



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

Bedford, Texas.....June 2017

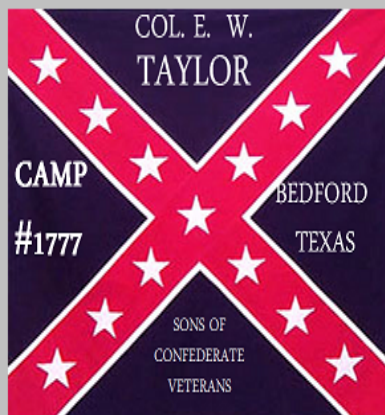
June Program

**June 29,
2017**

**Presented
by
Compatriot
Jack Dyess**

**“Forgotten CW Battles in Texas
(The Comanches: Part 1)”**

CONFEDERATE LIVES STILL MATTER



Colonel E. W. Taylor SCV Camp #1777 (Bedford, Texas)

Commander: Chuck Marks (817) 703-6195

Adjutant: James Alderman (817) 605-0538

Meets: Last Thursday of the month Jan - Oct at 7:00 pm

(if planning to eat please arrive by 6:00 pm)

Location: Catfish Company Restaurant @ 900 Airport Fwy, Hurst, TX 76054 (817) 581-3912

0018819

Visitors & Counting!

| Newsletters | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December |
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| 2017 | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP |
| 2015 | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP | PDF ZIP |
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Who are we? That's easy to see!!!

<http://www.taylorcampscv.org/>

Go to our website and start looking at our newsletters, beginning with the most recent and working back. Contact us at mfpchat@yahoo.com

Our meetings are on the last Thursday of each month, except November and December when we don't meet because it would always conflict with the holidays.

Each month's program announcement is always on the first page of this newsletter.

We meet at the Catfish and Company restaurant in Hurst, Texas, along the north side of the Airport Freeway and on the access road west of Precinct Line Road.

If you'd like to **eat** with us we'd suggest you be there **at 6 p.m.** We start the **meeting at 7 p.m.** Our goal is to be **finished and out by 8:30 p.m.** **It would be bad manners for a group as large as ours to stay 'til closing time. We appreciate the restaurant's hospitality to the Sons of Confederate Veterans.**

Taylor Camp's newest member sworn in May 25



Photo by Terry Theiss

Mickey Mumford, center left, was sworn in at our May meeting by Chaplain Mike Patterson and Commander Chuck Marks.

Your editor has known Mickey Mumford for nearly sixty years. For most of that time, the Mumfords and the Pattersons have been close neighbors. Our families were neighbors in Bedford in the late 1800's and early 1900's too.

Mickey's mom, who passed away in 2012, was the real granddaughter of two WBTS veterans. One was a Union soldier named Thomas Jefferson See, who died near Waco in 1912. The other was Mickey's entrée into the SCV...William Emory Jones, who died in Waco in 1902. Jones served in Co. E, 8th Louisiana Infantry. Both he and his widow were pensioned, and an otherwise difficult job of tying a soldier with a very-common name to Mickey's ancestor was no trouble at all.

Mickey's already sprung for a headstone for Mr. See (that's Mickey putting the finishing touches on it at center right).



Thanks to Belo Camp Commander David Hendricks who gave us an interesting and enlightening program on Confederate and Texas currency at our May meeting. Our neighboring camps are always a source of good programs and fellowship. Photo by Terry Theiss.

Taylor Camp Helps in Annual Memorial Day Service in Keller



Six of our members, above l-r, represented us: Morgan Tittle, James Alderman, Mike Patterson, Terry Theiss, Rich McCook, and Tom Trawick.



Two of our number are also members of the First Frontier Brigade Band which provided the music. There are Rich McCook, center, and Terry Theiss, foreground.



We were joined in firing the musket salute by Compatriot Tom Trawick's brother, Kevin Trawick (open coat, below). Thanks to our friend Ervin Hauk who also came and took photos of the day for us.

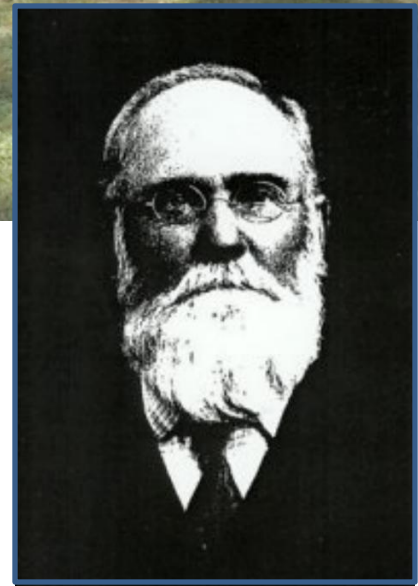


...and here's an extra treat for you!



Courtesy of Taylor Camp member Terry Theiss who's also a member of the Frontier Brigade Band (extreme right above), we can take a look at the band in action at Mt. Gilead this Memorial Day. Go to:

<https://theissphotocart.smugmug.com/Portfolio/Portriat/Civil-War/i-v8RFRd6>



Our two members in the band are Richard McCook (left) and Terry Theiss (right). The Confederate stone in the foreground belongs to Sam Houston Thompson (photo inset), a member of McGinnis' Company of the Texas Militia's 20th Brigade.

During the audio/video clip, watch for your editor doing his impression of *unawareness personified* as he wanders through the scene picking up grave flags. This is one of those things which would be funny if it weren't so sad.



MOUNT GILEAD CEMETERY MEMORIAL DAY CELEBRATION MAY 29, 2017

Support Mount Gilead and Own a Piece of History

For a \$35 contribution to the Mount Gilead Cemetery Association, you may purchase a handcrafted pen made from wood recovered from Mount Gilead Cemetery by local historian and long time cemetery board member, Don Fair

MOUNT GILEAD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

For more information
regarding Mount Gilead Cemetery
please visit our web site at:

Welcome to the MOUNT GILEAD CEMETERY Memorial Day Celebration May 29, 2017

Welcome and Introductions

Jimmy Lucas
Lucas Funeral Homes and Cremation Services

Invocation

Brian Hamlin, Chaplain
Keller FD/PD & Haltom City PD

Posting of Colors Ceremony

Boy Scout Troop 32

National Anthem

Frontier Brigade Band

Roll Call of Veterans Interred and Rifle Salute

Michael Patterson &
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Taps & Moment of Silence

Tanner Price
Boy Scout Troop 32

SPONSORED BY:

LUCAS FUNERAL HOMES

MOUNT GILEAD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

JACKIE BLACK & ASSOCIATES - TEXAS BEST PROPERTIES

FnG EATS

DOUG NEWTON, ROCKY TOP RANCH

KELLER ROTARY CLUB

GOLDEN TRIANGLE ROTARY CLUB

Wild Rose Heritage Center

Cathie Jackson

Director, Old Town Keller Foundation

Guest Speaker

Pastor Nathan Tucker

Alliance Community Fellowship

Recognition of Eagle Scout Projects

Darrell Wilde

President, MGCA

Flag Retirement Ceremony

Boy Scout Troop 1910

Closing Remarks and Prayer

Jimmy Lucas

Pastor Nathan Tucker

*"They are dead;
but they live in each
Patriot's breast,*

*And their names are
engraved on honor's
bright crest."*

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

MOUNT GILEAD CEMETERY

THIS BURIAL GROUND ORIGINALLY SERVED A PIONEER SETTLEMENT OF RELATED FAMILIES WHO MIGRATED TO THE AREA FROM MISSOURI IN 1847 AS MEMBERS OF THE PETERS COLONY. THEY WERE HEADED BY A WIDOW, PERMELIA ALLEN (1850), WHO IS BURIED HERE IN AN UNMARKED GRAVE. THIS TRACT ADJACENT TO THE MOUNT GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH AND SCHOOL WAS FIRST OWNED BY HER SON-IN-LAW DANIEL BARCROFT (1817-89) AND IRANEOUS NEACE (1816-79). THE EARLIEST MARKED GRAVES, THOSE OF WILLIAM JOYCE (1838-50) AND MADE GRAVE WORKERS HERE REFLECT THE PIONEER LIFESTYLE OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

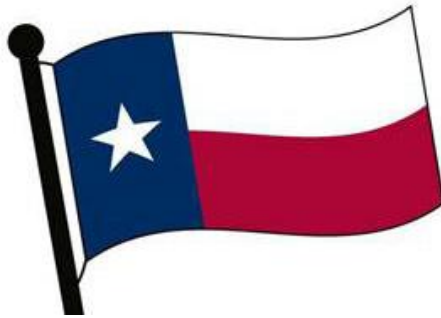
Time to visit the Taylor Camp, if you haven't already

Here's what you can expect during a normal meeting, and we keep them as normal as possible.



The photo at left is not one of our meetings...its just a generic meeting photo from Google. We have several basic tenets we observe. We have a chaplain, and we begin and end each meeting with a prayer.

We meet at a restaurant in Hurst. We are in a glassed-in room with closed doors during our meetings. We usually have about thirty people there including our members, SCV members from other camps, wives, kids, and visitors-at-large. Everyone's welcome.

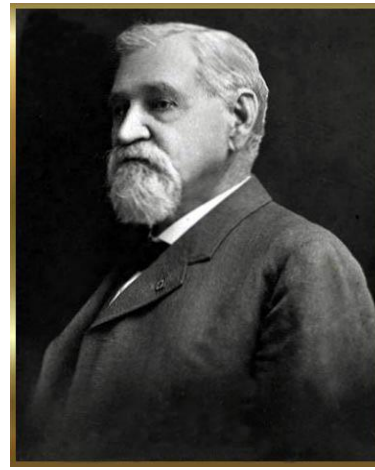


We do the standard pledges to the flags of the United States and Texas. We “salute” one of the several Confederate flags with an extended right hand, palm open and up: “We salute the Confederate Flag with affection, reverence, and undying devotion to the cause for which it stands.” That cause is the defense of States Rights, which are the rights our ancestors fought and died to defend and are still guaranteed to us by the Constitution.

cont.

Time to Visit, cont.


*After the pledges, we continue to stand while one of our members reads **The Charge** given to us by General Stephen Dill Lee (1833-1908), at right. He gave it to us at a meeting of the Sons of Confederate Veterans held in New Orleans in 1906.*



The main part of each meeting is devoted to a program of interest to the SCV and pertaining to the WBTS. They are often power-points and are always interesting and well-prepared.

We begin eating at 6 but some of our folks get there even earlier. We start our meetings precisely at 7. We don't mind if our servers, who are some of the best friends our camp has, come in and out during the meetings. There are so many of us already there it's okay with the restaurant if you want to just come and have some tea without eating. We do our level best to be out by 8:30.

Lastly but not leastly, we have an online newsletter which comes out dependably at the first of the month. All our activities are covered in it. We don't spend time at our meetings in endless discussions, preaching to the choir, etc. We handle business items quickly and directly. If it's something complicated, we send out members-only emails ahead of time so we can be thinking about it. We don't pass the hat for money or harangue you for donations. We have one organized fundraiser each year, and we're happy if you help and happy if you choose not to. Membership's not a burden with us.



COL. E. W. TAYLOR CAMP #1777
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
NEWSLETTER
Bedford, Texas.....May 2017



May Program

David Hendricks will enlighten us with a program entitled **SAVE YOUR CONFEDERATE MONEY BOYS, THE SOUTH IS GOING TO RISE AGAIN.** David's father was a dealer in coins and stamps and left David some great pieces of history. David will include several examples of Confederate and Republic of Texas currency in his presentation. He is currently the commander of the A. H. Belo Camp in Dallas.

Thursday, May 25, 2017
Eat at 6 Meet at 7 Out by 8:30

Photo used with permission from the M. T. Johnson Camp

CONFEDERATE LIVES STILL MATTER

Time to Visit, cont.

You do not have to buy a uniform and a musket when joining our group. We are not re-enactors, but a few of us belong to re-enactment groups. When we can and when it's appropriate we don our uniforms and help in firing



musket salutes, march in parades, etc. You're welcome to attend any of our meetings or activities, in uniform or in street clothes.

We do not have any sort of dress code for our members when they represent the SCV. We just try to remember that we may be the only SCV members someone ever knows or sees, and we try to make a good impression on them. We are just normal people who are trying to learn what really did and didn't cause the War, and impart that knowledge to others. We are honoring our ancestors who were living in 1861-1865, who were members of *that* society and *not* modern society. They lived and acted according to the accepted social rules and laws of *that* time.

Someone once observed that the average SCV member has thirty-two teeth and four grandchildren. Sadly, the liberal media sometimes tries to portray us as men who each have four teeth and thirty-two grandchildren. Let's resolve that they can't use *us* to reinforce that false impression.

“To tar the sacrifices of the Confederate soldier as simple acts of racism, and reduce the battle flag under which he fought to nothing more than the symbol of a racist heritage, is one of the great blasphemies of our modern age.”



**U. S. Senator James Webb
(Democrat-Virginia) 2007-2013**



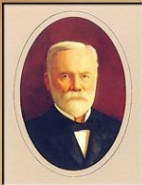


Texas Division Reunion for 2017 to be in North Fort Worth June 2-4


It'll never be easier than this for members of Tarrant County camps to attend a state reunion, and to have a full contingent of voting delegates there for the business meeting.

120TH TEXAS DIVISION REUNION

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



FORT WORTH



WELCOME

Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham
Camp #586 Weatherford, Texas

Texas Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans
2017 Annual Reunion
Radisson Hotel, 2540 Meacham Blvd.
Fort Worth, TX 76106

June 2, 2017 - June 4, 2017

The Governor Samuel W.T. Lanham Camp #586, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Weatherford, Texas is proud to welcome you to Fort Worth, Texas, and the 2017 Texas Division Reunion Website. This website will be your portal for registration and sign-up. As well as one of your best source for information about the reunion.

| | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|------------|
| ACTIVITIES | SCHEDULE | HOTELS | REGISTER |
| TOURS | VENDORS | ADVERTISING | CONTACT US |

[Download Delegate Credentials](#)

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Please visit the Texas Division Reunion website at:
<http://txdivreunion.com/>

**Our thanks to the Governor Samuel W. T. Lanham Camp #586
at Weatherford, Texas for agreeing to host this year's reunion.**


Please go to the website for schedules and other information.


Friday (June 2, 2017)


 Noon - 9:00 p.m. **Registration** (Radisson Hotel Lobby)


 6:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. **Friday Evening Social** (Civil War Museum)
Join us for a get-acquainted evening, to meet old friends and make new ones, with beverages and finger foods provided by the caterer. Casual dress. **(Ticket Required)**


Saturday (June 3, 2017)


 7:00 a.m. - Noon **Registration and Credentials** (Radisson Hotel Lobby)


 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. **TSOCR Silent Auction** (Baron's)
Proceeds to benefit Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans


 8:30 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. **Opening Ceremony** (Meacham/Flatiron Rooms)
All SCV and OCR compatriots are encouraged to attend the opening ceremonies, as the colors from camps around the Division are marched in, followed by opening remarks welcoming everyone to the 2017 Reunion. **(No charge)**

 9:30 a.m. - Noon **SCV Business Meeting** (Meacham/Flatiron Rooms)


 9:30 a.m. - Noon **TSOCR Annual Meeting** (Chisolm Ballroom)
(Seperate TSOCR registration required)

 Noon - 1:30 p.m. **Awards Luncheon** (Spring Palace/Westbrook Rooms)
Texas Division Cross for Meritorious Service awards will be presented to recipients, followed by a program by Dr. AL Arnold, author of "Orderly for Lee" His great great grandfather WAS Lee's orderly. **(Ticket required)**

 5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. **Pre-Banquet Social Hour** (Spring Palace/Westbrook Rooms)
(Ball Ticket Required)

 6:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. **Southern Ball** (Spring Palace/Westbrook Rooms)
Enjoy time to socialize, then a fine banquet meal, followed by our top Texas Division individual and camp award presentations. Then a special presentation by H. K. Edgerton and finish the evening dancing to music by a Period Brass Band. Uniforms and period dress encouraged, but not required. **(Ticket required)**

Sunday (June 4, 2017)

 9:00 a.m. - Noon **Division Executive Council Meeting** (Parker/Courtright Rooms)

With our current membership, we are entitled to six voting delegates. There is no cost to attend the business meeting or to see the vendors and their wares. Any member may attend.

HOTEL



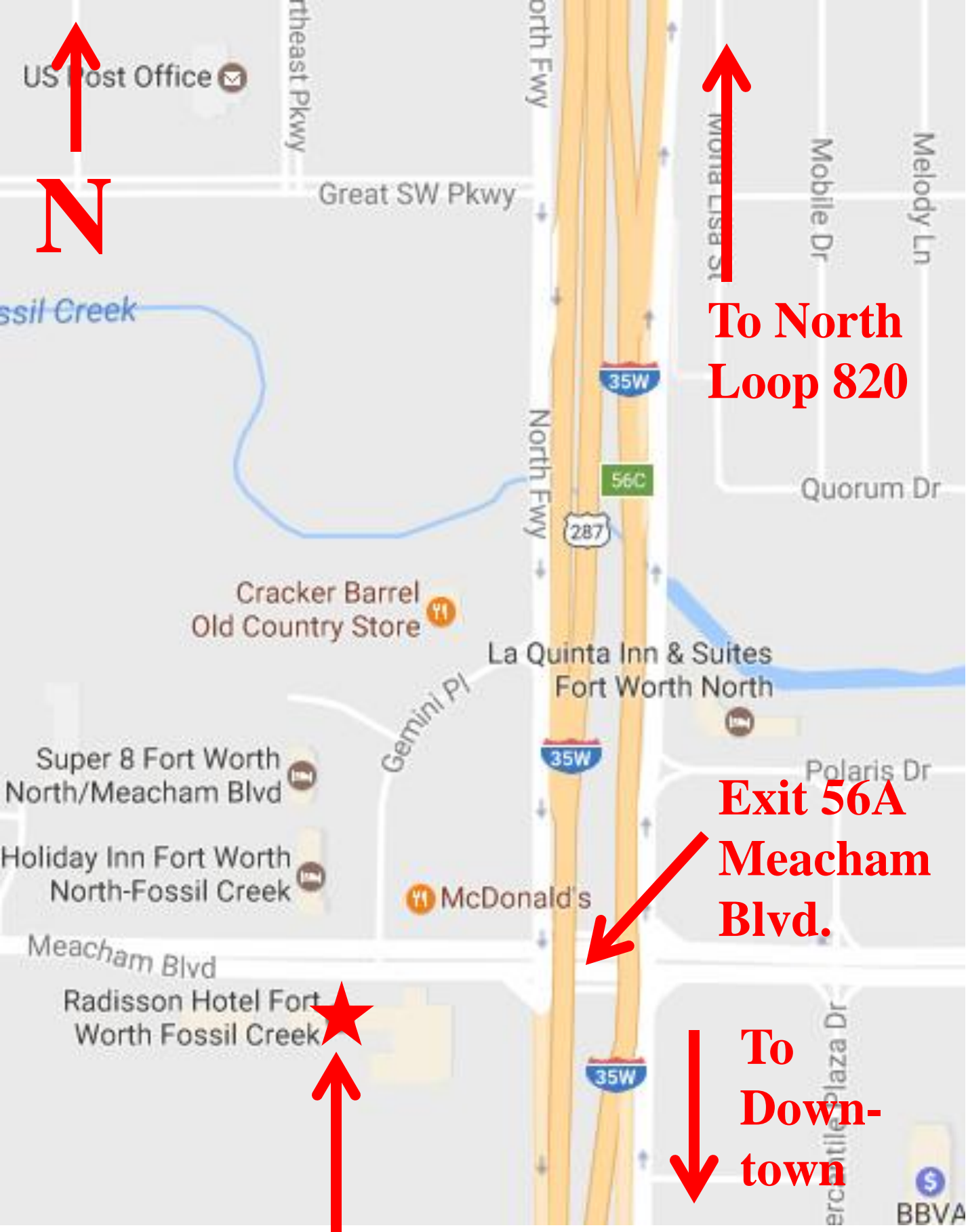
2017 Texas SCV Reunion Location

Enjoy Fort Worth from the Fossil Creek hotel

The full-service Radisson Fort Worth North Fossil Creek ranks among the top ten largest hotels in Fort Worth. It is strategically located to offer guests access to the best that Fort Worth has to offer-from all directions. Once here, guests can enjoy shopping and dining a few miles north at the Alliance Town Center or venture a little further to the nationally-acclaimed Texas Motor Speedway. Travel a short distance south to the arts and entertainment areas downtown, or jump aboard our complimentary shuttle and head west to the Fort Worth Stockyards' National Historic District.



A discounted room rate (\$102+13% taxes for a standard 1 King or 2 Queen) is available until May 4, 2017 and includes complimentary parking, complimentary wireless internet in guestrooms and meeting space and a complimentary breakfast buffet for two each morning in Main Street Cafe. That rate is good for 2 days before and 2 days after the reunion dates. If you need accessible room or specific requirements, please try to make your reservations early to insure your request.



2017 Texas SCV Reunion Location

Way to go, Alabama !!!

This bill was signed into law by Alabama Gov. Kay Ivey on May 24, 2017.



FILE - In this April 10, 2014, file photo, a Confederate monument stands outside the Choctaw County Courthouse in Butler, Ala. The Alabama Legislature has approved a bill Friday, May 19, 2017, that would prohibit the removal of historic monuments that have stood for more than 40 years. (AP Photo/Jay Reeves, File)

Alabama lawmakers approve Confederate monument protections

Read the article which appeared in the local news media:

<https://www.yahoo.com/news/alabama-lawmakers-approve-confederate-monument-protections-170857454.html>



June at the Texas Civil War Museum in Fort Worth

Texas Civil War Museum Summer 17 Speaker Series Saturdays, 1:00 pm in Museum Theater

Free with paid museum entrance of \$6.00

*Attending more than one session? Get a \$6.00 Summer '17 Pass
for all Speaker Series*

June 3 Cynthia L. Harriman “Overwhelmed, Unprepared, and Remembrance”

Using the percentage of death from '61-'65, if the war was fought today there would be 7.5 million casualties. This type of slaughter is hard to wrap one's mind around—much less deal with the logistics. But that horror was the reality for our ancestors. Medical conditions primitive, transportation limited, aftermath gruesome. From the destruction one of America's most sacred holidays is born—Memorial Day.

June 10 Jack Dyess “History of the Texas Navy”

Most individuals, including native Texans, do not know that Texas had its own Navy...let alone two. Of those who are aware of its existence, few know that it was instrumental in Texas' victory over Mexico or that it almost single-handedly prevented Mexico from invading Texas during a period of nine years and eight months between the victory at San Jacinto and annexation into the United States. Even fewer know that the Texas Navy was the only navy in history to defeat steam-driven warships with sailing vessels. Only a small number of otherwise extremely-knowledgeable historians are aware of the connection between the Texas Navy and the most popular handgun in the War Between the States; the 1851 Colt Navy Revolver.



June at the Texas Civil War Museum, cont.

June 17 Donald Barnhart, Jr. “Battle of Palmito Ranch”

On April 9, 1865 Lee surrendered to Grant in Virginia. However, that only ended the war for the Army of Northern Virginia. The Army of Tennessee surrendered April 26—while the Army of the Trans-Mississippi was not surrendered until May 26. This explains why the last battle of the war was fought in Texas and Palmito Ranch was the only battle involving international troops. The Confederates fighting under R.I.P. Ford won the battle but lost the war. A truce would be negotiated a few days later to end the fighting in Texas. The Lone Star state would once again begin its new chapter in history.

June 24— Company E, 15th Texas Cavalry Living History

Are you hot in those wool uniforms? Life of the soldier will be presented on the front lawn of the museum from 10:00 to 4:00. Throughout the day, soldiers will drill, present firing demonstrations and be available to answer questions about life in the ARMY during the Civil War. (The answer is yes—in the summer it is hot in the uniforms.)

June 24 Jack Dyess “The Battle of Sabine Pass”

What type of event causes the Stock Market to fall? The answer involves a 25-year-old Irish bartender in the Battle of Sabine Pass. In September 1863 perhaps the most surprising battle in the history of warfare took place in the little Texas town of Sabine Pass when 47 men armed with 6 small cannons defeated more than 5,000 men in 6 naval warships and 19 other vessels. The Battle of Galveston will be briefly discussed as it led up to the Battle of Sabine Pass, and the amazing coincidences that resulted in the unpredictable victory.

July’s programs and presenters will appear in this newsletter next month.



TEXAS DIVISION

Sons of Confederate Veterans



Compatriots and friends of our cause,

I submit this after action report to you to help you understand the history and importance of HB1359 "The Texas Heroes Protection Act".

By August 2015 the NAACP and allies were in full attack mode against all things Confederate and more using unfolding events in South Carolina as a springboard.

Here in Texas we faced attacks on Court Houses, Monuments and memorials across the state. Most notable to me as your Commander was the fact that groups of NAACP members were visiting the Mayors of large cities and the State Capital in Austin to discuss the future of Confederate monuments in Texas. This effort spilled over to the events causing the removal of the Davis statue and the Wilson statue at the U. T. Austin. The U.T. action was the blueprint of what was to come in this state. My thinking at this point was that we would follow our same predicable course of action, protest, flag them and sue them. The problem is that the NAACP knows our predicable actions and like the Alamo planned to hit us on all sides at once spending our resources then finishing us off.

How do you stop the bleeding of time and money that may or may not halt these attacks? We can only fight some battles not all battles. Laws are the answer, stop them with the protection of the law. Knowing that laws take time to construct and pass we could not waste any time. I drove to meet with someone that may be able to help or direct us in our efforts to pass a law to help us. In Woodville Texas I met state Rep. James White to start talks of monument protection laws in Texas. I found in Compatriot White a man with an open mind and a will to protect the history of this great state.

We started our mission to craft a bill and had a supporter in the House for the bill. Next we needed a Senator to cosponsor a bill and the hunt was on. The hard fact was that any bill that was Confederate only would not pass in today's world but then attacks started on Travis, Bowie, Washington, Jefferson and even the Vietnam Veteran Memorial Wall in Washington DC giving us the answer we needed. The law needed was to protect all Veterans and historic people in Texas. By law all Confederate Veterans are US Veterans so we would be covered.

The bill was drafted and hammered on many times then carried to the office of Senator Bob Hall, Rockwall TX., Mr. Hall said he would cosponsor the bill in the senate. We were set! The SCV started sending members to Austin to gain support for the bill and time went by. Senator Hall suddenly pulled his support and would not introduce the bill in the Senate. State Rep. White received the news about Hall and introduced his Bill in the House. We were in action at this time and were moving forward to make our dream a law. House Bill 1359 was born!

Folks, all I can say is Austin and law making is not what you think it is! We had to form a core group of SCV Compatriots that were willing to go to Austin at the drop of a hat to fight for this bill. Our people had to hold the



TEXAS DIVISION

Sons of Confederate Veterans



hand of this bill and walk it through it's life to become law, one slip and it was dead. The bill had to be sent to a committee. That Committee would hold a hearing on why the bill was needed. If we could convince the Committee it was a sound and needed law then it would move forward, if not it was dead in committee. We turned out for the hearing the vote passed and the bill moved forward toward becoming law.

How to kill a bill. Bills must move from committee to the calendar committee to be placed on the calendar for a vote. Bills stuck in Calendar committee die in committee they never make it to the floor for a vote.

HB1359 was in danger of dying in calendar committee "stuck". The call went out for SCV military veteran members to drive to Austin to attempt to sway the 14 committee members to vote our Bill forward for a House vote. I can't say enough for these men, they walked the halls of the capital in Austin and knocked on the office doors of the committee members pushing for our bill to move forward for a vote. It worked! HB1359 was on the list to be voted on.

May 11th our Bill was up for a vote. That day was the last day of voting so all Bills had to be voted by midnight or they were dead. The voting record for HB1359 was perfect no one was against it. The Bill should have sailed through the vote and moved closer to law BUT law makers started their own "civil war" and stalled passing all bills and ran out the clock on the remaining bills on the calendar. This action is now known as the "Mother's Day Massacre".

We did not quit. It looked as if the Governor would call a special session to force the passage of some laws and we wanted our Bill on that list. May 19th the bill was refused and killed.

I share the history of this struggle with you to help you understand that we "DID IT RIGHT". Your calls, your emails and letters worked. To our shock troops who walked the halls of Austin, thank you one and all. You looked them in the eye and convinced them to vote for the bill.

Did we lose? No, we have a setback and we received much needed training to move ahead. My days as your Commander are all but over but I ask that you use the next two years getting ready to pass this Law. We have time now to line up sponsors for the law. We have the voting history of HB1359 to show that we had support and a positive voting record for the bill. The bill was sound and should be resubmitted in the House and Senate next session. We now know that we need everything in place early. It needs to pass all hurdles early and pass early. Time is our enemy don't let the clock run out again. Without a law to protect us we will face the same fate of New Orleans sometime in the future.

In the memory of brave hero's,

Gary D. Bray
Commander
Texas Division SCV
May 22, 2017

Taylor Camper becomes father for the first time!

We first met Compatriot Josh Phillips and his wife, Ebony, at the Stock Show Parade in January 2017. Josh was sworn in as a member of our camp later that month at our January meeting. Josh and Ebony are shown below getting ready to flag the parade along the sidewalks.



Elizabeth Rose Phillips came into the world May 4 at 3:52 pm. Mommy and baby are healthy.

Confederate veteran and Indian fighter buried in Southlake gets a new stone beside his old one May 13



John H. Youngblood, above left, whom we honored with a supplemental marker on May 13, lies buried only a few feet from another interesting person with a homemade marker.

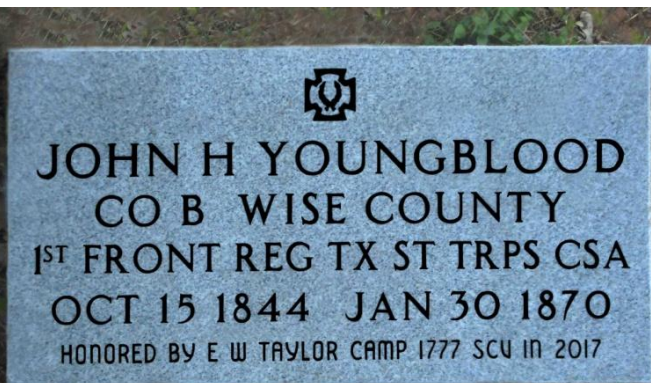
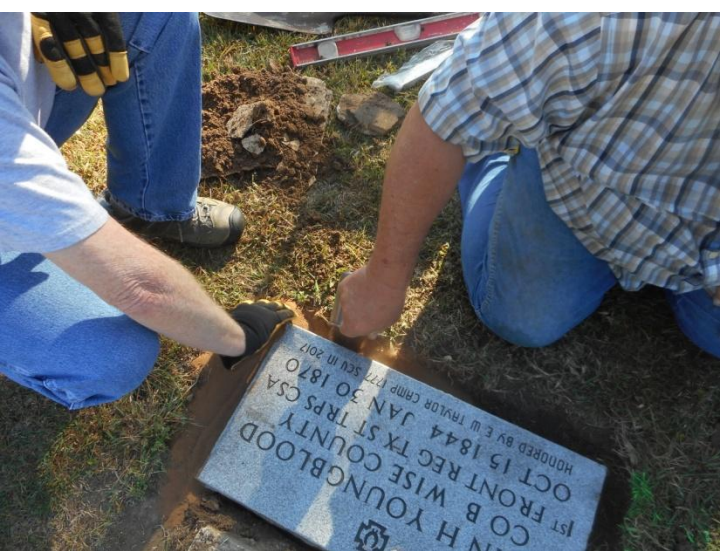
Malinda Hill (1820-1870), above right, was at Parker's Fort in East Texas when it was attacked by Comanches in 1836, resulting in five settler deaths and five captures, one of whom was the famous Cynthia Ann Parker.

Mrs. Hill's father, Samuel Frost, and her brother Robert were killed there that day. Mrs. Hill and her first husband and infant daughter escaped and were in the wilderness alone for three days before they reached other settlements.

Mr. Youngblood and Mrs. Hill died less than four months apart in 1870.

John H. Youngblood install, May 13, cont.

It was still cool enough this year on May 13 that this one was pleasant with a light breeze. We got there a little early and got started. Ervin Hauk (solid shirt) of the Tarrant County Historical Commission joined your editor and his wife for the job. Taylor Camper Tom Trawick arrived at starting-time-on-the-dot, but we were already packing up to come home.



Fort Worth Lee Camp UCV member to get corrected stone on June 10



During the early years of the twentieth century, the R. E. Lee Camp of the United Confederate Veterans sometimes purchased inexpensive small memorials for its deceased members. This is one of them.

When we read the extensive Descriptive List Mr. Matthews wrote, *and signed* (below right), in 1903 we noticed immediately that the engraved name on the stone and his clear signature on the Descriptive List did not match. In 1903 he signed his named with two T's. Since the UCV was paying by-the-letter to have stones made, they usually kept the inscriptions to a minimum., but that may not be the reason for the misspelling. We have his complete dates, and we also noticed the stone didn't say whether he served in the infantry or cavalry. Recently, in putting this article together, we found another signature of his from his 1865 parole. There is absolutely no doubt, from studying the documentary evidence, that the same man signed both signatures.



UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct 18th 1903

Name W. R. Matthews
When and Where Born Muscatoine Iowa, April 2nd 1841

When and Where Enlisted in Party Tex Regt 1st of 1861 - at Velasco, Texas & was in
when he enlisted in 1st Tex Regt in 1861 - at Velasco, Texas & was in
Rank private Company A Regiment 1st Tex Regt Brigade 1st Div
mercantile cavalry
Division 1st Div Corps 1st Corps Army Trans Miss

SIGN THIS, AND GIVE NAMES OF TWO REFERENCES. REMARKS.

(Under this head will be included changes in Commands, important battles in which engaged, and other important facts connected with your Confederate record.)

was in the following principal engagements New-
Iowa - St. Matthews, Vermillionville, Brashers City
captured at Donaldsonville, La was in prison
at on the gun boats from N. V. to City, Va where we
were ^{sent to capture the} changed & ^{then} fought with Lee's army on the river ^{in action} fighting from
boats, passing into transports, then got to Tambores
next at Metairie Ark in 1864 - Then
came back to Texas and was discharged with
Tambores next after Lee's surrender in 1865

Reference W. R. Matthews
J. Kearney Mc Leary, Jr. - Atty Gen San Antonio
J. C. Parker; Martin Lee was a merchant at Port of
Dr - Goodman at Tyler Texas Surgeon Bates
24 Regt. fence mentioned above
Gov for buyers of the old rebel battery

Approved by committee
Secretary W. B. McLean

W. A. Matthews
Private Co H 5th Tex Cav

J. M. Walker
9 N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 2, Township 10 N., Range 10 E.,

NOTE WELL—INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE.

WARNING: USE A NEW OR UNBURNED WHITE ENVELOPE SUPPLIED BY THE TEXAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

NOTE WELL—INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE

WRITE CAREFULLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.
Where Stillborn is given as cause of Death, file both Certificate. Every item of information should be carefully stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms so that it may be clearly understood by laymen. Do not abbreviate or use initials.

PARTENTS

| PLACE OF DEATH | | TEXAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH | | 15508 B.O.V.S. | |
|---|--|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| County <u>Sarasota</u> | | BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS | | Reg. Dis. No. <u>1370</u> | |
| City <u>Gulf Breeze</u> | | STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH | | Registered No. <u>437</u> | |
| Full Name <u>W. H. Matthews</u> | | (No. <u>1716 Victory Blvd.</u>) | | Ward (<u>13th</u>) | |
| Residence, No. <u>116</u> , St. _____ | | (If resident give city or town and State) | | | |
| Length of residence in city or town where death occurred _____ yrs. mos. ds. | | How long in U. S. if of foreign birth? _____ yrs. mos. ds. | | | |
| PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS | | | | | |
| 3 SEX <u>Male</u> | 4 COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u> | 5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED OR DIVORCED (write the word) <u>widowed</u> | 16 DATE OF DEATH <u>May 4</u> 19 <u>22</u> (Month) (Day) (Year) | | |
| 6 DATE OF BIRTH <u>April 15</u> 18 <u>84</u> (Month) (Day) (Year) | | | 17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from <u>4:30</u> 19 <u>22</u> , to <u>5:30</u> 19 <u>22</u> , that I last saw him alive on <u>5/3</u> 19 <u>22</u> , and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <u>2:25</u> p.m. | | |
| 7 AGE If less than 2 years state if breast fed. If less than 1 yr. _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ days Yes _____ No _____ hrs. _____ mins. | 8 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work. <u>none</u> (b) General nature of industry, business or establishment in which employed (or employer). | | THE CAUSE OF DEATH * was as follows: <u>Cerebral Vasculature</u> <u>renal degeneration</u> (duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds. | | |
| 9 BIRTHPLACE (State or country) <u>Va</u> | 10 NAME OF FATHER <u>Dout Know</u> | | Contributory (Secondary) (duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ ds. | | |
| 11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or country) <u>Dout Know</u> | 12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Dout Know</u> | | 18 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? Did an operation precede death? _____ Date of _____ Was there an autopsy? _____ What test confirmed diagnosis? (Signed) <u>Dr J L Vandenberg</u> M. D. <u>5/4</u> 19 <u>22</u> (Address) <u>71 N 2nd St 2</u> | | |
| 13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or country) <u>Dout Know</u> | 14 THE ABOVE IS TRUE <u>B. C. McCarty</u> (Informant) <u>1716 Victory Blvd</u> (Address) | | 19 PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>East Oak Wood</u> UNDERTAKER <u>Geo. S. Gaine</u> | | |
| 15 Filed <u>5-17</u> by <u>J. G. Leland</u> Registrar | | | DATE OF BURIAL <u>5/4</u> 19 <u>22</u> ADDRESS <u>Gulf Breeze</u> | | |

Form 51b-T36-2-21-1003d
PRINTED AT THE TEXAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

As was often the case before spelling mattered so much, before the days of social security and the IRS, the records made during and after a man's life might vary. In 1903 Matthews told the UDC he was born in 1841 in Iowa. The informant on his death certificate thought he was born in Virginia in 1842. His family doctor was Dr. Isaac L. Van Zandt, of Co. D, 7th Texas Infantry, the younger brother of K. M. Van Zandt.

(Roll 30)

Book mark :

(643)

Copyright

AGED MAN DIES OF EXPOSURE IN FLOOD

W. R. Matthews, 81, who last week was rescued from the roof of his flooded home after many hours of exposure, died at the home of his son-in-law, B. C. McCarty, 1716 Vickery Boulevard, early Thursday. Matthews had been sick for several months when the rising waters of the Trinity inundated his home, forcing members of the family to place him on the roof and then seek refuge for themselves in nearby trees.

Matthews is survived by one daughter, Mrs. B. C. McCarty, and five grandchildren.

Funeral services will be from the home of his daughter at 4 p. m. today. Services will be in charge of the Confederate Veterans and Masons. The following will serve as honorary pallbearers: W. L. Armstrong, Joe Smith, A. P. Jones, W. T. Shaw, F. J. Harlow and J. Briggs.

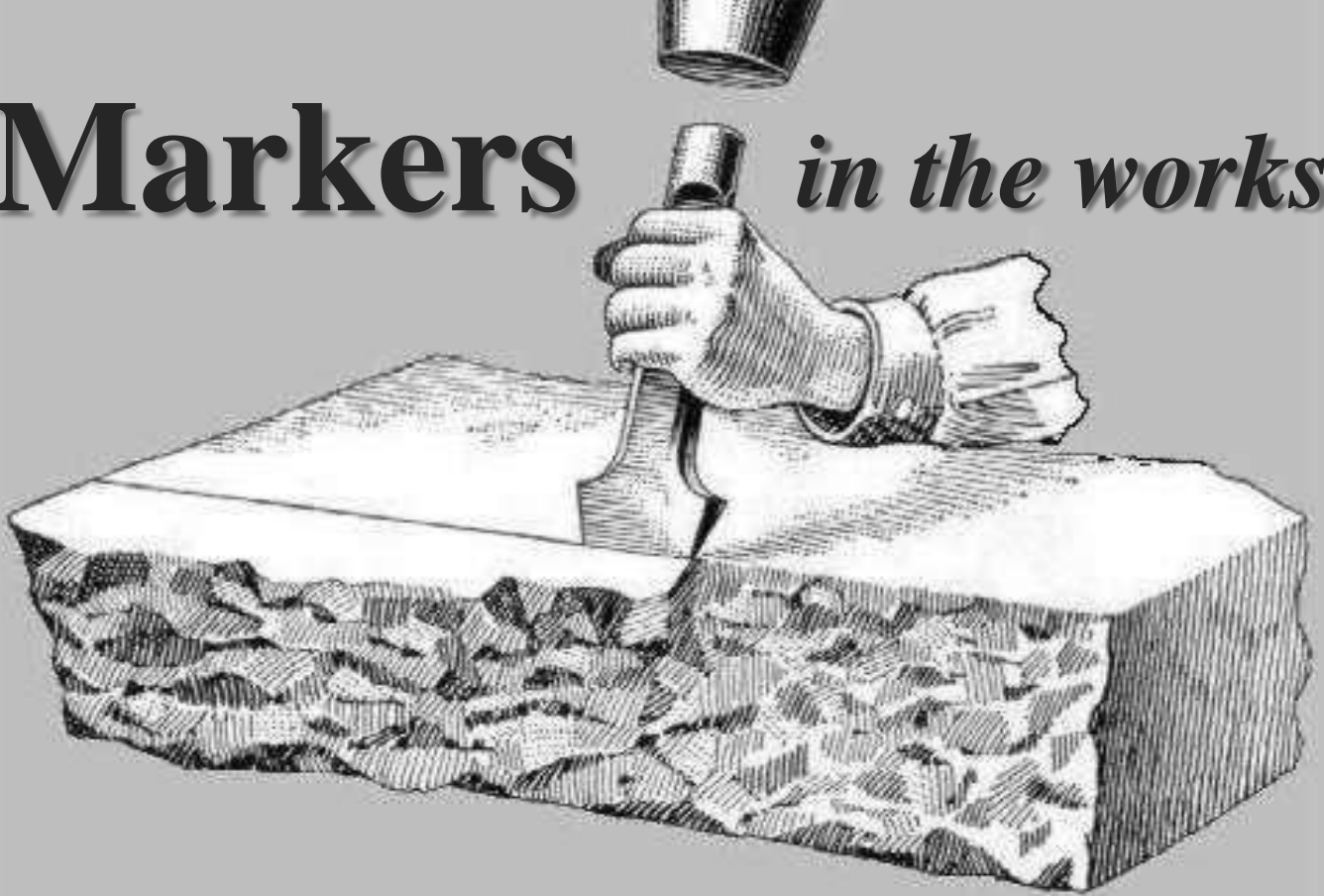
Déjà vu, finally!

Years ago your editor ran across the story of a Confederate veteran who died from exposure after a flood here. He's looked and looked for it again. As he was preparing this article on W. R. Matthews, he finally refound it, and it was Mr. Matthews who died of exposure. The story had been hiding all that time in the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, on Thursday, May 4, 1922, page one, column one.

During just twelve hours overnight on April 24-25, 1922 Fort Worth received a record nine inches of rain. Rainfall was heavy in the watershed upstream as well. April, 1922, is still Fort Worth's wettest month on record, with 17.64 inches of rain, exceeding even the 16.96 inches we got in May of 2015.

At 1 p.m. April 25, the *Star-Telegram* reported, water on the flood gauge on the Trinity River was at 39.1 feet, a rise of 29.7 feet in just twelve hours. The river had risen to 38 feet in the flood of 1908.

Markers *in the works*

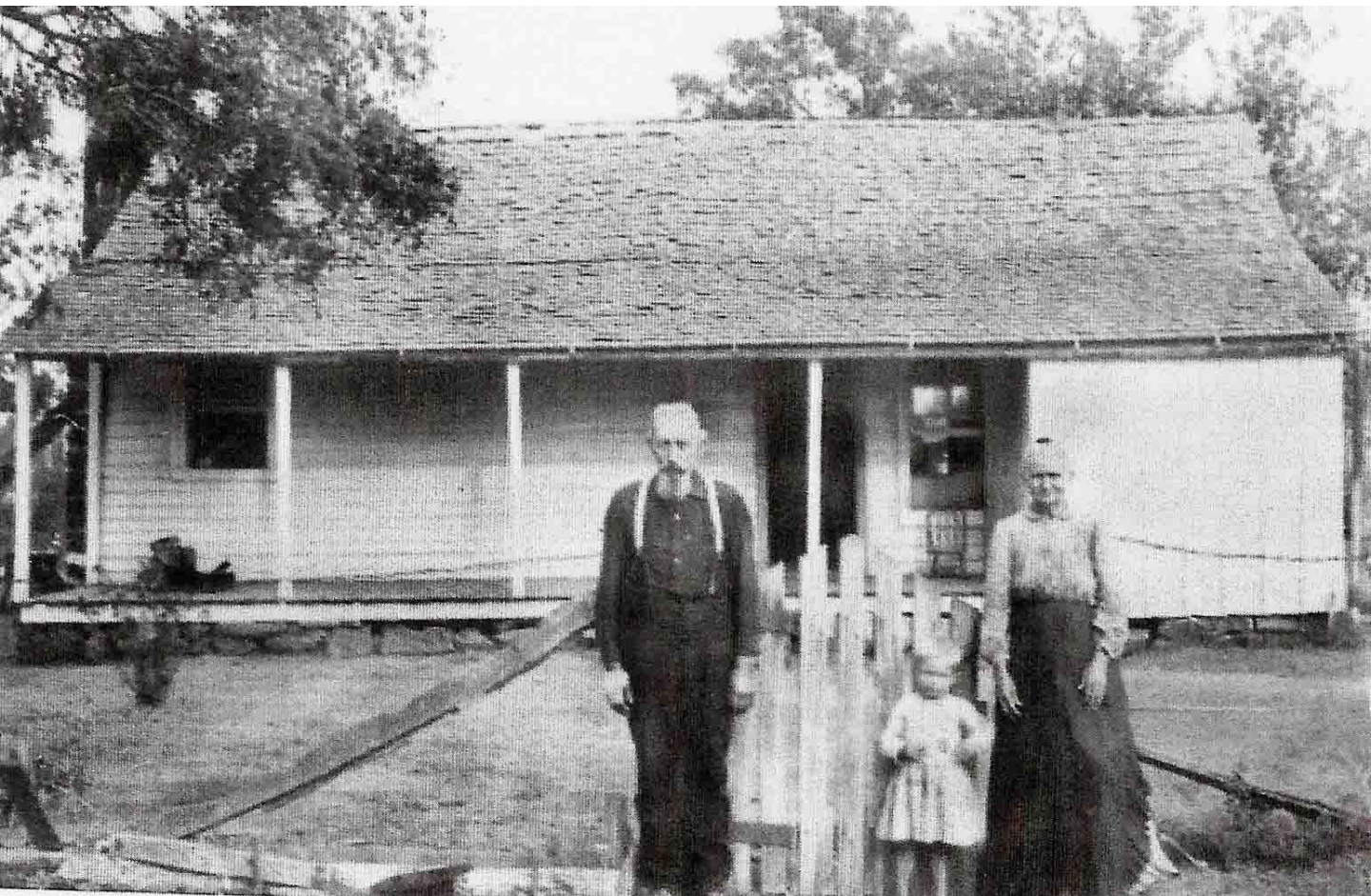


Edward A. Caldwell, a member of the R. E. Lee Camp of United Confederate Veterans, also served as the Fort Worth Tax Assessor and Collector for a time. He died of apoplexy in 1895 and is buried in Oakwood in Fort Worth. A July project.

Richard Crowley, a member of Cummins' Company, West Fork Guards, 20th Brigade Texas Militia, left Tarrant County and moved to Dallas County after the War. He died in 1878 and is buried in Western Heights Cemetery in West Dallas. We'll set the stone in August.

John P. S. Brown, Co. E, 14th Texas Infantry, is in an unmarked grave beside his wife in Johnson Station Cemetery in Arlington. Oddly, we have a good birth date for him but no death date. He was still alive here in 1910. We'll leave space for someone to add the death date later if it's discovered. This will be our September project.

Another new face to go with an old name on our memorial at Bedford



We've known about Alvin Bates for years, but until Memorial Day at Mount Gilead we'd never seen his photo. That's him above, with his boarded-over log house near Mount Gilead, his wife Elizabeth, and their grandchild Ewell Bates. This home was probably along Manor Drive east of the Mt. Gilead church house.

Alvin Bates served the Confederacy as a private in Co. E, 8 Tennessee Infantry. He enlisted on November 10, 1862 at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tennessee for a term of three years. He was thirty-three years old when he enlisted. Alvin's name appears on a roll of prisoners at Camp Morton, Indiana delivered to City Point, Virginia for exchange, where he arrived on April 12, 1863 as one man of a shipment of "Five Hundred and ten enlisted men, Confederate Prisoners of War—and one dead body---and three women." He appears on a regimental roll for the period August 31 through December 31, 1863, with the notation that he was detailed as a hospital steward at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He was returned to regular duty at some time in January or February 1863. He was captured at Stone's River, Tennessee. No further records of his service have survived.

The Bates family settled near Keller about 1874. Mr. Bates died in 1908 and Mrs. Bates died in 1914. Apparently neither of them applied for a Texas Confederate pension. They are buried in the far northeast corner of Mount Gilead Cemetery.



Northeast Tarrant County Civil War Veterans Memorial in Bedford getting a facelift

Our memorial beside Bedford Church of Christ has been needing some attention, and it's getting it. We are removing the granite curbing and all the gravel ground-cover. We're replacing it with PVC edging and red cedar mulch.

Your editor, his wife, and new member Mickey Mumford (above) are making some runs over to remove rock and get it ready for the new curbing and mulch. From now on these cleanings can be done with a leaf blower and a rake.

We spent many days a few years back making this gravel by hand from large granite markers which had been discarded. No matter what we tried, the leaves and fallout from the big oaks over the memorial kept it looking messy.

The number of names on the memorial and the unprecedented amount of research material on the website make this one, arguably, the best local WBTS memorial in the Universe. Take a look for yourself:

http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~txtarran/military/civil_war_vets.htm

In regard to the SCV boycott of New Orleans

One of the things you'll want to see if you go to New Orleans is the Confederate Memorial Hall at 929 Camp Street. It's the state's oldest museum, having opened on January 8, 1891. It has one of the largest collections of Confederate memorabilia in existence.

If you're supporting the boycott you can get gas and food before you enter New Orleans. As you're going in on I-10, you can get off the freeway in either Westgate or Metairie and you'll still be outside the city. North Causeway Blvd. is about your last chance for provisioning outside the city of NO.

William Pinckney McLean

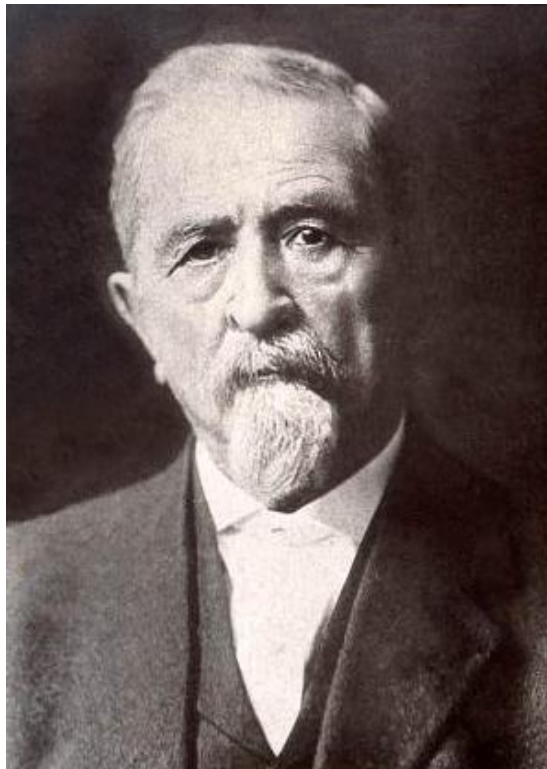
Confederate, Jurist, Legislator, Commissioner

William Pinckney McLean was a lawyer, legislator, judge, and member of the first Texas Railroad Commission. He was the son of Allen F. and Ann (Rose) McLean. He was born in Copiah County, Mississippi, on August 9, 1836. His father died when William was two, and his mother moved the family to Cass County, Texas. One of William's brothers was John Howell McLean, a noted Texas clergyman, educator, and college administrator.

William McLean attended the University of North Carolina where he earned his bachelor's degree in 1857 and his law degree in 1858. He then

returned to Texas where he married Margaret Batte in 1859; the couple had eight children. McLean practiced law for brief periods in Marshall and then in Jefferson, where he must have known and worked with Col. Ennis W. Taylor and Col. K. M. Van Zandt. Later he moved to Victoria and bought a farm on the Guadalupe River.

In 1861 he was elected to the Texas legislature as a representative from DeWitt, Victoria, Calhoun, Jackson, Refugio, and Goliad counties. He soon resigned his seat, however, to join the Confederate Army as a private in the Nineteenth Texas Infantry in Walker's Texas Division. He enlisted in Titus County on June 1, 1862. He served with this division throughout the war and rose to the rank of adjutant general.



Two of his original commissions are still in his file in the National Archives in Washington, D. C. Both of them bear the signature of General E. Kirby Smith. He served with this division throughout the war. After the war he moved to Titus County. In 1869 he was again elected to the Texas legislature, this time as a representative from Titus and Red River counties. He served as a member of the Democratic state executive committee and as a presidential elector in 1872. The same year he was

elected to the United States Congress from the Second Congressional District. After his one term in Washington, he chose not to seek reelection. He returned to Titus County and was elected a delegate to the Texas Constitutional Convention of 1875. He subsequently resumed private law practice until 1884, when he was elected judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Texas.

Again he retired after serving a single term and returned to his private law practice. In 1891 Governor James Stephen Hogg appointed McLean to the first Texas Railroad Commission. He was reappointed in 1893 but resigned in 1894 to move to Fort Worth and practice law.

He was highly successful in his law career here and enjoyed a statewide reputation. He attended the Democratic state convention in 1898 and chaired it in 1902.

Getting to Know Our Local Confederates

W. P. McLean, cont.

One of the greatest tragedies in Judge McLean's life came in the spring of 1907. It involved his son, Jefferson Davis McLean, who had been born in Mount Pleasant, Texas in 1871. When he was only twenty-one years old Jeff was elected Mayor of Mount Pleasant, Texas. He arrived in Fort Worth in 1895 and immediately began practicing law. Before long he was chosen to be the Assistant County Attorney, and became County Attorney in 1904.

Jeff Davis McLean made a campaign promise to close all the gambling halls in the City, and he set out to deliver. On March 22, 1907, Tarrant County Sheriff Tom J. Wood and seven of his deputies raided Bill Tomlinson's saloon while poker games were going on. Jeff and his wife were driving by and stopped to help the sheriff. Tomlinson started yelling at McLean, who turned and walked toward Tomlinson, at the same time raising his hand in a gesture of peace. Tomlinson shot and killed him. In the ensuing running fracas, Tomlinson and at least one officer were also shot. Tomlinson died the next day.



Jeff McLean's death received newspaper publicity all across the nation. One of the many newspaper tributes printed here said, "Many raids have been conducted by County Attorney McLean, and he almost always led them in person. He was entirely fearless in these raids and was almost always the first man in the attack if it was necessary to force his way in. He was among the earliest burials in newly-opened Mount Olivet Cemetery.

William P. McLean continued to practice law until he died in Fort Worth of pneumonia at 6:20 a.m. on March 13, 1925, at his home at 316 South Henderson Street. He was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery the next day. A reprinted copy of his obituary from the Fort Worth Star-Telegram appears on the next page of this newsletter. Mr. McLean's widow, Margaret, survived only a few weeks and died of cholera and senility at the family home at 3:30 a. m. on May 26. She was buried beside her husband the next day.

McLean's friend, James P. Straugh, collected some of the many tributes published after Mr. McLean's death in 1925 and had them published, along with several photographs and documents.



A leather bound original copy was available online in early May for less than \$55, and would be a treasure for any of his descendants. Another of his friends also produced a collection of kudos, and that booklet may be read online at Houston Public Library's site, <https://archive.org/details/houstonlibrary> Just scan through the list and you'll find lots of other things you want to read as well.

Getting to know our local Confederates

W. P. McLean, cont.

(From Fort Worth Star-Telegram, March 16, 1925.)

PIONEERS ATTEND LAST RITES FOR JUDGE W. P. McLEAN SR.

Mourning the death of former Judge W. P. McLean Sr., hundreds of friends filled St. Andrew's Episcopal Church Saturday afternoon when the last rites were said by Rev. E. H. Eckel, rector of St. Andrew's. There were white-haired veterans, makers of Texas and founders of Fort Worth, who struggled through the Texas pioneer days side by side with their deceased friend. Tottering old men who are seldom seen in public made their way to the funeral of the revered judge and sat with bowed heads and dimmed eyes. Members of the bar association attended in a body, many of them lifelong friends of the aged barrister, who died Friday at the age of 89. Interment was in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

A member of the first railway commission of Texas, the last surviving framer of the Constitution of Texas, McLean held a high place in the political and industrial as well as legal accomplishment of Texas. His life was rugged and eventful.

Calm faced old men reviewed the early history of Texas in their memories, ever fresh with achievement gained on the frontier, as they sat beside the bier of one of the leaders in those epochal years. Lon Smith of Austin, member of the State Railway Commission, was present at the funeral.

Flowers from many parts of Texas were laid with the profusion of elaborate pieces sent by Fort Worth friends. Banks of flowers were piled high on both sides of the casket extending some distance.

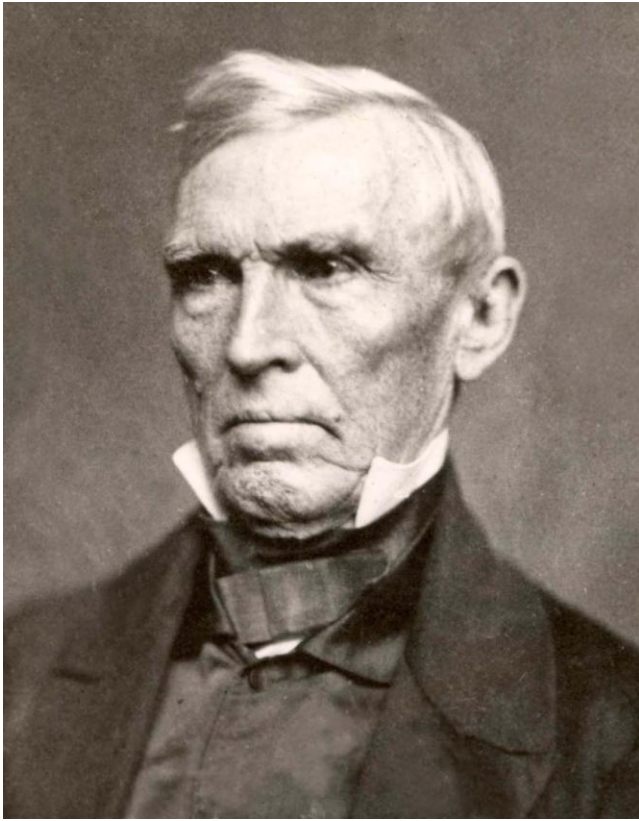
As the casket was slowly moved along the aisle only a blanket of flowers was visible. Draped heavily over the bier, the massed flowers of many colors extended almost to the floor, entirely covering the casket. The church was sweet with the fragrance of so many flowers.

Pallbearers were Walter B. Scott, W. H. Slay, W. W. Alcorn, W. A. Hanger, Edgar Blewett, and Sam R. Sayers.

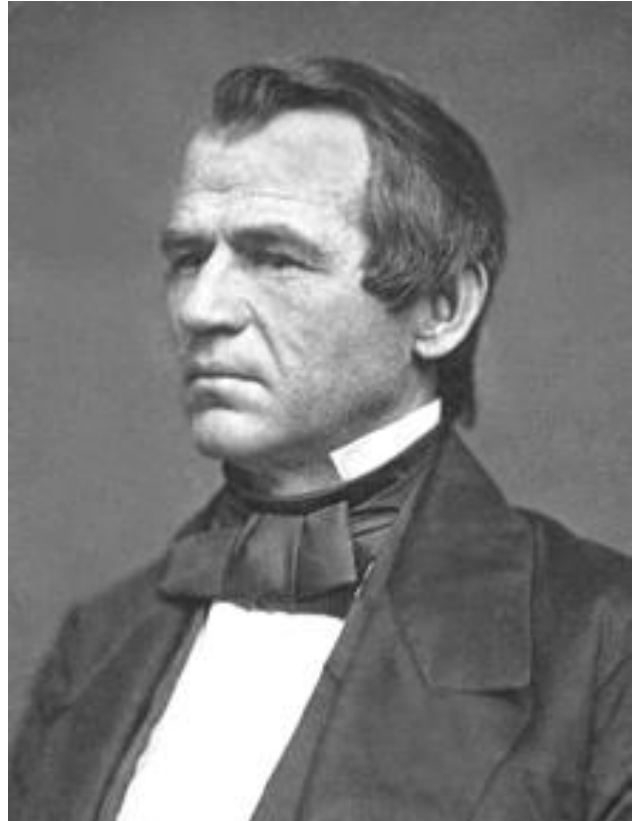
McLean is survived by his wife; one brother, Rev. J. H. McLean, Dallas; four children, Miss Margaret McLean, Dr. J. H. McLean and W. P. McLean Jr., Fort Worth, and Mrs. Grady H. Culp, Gainesville.

Getting to know our local Confederates

The War Aims Resolution of 1861 *aka the Crittenden-Johnson Resolution*



U. S. Rep. John J. Crittenden
Democrat-Kentucky



U. S. Sen. Andrew Johnson
Democrat-Tennessee

The **Crittenden-Johnson Resolution** (also called the **Crittenden Resolution**) was a measure passed by the 37th U. S. Congress on July 25, 1861 after the start of the War Between the States, which began on April 12, 1861. Also known as the **War Aims Resolution**, it was passed by both houses of Congress in an attempt to define limited conservative goals for the Union effort during the Civil War, especially the *restoration of the Union as it was with no mention of slavery*.

The dual goal was to retain the loyalty of Unionists in the slave-holding border states and also to reassure Northerners who would fight to save the Union but not to free the slaves. It is best remembered by the names of its sponsors, John J. Crittenden of Kentucky and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.



We all need to get smart about the true causes of the WBTS, and be able to refute arguments that it was started to end slavery.

War Aims Resolution, 1861, cont.

During the war, Lincoln was concerned that the slave states of Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland in the crucial upper south might leave the Union to join the Confederacy. If Maryland were lost, Washington D. C. would be entirely surrounded by Confederate territory. Both Missouri and Kentucky were slave states of questionable loyalty to the Union that bordered on important Union territory; Lincoln was born in Kentucky and losing his birth state would be seen as a political failure. Also, the Ohio River marks the northern border of Kentucky and this strategically important waterway was the economic lifeline of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana.



Each of these states had to ship goods down the Ohio to the Mississippi River. Delaware (the other slave state that remained in the Union) had so few slaves that its loyalty would not be questioned.

The resolution was introduced on July 19, 1861, two days before the first Battle of Bull Run/Manassas and was passed with few dissenting votes the day after the battle, when Union forces were routed by the Confederate army, creating intense concern in Washington about southern soldiers “in arms around the capital.”

John J. Crittenden (1787-1863) served in a variety of state and federal offices, including membership in both the U. S. House and Senate, U. S. Attorney General, and Kentucky Governor. He opposed both the Emancipation Proclamation and the statehood of West Virginia. His father had been a soldier in the American Revolution. When the census was taken in Frankfort, Kentucky in 1840 (while he was a sitting United States Senator) he owned ten slaves. One of Rep. Crittenden’s sons became a general in the Confederate Army, while another son was a Union general.

Andrew Johnson (1808-1875) is best remembered as Lincoln’s vice-president during his second term, and president upon Lincoln’s assassination. He is also remembered, along with Bill Clinton, as one of only two U. S. presidents who have been impeached. Neither of the two was convicted by the Senate. At one time or another Andrew Johnson owned as many as eight slaves. As the Union military governor of Tennessee during the War, he convinced Abraham Lincoln to exempt that area from the Emancipation Proclamation.

Introduced as the **War Aims Resolution**, the resolution became better known for its sponsors, Crittenden and Johnson. The bill defined limited conservative goals for the Union effort during the Civil War. Although it made no mention of slavery, the resolution intended that the Union Government would take no actions against the peculiar institution of slavery. The war was fought not for “*overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States,*” but to “*defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union.*”

The implication was that war would end when the seceding states returned to the Union, with slavery being intact. The political goals of the resolution were to retain the loyalty of Unionists in the slave-holding border states and also to reassure Northerners who would fight to save the Union but not to free the slaves. In addition, the measure forestalled other pending legislation, notably three amendments to the Constitution proposed by Tennessee Congressman Thomas Amos Rogers Nelson, who abandoned them in favor of the Crittenden – Johnson Resolution.

Confederate Supreme Court Justices? Yep.

There was a time when Americans in public life were respected for their character, knowledge, and skill; there was a time when Americans let bygones be bygones.



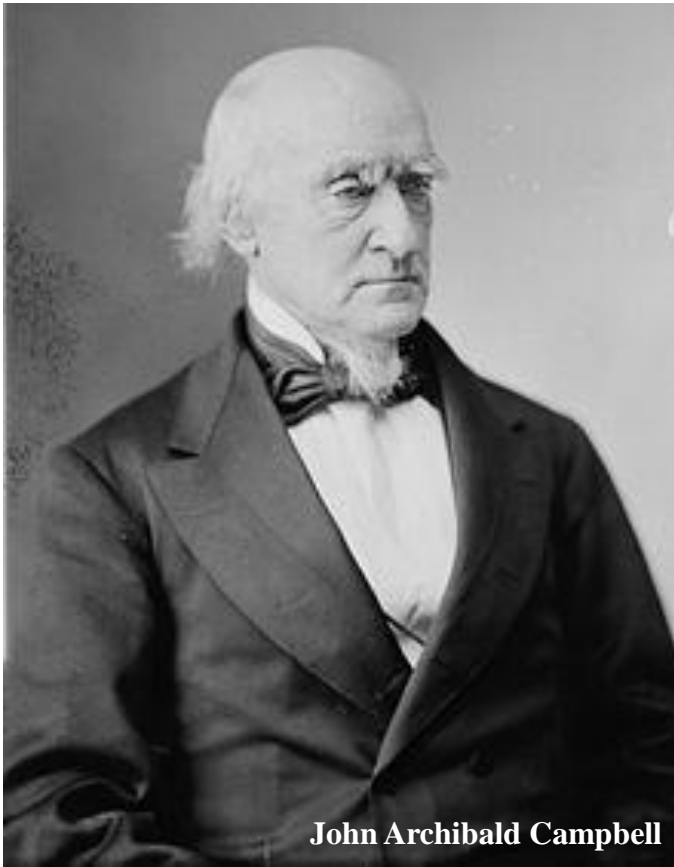
Associate Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy swears in Associate Justice Neil Gorsuch in the Rose Garden of the White House on April 10, 2017. President Donald Trump and Mrs. Louise Gorsuch stand with them.

The recent rancor, revenge, and recalcitrance shown by many members of the U. S. Senate over the nomination of Associate Supreme Court Justice Neil Gorsuch got us to thinking. What would have happened in the political world today if a veteran of the Confederate Army had been nominated by a U. S. president to fill a vacant seat on the Supreme Court?

Yet that's exactly what has happened in the past, and it's happened more than once.

Americans of today have lost some important traits. They no longer have the ability to put the good of the country above the party platform, pandering to the folks they're hoping will re-elect them. All real Americans should be sick of this. Many Americans in and out of politics make us ashamed to share a country and a culture with them.

Confederate Supremes, cont.



John Archibald Campbell

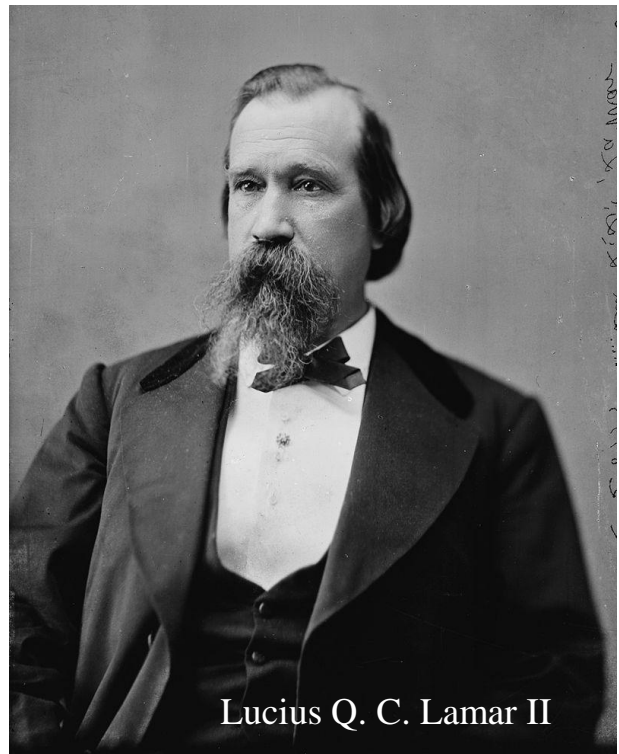
Actually, there was a “Confederate” on the court when the War began. John Archibald Campbell (1811-1889) had been appointed by President Franklin Pierce in 1853 after being a successful lawyer in Georgia and Alabama where he served in the State legislatures. Pierce hoped to appease the South and avoid the War by nominating the Alabamian Campbell. **Campbell was only 41.**

In spite of his youth and inexperience, the Senate *unanimously* approved his appointment, hoping his moderate views would help overcome sectionalism.

Campbell resigned his seat on the court about eighteen days after the firing on Fort Sumter, and went South. Alabamians banished him because he had at first been

against secession. He served six months in a military prison, then moved to New Orleans and opened a law practice. Jefferson Davis appointed him Assistant Secretary of War in 1862, and he held the office until the War's end.

Campbell (along with Alexander Stephens and R. M. T. Hunter) was one of the three Confederate peace commissioners who met unsuccessfully with Lincoln at Hampton Roads, Virginia just before the end of the War. He opposed Reconstruction.



Lucius Q. C. Lamar II

In 1888 President Grover Cleveland appointed a Confederate veteran to the Court. He was Lucius Quintas Cincinnatus Lamar II (1825-1893). Born in Georgia, his uncle, M. B. Lamar, was President of the

Confederate Supremes, cont.

Republic of Texas, among other things.

Since the War, Lucius had also served as Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior, and as a Mississippi U. S. Senator. He also served two terms in the U. S. House of Representatives from Mississippi... one before and one after the War.

When the War came, Lamar raised and funded out of his own pocket the 19th Mississippi Infantry Regiment, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel. He later served on General Longstreet's staff. Later still in 1862 Jefferson Davis appointed him minister to Russia and special envoy to England and France.

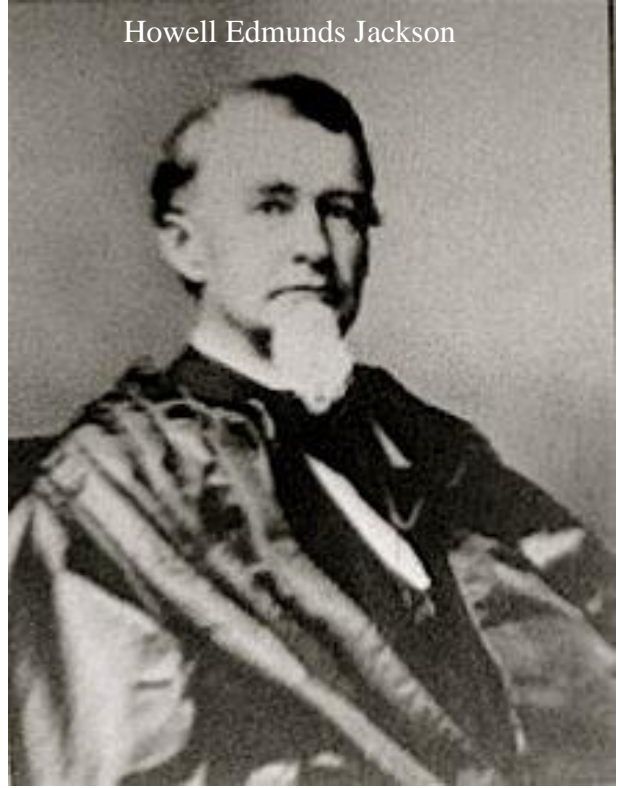
Lamar served on the Court until his death in 1893. He is the only Mississippian ever on the Supreme Court. He has counties in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi named for him, as well as a city in Colorado.

In 1893, U. S. President and ex-Union army officer Benjamin Harrison nominated Tennessean Howell Edmunds Jackson (1832-1895), above right, to the Court. Although he did not serve in the Confederate Army, Jackson was a Confederate civil official who served as a receiver of property confiscated from Unionists. His brother, William Hicks Jackson, was a Confederate brigadier general.

After the War, Jackson served in the Tennessee House of Representatives and in the U. S. Senate from Tennessee.

Jackson was nominated to the court upon the death of fellow ex-Confederate

Howell Edmunds Jackson

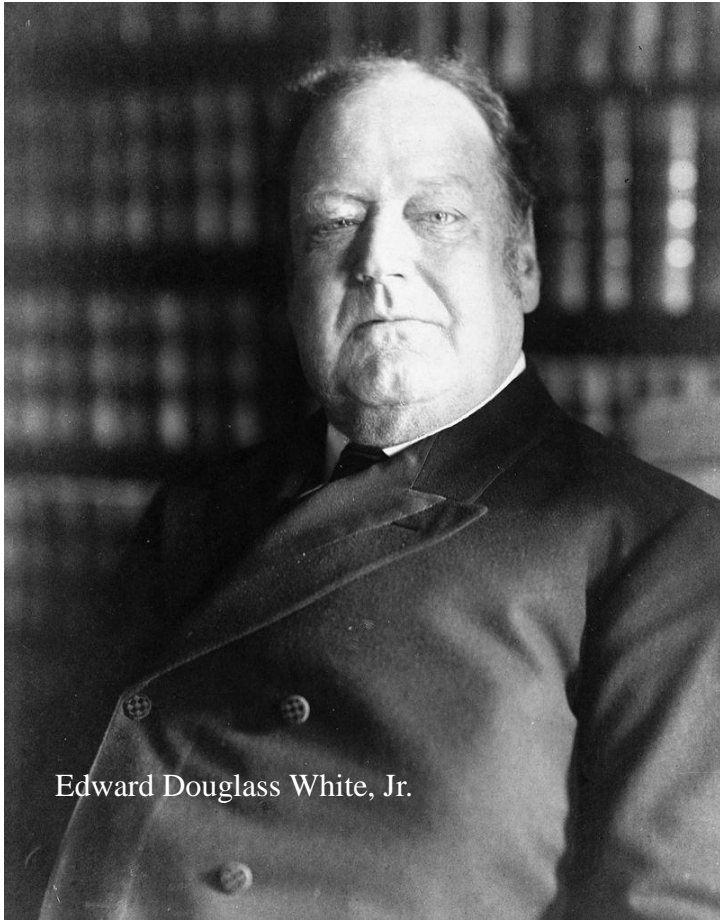


L. Q. C. Lamar, and was approved by a *unanimous* vote in the Senate only sixteen days later.

One of Jackson's last cases on the Court involved the constitutionality of a federal income tax. He violently opposed it, and did not cast a tie-breaking vote which would have made the tax constitutional. It was not until 1913, eighteen years later, when the 18th Amendment made the tax a part of the law of the land.

As had Lucius Lamar before him, Jackson died in office. He lies buried in Nashville, Tennessee's Mount Olivet Cemetery, where many other Tennessee notables lie awaiting the roll to be called up yonder.

Confederate Supremes, cont.



Edward Douglass White, Jr.

In 1894, Edward Douglass White, Jr. (1845-1921), above, was nominated for the Court by President Grover Cleveland, and served as Associate Justice of the Court until December 18, 1910. Until his Court appointment, White had served as a U. S. Senator from Louisiana.

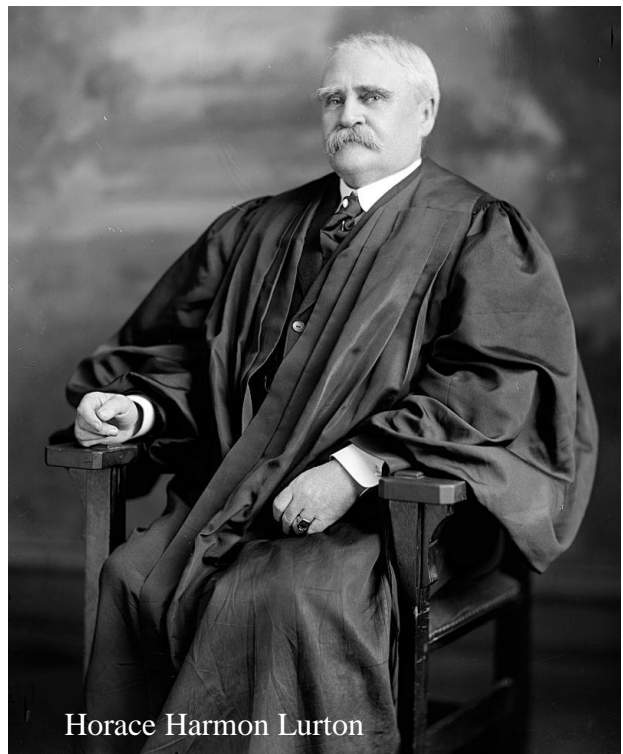
During the WBTS, White had served as a 1st Lieutenant in Barrow's Louisiana Cavalry Regiment. Although few records of his service have survived, it was common knowledge that he had been in Barrow's command, a loosely organized band of scouts or guerillas. The *Confederate Veteran* magazine congratulated him on his nomination to the Court.

On December 19, 1910 he was elevated to

the rank of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by President William Howard Taft upon the death of Justice Melville Fuller.

White was the first Associate Justice to be elevated to the seat of Chief Justice since John Rutledge in 1795. White was still in office when he died in 1921.

He was succeeded in office by William Howard Taft, who, as President of the United States, had appointed him Chief Justice. This is the only time in history a Supreme Court Justice was succeeded by the man who (as President) had appointed him. Ex-President Taft had been appointed by President Warren G. Harding.



Horace Harmon Lurton

Horace Harmon Lurton (1844-1914), above, was the last of the

Confederate Supremes, cont.

ex-Confederates who served on the High Court. In late 1909 President William H. Taft nominated Lurton, who was sixty-five years old at the time and was the oldest man ever nominated to the court.

During the War Lurton served as a Sergeant Major serving in the 5th Tennessee Infantry, 2nd Kentucky Infantry, and 3rd Kentucky Cavalry. He was twice captured by Union forces, and after the second time was sent as a POW to Johnson's Island Prison Camp in Sandusky Bay, Ohio. He was later paroled by President Lincoln because of pleas for mercy from his mother.

Lurton became a lawyer in 1867, and served in succession as a chancery court judge in Tennessee, a justice on the Tennessee Supreme Court, and as an appellate judge on the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

Lurton took his seat on the Court in early 1910. He served only four years before he died in Atlantic City, New Jersey of a sudden heart attack in 1914. He had been suffering from asthma and pneumonia for about six months.

It would seem reasonable that more Union veterans would have served as Justices on the Supreme Court than Confederates. However, this researcher has been able to turn up only three Union veterans who were appointed...John Marshall Harlan, Stanley Matthews, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

Several ex-Union soldiers later served as President of the United States, including

Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin Harrison and, lastly William McKinley. Two of those six, Garfield and McKinley, were among our four presidents who were assassinated.

There was only one Union veteran who served as Vice-President and later became president; he was Chester A. Arthur who assumed office upon Garfield's assassination. Only one other Union veteran served as Vice-President. He was Henry Wilson (under Grant) who commanded a Massachusetts regiment for about one month.



William McKinley (above) was the last veteran of the WBTS who served as President of the United States. He enlisted as a private in the 23rd Ohio Infantry and ended the war as a brevet major in the regiment.

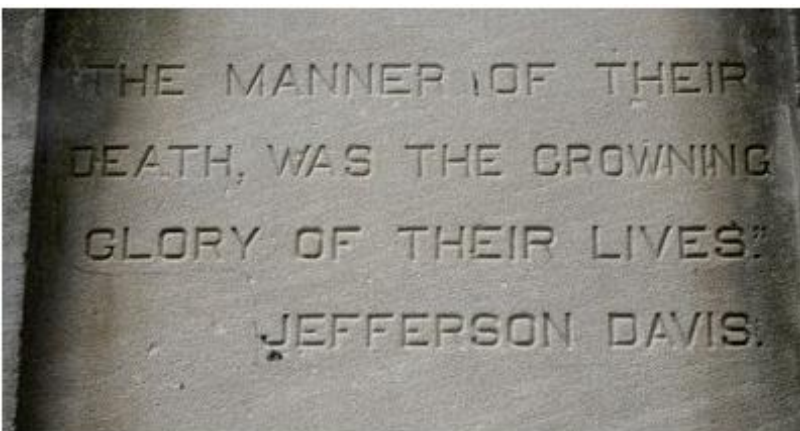
The Virginia Flaggers

Return the Flags ~ Restore the Honor



<http://vaflaggers.blogspot.com/>

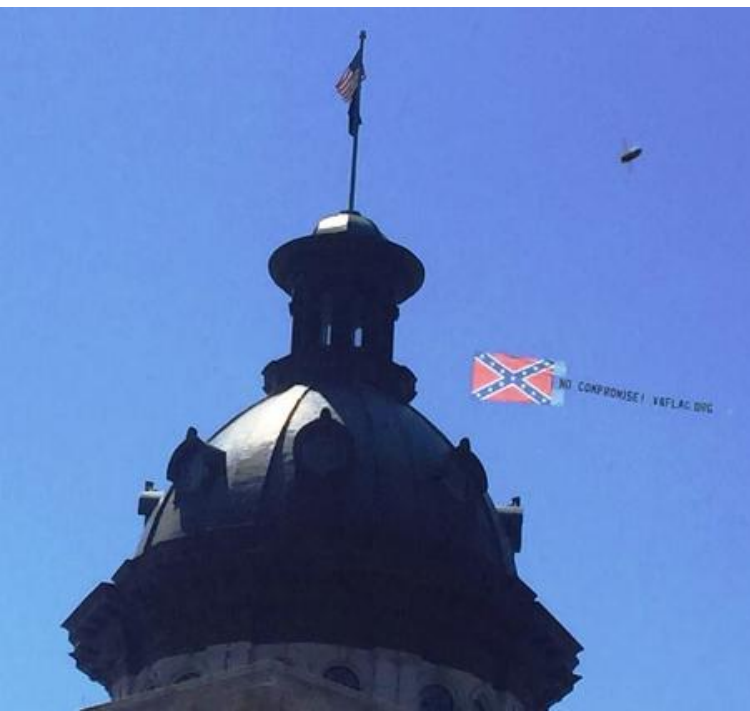
Remember to check the URL above often to see what is happening in Virginia. The Virginia flaggers need and deserve our help with regular monthly contributions. Paypal makes it quick and easy. Photos and text used with permission from the VAF.



May 24, 2017--Alabama Governor Signs Historic Legislation to Protect Monuments and Memorials

May 19, 2017-- The Truth Behind the Crusade to Destroy Confederate Monuments and Memorials

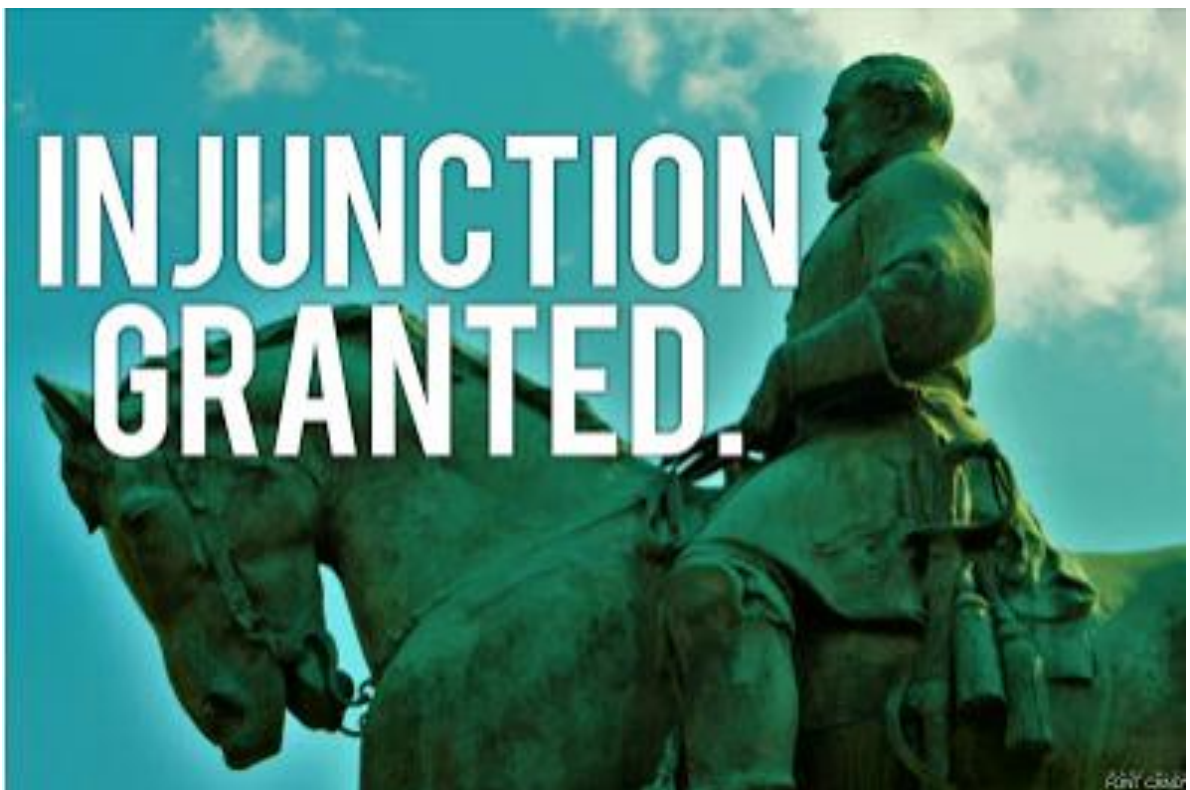
May 20, 2017--Confederate Air Force Buzzes SC State House With Battle Flag Message for Confederate Memorial Day



Virginia Flaggers, cont.



May 7, 2017--SCV Mechanized Cavalry Partners with VA Flaggers to Become Guardians of Our Largest Flag Site



May 2, 2017--Charlottesville Judge Halts Lee Statue Removal- Confirms Protection Under State Law

We appreciate



the helping hands of...

...**Tammy Patterson** for getting us to Worthington's before 7 a.m. on May 4, and **James Alderman** for coming later that morning and picking up your editor and two newly-made stones.

.....**Tammy Patterson** for taking us to Worthington's again early on May 11, and **Mickey Mumford** for picking us and two stones up and taking us to Colleyville later that morning.

.....**Marilyn Patterson** and **Mickey Mumford** for several trips to Bedford in May so we could do some re-landscaping at our Veterans Memorial there.

...**Ervin Hauk** of the Tarrant County Historical Commission; and **Tom Trawick**, **Marilyn Patterson**, and **Mike Patterson** of the Taylor Camp for help in installing Mr. Youngblood's stone at Lonesome Dove on May 13.

...**James Alderman**, **Tom Trawick**, **Morgan Tittle**, **Richard McCook**, **Terry Theiss**, and **Mike Patterson** from the Taylor camp who came to Mt. Gilead to help on Memorial Day. Thanks also to **Ervin Hauk** who came to take pictures, and **Kevin Trawick** who came to help with the musket salute.



When you meet someone new, there are inevitable pauses in the conversation. You're both scanning...scanning... reviewing what little you know about each other, and looking for something you may have in common.

Try to find out something about where your new friend grew up, and if it's in the South see if he knows anything about his family background. Tell him about your interest in the WBTS and your membership in the SCV. Tell him if he's interested we'll check to see if he has any Confederate ancestors. Email your editor at mfpchat@yahoo.com and give him some basic information.

Whether he becomes a member or not, your new friend will see the PC protestors on TV and the internet differently if he personally knows someone who's proud of his Confederate ancestors...or has some of his own!!

This month's puzzle...



**...is a painting by Western artist Howard Terpning entitled
“The Sound of Buffalo.”**

With our apologies to Mr. Terpning, we changed the landscape somewhat to make the scene look more like raiders coming into North-Central Texas. This month we do this to honor and remember John H. Youngblood and the hundreds of other Texans who spent the War years on the frontier protecting the settlements. It's also a great warmup for our June program on the battles between Comanches and Texans in the WBTS.

<http://www.jigsawplanet.com/?rc=play&pid=382e0eb61b86>

Go to the URL shown above. You'll find the puzzle in the shape the last person there left it. Click on "Play As" near the top of the page, then move the slider down to 180.

Click on "Start a New Game." It seems to help this puzzler to change the background color from time to time. Taking a break helps, too.

If you have any trouble getting these puzzles to work please email mfpchat@yahoo.com.

Click on the icon at lower right and take it to full-screen. It'll give you more room to work and will make the pieces bigger.

Coming soon...

June 2-4
Texas Division
Reunion in North
Fort Worth. See
pages in this
newsletter issue.

June 6
Take a few
moments to reflect
on the sacrifices
made by the Allies
at Normandy on this
day in 1944.

June 10
Meet us at Oakwood
in Fort Worth at 9
a.m. to help set a
marker for William
R. Matthews.

June 29
Regular monthly
meeting of the E.
W. Taylor Camp.
Eat at 6, meet at 7,
and out by 8:30.



Eager to impress the crowd, Gen. Ben Butler personally oversaw every detail of the hanging.

IN MEMORY OF COMMON SENSE

Today we mourn the passing of a beloved old friend, Common Sense, who has been with us for many years. No one knows for sure how old he was since his birth records were long ago lost in bureaucratic red tape. He will be remembered as having cultivated such valuable lessons as:

Knowing when to come in out of the rain;
Why the early bird gets the worm;
Life isn't always fair;
Maybe it was my fault.

Common sense lived by simple, sound financial policies (Don't spend more than you earn) and reliable strategies (Adults, not children, are in charge).

His health began to deteriorate rapidly when well-intentioned but overbearing regulations were set in place. Reports of a six-year-old boy charged with sexual harassment for kissing a classmate; teens suspended from school for using mouthwash after lunch; and a teacher fired for reprimanding an unruly student, only worsened his condition.

Common Sense lost ground when parents attacked teachers for doing the job that they themselves had failed to do in disciplining their unruly children.

It declined even further when schools were required to get parental consent to administer sun tan lotion or an aspirin to a student but could not inform parents when a student became pregnant and wanted to have an abortion.

IN MEMORY OF COMMON SENSE

Common Sense lost the will to live as the churches became businesses; and criminals received better treatment than their victims. Common Sense took a beating when you couldn't defend yourself from a burglar in your own home and the burglar could sue you for assault.

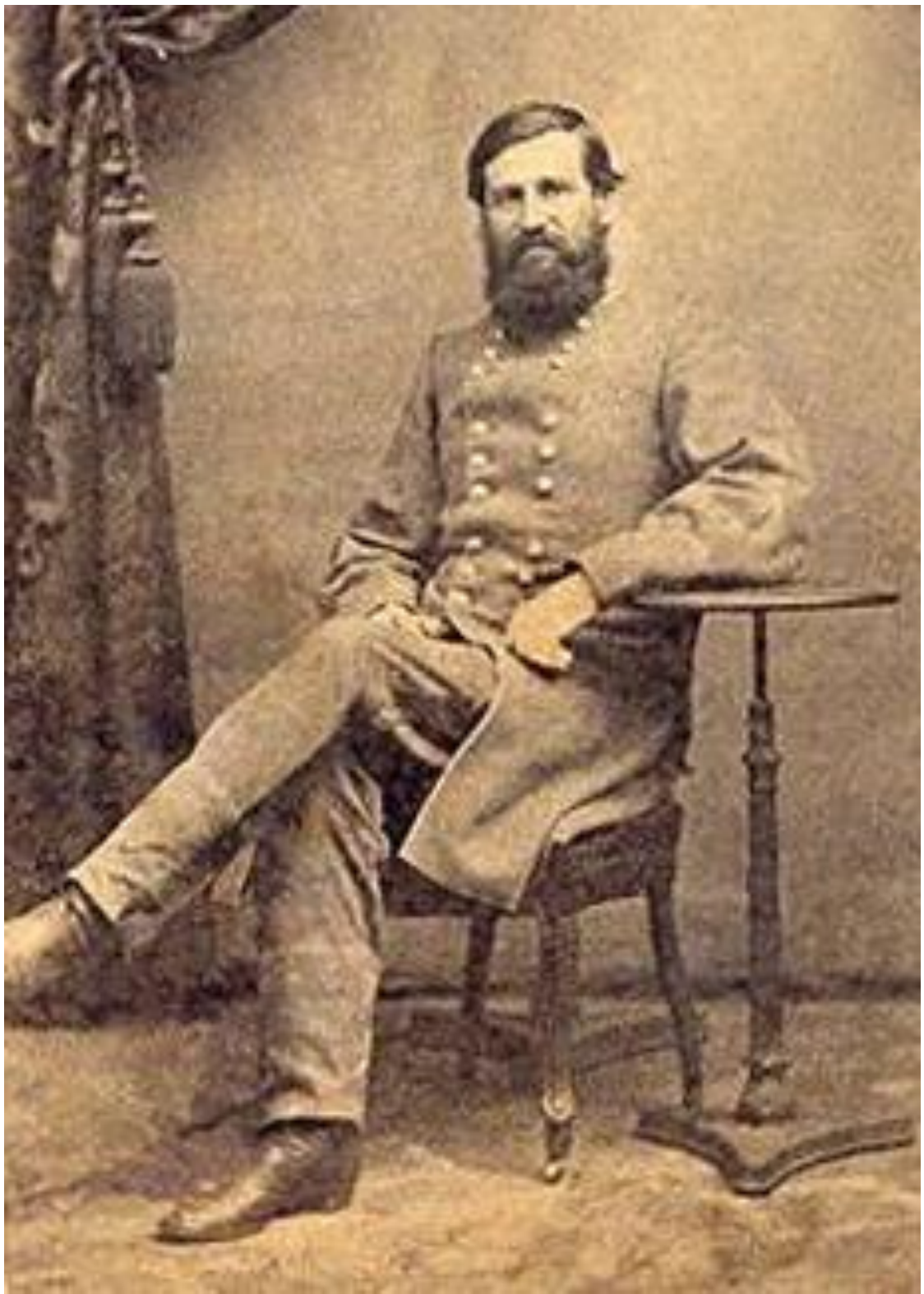
Common Sense finally gave up the will to live after a woman failed to realize that a steaming hot cup of coffee was hot. She spilled a little in her lap, and was promptly awarded a huge settlement.

Common Sense was preceded in death
-by his parents, Truth and Trust,
-by his wife, Discretion,
-by his daughter, Responsibility,
-and by his son, Reason.

He is survived by his five stepbrothers:
- I Know My Rights
- I Want It Now
- Someone Else Is To Blame
- I'm a Victim
- Pay me For Doing Nothing

Not many attended his funeral because so few realized he was gone.

Shared by Compatriot James Alderman



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.