

CONFEDERATE GAZETTE



Confederate Gazette

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HOUSE PASSES PRESERVATION BILL

The Civil War Preservation Trust announced on October 2nd that the U.S. House of Representatives had passed the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (H.R. 5125). The authorization bill, which passed the House by unanimous consent authorizes \$10 million a year to preserve endangered Civil War battlefields.

"This bill is a tremendous step forward for battlefield preservation," remarked CWPT President James Lighthizer. "The bill will allow nonprofit groups to save thousands of acres

of battlefield land that would have otherwise succumbed to the bulldozer's blade," Lighthizer said.

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act officially authorizes a matching grant program funded by Congress in the fiscal 1999 and 2002 Interior Appropriations bills. Since its creation, the program has helped protect nearly 8,000 acres of historic battlefield land in 12 states, including key parcels at Antietam in Maryland; Champion Hill in Mississippi; Malvern Hill and Manassas in Virginia; and

Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

The bill was introduced by California Congressman Gary G. Miller (R) and cosponsored by a bipartisan group of ten House members. In his remarks from the House floor, Miller noted the educational benefits of protecting battlefield land, stating: "I believe by preserving history we teach future generations not only where we are from, but also what we are about, and where we are heading.

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Camp Member Authors Book Out Nov. 1st

New Book On Slavery

Camp Member John C. Perry of Salado has a new book expected to be released on November 1st. The book entitled, *Myths and Realities of American Slavery, The True History of Slavery in America*, traces the history of slavery in the United States.

The new book is the culmination of three years of research and attempts to sort out fact from fiction on the volatile issue of American Slavery. "With the slave reparation issue coming to the forefront, I

wanted to give readers an opportunity to understand the true history of slavery in American, devoid of the veil of political correctness," Perry said.

The author indicated that the book will replace many popular myths about slavery with facts. "The book is well documented, Perry said, "with over 600 footnotes, so people can see the original sources I used."

The book summarizes many of the facts about American slavery with

nearly forty "Slavery Fact" boxes, located throughout the ten chapter book. "I think when people read the book they will come away with a lot of 'I didn't know that' type statements," the author said.

The book also makes extensive use of quotes from the slaves themselves, according to Perry. "During the depression the WPA did many interviews with former slaves, and we are fortunate to be able to

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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

“DIRTY SHIRT” SCURRY

By: John C. Perry

He was known as “Dirty Shirt,” apparently due to his frequent travels that made washing clothes difficult coupled with a bad habit of chewing tobacco. Although it was a less than glamorous name, “Dirty Shirt” more than made up for the nickname by his extraordinary service to three nations, the Republic of Texas, the United States, and the Confederate States of America.

William Read Scurry was born in Gallatin, Tennessee, on February 10, 1821. He was the son of Thomas J. and Catherine (Bledsoe) Scurry. Scurry, at only age 18, immigrated to the Republic of Texas in 1839. He joined his older brother, a veteran of the Texas War for Independence, who had a law practice in San Augustine. The younger Scurry was admitted to practice law in Texas and by 1841 he had become a district attorney. In 1844 he moved to Clarksville and represented that area in the Republic of Texas’ House of Representatives. While serving in the House he was a tireless advocate of the annexation of Texas into the United States.

After Texas entered the Union and war broke

out with Mexico, Scurry enlisted as a private in the 2nd Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers. By July of 1846 he was promoted to major and he took part in the Battle of Monterrey.

After the war, he briefly settled in Brenham

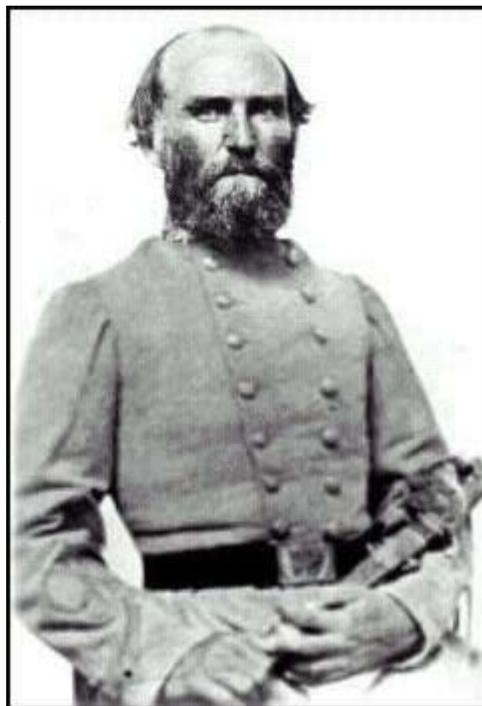
children. According to the 1860 Census he was not a slave owner. Shortly after the census was taken Scurry moved to Clinton in De Witt County. From there he was elected to the Texas Secession Convention where he cast his vote in favor of Texas leaving the Union.

Scurry entered the Confederate military in July 1861 as lieutenant colonel of the 4th Texas Cavalry. He participated in the Confederate 1862 invasion of New Mexico. At the Battle of Valverde, Scurry’s men lead the initial assault as they forced the Union line to break. Based on his excellent performance Scurry was promoted to colonel.

Scurry was in command of Confederate forces at the Battle of Glorieta Pass in March of 1862. Although his men had pushed the Federals back they were not successful in reaching their objective of Fort Union and eventually he was forced to withdraw when his supply wagons were captured. During the battle Scurry was obviously close to the action as he was grazed twice by enemy fire and had several bullet holes in his uniform.

Following the withdrawal from New Mexico,

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William Read Scurry

where he married Jennette B. Satton on December 17, 1846. He practiced law there, but apparently was restless as he moved on to Austin, then Mission Valley in Victoria County.

The Census of 1860 lists Scurry as a lawyer residing in Victoria with his wife and five children, he and his wife would eventually have a total of seven

William Read
Scurry
served three nations, Republic of Texas, United States, and Confederate States

New Book On US Slavery

(Continued from page 1)

hear the words of the former slaves themselves," said Perry.

The book asks the question, was slavery like the kind benevolent life style depicted in the movie *Gone With The Wind* or was it a cruel and harsh world, as portrayed in the TV se-

ries *Roots* and the book *Uncle Tom's Cabin?* To attempt

to answer that question, several chapters delve into the exploration of what slavery life was really like in America. "I think the readers of this book will be able to draw their own conclusions based on facts," the author stated.

In a chapter entitled, "A Snapshot of Slavery," the author does an extensive analysis of slavery based on the 1860 U.S. Census. "Since the census occurred just prior to the War Between the States, we have very solid data on what the demographics were on American slavery," Perry claimed.

The author also tackles the age old question of, "Was the Civil War fought over slavery?" The book provides some intriguing answers to that often debated question.

The book is about 101,000 words and will be approximately 310 pages in length and will retail for \$39.95. It is being published by the Burd Street Press in Shippensburg,

Pennsylvania. Burd Street Press is a division of White Mane Publishing Co., which specializes in American history books, particularly on the Civil War and World War II.

An autographed copy is available in two ways. For a \$100 donation to the Texas Division's Heritage Defense Fund, the book will be available as a thank you for the donation. A signed copy of the book is also available directly from



the author at the retail price by contacting him at P. O.

Box 794, Salado, TX 76571.

Camp members are also invited to a book signing come and go party at the Inn at Scott & White in Temple on November 18th from 5:30 to 7:30 P.M.

The author is nearly a 20 year member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He is a Charter Member of the Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 and served as its initial Camp Commander when the camp was revived in 1988.

Perry has also served the SCV as past Commander of the Central Texas Brigade, past commander of the Texas Division, and currently serves as the Commander of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi.

He is the author of numerous articles on the Civil War and the booklet, *The Alamo of the Confederacy*. He is also the editor of the *Confederate Gazette* and the *Texas Division Dispatch*.

Perry and his wife San-

Camp Schedule

October 11th: Ogletree Gap Living History Days, Copperas Cove. Renactment: 10/12-10/13

October 12th: Quarterly Dinner Meeting 7:00 PM, Inn at Scott & White, Temple. Program: Lyn von Roeder & Jean Marie McLain (narrator), "The Language of the Fan."

November 9th: Capitol Guards Camp #1263 Twilight Vigil at the Texas Supreme Court

November 12th: Regular Camp Meeting, 7:00 PM, King's Daughters Hospital, Temple. Program: Stephen Cheung, a missionary from England, "Revival in the Southern Armies"

December 10th: Regular Camp Meeting, 7:00 PM, King's Daughters Hospital, Temple. Program: Stephanie Turnham, Bell County Museum, "Bell County in the Civil War."

January 18th: 15th Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner Meeting 7:00 PM, Inn at Scott & White. Program: John C. Perry, "American Slavery, the Truth."

February 11th: Regular Camp Meeting, 7:00 PM, King's Daughters Hospital, Temple. Program: Jerry Nelson, "The Myth of the Ft. Pillow Massacre."

March 11th: Regular Camp Meeting, 7:00 PM, King's Daughters Hospital, Temple. Program: George H. Ballentine, "Civil War Medicine and Surgery"

Next Camp Meeting

October 12th
7:00 PM

Speaker:

Lyn von Roeder
with Jean Marie
McLain

“Dirty Shirt” Scurry

Scurry wounded
at the Battle of
Jenkins’ Ferry
refuses to
seek aid

(Continued from page 2)

Scurry was stationed in Houston as the commander of the 4th Texas Cavalry, and in September he was promoted to brigadier general. Scurry was in command of ground forces when the Confederates recaptured Galveston on January 1, 1863. His superior, John B Magruder, praised him for his efforts. Magruder was so impressed with Scurry that he wrote President Jefferson Davis urging that Scurry be made a major general. That promotion, however was not forthcoming.

In September of 1863 Scurry was transferred to Louisiana to assume command of Henry McCulloch’s Brigade, part of Walker’s Texas Division. There was little initial action seen by Scurry until Union General Nathaniel Bank’s Red River Campaign began in the spring of 1864. At the Battle of Mansfield, Scurry’s brigade broke the Union line and forced the Federals to fall back. The next day at the Battle of Pleasant Hill his brigade experienced heavy fighting and many casualties but was able to hold its position until reinforced. Scurry, as the battle was drawing to a close, moved in front of his men both rallying them and saluting them for their bravery. He was rewarded for

his efforts by being grazed by a Yankee ball, but refused to leave the field until the fighting had ended.

After the Federal Army began to withdraw from Louisiana, Scurry and his men were ordered to Arkansas to repulse another advancing Union Army un-

der Frederick Steele. At the Battle of Jenkins’ Ferry on April 30, 1864 Scurry was again hit, this time however much more severely. He again refused to leave the field. His decision against allowing his men to take him to the rear and medical treatment probably cost him his life. After the Confederate lines were over run he was left unattended to for about two hours, slowly

bleeding to death. When his brigade had retaken the area where Scurry lay he asked his men, “Have we whipped them?” After being told that the battle was a Confederate victory, Scurry replied, “Now take me to a house where I can be made comfortable and die easy.”

His body was returned to Texas where he was buried in the State Cemetery at Austin in May 1864. Texas’ Lieutenant Governor, Fletcher S. Stockdale, delivered the funeral eulogy. Post-war the State of Texas erected a thirteen-foot-high white marble monument over his grave. Years after the war was over, when the legislature of Texas was creating counties in west and northwest Texas, many were named after Texas heroes. One of those counties was Scurry County, created on August 21, 1876 and named for William Read “Dirty Shirt”



The State of Texas erected the 13 foot monument over the remains of William Read Scurry post war.

IHQ Phone Numbers

Effective immediately the 800 phone line to the SCV’s International Headquarters in Columbia, TN will be answered by a live operator 24 hours per day. This is an effort to help on recruitment.

The number 800-MY-SOUTH, should not be used by SCV members, but should be reserved for use by potential members. For any business purposes SCV members are asked to use 800-380-1896.

Camp Clean Up

By Wayne Wilson

Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 completed its second quarterly road clean up on Saturday, September 28, 2002 on Highway 53.

Eleven hardy souls braved the temperature that quickly climbed into the mid nineties but cooling water and soft drinks, delivered by Camp Commander Steve Wooley helped to moderate the effects of the heat.

When the day's work was done, members of the clean-up crew retired to Confederate Park in Belton to enjoy a picnic of fried chicken, cole slaw, gravy and biscuits onion and pickles, provided by the Camp and a special treat of her famous beans by Compatriot Weber's mother.

The delicious food was washed down by soft drinks and by tea provided by Compatriot Ballentine. Following this repast, members enjoyed the fellowship of spirited discussion.

Numbers wise, the turn out for this event was about the same as for the clean-up in May. Composition of the group was,

however, decidedly encouraging, as several members who helped last May but could not help in September were replaced by members who were not able to help in May. Kudos to all who were present for duty on Saturday, the 28th!

When our camp voted to volunteer to clean-up a two mile stretch of Texas highway, we agreed to do eight clean-ups. It's a two-year commitment so it's one clean up per quarter. We've already finished two clean-ups so there are only six more to go! If you have not helped to pick up a portion of trash thrown by thoughtless motorists, you're chances to do so are already down 25%. But there is still time to help. We'll be back on the never-ending highway next quarter, when the weather will be cooler.

Many thanks to all who helped. To those who didn't, cheer up! You still have time to help next time." Those that helped included: Mac Amsler, George Ballentine, Robert Berry, James Ellis, James Kinnear, John Perry, Sandra Perry, Ray Rucker, Dave Weber, Wayne Wilson, and Steve Wooley.

Dinner Meeting Set For Oct. 12th

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 will hold its quarterly dinner meeting on Saturday night, October 12th. The meeting will be held at 7:00 PM at the Inn at Scott & White, on South 31st Street in Temple.

The meeting will feature Lyn von Roeder, wife of Texas Division 1st Lt. Commander, Steve von Roeder. Lyn, along with Jean Marie McLain, will do a program on "The Language of the Fan."

Confederate Gazette Quiz Questions

By George Ballentine

Answers are listed below

Category: *The Fat Lady Sang*

1 - Former Rebel general who entered the U.S. Army as a major general and served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War:

- a - Fitzhugh Lee
- b - Blair Smith
- c - Moses Houghton
- d - George Ruggles

2 - In 1890 won the Medal of Honor for his performance at Missionary Ridge.

- a - Philip Kearney
- b - Arthur MacArthur
- c - David Tod
- d - Lewis Paine

3 - After the war, this double-turreted monitor was sold to France and served in the French navy until 1905.

- a - Medford
- b - Onondaga
- c - Enoch
- d - Richmond

4 - Confederate battle flags were returned to the South during his administration:

- a - Franklin Roosevelt
- b - William Taft
- c - Ulysses S. Grant
- d - Theodore Roosevelt

5 - Lost nearly half his paper's subscribers when he signed Jefferson Davis' bail after the war.

- a - James McCleary
- b - William Garrison
- c - Horace Greeley
- d - Barry Bingham, Jr.

Camp clean up produces clean highway and good food and fellowship

Answers: 1 - a, 2 - b, 3 - b, 4 - d, 5 - c

House Passes Bill

(Continued from page 1)

These battlefields are living classrooms to remind future generations of our national history."

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act formally establishes a program that targets priority Civil War battlefields outside National Park Service (NPS) boundaries. Grants from the program are competitively awarded by the American Battlefield Protection Program (an arm of NPS). By requiring matching funds, the program gets both the public and private sector actively involved in saving battlefield land. A similar bill (S. 2968) introduced by Sens. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), James Jeffords (I-Vt.) and Jeff Sessions (R-Ala.) is currently pending in the Senate.

With 42,000 members, the Civil War Preservation Trust is the largest nonprofit battlefield preservation organization in the United States. Its mission is to preserve our nation's endangered Civil War battlefields and to promote appreciation of these hallowed grounds.

ATM Officers & Staff Named

John C. Perry, Commander of the Department of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi (ATM) has announced the appointment of his staff. Included as staff members are several members of the Major Robert M. White Camp #1250. Greg Manning was named 3rd

Lt. Commander, Jerry Nelson was named Chief of Staff, and George Ballentine was named as the ATM's Webmaster.

Perry was elected ATM commander at the SCV Reunion this summer in Memphis, Tennessee.

ATM Officers and Staff 2002-2004

Commander – John Perry (TX)	Department Councilman – Beau Cantrell (OK)
1 st Lt. Commander – George Camp (LA)	Corp Commander ¹ – Steve Lucas (TX)
2 nd Lt. Commander – Brent Jacobs (OR)	Corp Commander ² – W. Danny Honnoll (AR)
3 rd Lt. Commander – Greg Manning (TX)	Corp Commander ³ – Patrick Gerity (CO)
Chief of Staff – Jerry Nelson (TX)	Adjutant – Dave Easterling (OK)
Judge Advocate – Jeff Massey (OK)	Chief of Heritage Defense – Dave Holcombe (LA)
Color Sergeant – Jim McNabb (TX)	Inspector – Ed Cailleateau (LA)
Surgeon – Dr. Emerson Emory (TX)	Quartermaster – John Pate (LA)
Sergeant-at-Arms – H. W. Irby (TX)	Chaplain – David Franklin (TX)
Parliamentarian – Pete Orlebeke (TX)	Historian – Rowland King (CA)
Genealogist – Farrel Cooley (CA)	Web-Master- George Ballentine (TX)
Public Relations/Media – Wm. Ed Dudley (AR)	Chief Aide-de-Camp - Barney Hilburn (TX)
Aide-de-Camp – G. Ronald Aldis (TX)	Aide-de-Camp – Don Linton (AR)
Aide-de-Camp – Tony Johnson (TX)	

The ATM is the only Army Department divided into Corps. Each Corp includes all Divisions and Camps in the following states:

Corp 1 = Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma

Corp 2 = Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas,

Corp 3 = Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, California, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming

ATM Website: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~txatmscv>



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**Next Meeting:
October 12th
Inn at S&W
Temple
7:00 PM**