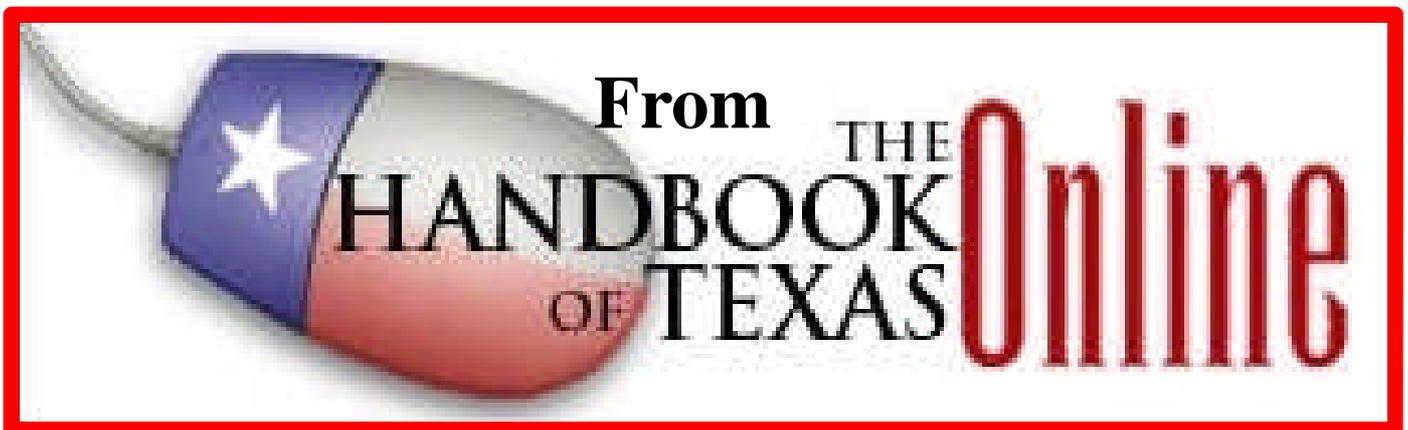
## Confederate Grave Found in Scotland, cont.

**DUFF, JAMES** (1828–1900). James Duff, freighter and Confederate irregular, was born in Logierait, Perthshire, Scotland about 1828. He emigrated to the United States where, in 1849, he enlisted as a private in the United States army. Promoted to sergeant, he left the army in 1854 to become an army sutler at Fort Belknap. He was a San Antonio merchant by 1856 when his wagons were used to transport a large meteorite (now known as the Wichita County Iron) to Austin. His wagons were also involved with the removal, directed by Robert S. Neighbors, of Texas Comanches to Indian Territory in 1859. Just before the Civil War, he married Harriet Paul, daughter of army officer and future Union army general Gabriel Paul. The couple had two daughters.

When the secession crisis occurred Duff was active in seizing San Antonio, and its army garrison, for the state. Duff served as commander of an irregular Texas Confederate military unit, Duff's Partisan Rangers. Unionism in the Hill Country brought about his assignment to that area in May 1862. He left his duty station at San Antonio, camped on the Pedernales a few miles west of Fredericksburg, and declared martial law in several precincts of Kerr and Gillespie counties. He dismissed the Unionist enrolling

officer, Jacob Kuechler, and began what many Hill Country people regarded as a reign of unjustified terror. Captain Duff learned of Fritz Tegener's battalion and its planned departure for Mexico and sent part of his troops in a pursuit that culminated in the battle of the Nueces on August 10, 1862. One participant in the encounter testified to Duff's presence at the "massacre" and his refusal to provide medical assistance to the defeated Germans. Another story had Duff arriving there after the battle. Harassment of Unionists continued in the Fredericksburg area until Duff's return to San Antonio. Duff's command was later expanded into the Thirty-third Texas Cavalry; he served on the Texas coast throughout the remainder of the war.

After the war Duff fled to Mexico, then returned to his native Scotland where in 1871 he was living on a Logierait farm with his family. He returned to the United States in the 1870s and settled in Denver, Colorado, where he managed the Colorado Mortgage and Investment Company and, in general, handled English investment in that city. He proved a tireless promoter of Denver and launched several canal companies to bring water to local farmers. Around 1887 he moved to London, England, where he died on April 16, 1900.



# CIVIL WAR

## THE UNTOLD STORY

### **GREAT DIVIDE PICTURES ANNOUNCES A NEW FILM SERIES FOCUSING ON THE WESTERN THEATER DURING THE WBTS**

*There are numerous sites on the internet which offer advance clips of this exciting new film, which will begin being broadcast on public television stations in April. Watch the clips and see what you think.*

<https://www.facebook.com/CivilWarTheUntoldStory>

<http://www.nps.gov/liho/historyculture/civil-war-the-untold-story.htm>

<http://vimeo.com/57004598>



**...and it'll be available for sale at:**

<http://www.shoppbs.org/product/index.jsp?productId=324765>



## HELP COMES FROM AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER

Last month the day we picked to install our markers at Oakwood Cemetery in Fort Worth happened to be the same day the Cowtown Marathon was being run. In the morning the streets around the cemetery would be closed. We called the Marathon to be sure we didn't get in their way, and were connected with an interesting gentleman volunteer named Bill Palmer.

Mr. Palmer is a veteran who lives in Arlington. He was very interested in the work we're doing, and promised to send a donation. It arrived on March 10 in the amount of \$150. That will permanently mark three more Confederate graves. We appreciate Mr. Palmer, his generous gift, and his attitude of helpfulness and support of our organization and its project!

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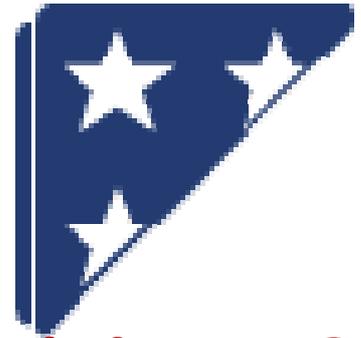
## WHITE'S CHAPEL VETERAN GETTING A STONE THANKS TO HIS DESCENDANT IN WASHINGTON STATE

*Once again, a family has decided to purchase an upright VA stone replica for one of their Confederate ancestors. We're happy to assist by ordering the stone, engraving it, and putting it in White's Chapel Cemetery for them.*

*Henry T. Higgins served in Co. A of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Infantry. He enlisted early in 1861 in Campbellton, Georgia and served in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida.*

*He and his family settled in present-day Southlake in the mid-1870's. We'll let you know when it's time to install the stone. Thanks in advance for your always-dependable help!*

# fold3



## still giving you a pain you can't locate?

*If you're still having trouble finding your ancestor's records on Fold3, here's a set of steps which usually work. In March, they changed the homepage design again, then in a few days changed it back to its original form.*

1. Go to the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors system page at

<http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm>

2. Scroll down to the picture of the young Confederate soldier and click on the word **Soldiers**. A little box will replace the picture and you'll click on **Explore these records**.

3. On the next screen, click on Union or Confederate, then put in the Last and First Name. For instance, Confederate Harvey Sparger.

4. Where it says "None Selected," click there. It'll give you a drop-down menu with capital letters. Pick the one you want, in this instance G for Georgia. Georgia will then be shown, and you'll click on it.

**Note: Here you'll be stopped. The State drop-down menu won't go away, and it's covering up the "Search" button. Click out in the margin somewhere and the drop-down menu will go away. Then click on **Show Results**.**



**We have talked in person, at length, to the National Park Service about fixing this. They say they know it's a problem, but it was one of a number of things an outside firm did to make the site more "comprehensive." Apparently that word has sprouted a new definition of which we're not aware.**

4. In this case, only one result came up. The man was in the **12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry**. Write it down exactly as it's shown.

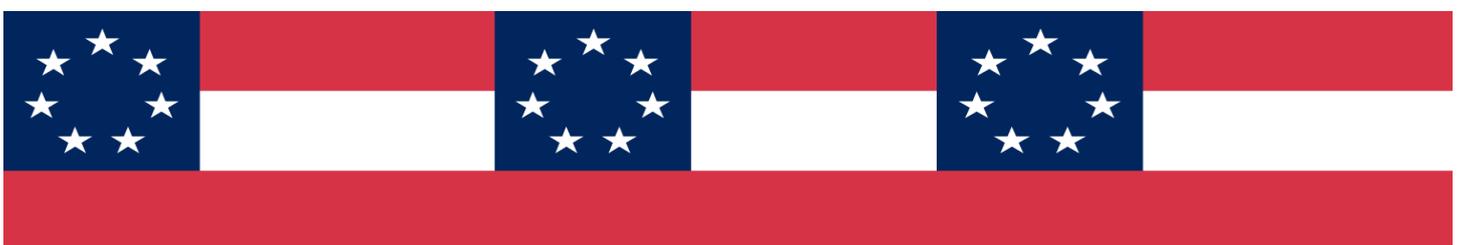
5. Now go to Fold 3 and sign yourself in. Click on the photo of Lincoln and Lee where it says **Civil War**.

6. Just below that when the page changes slightly, click on **Civil War Service Records**.

7. On the next page which will appear, click on "**Confederate Records**."

8. On the next page which appears, scroll down and click on **Georgia**.

9. On the next page which appears, click on **Browse**.





10. On the next page, a column will appear entitled Military Unit. Scroll down through it until you come to [12<sup>th</sup> Cavalry](#) and click on it. *Be patient. They're not always in numerical order. Sometimes "Fiftieth" may come before "Fourth" because it's that way in alphabetical order. If your unit is named after a person, they're usually roughly alphabetized after the numerical designations.*

11. After you've clicked on "[12<sup>th</sup> Cavalry](#)," a list of capital letters will appear. Click on the appropriate one...in this case [S](#).

13. Scroll down through all the [S](#) men, and [Sparger, Harvey R.](#) should be there. He may be there under more than one spelling. Click on his name, and you've made it.

***Fold3 has a search function, but it's tricky and it takes a while to get it to do what you want it to do. Even as much time as it sometimes takes, it's still cheaper and easier than getting military records from the National Archives.***

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# POKE...OUR ANCESTORS' LIFE AND TIMES

*This tenacious wild plant was a common item on our grandparents' tables.*

*Those of us who grew up here in northeast Tarrant County know this plant well, mostly because the dark purple berries made great warpaint for playing Indians. That, in addition to the warning our grandparents gave us to never eat the poisonous fruit.*

The stuff we know is properly called American Pokeweed, and is one of a genus of similar plants which grows on several continents.

The young plants (as shown below) were picked and used both as folk medicine and as food. All parts of it were considered toxic unless they were properly cooked, including the greens being cooked three times in boiling water with each change of water being discarded.



The berries are harmful to mammals, but may be eaten by birds because they expel the seeds without digesting them. The roots were never eaten by pioneers, who believed it was impossible to make them safe.

In some parts of the Southeast United States it was the custom each spring to eat a large batch of boiled poke to purge one's digestive system. Oldtimers here from Walker County, Georgia called this ritual "taking the country," and swore to its remorseless effectiveness.



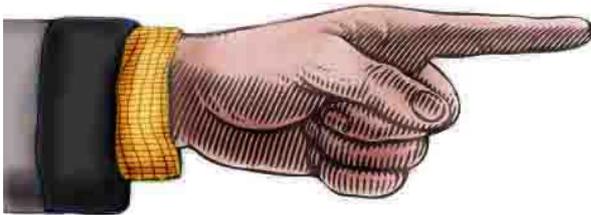
# WORTHINGTON *Monuments*

**817-551-2800**

**817-801-1444**

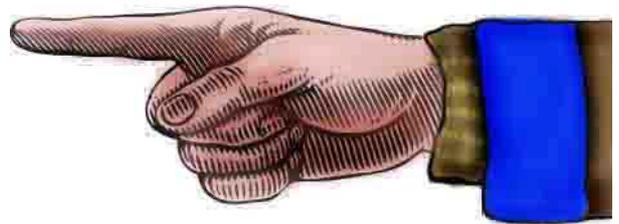
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***THANKS!*** to *Steve Huckabee* of Colleyville for taking a stone from Colleyville to Mt. Gilead in Keller for us.



***THANKS!*** to everyone who came to help us at Mt. Gilead on Saturday, March 15: *Toby Pike, Nathan Pike, Jimmy Reynolds, Kent Mathews, Marilyn Patterson, and Mike Patterson.*

***THANKS!*** to *Stephen Parker* for his continued and prompt attention to our website. He and his father, *Compatriot Ron Parker*, are valued friends and helpers in our efforts to honor our Confederate heroes.



# COLORIZATION OF HISTORIC PHOTOS



Especially to those of us who have no basic understanding of computers, the things smart folks can do with them is amazing. Not the least of those is putting colors in the old photographs we've known for many years.

Compatriot Ron Parker found an excellent internet site, and sent us the link. Take a look yourself and enjoy:

[http://www.liveleak.com/ll\\_embed?f=d6d9d5385aee](http://www.liveleak.com/ll_embed?f=d6d9d5385aee)

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## **IN APRIL**

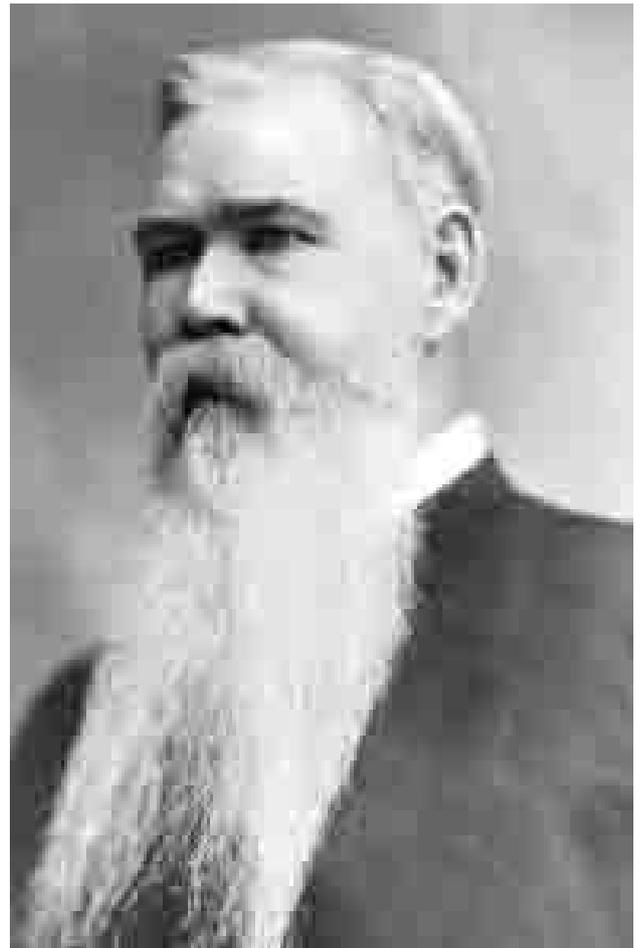
***Two Chivers brothers will get cenotaphs in their family cemetery in Southlake.***

***W. R. Weathers of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> Texas Cavalry will get a stone in White's Chapel Cemetery in Southlake.***

# Tarrant County Confederate Veterans Who Made a Difference

*An article from the Handbook of Texas online*

**CARROLL, BENAIAH HARVEY** (1843–1914). Benajah Harvey Carroll, Baptist leader, pastor, teacher, and author, was born near Carrollton, Mississippi, on December 27, 1843, the seventh child of Benajah and Mary Elisa (Mallard) Carroll. His father was a Baptist preacher who supported his family by farming. The family moved to Arkansas in 1850 and to Burleson County, Texas, in 1858. Carroll entered Baylor University, then at Independence, in 1859 with junior standing. He studied philosophy and became a champion debater. In 1861, just before earning his degree, he left to fight for the Confederacy in Ben McCulloch's Texas Rangers. He later joined the Seventeenth Texas Infantry of the Confederate Army and served until he was wounded in 1864 in Mansfield, Louisiana. Although Carroll left Baylor before graduating, the institution granted him the B.A. degree. Later he received honorary M.A. and D.D. degrees from the University of Tennessee and an honorary LL.D. degree from Keatchie College, Louisiana. Despite the influence of his parents, Carroll was deeply troubled over his spiritual condition and privately skeptical toward the rudiments of Christianity. After his return from the war he was crippled and in debt and suffered numerous family crises. He was converted in 1865 at a Methodist camp meeting near Caldwell, Texas. The following year he became an ordained Baptist minister. From 1866 to 1869 Carroll preached in rural Baptist churches in Burleson and McLennan counties and participated in revivals throughout Central Texas. He also taught school and farmed to help support his family. In 1871 he became pastor of the First Baptist Church, Waco, where he remained until 1899. During his pastorate this church became a flagship church of Texas Baptists.



Carroll's intellectual acumen and oratorical gifts contributed mightily to his prominence, but more than any single factor a doctrinal debate in 1871 and the publicity surrounding it thrust him to the forefront among the state's Baptists. Editor J. B. Link of the *Texas Baptist Herald* vigorously promoted Carroll as a rising champion of orthodoxy after the young Waco pastor purportedly vanquished a seasoned Methodist polemicist in an acrimonious confrontation.

## B. H. Carroll, cont.

Proclaimed as a "new giant in Israel," Carroll began publishing a steady stream of trenchant editorials, doctrinal discussions, and sermons in the state's Baptist periodicals. Throughout the 1870s he held important positions on boards and committees of the General Association (a regional forerunner of the Baptist General Convention of Texas) and figured prominently in early negotiations and support efforts aimed at centralizing Texas Baptist educational institutions.

In the 1880s he took an active role in consolidating regional associations and conventions into a single unified body, the Baptist General Convention of Texas. Carroll also served on several Southern Baptist Convention committees and addressed the convention on various occasions.

Having publicly maintained a firm stand against liquor since the beginning of his Waco ministry, Carroll, a Democrat, was a natural leadership choice in the McLennan County and state-wide prohibition crusades of the late 1880s.

In both he matched words and wits with two of the state's most influential politicians, Richard Coke and Roger Q. Mills. Before a crowd of 7,000 in Waco he engaged Mills in a heated three-hour debate that almost ended in a brawl.

By weathering abuse in the political arena, he developed an imperviousness to criticism that served him well in guiding Texas Baptists through the turbulent 1890s. During the last decade of his ministry at the First Baptist Church, Carroll was involved directly and indirectly in virtually every controversy that touched Baptists in the state.

Carroll left the First Baptist Church to become corresponding secretary for the Educational Commission, an agency dedicated primarily to securing financial stability for Texas Baptist schools. For the remainder of his career he continued to work for the cause of Christian education. He taught Bible and theology at Baylor from 1872 to 1905. He began a fifteen-year term as chairman of the Baylor University Board of Trustees in 1886. He also served as a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, in the 1880s.



In 1905 he organized Baylor Theological Seminary, which eventuated in the founding of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in 1908. Carroll taught at the new school, which moved to Fort Worth in 1910, and served as its president until his death.

Carroll's publications include addresses, doctrinal works, sermons, and Bible expositions. His magnum opus is *An Interpretation of the English Bible* (1913), a commentary in seventeen volumes. Baptist leader George Truett called Carroll "the greatest preacher our State has ever known." In 1866 Carroll married Ellen Virginia Bell. Nine children were born to this union. In 1899, after Ellen's death, he married Hallie Harrison. To them was born one son. Carroll died in Fort Worth on November 11, 1914, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Waco.



# SURPRISE! SURPRISE! SURPRISE!

*Inmate at the Confederate Home in Austin got quite a shock!*

## MURDER WILL COME OUT

INMATE OF CONFEDERATE HOME  
AT AUSTIN ARRESTED.

Charged With Committing a Murder  
in Collin County Forty-  
one Years Ago.

Special to The Register.

Austin, May 22.—The old story that murder will out was never more fully verified than when G. G. Gardenhier, aged 72 years, a Confederate Veteran and an inmate of the Confederate Home was this afternoon arrested on the charge of murdering Sam Hall at McKinney, Tex., 41 years ago.

The murder of Sam Hall, aged 19 years, son of a prominent farmer of Collin county, occurred in 1861, and his murder remained a comparative mystery until the arrest of Gardenhier today at the Home. Gardenhier and the elder Hall were neighbors, and had some trouble over some cattle which led to the killing of young Hall. Gardenhier was arrested at the time and charged with the crime, but there



*The most surprised man in Texas on May 22, 1902 was George Gordon Gardenhire. On that day he was arrested for a murder in Collin County in 1861. The newspaper articles reproduced here chronicle the events in his life in the next few weeks.*

## Surprise! cont.

was no positive evidence against him. He escaped from prison by means of a piece of hoop skirt furnished him by his wife, joined the Confederate army and after the war came back to Texas and settled in South Texas. He came to the Confederate Home about five months ago from Blanco county.

When seen by your correspondent, Gardenhier admitted knowing about the murder, but declared that it was committed by some one else. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff Minor who had been working on the case for many years. Minor left tonight with the prisoner. When arrested the old soldier was the most surprised man in the world.

At left:

Conclusion of the article which appeared in the

Fort Worth

Morning

Register on May

23, 1902, the day

after Mr.

Gardenhire was arrested.

At right: Article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News on June 8, 1902.

### **ASKS WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.**

#### **The Veteran Arrested in Confederate Home Seeks Release.**

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Sherman, Tex., June 7.—An application for a writ of habeas corpus has been filed by counsel for George Gardenhire in the District Court at Sherman and Judge Maxey will hear the case next Friday, June 13. This is the case from Collin County, which attracted so much attention inasmuch as the accused was a veteran, an inmate of the Confederate Home, and the offense, murder, alleged to have been committed over forty years ago. The allegation in the application is that Gardenhire is old and infirm and his confinement in the Collin County jail greatly jeopardizes his health.

Surprise! cont.

**GARDENHIRE GRANTED BAIL.**  
**He Is Charged with Killing a Man in 1861.**

**SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.**  
McKinney, Tex., June 14.—The habeas corpus trial of George Gardenhire, charged with the murder of Sam Houston Hall in 1861, was held today before Judge Rice Maxey. The prisoner was granted bond in the sum of \$500.

At left: Article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News on June 15, 1902.

At right: Article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News on October 28, 1902.

**Indictment Quashed.**

**SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.**  
McKinney, Tex., Oct. 27.—The case of George Gardenhire, charged with the murder of S. H. Hall, in this county in 1861, was called in the District Court here today. The plaintiff's attorneys made a motion to quash the indictment on the grounds of insufficiency and irregularities. The indictment was quashed, but the prisoner ordered to be held until the present Grand Jury investigates the case.

**GARDENHIRE NOT INDICTED.**  
**Alleged to Have Killed a Man in Collier County in 1861.**

**SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.**  
McKinney, Tex., Oct. 30.—Geo. Gardenhire, charged with killing S. H. Hall in this county in 1861, was released here today on failure of the Grand Jury to find a bill of indictment against him.

At left: Article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News on October 31, 1902.

## Surprise! cont.

Descendants at ancestry.com who have posted information on Mr. Gardenhire say he was born in 1839 in Overton County, Tennessee. By 1859 he had come to Collin County, Texas, where he married Mary Farmer in that year.

Mr. Gardenhire's records in the National Archives are comparatively numerous for a Confederate private. He enlisted November 5, 1861 at Springfield in Limestone County, Texas and was mustered in four days later at Virginia Point, Texas. He became a private in Co. B, 10<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry. He was captured at the fall of Arkansas Post on January 11, 1863, and by February 8 had arrived at Camp Douglas near Chicago.

On April 1, 1863 he was paroled at Camp Douglas, and was sent to City Point, Virginia for exchange on April 7. A comrade who made an affidavit for him at pension time remembered seeing him back in the Army at the time Atlanta fell in 1864.

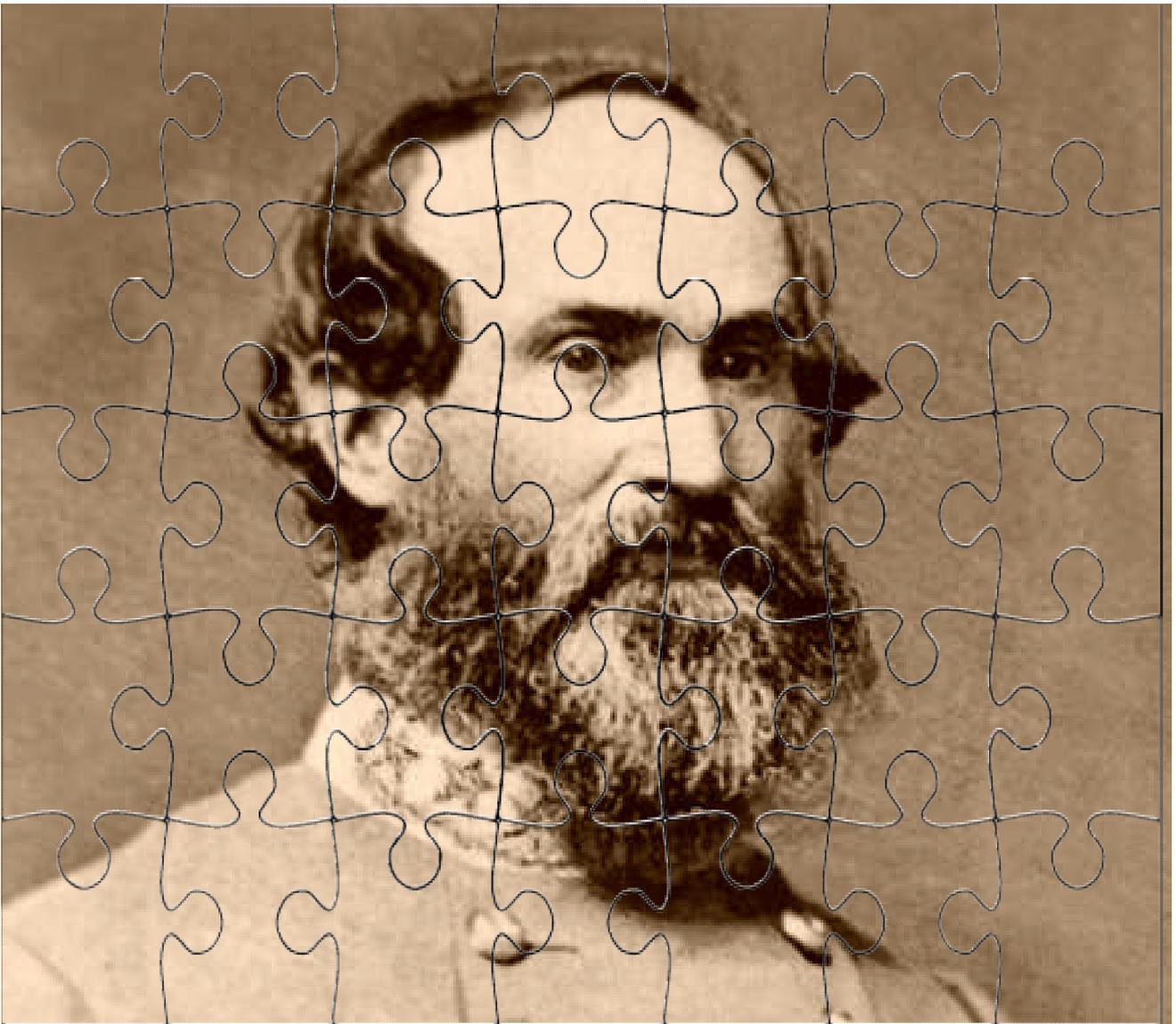
After the War he returned to Texas, but settled far south of his old home. He was married to his second wife in Blanco County in 1892.

In 1899 Gardenhire applied for a Confederate pension. He said he had been living at Bee Cave in Travis County, Texas for about three years.

After his arrest in 1902 he was no-billed by the Collin County grand jury, and went back to the Confederate Home in Austin, where he lived until 1925. He lies buried in the State Cemetery there.



# PUZZLE OF THE MONTH



**These are fun to do, and we'll try to provide at least one each month. When you get to the page which has the puzzle, you can click on some of the options on the left side to make it easier or more difficult. These aren't my pictures, I just made them into puzzles using the jigzone site. The web URL for this puzzle is:**

<http://www.jigzone.com/puzzles/8E16521ECC2?z=1>

# JUDGE RULES STATES CAN DEMAND PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP FROM VOTERS



*On March 20, 2014, US District Court Judge Eric F. Melgren ruled in favor of States' Rights in a Kansas and Florida suit. This ruling is a boost for states rights and marks a setback for the federal government which fought stiffer voter ID checks with an argument that they reduce voter turnout. The Election Assistance Commission, created by the U. S. Congress after the 2000 Florida voting fiasco, must accede to states' requests for people to provide proof of citizenship when they register to vote.*

**“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”**

United States Constitution, Tenth Amendment



**OUR STATES'  
RIGHTS ARE  
UNDER ATTACK  
LIKE NO OTHER  
TIME SINCE THE  
1860's.**

*If you don't already know it,  
now's a great time to learn the  
pledge of allegiance to the Texas  
flag.*

**"Honor the Texas flag; I  
pledge allegiance to thee,  
Texas, one state under God,  
one and indivisible."**

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**Remember...if you have an announce-  
ment you'd like made at our meetings  
please send it to the newsletter editor by  
the day before the meeting and he'll put  
it on the announcement sheet.**

**mfpchat@yahoo.com**

**DO YOU KNOW SOMEONE WHO  
MIGHT LIKE TO JOIN THE SCV?**

***Talk us up to your friends!!!***



*It's much easier than he thinks. If he'll just get us his birth certificate, and one for the parent through whom he's a Confederate descendant, we can usually do all the rest in pretty short order.*



Adapted from a Far Side cartoon by Gary Larson

**“Captain, may I be excused? My brain is full.”**

A photograph of a sunset over a mountain range. The sky is filled with soft, wispy clouds in shades of blue, purple, and pink. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright orange glow. Silhouetted trees and foliage are visible in the foreground and along the mountain ridges.

**TO YOU, SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, WE WILL COMMIT THE VINDICATION OF THE CAUSE FOR WHICH WE FOUGHT. TO YOUR STRENGTH WILL BE GIVEN THE DEFENSE OF THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S GOOD NAME, THE GUARDIANSHIP OF HIS HISTORY, THE EMULATION OF HIS VIRTUES, THE PERPETUATION OF THOSE PRINCIPLES WHICH HE LOVED AND WHICH YOU LOVE ALSO, AND THOSE IDEALS WHICH MADE HIM GLORIOUS AND WHICH YOU ALSO CHERISH. REMEMBER, IT IS YOUR DUTY TO SEE THAT THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE SOUTH IS PRESENTED TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.**