

CONFEDERATE GAZETTE



Confederate Gazette

*Is a monthly publication
of the*

Major Robert M. White
Camp #1250
Sons of Confederate
Veterans
Temple, Texas

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Sons of Confederate Veterans
Temple, Texas

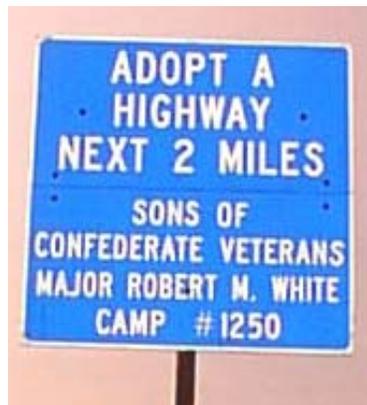
New Highway Signs Go Up

CAMP ADOPTS HIGHWAY

The signs are up! Now comes the hard part, the work.

Texas Department of Transportation crews put up signs showing that the Major Robert M. White Camp #1250, Sons of Confederate Veterans, has adopted a two-mile stretch of State Highway 93 between Temple and Belton. The signs were put up sometime before our March Camp meeting.

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 has agreed to adopt two miles



One of two roadside signs recently put up by the Texas Department of Transportation.

of Highway 93 for litter pick-up. The Camp has committed to picking up trash at least four times a year. The area to be adopted is two miles of highway from the Leon River bridge east, nearly to the 31st Street intersection.

State Highway 93 is the well-traveled five-lane road between Belton, where it connects at I-35 and Taylor's Valley, where South 31st Street, Temple's major traffic artery, ends at a traffic light intersection

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Division Convention Set For Arlington

2002 DIVISION CONVENTION

On June 14th and 15th the Texas Division will hold its 105th Convention-Reunion in Arlington. This year's convention will be hosted by the General de Polignac Camp #1648 in Arlington. The convention will be held at the La Quinta Inn and Suites near I-30 and Highway 360 in Arlington.

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 will elect delegates to the Division Convention during the May Camp meeting. If you are interested in being a

convention delegate, please contact Camp Commander Steve Wooley.

Convention registration opens on Friday, June 14th, at 1:00 P.M. and runs until 8:00 P.M. that evening. A reception and social will be held on Friday evening beginning at 7:30.

Opening ceremonies will begin at 8:00 A.M. at the historic Watson Cemetery. The Division's first business session is set to run from 10:00 A.M. to Noon. Concurrently with the Division meeting the

OCR will hold its first business session.

At Noon the Division's Luncheon will be held. The barbeque luncheon will feature Division member Scott Bowden, co-author of the popular book on the Battle of Gettysburg, Last Chance For Victory.

The second Division business session will begin at 1:45 P.M. and Brigade meetings will immediately follow the conclusion of the Division business session. The MOS&B will hold its

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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

THE WARNOCKS

By John C. Perry

Editor's Note: This is the third in a series of Confederate Profiles about Camp members' ancestors. Please send the editor a write-up about your ancestor(s). The Profiles may also be viewed on the Camp's website.

Warnock Family
had three men
serve in the 38th
Georgia Infantry

The word in north Georgia was out and it brought terror to the civilians, mainly defenseless women and children. The Yankee soldiers were coming! It was 1864 in the wooded farmland outside of Atlanta. There on a small acreage farm were Elizabeth Warnock and her children, young Sarah who was 16, and her sister Mary who was 9 and their brothers, Joseph 13 and Newton who was not yet 4. Elizabeth's oldest sons, William and John had joined the Confederate Army, young John was only 15 when he joined and his brother was 19. Elizabeth's husband, Patrick, had also volunteered for Confederate service. All were in Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, Company A of the 38th Georgia Infantry.

The war had been hard on the family. With the older men in the family gone, the duties of running a farm fell on Elizabeth and the children. They owned no slaves, like the vast majority of other Southern families. The farm work was left entirely on the shoulders of Elizabeth and the children. And now the Yankees were coming! The rumors were rampant, stories of burned

homes; butchered livestock, rape and abuse preceded the invaders in blue. What was Elizabeth going to do?

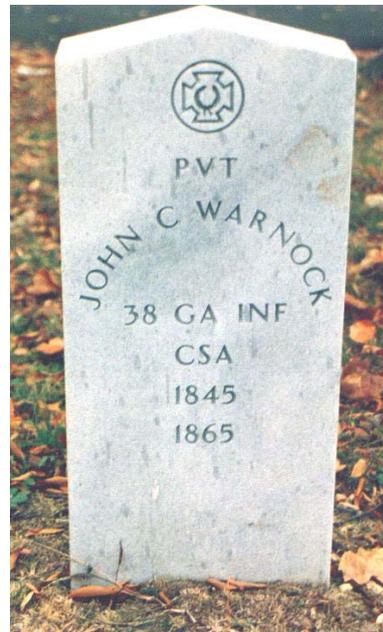
Meanwhile the news of her family was not good. William, whom the family called, Billy, had been shot

Only young Johnny was still in Lee's Army. He had entered the Confederate Army as a boy soldier, but after three years of fighting he was now a man, a battle hardened gray clad warrior.

This was the world of the Warnock family in 1864. Patrick's family had fled Ireland looking for freedom and a better life. Patrick and Elizabeth were poor, but struggled to give their children a life outside of poverty and persecution. And now, as an invading army approached with the fate of those in uniform in doubt, Elizabeth and her children hid in the woods as William T. Sherman's Union Army approached. They took the valuables out of their simple frame home and buried them in the woods. And then the Yankees came. They ransacked their home, and took their animals. Imagine the fear as they hid in the woods, while the "Men of Lincoln," were ransacking their home. But, they were lucky, their home wasn't burned and they survived by hiding.

But the worst wasn't over for the Warnock family. Patrick never made it home. He died within miles of his beloved Elizabeth, trying to make it home. The following year young Johnny also died, giving his life in the service of his county, the Confederate States of America. Young Johnny, who sur-

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Grave of John C. Warnock, Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

in the fight at Gettysburg in 1863. He was left on the field and captured by the Yankees. Was he still alive? At best, he was suffering in some Yankee hell-hole, politely described as a prisoner-of-war camp. The news was even worse about her husband. Patrick had taken ill with a severe cause of dysentery. He had been dismissed from the army and sent home, he was somewhere between Virginia and Georgia, but was he still alive?

Zip-A-Dee-Doo-Dah

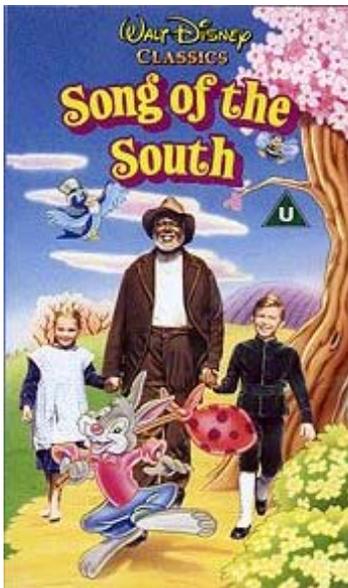
What Ever Happened to the Movie, "Song of the South"

By John C. Perry

I am a baby-boomer, a product of the 50's. Growing up in Atlanta, Georgia one movie that greatly appealed to me was *Song of the South*, produced by Walt Disney. As a child, I found it to be a grand movie, everything a child would want, cartoon characters, real actors, including the loveable Uncle Remus, all mixed in with toe tapping music and an upbeat and highly moralistic lesson. Living near the Wren's Nest in Atlanta, the home of Joel Chandler Harris the author of the Uncle Remus tales, I even attended a special filming of the Mickey Mouse Show, where the songs from the movie were sung by the Mousketeers.

Now that I am an aging baby boomer I wanted to get a DVD of the movie for my grandchildren. It is certainly a movie that I thought they would enjoy. It didn't take me long to find out that not only was it not available on DVD, but it was also unavailable even in a VHS format. Disney refuses to release it. Why? I began to research the answer. The first story I heard was that Bill Cosby

had acquired the film rights and had vowed to never release it. Then I heard that the NAACP had promised the Disney folks an outright boycott of Disney products if Disney ever re-released it. Both of these stories are mere "urban legends," simply



not true, although the movie truly isn't available in any format.

Let's look at the facts. Disney first released *Song of the South* in 1946. It was Disney's very first venture into a movie with live actors. This 94-minute feature film combined live action with animation, quite a feat way back in 1946. *Song of the South* was nominated for Best Scoring of a Musical Picture and it won an Academy Award for Best Song.

The star of the movie was the African-American actor, James Baskett, who won a special Oscar® for his performance. Also in the movie was Hattie McDaniel, who was honored as the Best Supporting Actress of 1939 in *Gone With The Wind*. Interesting about all the fuss over Hallie Berry and Denzel Washington win-

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Camp Schedule

April, 2002

April 13th: Quarterly Camp Dinner Meeting, 7:00 P.M., Jody's Restaurant, Temple. Speaker: Steve von Roeder of Austin.

April 14th: Cemetery Services at South Belton Cemetery, 1:00 PM, in honor of Confederate History Month.

May, 2002

May 14th: Regular Camp Meeting, 7:00 P.M. at King's Daughters Hospital in Temple, TX. Speaker: Alta Eidson.

June, 2002

June 14th-16th: Texas Division Convention, LaQuinta, Arlington, Texas

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

Cemetery Services at South Belton Cemetery

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 will hold ceremonies on Sunday April 14th at the South Belton Cemetery at 1:00 P.M. The ceremonies will honor the Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery, including the Camp's namesake, Major Robert M. White.

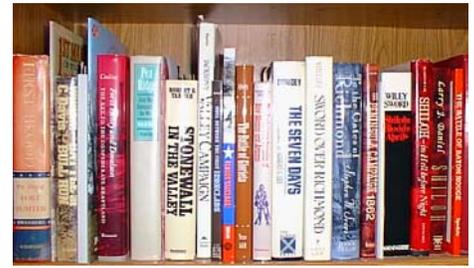
The event will help celebrate April as Confederate History Month in Bell County. John Perry will be the featured speaker at the event. Perry will speak on the life of Major White.

Quarterly
Dinner Set For
April 13th
Jody's Restaurant
1301 South 1st St.
Temple
Speaker: Steve von
Roeder

“THE BOOK BIN”

BOOK REVIEWS

ON THE WAR



Editor's Note: Almost all of us read books on the War Between the States from time to time. How about sharing your thoughts on a book you have read with your fellow camp members. The book can be old or new just write something up and send it to the editor.

By John C. Perry

Blood On The Moon, The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, by Edward Steers, Jr., The University of Kentucky Press, 2001, 360 pages, \$29.95.

It is the latest version of Abraham Lincoln's assassination, but with a twist. This author says to forget what you have always heard about the assassination and put the blame not just on John Wilkes Booth but place the blame on the entire Confederacy. Picking up where the book Come Retribution, The Confederate Secret Service and the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln (1989) left off, the author theorizes that the Lincoln assassination was simply a Confederate planned plot using many Confederate operatives and spies, of which one was Booth.

The author maintains that the Confederate inspired assassination was in retaliation for the failed 1864 Union attempt, led by Judson Kilpatrick, to free Union prisoners in Richmond and then kill or kidnap high Confederate government officials.

This is a biased book, not because of his acquisitions against the Confederacy, but because of his pro-Union predisposition. Examples are abundant. When he refers to Union

Prisoners of war held in Richmond the prisoners are described as “brutally treated.” But when he refers to Confederate prisoners held at Johnson Island, where the death rate was much higher than in Rich-

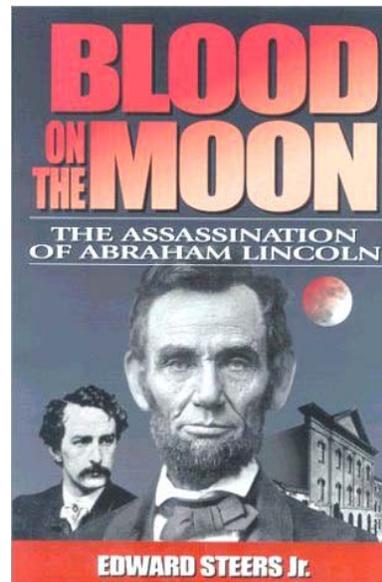
Apparently no one should be allowed to write a history book unless you come from academia. Sorry, Shebly Foote, Bruce Catton, William C. Davis, Stephen Sears, etc., etc, your books just don't make the grade with Dr. Steers.

While I am in the attack mode, the book has a number of errors, perhaps just typos, but never the less they should have been caught. What did I like? There are some interesting accounts, the chase and eventual capture of Booth by Federal troops is interesting and fairly well written, as is an account of an earlier attempt to kidnap Lincoln by Booth and his colleagues.

The author has written several books about Lincoln, including Lincoln: A Pictorial History and His Name Is Still Mudd: The Case Against Doctor Samuel Alexander Mudd. The book is the Winner of the 2001 Award of Achievement given by The Lincoln Group of New York and is a History Book Club selection.

In summary, the book has its moments and his arguments are interesting, but they need much more substantiation. The proof was simply not found to my satisfaction. Perhaps if a non-academic person had written it we just might have had more facts to review and consider!

Blood On The Moon Blames Confederate Officials For The Assassination of Lincoln



mond, there are no adjectives to describe their mistreatment. Everyone Booth seems to have met in Washington, D.C. must have been a Confederate “bad guy,” yet the author fails to or rarely provides any proof or documentation of such.

The standard story of the Lincoln assassination is challenged by the author. Because some of the early studies of the Lincoln assassination were done by non-academic historians they are without merit according to the author.

Confederate Profile

(Continued from page 2)

lived four long years of war from Antietam to Gettysburg to the Wilderness, was killed in a firefight in an obscure skirmish, Hatcher's Run, Virginia, in February of 1865, only weeks before the wars end. Young Johnny's lifeless body was loaded on a wagon and carted to Richmond where he was buried in an unmarked grave in Hollywood Cemetery, along with 18,000 other Confederate soldiers.

Elizabeth and her remaining children survived the war.

Billy came home. He survived the Union POW camp and returned to Georgia, but with a Yankee souvenir. A piece of Yankee lead, acquired at Gettysburg, remained in his leg for the rest of his life. The youngest child, Newton, not yet 4 when the Yankees came, grew up to become a farmer in the Klondike, Georgia area. He would have five children, one of who was my mother.

Unfortunately, I have no family pictures and little in the way of family artifacts. One of my aunts

had a homemade valentine that the three Confederate soldiers hand made and sent to Elizabeth and the children from faraway Virginia. Sadly when my aunt died the Valentine was thrown away. About ten years ago I was able to find the gravesite of my great uncle Johnny. It remained unmarked but it was right beside a large stone pyramid that marked



John C. Warnock's grave is just in front of the Confederate Pyramid, built in honor of the 18,000 Confederates buried at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

the Confederate section of Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond. Eventually, I was able to get a Veterans marker placed on the grave. I entered the Sons of Confederate Veterans under the name of my great grandfa-

ther, but I am so very proud of the entire Warnock family, for Patrick and Johnny that fought and died, for Billy that was wounded and endured the hardships of being a POW, for Elizabeth and the children left at home, the hardships they faced and the terror of hiding from the Yankees, as my grandfather did. They all gave and they all sacrificed so much for their beloved Southland. I would love to have a photograph of them, but what I do have is their story in my heart and relish the opportunity to tell it

Zip-A-Dee-Doo-Dah

(Continued from page 3)

ning Oscars® at the recent Academy ceremonies, if we could see *Song of the South* we would see two African-American Oscar® winners in a single 1946 film. The movie was very well received and at the time many credited *Song of the South* as Disney's greatest accomplishment.

Sadly, Mr. Baskett died of a heart condition in 1948 at age 44. His special Oscar® was for, "his able and heart-warming characterization of Uncle Remus, friend and storyteller to the children of the world . . ."

Song of the South was re-released in 1956, when I first saw it as a small child. It again was re-released, in 1972 as part of the Walt Disney 50th An-

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*Song of the South
Being Held Back
By Disney*

Camp Adopts Highway

(Continued from page 1)

on the highway.

All Camp members will be asked to volunteer their



Stretch of road on Highway

time. Early reports indicate that there is already much to be done.

Zip-A-Dee-Doo-Dah

(Continued from page 5)

niversary, although promotion of the re-release featured the happy go lucky title song, "Zip-A-Dee-Doo-Dah," downplaying the original movie title. The movie was re-released for the last time in 1980 as a Disney "classic."

The movie has never been issued on either VHS tapes or on DVD in the United States. It was released for foreign distribution on tape, but in a format incompatible with VHS. Copies converted from this format can be found for sale, one copy I viewed had Japanese subtitles for the songs.

Many have criticized the film for alleging portraying stereotypical images of African-Americans as slaves in the South and an over all racist tone. Disney, apparently bowing to political correctness, seems to have no intentions of releasing the film for either theatres or for tape or DVD release. Yet the movie is about a small seven year old white boy who is befriended by the kindly, gentle and wise Uncle Remus, who just happens to be black. You see them hand in hand, you see Uncle Remus spin the wonderful tales of Brer Rabbit and Brer Fox, the Tar

Baby, and the Laughing Place, all to the marvelous tune of "Zip-A-Dee-Doo-Dah."

Yet it is all now politically incorrect. In spite of Uncle Remus being the star of *Song of the South*, evidence the Oscar over fifty years before Denzell Washington, or the fact that the setting is after the Civil War, so there were no slaves depicted at all, it sadly is being banned from the American public. As one columnist put it, it is hard to see how African-Americans were poorly portrayed when the smartest man in the picture is an African-American, the wonderful Uncle Remus.

What can you do? Outside appealing to Disney to release the movie there is not much one can do. There is an online petition, currently with nearly 6,000 names, that requests that Disney release the movie. Visit, <http://www.uncleremuspages.com/>, to help bring Uncle Remus back!

Division Convention

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business session from 5:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

The Division's Award Dinner will be-

gin at 7:00 P.M. A steak dinner will be served and the featured speaker will be John C. Waugh, author of [The Class of 1846](#) and [Last Stand at Mobile](#), and [Reelecting Lincoln: The Battle for the 1864 Presidency](#).

At the dinner a number of special awards will be presented and the new Division officers for 2002-03 will be installed.

Following the dinner the annual Confederate Ball will be held. Southern The "Frontier Brigade Band" will provide selections of Southern music. Period, formal or cocktail attire is requested, and a cash bar will be available.

Only 150 rooms have been blocked out for SCV members, so make your room reservations as soon as possible. The cost for the room is \$80 for a room with a king size bed or two double size bed or \$109 for a deluxe room with two suites.

To make a room reservation you can call 800-NU-ROOMS or the hotel direct at 817-640-4142. Rooms will be held at the special convention price only until May 5, 2002.



Confederate Gazette

P.O. Box 794
Salado, TX 76571

**Next Meeting:
Dinner Meeting
April 13th
Jody's Restaurant
7:00 PM**