



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

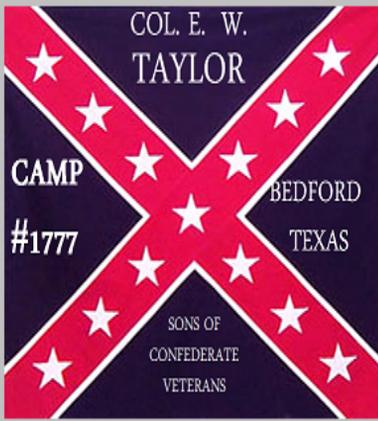
Bedford, Texas.....July 2017



July Program...Thurs., July 27

Our July program will be a screening of the first half of the 1926 Buster Keaton comedy classic, *The General*, based upon The Great Locomotive Chase in Georgia during the WBTS. See the program notes later in this issue of our newsletter. Join us for this fun evening!!!

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
2017	PDF ZIP											
2016	PDF ZIP											
2015	PDF ZIP											
2014	PDF ZIP											
2013	PDF ZIP											
2012	PDF ZIP											
2011	PDF ZIP											

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.**

Two new Taylor Camp members sworn in at our June meeting

A third new member has already been accepted and will be sworn in at our July meeting. We also were told two more members are transferring to our camp from another one nearby. Now's the time to join if you've been putting it off.

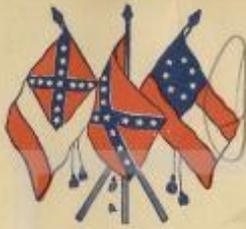


Photo by Terry Theiss

Both our new members are joining on the service of ancestors who were pensioned by the State of Texas for their service, and both died in Texas in 1932. One of our new compatriots, George Glenn, lives in East Fort Worth. He joined on the service of his great-grandfather, Calvin V. Glenn of Co. F, 16th Tennessee Infantry. Mr. Glenn died in 1932 at the Texas Confederate Home in Austin and lies buried in the State Cemetery there. Although he lived south of Tarrant County a few miles until he entered the Confederate Home in 1924, he was a member of the R. E. Lee Camp of United Confederate Veterans in Fort Worth. George may be the only compatriot in our camp who is a direct descendant of a member of the old R. E. Lee UCV Camp here. The Descriptive List Mr. Glenn completed in 1903 and submitted to his compatriots in Fort Worth is reproduced on the next page.

Also being sworn in on June 29 was young Mr. Gerald Brazzell of Grapevine. He joins us based on the service of John Lafayette Heath of Co. K, 20th Mississippi Infantry. Mr. Heath joined the Army in early 1862 at McMinnville, Tennessee and was discharged at Selma, Alabama in April 1865.

New camp member, George Glenn, joins on ancestor who was a member of Fort Worth's R. E. Lee Camp of United Confederate Veterans



UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

Fort Worth, Texas, 3/14/1903

Name G. V. Glenn
 When and Where Born March 17 - 1839, Gilmore Co Ga.
 When and Where Enlisted April 28 - 1861 M^cMinville Tenn
 Rank private Company F Regiment 16. Ten Infy Brigade Doddson
 Division Cheatoons Corps Polko Army Tenn

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.)

In Cheat-mountain valley mountain & swell mountain battles W. Va In Grahamville & Port Royal S. Carolina was also in the Battle of Shilow & Perryville Ky After which was transferred to Smiths Ga Legion which ~~was raised to~~ ^{consisted of two} battalions afterwards raised to regiments mine being the 6 Ga Cav In this regiment - I participated in Chickasago and many numerous other engagements in East Tenn under Longstreet - via Philadelphia Kingston Loudon Campbell's Station Russellville Bean Station Doudrage Cowells River Moss Creek Mcnuths mill. I was also in the Dalton Campaign. Was detached on secret duty in Aug 1864. ^{Elected} promoted to Capt - and promoted to rank of Col Comd 7 Ga Regiment S Parole 12 of may 1865 at Kings ^{left} Ga ^{at} John S. Heat ^{at} St Stephensville ^{at} Tenn
 G. V. Glenn

Ancestors of our two new members



Mr. Brazzell is lucky enough to have several pictures of Mr. Heath at different points in his life, including the outstanding photo at left showing him when he was in service.

Mr. Heath lies buried in Shiloh Cemetery in the old Bartonville Community in Denton County, now a part of Flower Mound. A few others among our Northeast Tarrant County veterans also wound up buried there.

Denton County has two Shiloh Cemeteries. The other one, where your editor's Patterson great-great grandparents are buried, is at Corinth.

Mr. Glenn's headstone stands with hundreds of others in the Texas State Cemetery in Austin. One wonders why so many veterans' stones did not include any dates, but it seems to have been a common practice. Some of it may be because some of these older stones were engraved with chisels and mallets, one letter at a time. Leaving out the dates made the stones cheaper to produce.

Your editor has cut literally hundreds of dates on stones while they were already standing in the old cemeteries. Alas, it would be nice if these two men could have their birth and death dates cut on their stones.

Add this one to the list of things bad eyesight and the inability to drive have curtailed. Lots of our Confederates right here in Tarrant County need the same additions made to their stones.

It could still be done, but we'd have to take the stones to the monument place and then reinstall them.



Two other notables at our June meeting

...which was also our camp's 20th birthday!

At the Texas Division's Reunion in early June, Past Commander Bob Gresham was awarded the SCV Gold Cross for his service to the organization. His certificate and pin were awarded to him by Commander Chuck Marks during our meeting.

Bobby was also one of several Charter Members of the camp who were present.



Photo by Terry Theiss

Comm. Chuck Marks

Past Comm. Bob Gresham

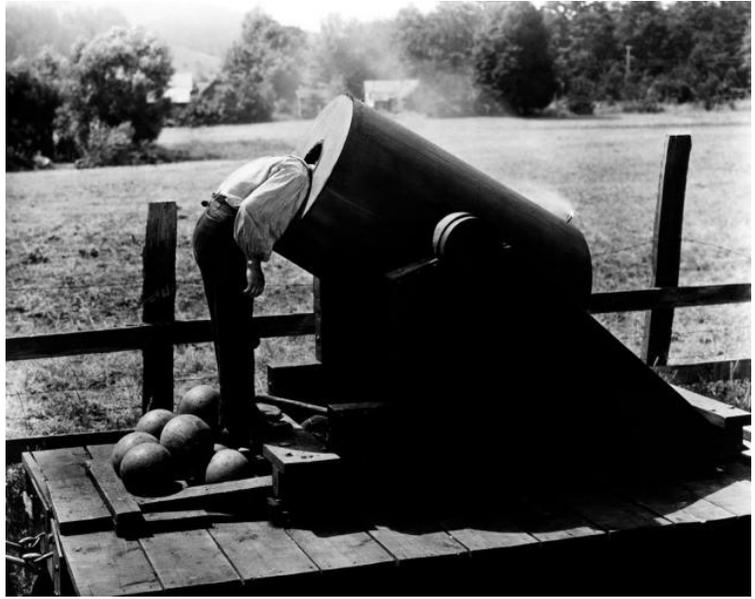


Photo by Terry Theiss

Our thanks to Compatriot Jack Dyess, left, who gave us a program on the Comanches in Texas. Jack is the commander of the Col. W. H. Griffin Camp based in Haltom City. The Comanches' stubborn hold on their homeland caused Texan old men, women, and children all to become combatants on the front line. They made our state one of the most dangerous places in North America, right up until the mid-1870's. The last bloody raid in Wise County, our neighbor just to the northwest, took place in 1874.

Some ahead-of-time notes for the July program

The General is now considered one of the best American films ever made. Every one of us should be familiar with it, but very few of us would take the time and expense to buy it and watch it. Consider the July program both a public service and first-rate entertainment.



In 1926 a silent comedy starring Buster Keaton was released by United Artists. Called *The General*, it is based on a true event which happened in Georgia during the War, best known as the Great Locomotive Chase. The story was adapted from a memoir written by William Pittenger called *The Great Locomotive Chase*. The film stars Buster Keaton (1895-1966) who co-directed it with Clyde Brickman.

Its release came toward the end of the silent-movie era, and it got a mediocre reception. Because of its then-huge budget of \$750,000 and its failure to turn a significant profit, Mr. Keaton ultimately lost his

independence as a film-maker. In 1954 the film entered the public domain when its owner failed to renew the copyright.

The film has since been re-evaluated, and is now considered one of the greatest films in American history.

The plot revolves around a Southern train engineer and the two loves of his life...his girlfriend and his engine, *The General*. At the outset of the War he tries to enlist but is turned down because of his value as an engineer. His failure to be in uniform is misunderstood by his girl and her brother and father.

Notes on *The General*, cont.

Both men expect him to join them in service to the South.

A year later during a stop (and on a run on which girlfriend is a passenger) a group of Yankees steal the train and head North with it toward Chattanooga. Buster starts his pursuit, at first on foot.

Most of the rest of the film involves the pursuit, during which Buster did his own stunts. Many of them had to be done in a single take, and his skills are amazing to watch. He was a master at performing sight-gags as well, as we'll see.

Keaton was a huge fan of train history and eagerly read Pittenger's book when it was presented to him. Although the book was written from the Union perspective, *Keaton did not think moviegoers would accept Confederates in the role of bad-guys, so he changed the story's perspective.*

He tried to rent the original *General* engine in Chattanooga, but its owners balked when they learned he was making a comedy. In April 1926, Keaton's location manager, Burt Jackson, found an area in central Oregon with old-fashioned railroads which was a perfect setting for the film.

He also discovered that the Oregon, Pacific and Eastern Railway had two Civil-War-era trains and purchased them. He later bought a third engine in Oregon to portray the *Texas* for use in a train-wreck scene.

Producer Joseph Schenck was so excited about the film that he gave Keaton a budget of \$400,000. Keaton spent weeks working on the script, setting up pyrotechnical shots, and growing his hair long for the film. He hired an actress named Marion Mack from Sennett Bathing Beauties to play his girlfriend.



The cast and crew arrived in Cottage Grove, Oregon on May 27, 1926, with 18 freight cars full of Civil War-era cannons, rebuilt passenger cars, stagecoaches, houses, wagons and laborers. The crew stayed at the Bartell Hotel in nearby Eugene, Oregon.

Notes on *The General*, cont.



One-third of the film's total budget was spent in Cottage Grove, where they hired 1,500 locals as extras. At first, Keaton completely ignored Mack on set, but he eventually came to like her and even played practical jokes on her. The atmosphere on set was fun, and every Sunday the cast and crew played baseball with local residents, who said that Keaton could have been a professional player.

According to a United Artists press release at the time, the film had 3,000 people on its payroll and cost \$400 an hour to make. Entertainment trade papers reported rumors that the film's budget had grown to between \$500,000 and \$1 million, and that Keaton was out of control, building real bridges and having dams constructed in order to change the depth of rivers.

Producer Schenck was angry at Keaton over the growing costs. There were also numerous on-set accidents that swelled the budget. These included Keaton being knocked unconscious; an assistant director being shot in the face with a blank cartridge; a train wheel running over a brakeman's foot, resulting in a \$2,900 lawsuit; and the train's wood-fire engine causing numerous fires. The fires often spread to forests and farmers' haystacks, which cost the production \$25 per burnt stack.



Notes on *The General*, cont.

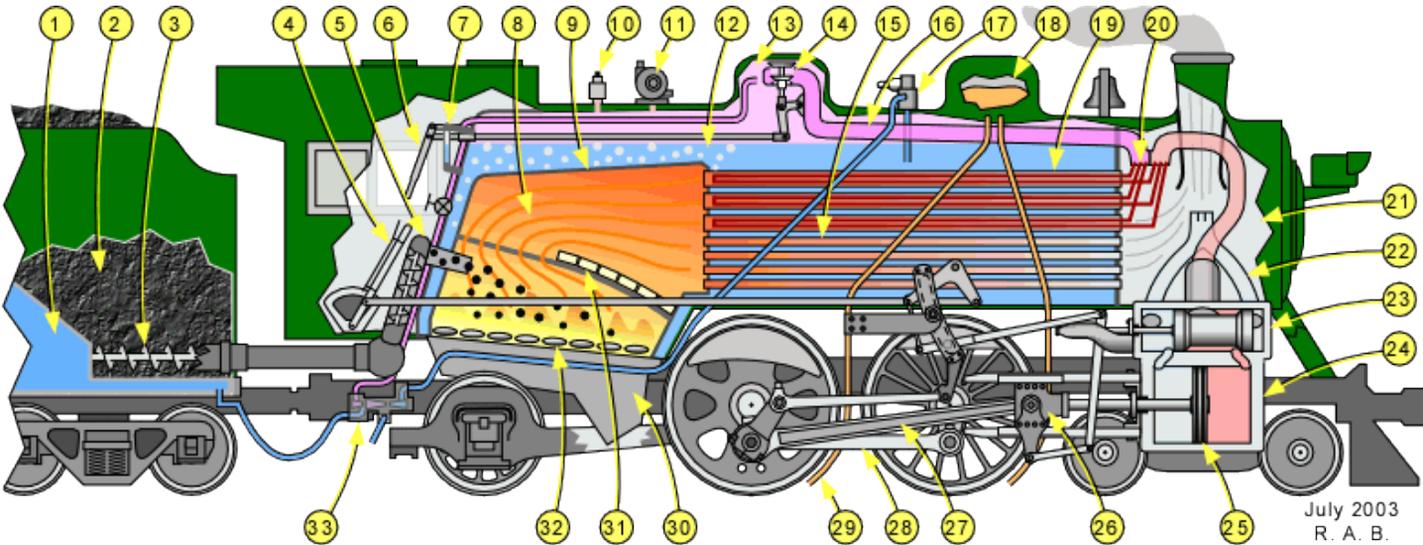


On July 23, Keaton shot the climactic train wreck scene in the conifer forest near Cottage Grove. The town declared a local holiday so that everyone could watch the spectacle. Between three and four thousand local residents showed up, including 500 extras from the Oregon National Guard. The extras dressed up in Union uniforms and were filmed going left-to-right before changing into Confederate uniforms and being filmed going right-to-left. Keaton used six cameras for the scene, which began four hours late and required several lengthy trial runs. The shot cost \$42,000, which is said to be the most expensive single shot in silent film history. The production company left the wreckage of *The Texas* in the river bed after the scene was filmed. The wrecked locomotive became a minor tourist attraction for nearly twenty years, until it was salvaged in 1944–45 for scrap during World War II.

Please join us on June 29 for this fun evening. The DVD we have has been re-mastered with an excellent new musical score composed and conducted by Carl Davis, and performed by The Thames Silents Orchestra. More interesting film notes will appear in our August newsletter.

Our Ancestors' Life and Times

A steam engine like the General is just that...a steam engine with wheels. The one in the drawing below is a little more advanced than the one in the movie. The engine shown here burns coal and is fed by an auger from the tender.



- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Water Compartment | 10. Safety Valve | 18. Sand Dome | 26. Crosshead |
| 2. Coal Bunker | 11. Turbine-Generator | 19. Flue Tubes | 27. Main Rod |
| 3. Worm Coal Conveyor | 12. Boiler Water | 20. Superheater Tubes | 28. Side Rod |
| 4. Reverse Lever (<i>Johnson Bar</i>) | 13. Steam Dome | 21. Smokebox | 29. Sand Pipe |
| 5. Stoker | 14. Throttle Valve | 22. Blast Pipe | 30. Ashpan Hopper |
| 6. Throttle Lever | 15. Boiler Tubes | 23. Steam Chest | 31. Brick Arch |
| 7. Water Gauge | 16. Dry Pipe | 24. Cylinder | 32. Grate |
| 8. Firebox | 17. Water Delivery Check Valve | 25. Piston | 33. Injector |

As you'll see in the film, both engines had to stop from time to time for fuel and water. You'll see them adding water into a tank which has its opening behind the fuel supply. Quite a bit of the comedy in the film happens in the wood bunker or in connection with it.

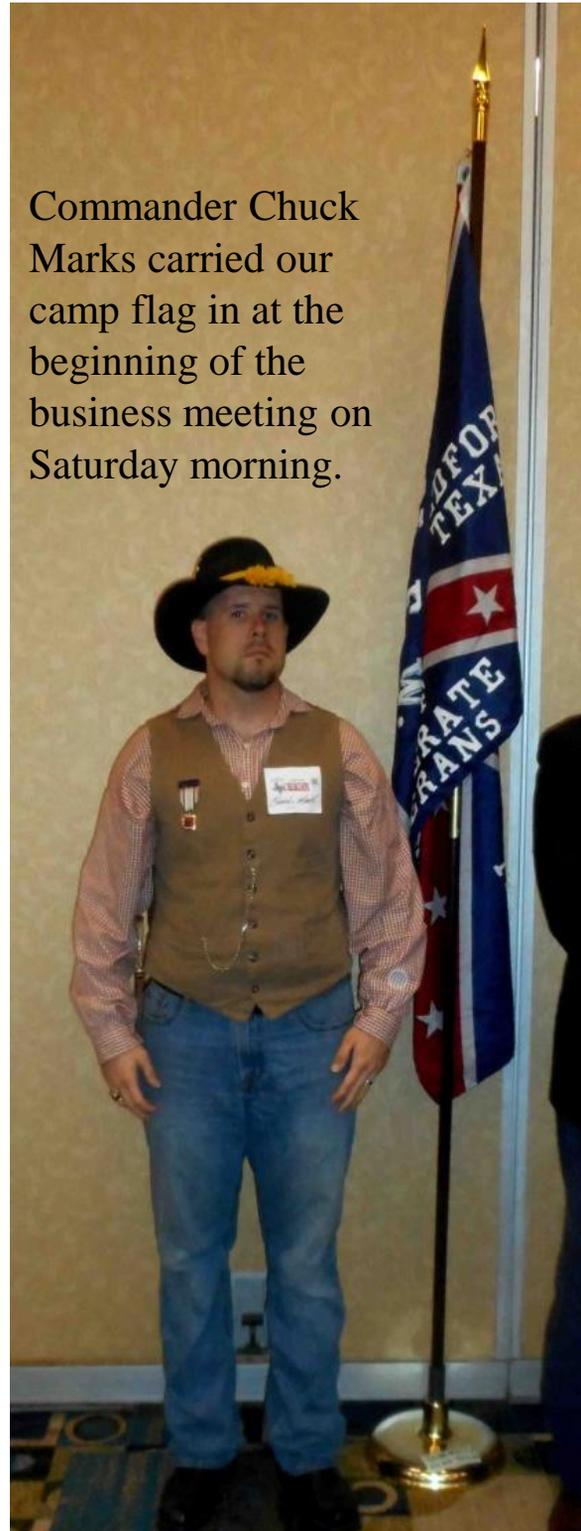
One of the most dangerous stunts in the film involves Keaton sitting on one of drive rods while the engine begins to move. If the wheels had lost traction with the rails and had spun (which they do at one place in the film), Keaton could have been thrown upwards and could have landed underneath the wheels or could have been thrown against the wall or ceiling of the shed there.

Taylor Camp sends voting delegates to Texas State SCV Reunion on June 3

We are now one of the larger camps in the largest brigade in the Texas SCV, and were entitled to send six voting delegates to the Reunion. Four of our members were able to represent us and vote.



James Alderman (above) waits in line to get his delegate credentials. The four delegates from the Taylor Camp were, left to right below, James Alderman, Bob Gresham, Mike Patterson, and Chuck Marks. Taylor Camper Clay Fitzhugh and his wife joined us in the afternoon on Saturday.



Commander Chuck Marks carried our camp flag in at the beginning of the business meeting on Saturday morning.



Compatriot Dwayne Garrison of Eules Passes Away on May 14

career, Dwayne held various positions of leadership, and was dearly loved by all who worked for him. After his retirement in 1999, Dwayne accepted a position as a Learjet instructor for CAE Simuflite, and finally retired as the Head of Training in 2015. Dwayne always had a passion for aviation, his family, and his faith.

Doyle "Dwayne" Garrison, 77, passed away Saturday, May 13, 2017, surrounded by his loving family. Celebration of Life: 12:30 p.m. Wednesday, May 17, 2017, at Bluebonnet Hills Funeral Chapel with Pastor David Eibel officiating. Memorials: In lieu of flowers, please make a donation to the American Heart Association. Dwayne was born March 7, 1940, to Doyle and Irene Garrison in Los Angeles, Calif. In 1957 Dwayne enlisted in the U.S. Air Force, where he was a missile launch control specialist for eight years. In 1965, Dwayne secured employment with GTE as a test board man. During his 34-year

Survivors: Beloved wife of 36 years, Maureen Garrison; children, Doyle "Dwayne" Garrison II, Peter Travis Garrison, wife, Courtney Garrison, and Paul Michael Garrison; grandchildren, Selena Danica Brinkerhoff, Mallory Honor Garrison, and Caleb Trey Northrup; sister, Janice "Sue" Garrison; and a host of extended family and friends.

We at the SCV knew Mr. Garrison as a quiet, friendly gentleman who always made a good first impression and was genuinely interested in those around him. Published in the *Star-Telegram* on May 16, 2017



Sons of Confederate Veterans

Resolution

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Great Commander, to summon to His immortal legions our beloved comrade

Doyle Dwayne Garrison

AND WHEREAS, We humbly bow to the will of Divine Providence, while ever cherishing in our hearts the memory of his distinguished service to our Nation and his outstanding contributions to the Sons of Confederate Veterans which he honorably and faithfully served for many years; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, does mourn the passing of our comrade and compatriot, That we commend to all men his works, and to God his spirit; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in token of our common grief, a copy of this resolution be presented to his next of kin, and that copies be spread on the minutes of this Camp, sent to the Division, and to General Headquarters of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.


Camp Adjutant


Camp Commander

This resolution in honor of our late Compatriot Dwayne Garrison was read at our June meeting. Also in his honor a poem was read by Ja Ann Alderman. It appears on the next two pages of this issue.

THE JACKET OF GRAY

by Caroline Augusta Ball
born 1825

Fold it up carefully, lay it aside;
Tenderly touch it, look on it with pride;
For dear to our hearts must it be evermore,
The jacket of gray our loved soldier-boy wore.

Can we ever forget when he joined the brave band
That rose in defense of our dear Southern land,
And in his bright youth hurried on to the fray,
How proudly he donned it -- the jacket of gray?

His fond mother blessed him and looked up above,
Commending to Heaven the child of her love;
What anguish was hers mortal tongue cannot say,
When he passed from her sight in the jacket of gray.

But her country had called and she would not repine,
Though costly the sacrifice placed on its shrine;
Her heart's dearest hopes on its altar she lay,
When she sent out her boy in the jacket of gray.

Months passed and wars thunders rolled over the land,
Unsheathed was the sword and lighted the brand;
We heard in the distance the sound of the fray,
And prayed for our boy in the jacket of gray.

Ah, vain, all in vain, were our prayers and our tears,
The glad shout of victory rang in our ears;
But our treasured one on the red battle-field lay,
While the life-blood oozed out of the jacket of gray.

His young comrades found him, and tenderly bore
The cold lifeless form to his home by the shore;
Oh, dark were our hearts on that terrible day,
When we saw our dead boy in the jacket of gray.

Ah! spotted and tattered, and stained now with gore,
Was the garment which once he so proudly wore;
We bitterly wept as we took it away,
And replaced with death's white robes the jacket of gray.

We laid him to rest in his cold narrow bed,
And graved on the marble we placed o'er his head
As the proudest tribute our sad hearts could pay --
"He never disgraced it, the jacket of gray."

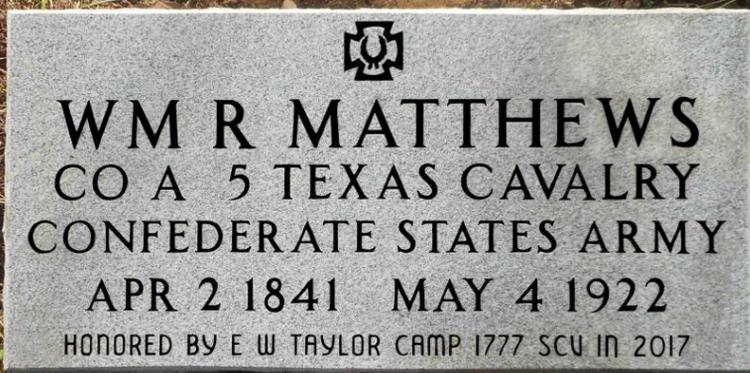
Then fold it up carefully, lay it aside,
Tenderly touch it, look on it with pride;
For dear must it be to our hearts evermore,
The jacket of gray our loved soldier boy wore!

Caroline Augusta (Rutledge) Ball spent her whole life in Charleston, South Carolina. She was a great-granddaughter of John Rutledge (1739-1800) a US Supreme Court Chief Justice, Governor of South Carolina, member of the Continental Congress, and Signer of the US Constitution.

Confederate victim of 1922 flood gets new marker on June 10

We lucked out again and got one of our summer stones in while the temperature was only in the mid-70's, thanks to recent rains. That leaves only three more probable hot ones...July, August, and September.

Our thanks to Ervin Hauk of the Tarrant County Historical Commission, Rich McCook and Mike Patterson of the Taylor Camp, and Marilyn Patterson who hauled the stone, tools and your editor to Oakwood, and took the pictures. Recent rains made for easy digging and a quick install.



Taylor Camp member marks grave of Union g-gf in Waco June 17

One of our newest members is Mickey Mumford of Weatherford. His mom was a real granddaughter of two WBTS soldiers, one Union and one Confederate. We still didn't know where the Confederate is buried, but we found the Federal and we made him a stone. Mickey is shown at right putting the finishing touches on it

The Union man was Thomas Jefferson See, a native of Perry County, Indiana. Family members don't know why he was in California when he enlisted in the 2nd California Cavalry in Sacramento in the fall of 1864. He told enlisting officers he was a laborer. He was mustered out at Camp Union, California on Feb. 1, 1866. He re-enlisted in the regular army and served in Co. C, 4th U. S. Cavalry. He was mustered out for the last time as a corporal on June 13, 1869 at Laredo, Texas. He was still living in Laredo in 1880, and is shown in the census as an unmarried huckster. The term as used in 1880 meant a street seller of small items.

In 1881 he and his wife, Mary Doe Prescott, were married at Fort Ewell, Texas, according to family members. She had some children surnamed Proudfoot with her from a previous marriage. Some time later in his life he and his family moved to Waco. In 1900 they lived there on N. 6th Street and Thomas worked in a bakery. His wife died in 1907, and in 1910 he appears in a Waco directory with the notation that he was blind. He and his wife are buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Waco.



★
THOMAS JEFFERSON SEE
CO G 2 CALIFORNIA CAV
UNION ARMY-CIVIL WAR
MAR 5 1830 NOV 16 1912
HONORED BY HIS G-GS MICKEY MUMFORD IN 2017

The stone install was the work of only a few minutes. We got started early before it got hot. This cemetery has it all...sandburs, red ants, blow sand, and horse nettles.

Old Greenwood Cemetery in Waco was neglected for years but now is getting some attention from the city. We were surprised to find dry powdery soil after all the rain we've had here in Tarrant County.

Taylor camp members mark grave in Waco, cont.



DR. JONES DEAD.
Dr. William E. Jones, aged 66 years, died at 12:10 o'clock yesterday at 415 1-2 Franklin street (Jones Block) where he had been ill for some time. He was an old Confederate veteran and has been in Waco for the past ten years, having come here from Franklin parish, Louisiana. He was an interesting old gentleman and had a number of friends here. He leaves two sons, W. H. and T. B. Jones, in this city. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from 415 1-2 Franklin street, interment at Greenwood cemetery.

We only recently discovered Mr. See's burial place, and we got busy making him a marker. Mr. See's daughter married the son of Dr. William Emory Jones, the Confederate great-grandfather under whom Mickey recently joined the SCV.

From Mrs. Jones' Confederate widows' file we knew Dr. Jones' date of death but not his burial place. While we were in Waco we went to look at their collection of microfilmed newspapers. The library there has a hefty volume listing obituaries from the Waco papers up through 1908. Mr. Jones was not listed, but we decided to look at the actual papers anyway and....there he was. Lesson reinforced. Go ahead and check the original records if they're available. The obituary is reproduced at left above.

Mickey has already sprung for a marker for Mr. Jones, which we'll install later this summer or in early fall. He's buried in the same cemetery as Mr. See. We made Mr. Jones' marker on the morning of June 29 and took it to Colleyville.

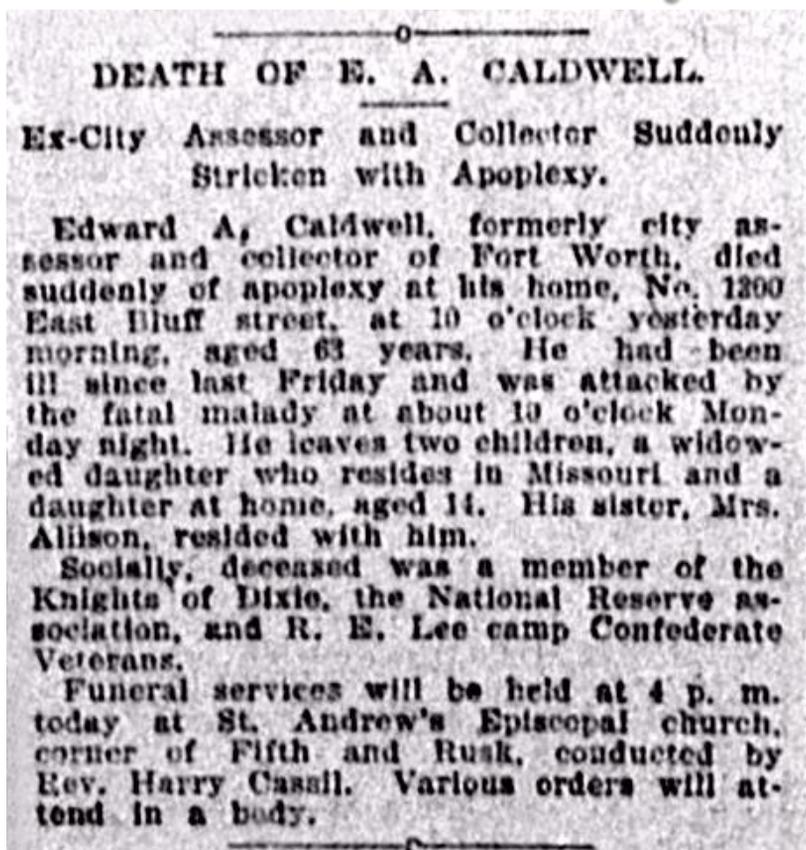
Former Confederate, City official, to get first-ever marker on July 1

Edward A. Caldwell has been waiting since 1895 for his first grave marker in Fort Worth's Oakwood Cemetery. On July 1 he'll finally get one.

We have been able to find very little personal information about Mr. Caldwell. He was here in Fort Worth when the 1880 census was taken, and was working as a cotton speculator at that time.

He was born about 1832 in South Carolina. With him here in 1880 was his wife, Mary, who was born about 1848 in Tennessee to two Irish-born parents. They had no children with them at that time. We have been unable to find anyone who is a good candidate for Mr. Caldwell in the census records of any state in 1850, 1860, or 1870.

Mr. Caldwell's obituary suggests they had a daughter born about 1881. Mary E. Caldwell died in Fort Worth in 1883 and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. Twelve years later Mr. Caldwell was buried beside her. This was his second marriage. In 1895 he had a married daughter living in Missouri, suggesting a previous marriage. In 1895 he had a widowed sister living with him named Mrs. Allison. No one who could be this Mrs. Allison is shown in the 1880 Tarrant County census.



Mr. Caldwell's obituary was printed in the *Fort Worth Gazette* on Wednesday, June 26, 1895 on page 2. He died of apoplexy, which claimed many people then and now. Today we know this condition as unconsciousness or incapacity resulting from a cerebral hemorrhage or stroke.

When the 1900 census was taken in Tarrant County no one was recorded who appears to be either this Mrs. Allison nor Caldwell's daughter. The daughter could have married by that time and could still be here, however.

Please join us at Oakwood Cemetery in Fort Worth at nine a.m. on Saturday morning, July 1. We'll install the stone as quickly as possible, and then head for the shade.



Cotton scales as Mr. Caldwell would have known them.

Great Moments in American Film:

Tombstone

Val Kilmer, center below, plays Doc Holliday in this classic. Here he's shown in a poker game with Ike Clanton, right. Both are drunk. Ike (Stephen Lang, aka Pickett in *Gettysburg* and Stonewall Jackson in *Gods and Generals*) has just accused Doc of being lots more than lucky but wisely hasn't drawn his pistol, because he knows Doc's a deadly gunslinger and will kill him if he does.

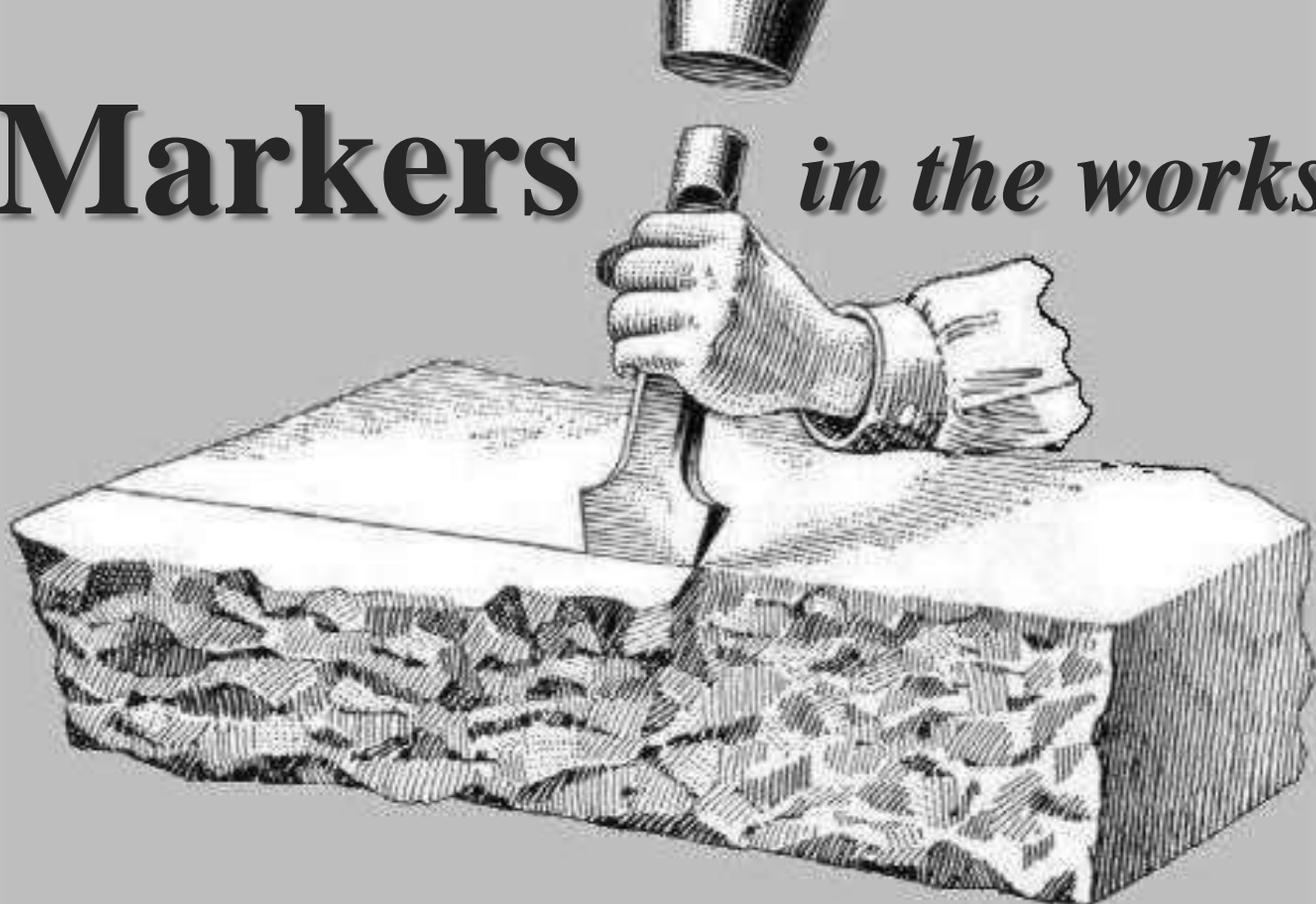
Doc tells Clanton: "Maybe poker's just not yore game, Ike" and suggests they try something else...."I know, let's have a spelling contest."



A while back Kyle Sims of the M. T. Johnson Camp discovered that Val Kilmer has two Confederate ancestors, one buried in Oklahoma and one buried in Red River County. The one in East Texas needs a headstone. Kyle bankrolled it at our May meeting. It's ready to take to Red River County and install.



Markers *in the works*



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.

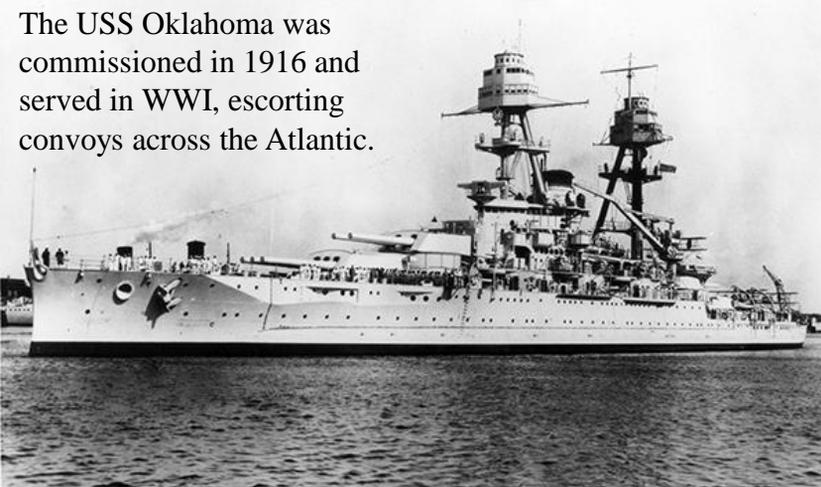
John P. S. Brown, Co. E, 14th Texas Infantry, is in an unmarked grave beside his wife in Johnson Station Cemetery in Arlington. Oddly, we have a good birth date for him but no death date. He was still alive here in 1910. We'll leave space for someone to add the death date later if it's discovered. This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

Dr. William Emory Jones, Co. G, 8th Louisiana Infantry, is in an unmarked grave in Greenwood Cemetery in Waco, Texas. He was Mickey Mumford's entrée into the SCV, and Mickey has paid to have a stone made for him. We'll probably install it at some point in September or October.

Pearl Harbor fatality, local Confederate descendant, laid to rest beside parents in Arlington, Texas June 24

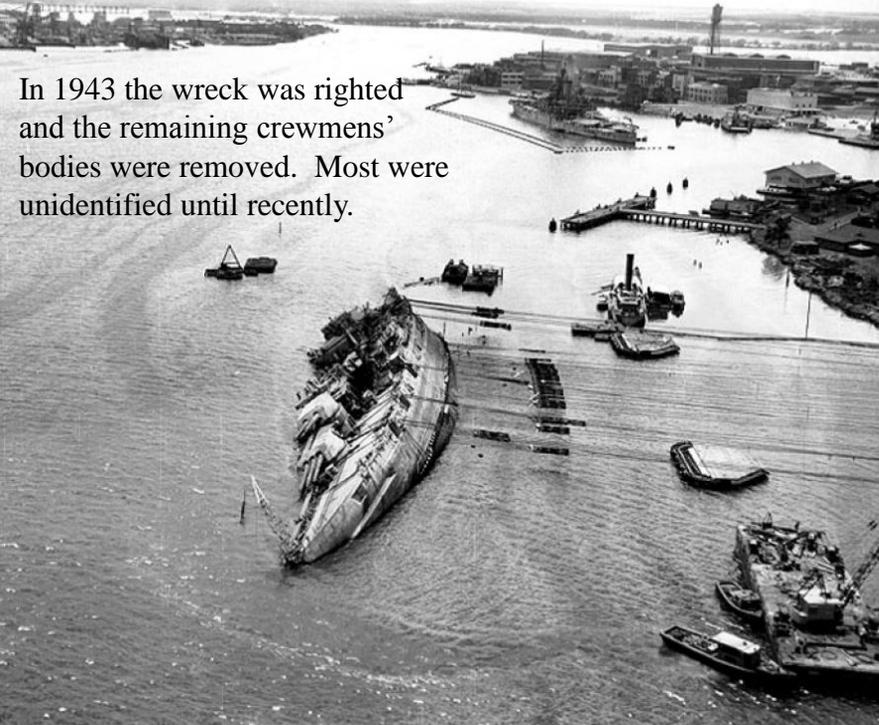
Local man who went down with the USS Oklahoma December 7, 1941 finally identified using DNA evidence three-quarters of a century after his death.

The USS Oklahoma was commissioned in 1916 and served in WWI, escorting convoys across the Atlantic.



USS Oklahoma
Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941

In 1943 the wreck was righted and the remaining crewmen's bodies were removed. Most were unidentified until recently.



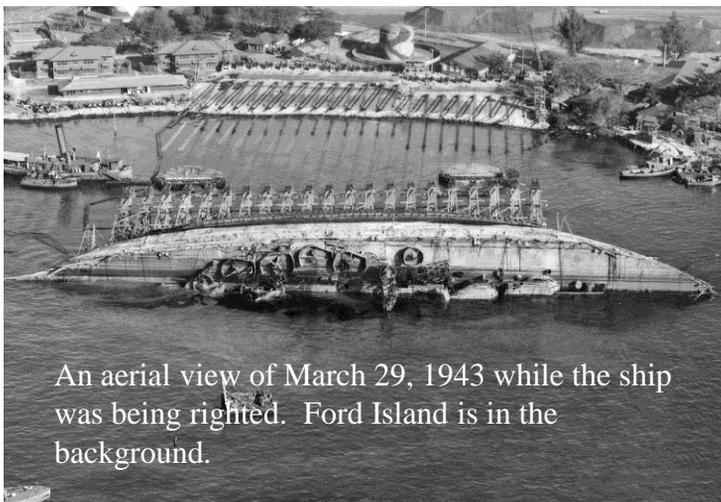
George A. Coke, born in 1923, enlisted in the U.S. Navy his senior year in Arlington High School. He was serving on the USS Oklahoma, moored at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941 when the Japanese struck. The Oklahoma sustained multiple torpedo hits which caused it to quickly capsize. The attack resulted in the deaths of 429 crewmen, including Coke. No single vessel at Pearl Harbor, with the exception of the Arizona, suffered as many fatalities.

Seaman George A. Coke, Jr. cont.

When the last of the seamen were removed from the wreck in 1943, their bodies were buried in mass graves and marked as unknowns in Hawaii.

Unlike most of the other ships that were recovered after the Pearl Harbor attack, the Oklahoma was too damaged to be repaired and returned to duty. Her wreck was eventually stripped of her remaining armament and superstructure before being sold for scrap in 1946. The hulk sank in a storm while being towed from Oahu in Hawaii to a breakers yard in San Francisco Bay in 1947.

In April 2015 the Department of Defense directed the disinterment of the remaining unknowns from the ship. Seaman Coke's remains were identified on December 15, 2016 using a DNA sample from one of his nephews in Georgia.



An aerial view of March 29, 1943 while the ship was being righted. Ford Island is in the background.

On Friday, June 23 Seaman Coke's body arrived at DFW Airport and a long impressive procession took his body to Moore Funeral Home in Arlington. The memorial service for him was held at First United Methodist Church in Arlington, starting at 1 p.m. The public was invited. Mr. Coke was a lifelong member there. Coke's remains were interred in Arlington's old Parkdale Cemetery, southeast corner of Mary and East 2nd Streets, where his father, George A. "Dutch" Coke, Sr. (1895-1937) and mother, Julina Jane Tomlin Coke (1895-1960), and other relatives are buried.



The service included an honor guard made up of members of the Arlington Police Department. George Sr. and his brother, Jim, both served as Chiefs of the Department during the 1920's. Other speakers during the service included the senior pastor of the FUMC in Arlington, the Chaplain of the Arlington Police Department, a classmate of George Jr.'s at Arlington High School, one Arlington City Councilman who read a proclamation making June 24 George A. Coker, Jr., Day in Arlington, and a Rear Admiral in the United States Navy.

A long funeral procession, under the direction of the Arlington Police Department, made its way from the church to Parkdale Cemetery in a very short while. At the cemetery military honors were accorded to Seaman Coker. The *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* featured a story and film footage which may be seen at the following link:

<http://www.startelegram.com/news/Local/community/arlington/article158100029.html>



Seaman George A. Coke, Jr., cont.

The weather could not have been more cooperative for this important day. Rains in the first half of the day kept the temperature down to the high 70's, and a light north breeze at the cemetery made it even more pleasant. In fact, DFW Airport received more rain Friday night and Saturday morning than it normally receives in the entire month of June!



An honor guard of sailors on their way to Iraq stayed with the body from the time it arrived at DFW Airport until it was laid to rest. Seven other sailors fired a 21-gun salute at the cemetery.

Seaman Coke's family has a long history of service. Three of his four great-grandfathers were WBTS soldiers...two Confederates and one Union. The Union soldier was one of the Tomlin pioneers in Arlington. One of his great-grandfathers was Joseph L. Byas, at right, who enlisted in Grapevine in Co. A, 34th Texas Cavalry and lies buried in White's Chapel Cemetery in Southlake. Byas and three of his brothers all enlisted here in the same company and regiment, all survived the War, and all returned here to raise their families.

Mrs. Byas's father was Captain William W. McGinnis, who raised a company for the 20th Brigade Texas Militia, made up principally of northeast Tarrant County men. He also lies buried at White's Chapel.

One of Seaman Coke's direct ancestors was a pensioned veteran of the War of 1812, and more than ten of his direct ancestors saw service during the American Revolution.

The E. W. Taylor Camp was represented at the service by Dr. and Mrs. Richard Leech and Mike Patterson, at right.



Silas Henry Ferrell

Veteran of Co. D, 33rd Arkansas Infantry died here in 1923.



Mr. Ferrell lies buried in Oakwood Cemetery in North Fort Worth.

While reading news articles last month about Fort Worth floods, we ran across this interesting front-page feature story about another Fort Worth veteran, Silas Henry Ferrell. The page of the newspaper with the story appears next in this issue, and it is enlarged on the page after that.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST	
TO BE COPIED INTO ROSTER.	
NAME	<i>F. H. Ferrell</i> AGE <i>55</i> WHERE BORN <i>Tennessee</i>
WHEN AND WHERE ENLISTED	<i>Camden Ark Aug 1862</i> COMPANY <i>D</i>
REGIMENT	<i>33</i> BRIGADE <i>Jackson</i> DIVISION <i>Church Hill</i>
CORPS	<i>E. Kirby Smith</i> ARMY <i>Texas in Dept.</i>
REMARKS.	
<i>First Battle at Mansfield La. Jenkins Ferry and was surrendered at Marshall La May 1865 - I rep to J. W. Jabersville Washita Co. Ark 7th Coy</i>	
<i>S. H. Ferrell</i>	

Getting to Know Our Local Confederates

VOL. XXVII. NO. 37

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, APRIL 13 1906—CITY EDITION

PRICE 2c PER COPY 5c

BRIDGES GO OUT; THRU TRAFFIC ON T-P WEST STOPPED

Many Delegates to Labor Conventions Hold Here

MANY ROADS HIT

Two Days at Least Before Texas and Pacific Can Repair Flood Damage

ROUNDABOUT TRIP

Passengers for West Handled via Denver City and Wichita Valley Lines

It is probable no train will move over the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company's line north from Fort Worth for several days owing to the floods...

Passengers for West Handled via Denver City and Wichita Valley Lines

\$150,000 OPERA HOUSE DEAL IS FINALLY CLOSED

Many Prominent Men Interested in Deal

"BYERS" IS NAME

Greenwall Opera House Gives Way to Byers Opera House Now Planned

AT 7TH AND RUSK

To Be One of the Finest in Texas—Work Will Be Rushed Thru

An arrangement has at last been made for the building of a new opera house in Fort Worth. Late Friday afternoon the contract was completed...

City Park—Where Egg Hunt Was Scheduled Today!



Photo taken by a staff photographer.

FLOOD HERE JUMPS THREE FEET; 2,000 HOMELESS; CAVE-IN!

Landslide on North Bank of River—Bodies of Two Drowned Not Yet Recovered—East Side District Suffers Most—City May Not Have to Give Aid

POLICE STOP MAIN ST. BRIDGE TRAFFIC

City Cut Off From Suburbs, Even Arlington Heights Line Line Shuts Down—Three-Inch Rain in Weatherford District Probably Means New Big Rise—Dallas in Peril

Two thousand people were driven from their homes Saturday by a different flood than the one of Friday night. The rise was sufficient to break through the flood walls...

Police Stop Main St. Bridge Traffic

Fort Worth Star-Telegram April 18, 1908

THRU 8 FLOODS THIS IS WORST

First One to Make Elias Ferrell Quit His Home

EVEN THAT OF 1889 FAILED TO MOVE HIM

Perched From His Home at 4 O'clock Saturday Morning by Rush of Water

Elias Henry Ferrell, who has been known in the home between the 21st Street and the river bridge...

Goes Thru 8 Floods; Calls This Biggest!



HENRY ELIAS FERRELL

DARING BOY SWIMS FLOOD

Breasts Torment From City Park to Main St. Bridge

CARL THOMPSON IN INTREPID FEAT

J. J. Langever Recalls That He Did Some Thing in the "Early Days"

Carl Thompson, a 14-year-old lad and an expert swimmer, made several trips between bridges in the swollen water...

PRISONER IN CELL BURNED TO DEATH

Believed Murderer Set Fire to Bed Clothing

Associated Press. FORT WORTH, Tex., April 12.—James McLaughlin, charged with murder, was burned to death in a fire which occurred in the cell in which he was confined...

3,000 BOTTLES OF BEER DELAY SHIP

Improperly Labeled Goods Held by Inspectors

Associated Press. NEW YORK, April 12.—The sailing of the third line steamer Regentia for Cuba yesterday was delayed for an hour and a half, owing to a seizure of beer and other goods...

THOUSANDS OUT; SPINDLES SILENT

Hard-Yarn Spinners Decide Upon Curtailment

Associated Press. CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 12.—All the cotton-spinning mills in the South have decided to curtail their output...

GROUND STRAMER PULLED FROM BANKS

Three Yards and Tide Release Stakes Undered State, Which Stuck in Bar on Thursday

Associated Press. NEW YORK, April 12.—With the aid of the navy and the army, the grounded stramer was pulled from the banks...

Hold Them of Water

A solid sheet of water, about 10 feet and 100 feet wide, was held back by the dam at the foot of the dam...

Police Patrol Returns

All the police who had been ordered to the river to assist in the work of holding back the water...

LATEST NEWS BULLETINS

PARIS, April 12.—The Cri de Paris, which professes to chronicle the doings of the fashionable set of Paris, insists in its issue today that the marriage of Mrs. Anna Gould and Prince Helié de Sagan has already taken place...

THE WEATHER

NEW YORK, April 12.—The weather here is very good. The statement is favorable on the whole. However, tomorrow, increase in the temperature...

The descriptive list on the previous page from the R E Lee Camp of UCV is in the library at Texas Tech in Lubbock

Ferrell died of apoplexy at 3:40 p.m. April 9, 1923 in Fort Worth at 306 North Burnett Street. He was buried the next day at Oakwood.

Hi widow filed for pension, but it was rejected because they were married too late.

Continued on page 11

THRU 8 FLOODS THIS IS WORST

First One to Make Silas Ferrell Quit His Home

EVEN THAT OF 1889
FAILED TO MOVE HIM

Forced From His Home at 4
O'clock Saturday Morning
by Rush of Water

Silas Henry Ferrell, who has remained in his home between the Main street and the wire bridges thru eight floods, was finally driven from the house Saturday morning at 4 o'clock when both forks of the river began to rise rapidly.

Even the record flood of 1889 failed to drive him from the little frame house and Mr. Ferrell says, without boasting, that he slept in the house when that flood reached its highest point at 1 o'clock in the morning.

All Friday afternoon the house was watched anxiously by the crowds on the Main street bridge. The smoke continued to curl from its chimney and inside Mr. Ferrell and his family, "trusting in the Lord," felt less concern than the throngs on the high ground.

"I Know the River"

To a Telegram reporter who waded his way into the house Friday afternoon, Mr. Ferrell declared his fears that the flood of 1889 would be exceeded and force him to move out. He is not foolhardy.

"I know the river better than they do," he says. This experience he has gained by living along both the Clear and West Forks. For many years he was on the Peter Smith ranch and a number of years on Captain Evans' ranch. Both were right along the river which he has studied carefully.

"When the river rises high enough to overflow here," said Mr. Ferrell, "it goes into the bottoms. These will hold such a quantity of water that the rise of the river is checked."

Has Confidence in His Judgment

With Ferrell in his house until Friday night were his wife and four children. Mrs. Ferrell was not at all worried by her position, having absolute confidence in her husband's judgment of the river.

Only once in a series of eight floods have Mrs. Ferrell and the children moved out before. This was during the flood of July, 1885. They were moved to a place of safety the night before the crest was reached with the water then nearly to the flooring of the house. Mr. Ferrell, from his observations, was confident the water would rise but little more. He saw the family safely away and then calmly went to bed.

"I slept like a top," he says, "and did not waken till 1 o'clock in the morning. About this time the river began to fall.

"There has been no flood like this since '89," he said, and the old riverman predicts that before the West Fork crest has been reached the high water marks of that flood will have passed.

Saturday morning he made his way back into the house for a short time to feed the chickens that have been cooped in the attic. Everything about the premises had been anchored down and Mr. Ferrell expects to lose but little from the flood.

The house is a frame structure that seems almost ready to float off at any time. Protecting it from the force of the current is a big stone and brick chimney. How long this will stand the force of the current is problematical.



July 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*

JULY 1 John Eden “Battle Between the Merrimack/Virginia and the Monitor” The Northern-built Merrimack, a conventional steam frigate, had been salvaged by the Confederates and rechristened the Virginia. Redesigned, a masterpiece of improvisation, it resembled “a floating barn roof.” The Union ironclad, Monitor, was called a “Yankee Cheese Box on a raft” but represented an entirely new concept of naval design. Thus the stage was set for the dramatic naval battle of March 9, 1862 with crowds of Union and Confederate supporters watching from the decks of nearby vessels and shores. This program concentrates on the Battle of the “Monitor” and the “Merrimack”(C.S. Virginia). Emphasis is placed on the formation of the Confederate Navy and the structure of both of these ironclad gunboats. History’s first ironclad warship duel marked the beginning of a new era for naval warfare.

July 8 — Company E, 15th Texas Cavalry Living History on the front lawn. “Are you hot in those wool uniforms?” The life of the soldier will be presented 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.)

July 8—Bertram Hayes-Davis “The Flight, Capture and Legacy of Jefferson Davis” Bert Hayes-Davis follows the path that lead to the capture of his ancestor, Jefferson Davis. Reviewing and reliving April 2 – May 10, 1865 he found profound comparisons in today and 150 years ago—and perhaps as many questions as answers. Too often Davis’s life is remembered for only 4 years—but there were 77 other years in a life of public service. Through intimate family insight we will learn the Legacy of Jefferson Davis.

June at the Texas Civil War Museum, cont.



July 15 Diane Dyess “Symbolism in Victorian Cemeteries” There is a language resting with our dead that speaks all of its own. It begins in the 1600s with “skull and bones” on tablets and morphs to angelic cherubs over the 200 year span. A headstone, like history, is more than names and dates. It is more than history, it is art, heritage, culture, and sacred. This lecture will provide you with the knowledge to understand who and what you are seeing when you visit the final resting places of your ancestors.

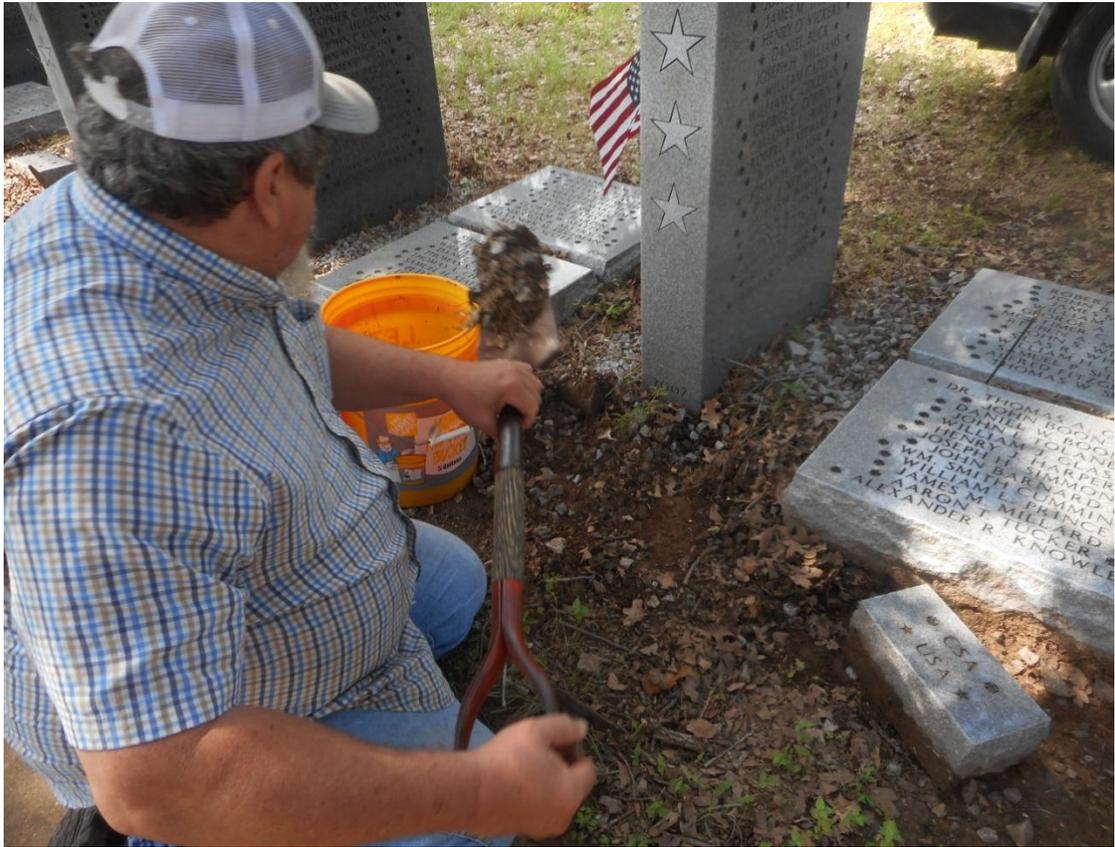
July 22- Joe Walker Ask an Expert from 10:00-3:00 “ Southern Songster.” A costumed docent performs a variety of banjo music featuring songs, which were popular in the era, camp songs, marches and ditties sung by both the North and the South. Tidbits about the songs are presented to help understand the meaning behind each as well as the importance of music to the soldiers and the role of the musician. It is sure to be a very entertaining way to spend an afternoon.

July 29 Jack Dyess “Forgotten Civil War Battles in Texas.” This program discusses the geographical distribution of the Comanche and the old men, young boys and women who desperately fought to prevent the destruction of Texas by the Comanche while the men of military age were fighting in the Civil War. Fort Worth was the western edge of white settlement and the Comanche Moon was not just a good title for a love song. Civil War books are filled with the horrors that affected civilians east of the Mississippi by the invading Federal army, but there were concerns equally as horrid right here in Texas, the vanguard of the CSA.

August 5 Don Barnhart, Jr. “ Battle of Cabin Creek” The Cabin Creek Battlefield is the site of two important engagements between Union and Confederate forces in the Indian Territory in 1863 and 1864. It is located along the Texas Road, a historic military supply trail from Kansas to Texas. Soldiers involved were a very diverse set: Confederate Generals Stand Watie, a Native American, and North Texas’ own, Brigadier General Richard Gano, going up against the U.S. Third Indian Home Guard and the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry and units from Colorado, Kansas, and Wisconsin. This was the last major engagement in Indian Territory during the Civil War.



Our NE 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 shooting for maintenance with a water hose and leaf blower.

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 Metarie and you'll still be outside the city. North Causeway Blvd. is about your last chance for provisioning outside the city of NO.

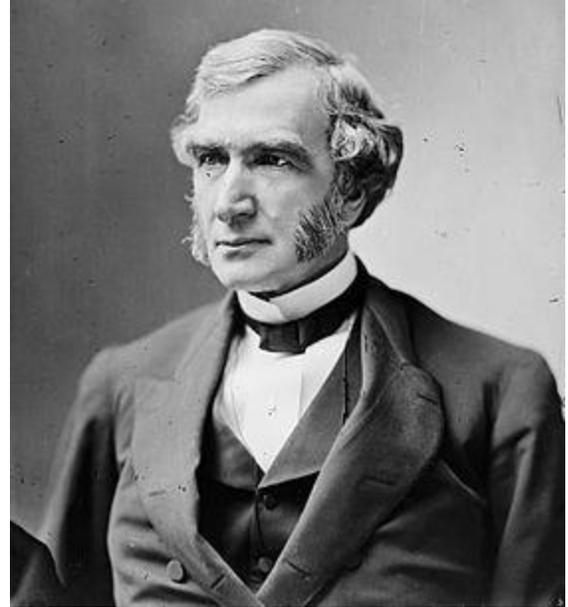
The Morrill Tariff

Trace the root of every cause of the War to its tiniest rootlet, and you'll find the same thing: money.

The **Morrill Tariff** of 1861 was an increased import tariff in the United States, adopted on March 2, 1861, during the administration of Democrat President James Buchanan. Named for its Republican sponsor in the U. S. House, it was the twelfth of seventeen planks in the platform of the incoming Republican Party, which had not yet been inaugurated, and it appealed to industrialists and factory workers as a way to foster rapid industrial growth.

One of the best evaluations of the Morrill Tariff on the mindset of the country appears in Gene Kizer's new book, *Slavery Was Not the Cause of the War Between the States: The Irrefutable Argument*. The book is easily available on Amazon and should be the next book any SCV member reads.

The following is an extended excerpt from that worthy book. Hopefully, it will spawn many more book sales for Mr. Kizer.



*Justin Smith Morrill, U. S. House,
Republican-Vermont*

The North's Morrill Tariff, adopted March 2, 1861, two days before Lincoln's first inauguration and six weeks before the bombardment of Fort Sumter, was like pumping gasoline into a fire. It was astronomical, and made entry of goods into the North 37 to 50% higher than entry into the South.

Southerners were brilliant. They had always wanted free trade so they made protective tariffs unconstitutional. Northerners were not only greedy but utterly ignorant of basic economics.



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.

The Morrill Tariff, cont.

The Morrill Tariff immediately re-routed most of the trade out of the North and into the South in one fell swoop.

The North was unquestionably going to lose most of its trade and a large amount of its wealth and power all at once. Nobody in the world wanted to do business with the North and pay 37 to 50% more for the pleasure when the beautiful sultry ports of the South—Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, et al—beckoned. The world, and Northern ship captains, were beating a path to the South where free trade reigned and the most demanded commodities on earth were abundant, and where protective tariffs were unconstitutional.

Harper's Weekly lampooned the Morrill Tariff:



“The New Tariff on Dry Goods

Unhappy condition of the optic nerve of a Custom House Appraiser who was been counting the Threads in a Square Yard of Fabric to ascertain the duty thereon under the New MORRILL Tariff. The Spots and Webs are well-known Ophthalmic Symptoms. It is confidently expected that the unfortunate man will go blind.” [April 13, 1861]

The Morrill Tariff is the epitome of Northern greed and abuse of the economic system, which are major, primary causes of the War Between the States. Its imminent passage had caused “a fierce onslaught in all sorts of interests.” Ida Tarbell, historian and Lincoln biographer, said that protection of 20% was even given to wood-screws in the country. The Rhode Island senator who had gotten this protection, Sen. James F. Simmons, was from then on known as Wood-Screw Simmons.

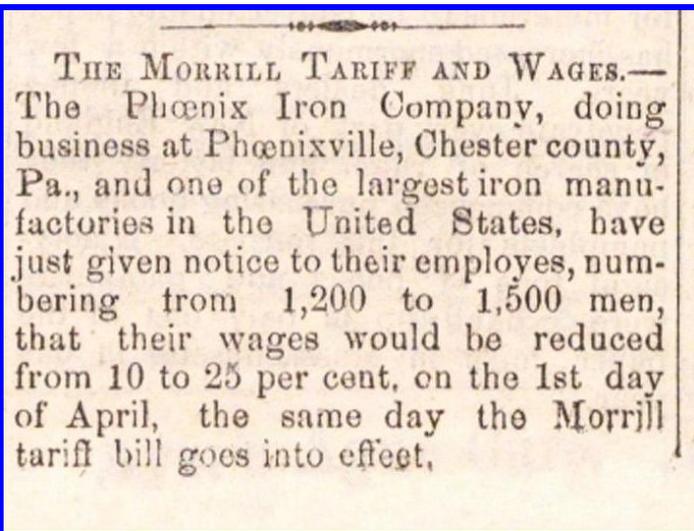


Wood-Screw Simmons left the U. S. Senate in 1862 after accepting bribes to fix two munitions contracts for constituents in Rhode Island.

The Morrill Tariff, cont.

Wood-Screw Simmons is a cute story but there is nothing cute about the 800,000 lives lost in the War Between the States or the million who were wounded.

The Morrill Tariff slammed the door shut on any possibility that the North would be able to deal with the loss of its captive Southern market and now its shipping industry. Northerners had said over and over that their labor needed protection, that they could not compete on an even basis with Europe. Out of a sense of entitlement from long years of protectionism that benefitted the North at the expense of the rest of the country, they were not even willing to try.



THE MORRILL TARIFF AND WAGES.—
The Phoenix Iron Company, doing
business at Phoenixville, Chester county,
Pa., and one of the largest iron manu-
factories in the United States, have
just given notice to their employes, num-
bering from 1,200 to 1,500 men,
that their wages would be reduced
from 10 to 25 per cent, on the 1st day
of April, the same day the Morrill
tariff bill goes into effect,

They were also petrified of the industrialization of the South, which was a certainty. Southerners were extremely excited about developing their own manufacturing.

The secession of the South and the Morrill Tariff were the perfect storm of economic disaster for the North. The Morrill Tariff guaranteed that the Northern economy would not recover but that wasn't the worst of it.

With the goods of the world flowing into Southern ports, they would then be floated up the Mississippi and distributed throughout the rest of the country. Southerners had always wanted more trade with the West and now they would have it.

The *New York Evening Post* ten days after the passage of the Morrill Tariff stated the hopelessness of the Northern position:

“Allow railroad iron to be entered at Savannah with the low duty of ten per cent, which is all that the Southern Confederacy think of laying on imported goods, and not an ounce more will be imported at New York; the railways should be supplied from the southern ports. Let cotton goods, let woollen fabrics, let the various manufactures of iron and steel be entered freely at Galveston, at the great port at the mouth of the Mississippi, at Mobile, at Savannah and Charleston, they would be immediately sent up the rivers and carried on the railways to the remotest parts of the Union.”

Philip S. Foner [in *Business and Slavery*] confirms the position of *The New York Evening Post*:

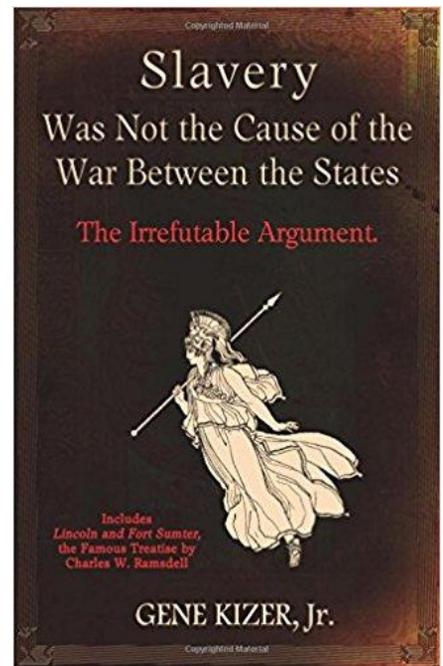
“A Southern Confederacy made economically independent of the North meant, of course, the total loss [to the North] of Southern trade [and] would very likely attract to it the agrarian sections of the Southwest and Northwest. The [Northern] merchants knew that the South had sought for years to cement economic ties with the West. Prior to the secession movement it had failed. But direct trade with England on the basis of a low tariff or free trade, together with the aid of English capital for railroad connections with the West, would be too attractive to be rejected by the Western states.”

English capital would build factories and railroads, and the South, with its free trade philosophy and control of King Cotton, would not only dominate United States

The Morrill Tariff, cont.

trade thanks to the Morrill Tariff, but would manufacture, ship, and compete in every respect in world commerce. There was nothing preventing this and every reason for the South to rush forward. Free trade is what it had always wanted.

Cotton and other bountiful Southern commodities would be a hop and a skip to Southern manufacturing facilities, which would be a hop and a skip to Southern ports. People would immigrate into the South and increase its wealth as happened in the North for the past half century. Southerners did not need high tariffs and protectionism. They would compete on a level playing field with the rest of the world. They were enthusiastic, confident, and anxious to get going. [Here ends Kizer's Chapter 6]



Chapter 7 is “The Only Thing That Can Save the North is War.”



Gene Kizer, Jr.'s most recent book, pictured at right, is a must-read for SCV members. Your editor got on the waiting list many months ago awaiting its publication. He's already read it and posted a 5-star review at Amazon.com.

Charles W. Ramsdell *Dean of Southern Historians*

Volume One:
His Best Work

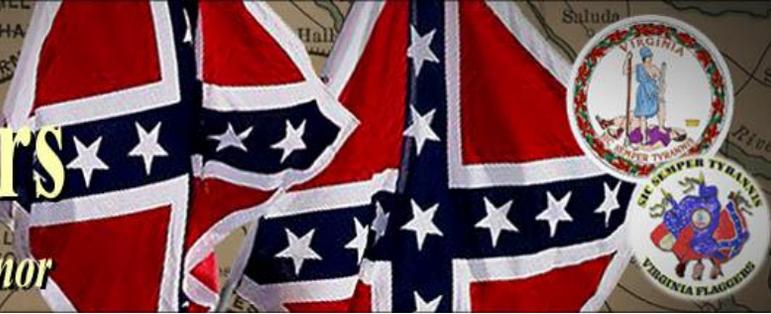
**Includes Legendary
Lincoln and Fort Sumter;
The Natural Limits of Slavery
Expansion; Carl Sandburg's
Lincoln; and Six Other
Brilliant Treatises, with 15
Reviews of Books Written by
Famous Historians.**

Compiled, and with Introduction by

GENE KIZER, Jr.

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.

June 12, 2017

Rockbridge County Board of Supervisors to Decide Lexington 60 West Confederate Flag Appeal



These are the two articles which have been added to the blog site in the month of June. After you've read the articles at the blog site, use Google to find out much more about every story presented here.

Above right: June 22, 2017 Despite Growing Opposition, Richmond Mayor Pushes to Add PC "Context" to Confederate Monuments

FYI: The current Mayor of Richmond, (and 80th in the sequence of regular mayors), is Democrat **Levar Stoney** (right) who succeeded Democrat **Dwight C. Jones**, a Baptist pastor and former member of the Virginia House of Delegates in 2016.

Mayor Stoney is in his thirties and was born in Long Island, New York. He moved to Hampton Roads, Virginia with his father, younger brother, and grandmother when he was seven years old.

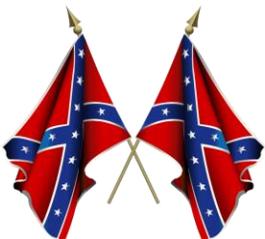




The \$35 dues amount quoted on the National SCV website covers national dues only. State and local camp dues are in addition.

By now you should have gotten your new dues notices. Please renew your membership. We need you as an active, committed member of the E. W. Taylor Camp.

“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
(D-Virginia)
2007-2013



Talk up the SCV to your friends



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!!

The July puzzle...



...is the mural painted on the end of the hotel in Cottage Grove, Oregon, where *The General* was filmed. You may find it at:

<http://www.jigsawplanet.com/?rc=play&pid=22d4f61e2c17>

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...

July 1

Meet us at Oakwood Cemetery in Fort Worth for one quick marker install.

9 a.m.

July 4

Take your family to one of the many area observances of our Independence Day.

Keep an eye out for close-in Confederates who are in unmarked graves, or whose markers have become damaged or unreadable. Let us know about them.

July 27

Regular monthly meeting of the E. W. Taylor Camp.
Eat at 6. Meet at 7.
Out by 8:30.

We appreciate



the helping hands of...

...Ervin Hauk of the Tarrant County Historical Commission, Rich McCook, Marilyn Patterson, and Mike Patterson of the Taylor Camp for help in hauling and getting the stone set at Oakwood on June 10.

...Compatriot Mickey Mumford for spending the entire day June 17 driving between Weatherford, Colleyville, and Waco on projects dealing with the Taylor Camp. We installed a stone in Waco, went to the library there looking for obituaries, stopped in Rendon and picked up three stones, hauled a load of gravel away from the memorial in Bedford, and dropped the stones and your editor back in Colleyville. Mickey then drove to his home in Weatherford.

...Tammy Patterson for taking your editor to Worthington's early on June 29 and helping to prep two stones, and to James Alderman for coming down to help finish them and haul them and your editor back to Colleyville in mid-morning.

Adapted from a Far Side cartoon by Gary Larson



President and Mrs. Lincoln having feigned death, Gen. and Mrs. McClellan sense the sudden awkwardness and excuse themselves.



Gen.
Stephen
Dill Lee

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.