

CONFEDERATE GAZETTE



Confederate Gazette

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of the*

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Sons of Confederate
Veterans
Temple, Texas

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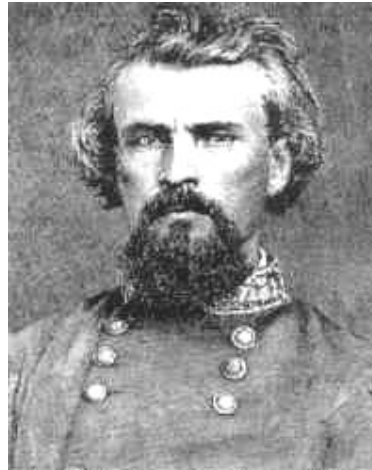
Event Set For November 17th

“WIZARD OF THE SADDLE” PROGRAM ON FORREST

The 8th annual Texas Civil War Preservation Seminar will be held Saturday, November 17th, at Hill College in Hillsboro. The title of this year's event is “The Wizard of the Saddle: Nathan Bedford Forrest.”

The speakers are a who's who in western theatre history of the War Between the States. The first speaker is Brian Steel Wills of the University of Virginia College of War. Dr. Wills is the author of [A Battle From the Start](#), a biography on the life of Forrest. He will speak on, “Forrest the Man, a Battle from the Start.” The next speaker, Thomas Cartwright, will speak on, “Lost

Opportunities, If They Had Only Listened to Old Bedford.” Cartwright is the



Nathan Bedford Forrest

Director of the Carter House and Museum in Franklin, Tennessee, and a

well regarded expert on the raids of Forest.

The first afternoon speaker is Parker Hills, a retired Army Colonel from Mississippi. Hills is an author and conductor of military staff rides. His topic is “The Battle of Brice's Crossroads: A Study in War Fighting.” Ed Bearss, former chief historian of the National Park Service, author, and well known War Between the States tour guide, is the next speaker. Bearss will speak on “The South's Premier Cavalryman, Forrest or Stuart?” The final program will be a panel discussion on “The Fort Pillow Event, the Klan, and Other Controversies”

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DINNER MEETING, OCT 13

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 will hold its quarterly dinner meeting on Saturday, October 13th at the Golden Corral Restaurant in Temple, a new meeting location

Featured speaker for the event will be Brad Johnson, of Dallas. Johnson is a honorary member of Camp #1250, and is the owner and president of

Texas Dreams, a retailer of War Between the States and Texas history art, books, and the likes.

Johnson will speak on “Terror on the Home Front; Georgia 1864.” Mr. Johnson's talk is about Union General William T. Sherman's march through Georgia and the valiant effort made against him by civilians, mostly old

men and young boys.

The event will begin at 7:00 P.M., but members are invited to come at 6:30 P.M., Mr. Johnson will have items for sale on display at the meeting.

The Golden Corral Restaurant is located in Temple on Loop 363, just west of King's Daughters Hospital.



CONFEDERATE PROFILE

★★★ BELL COUNTY ★★★

By: John C. Perry, ©Copyright, 2001, by J. C. Perry

Editors Note: The following profile is a departure from our usual "Confederate Profile" where we look at the life of an individual who served the Confederate cause. This month we look at Bell County, on the eve of its' participation in the War Between the States and its service to the Confederacy.

The information is gleaned from the 1860 U.S. Census, being used by the author, in his research on a forthcoming book, "The Myths & Realities of American Slavery."

Bell County had a population of 4,799 in 1860

The best source to look at the demographics of the nation, on the very eve of the War Between the States, is the 1860 population of 604,215, of which 70% were free and 30% were slaves. The percentage of slaves in Texas is a little less than the average of all the slave states in the U.S., of 32%. Table 2 S. There were far fewer free blacks in Texas compared to the other Southern states where the percentage ranged from 12.2% in Maryland, the highest to Arkansas

Table 1 - U.S. Population, 1860

Region	Total	White	Slave	Free Black	Other
Non-Slave States	18,943,289	18,654,081	17	225,961	53,230
Slave States	12,240,293	8,036,700	3,950,511	250,787	2,295
Total	31,183,582	26,690,781	3,950,528	476,748	55,525

Table 2 - Population Demographics for Texas and Bell County, 1860

Category	Texas	%	Bell Co.	%
White	420,891	69.66%	3,794	79.1%
Free Black	355	0.06%	0	0.0%
Slave	182,566	30.22%	1,005	20.9%
Indian	403	0.07%	0	0.0%
Total Population	604,215	100.00%	4,799	100.0%

Census. Although not absolute, what census is 100% accurate, it was a legitimate effort to collect the most complete population information that could be determined.

First, a quick look at the nation census data.

The United States had in 1860 a total population of 31,183,582. Table 1 reflects the nation's population distribution between Non-Slave and Slave states, according to the 1860 census.

Texas had a total

population of 604,215, of which 70% were free and 30% were slaves. The percentage of slaves in Texas is a little less than the average of all the slave states in the U.S., of 32%. Table 2

is a breakdown of the state population compared to the Bell County numbers. Nearly 70% of the Texas population was white, with a very small free black population of only .06%, the next to the lowest percentage in the U.

at .03%, the lowest. The Native American numbers are those that were counted,

there were surely more Native Americans in Texas than 403, but these were the "civilized" ones that were counted by the Census takers.

Bell County had no free Blacks, making the white percentage higher than for Texas as a whole. The slave population is less in Bell County than the average in the state. There were no Native Americans counted in Bell County, in the 1860

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Table 3 - Ten Largest Texas Counties by Population, 1860

County	Total Population
Rusk	15,803
Washington	15,215
Harrison	15,001
Bexar	14,454
Smith	13,392
Cherokee	12,098
Fayette	11,604
Upshur	10,645
Anderson	10,398

Confederate Profile

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Census.

As far as total population Bell County ranked 54th in population in the

In Texas, the vast majority of slaveowners owned a small number of slaves. Nearly 21% owned only one slave and nearly 60% owned five or fewer slaves. No one in Texas owned more than 299 slaves.

In Bell County, the

Camp Schedule

October, 2001

October 6th – 7th: Granbury Reenactment, Granbury, TX

October 13th: Camp Dinner Meeting, 7:00 PM, Golden Corral, Temple, TX.

October 19th: Living History Days, Ogletree Gap, Copperas Cove, TX.

November, 2001

November 13th: Regular Camp Meeting, 7:00 P.M. at King's Daughters Hospital in Temple, TX.

November 17th: 8th Annual Texas Civil War Preservation Seminar, Hill College, Hillsboro, TX, 10:00 AM

December, 2001

December 11th: Regular Camp Meeting, 7:00 P.M. at King's Daughters Hospital in Temple, TX.

January, 2002

January 19th: Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner, Time and place to be determined.

February, 2002

February 12th: Regular Camp Meeting, 7:00 P.M. at King's Daughters Hospital in Temple, TX.

October Camp Meeting:
Speaker: Brad Johnson
New Location:
Golden Corral in Temple

Table 4 - Number of Slaves Owned By Slaveowners, Texas & Bell Co.

Number of Slaves Owned	Texas	%	Bell Co.	%
One	4,593	20.99%	41	22.91%
Two	2,874	13.14%	17	9.50%
Three	2,093	9.57%	22	12.29%
Four	1,782	8.15%	16	8.94%
Five	1,439	6.58%	21	11.73%
6 to 9	3,511	16.05%	31	17.32%
10 to 14	2,237	10.22%	20	11.17%
15 to 19	1,186	5.42%	7	3.91%
20 to 29	1,095	5.01%	2	1.12%
30 to 39	491	2.24%	2	1.12%
40 to 49	241	1.10%	0	0.00%
50 to 69	194	0.89%	0	0.00%
70 to 99	88	0.40%	0	0.00%
100 to 199	52	0.24%	0	0.00%
200 to 299	2	0.01%	0	0.00%
300 to 499	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
500 to 999	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
1,000 or more	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Totals	21,878	100.00%	179	100.00%

state, behind neighboring counties, McLennan at 37th and Milam County at 48th. Harris County (Houston) was 17th, Dallas County (Dallas) 18th, and Travis County (Austin) was 27th. The largest county in the state was Rusk County with 15,803 people, Table 3 lists the top ten counties by population in Texas in 1860.

Out of the white population in Texas of 420,891, 5.2% owned slaves, for a total of 21,878 slaveowners. In Bell County out of a white population of 3,794, 4.7% owned slaves, for a total of 179 slaveowners. Table 4 lists the slave owners by the number of slaves owned.

numbers were a bit less than the state average. Almost a quarter of the slaveowners in Bell County owned only one slave and over 65% owned only five or fewer slaves. No one in Bell County owned more than 39 slaves.

In spite of the low numbers of slaveowners, Bell County voters, on February 23, 1861, voted overwhelmingly in favor of secession. The vote was 495 (71%) for secession and only 198 (29%) opposed. Certainly, this would indicate that slavery was not the only issue related to secession.

The 1860 Census also gives us some other inter-

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Living History At Ogletree Gap

The annual Ogletree Gap Living History Day will take place in Copperas Cove on October 19th beginning at 9:00 A.M. Area school children and the general public are invited to attend.

There will be demonstrations of camp life including the items usually carried in a soldier's haversack. There will be a mounted cavalry demonstration and discussions about the firearms of the War Between the States era.

Also available for viewing will be cavalry items, other infantry items, and possibly some artillery equipment. Admission is free, so all are encouraged to come out and make a day of it. For more information contact John Larson, Jr., at jl Larson@vvm.com

Forrest Seminar

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and will involve each of the previously listed speakers.

The event is co-sponsored by the Harold B. Simpson History Complex/Confederate Research Center and the Civil War Preservation Trust. The Trust is a merger of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites and the Civil War Trust. One third of the proceeds to the event will go to the Simpson History Center and the remainder will go to the Trust earmarked for efforts to save the Brice's Cross Roads Battlefield.

The seminar will begin with an optional breakfast, in the college cafeteria, at 9:00 A.M. with the actual seminar beginning at 10:00 A.M. A lunch in the cafeteria will be at 11:45 A.M. The first afternoon speaker will begin at 1:30 P.M. There will also be a number of historical book

dealers at the event.

The cost of the event is \$50.00 per person. Both a breakfast and a lunch will be offered to attendees. Both the breakfast and the lunch are \$10.00 each. An audio type of the event is available for only \$15.00.

Profile-Bell County

(Continued from page 3)

esting numbers. There were 287 farms in the county, a surprising low number, and there were ten "manufacturing establishments," with 21 employees. The total value of real estate in the county was \$1,447,424 and the total value of personal property was \$1,857,451.

There were only three churches recorded in the census, undoubtedly the census takers missed some churches. According to the census, there was one Baptist Church and two Union Churches.



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**Next Meeting:
October 13th
Golden Corral - Temple
7:00 PM**