

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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Camp #1250
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Temple, Texas

New Camp Officers Installed

LEE-JACKSON DINNER HELD

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 held its 15th annual Lee Jackson Dinner in Temple on January 18th. About forty-five people attended the event which featured John C. Perry, Commander of the SCV's Army of the Trans



New Camp Officers Installed at Lee-Jackson Dinner (Photo: G. Ballentine)

Mississippi and author of *Myths & Realities of American Slavery*, as the featured speaker. Perry also installed the new camp officers for year 2003. Installed were Steve Wooley as the Camp Commander, George Ballentine as 1st Lieutenant Commander, David Weber, 2nd Lieutenant Commander, Wayne Wil-

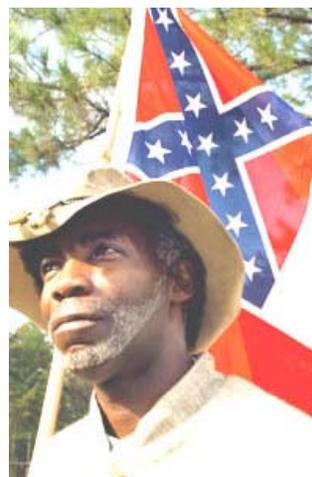
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Camp Members Welcome H. K. To Austin

H.K. In Central Texas

1,600 miles later, H. K. Edgerton triumphantly marched down Congress Ave. in Austin to the Texas Supreme Court Building on the Capitol grounds. A crowd of about 250 well wishers were on hand to welcome him.

Edgerton began his "March Across Dixie" in October of last year from Asheville, North Carolina. He has marched across seven Southern states, carrying with him the Confederate Battle flag, to pro-



H.K. and the St. Andrews Cross

mote Southern heritage.

A number of members of the Major Robert M. White Camp were in Austin to welcome Edgerton and several camp members marched with him along the route. Between Kosse and just past Rockdale, Camp members Jerry Nelson, George Ballentine, Wayne Wilson, John Perry, and Greg Manning pounded the pavement. Both Perry and Manning marched 25 miles with him

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CONFEDERATE PROFILE



THE TIGER



By John C. Perry

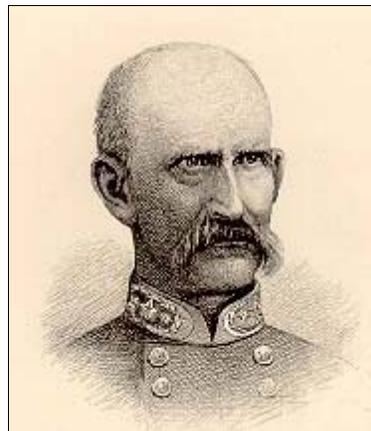
He was known as the "Tiger" and he burned an entire Northern city, but the U. S. President, whom he had known before the war, forgave him and he was able to resume his life in the United States after the War Between the States.

John McCausland was the son of an Irishman, who came to America when he was twenty-one years of age to avoid religious persecution. McCausland's father was Protestant and escaped to America to avoid conflict with the Catholics. His father first made his home at Lynchburg, Virginia, but subsequently moved to St. Louis, Missouri where he became a prominent merchant.

His son, John McCausland, was born in St. Louis, September 13, 1837. John was one of three children and was described in his youth as, "a high-spirited and impulsive boy with a temper that sometimes caused unfortunate incidents." Unfortunately for John and his brother and sister, both of his parents died within a month of each in 1843. They lived with their grandmother until her death, and in 1849 the boys were sent to Henderson, Virginia (now West Virginia) to be raised by an aunt.

His father had become quite wealthy with his mer-

cantile operations in St. Louis so John received the very best in the way of formal education. At the age of sixteen he enrolled in the Virginia Military Institute and would graduate with an engineering degree in 1857, first in his class. Following graduation from VMI he studied for a year at the University of Virginia and then returned to VMI



John McCausland

as an assistant professor of mathematics and assistant instructor in artillery tactics.

In 1859 he and Thomas J. Jackson were ordered to take the VMI cadets to Charleston, Virginia (now West Virginia) for the hanging of John Brown for his unsuccessful coup in Harpers Ferry. John McCausland's daughter would later recall her father saying, that John Brown was so close that, "he could reach out and touch him...."

After Virginia left the Union, early in 1861,

McCausland offered his services to Virginia. He organized the famous Rockbridge Artillery, of which he was elected commander. McCausland was commissioned with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was given responsibility for the organization of troops in the military Department of Western Virginia. McCausland made his headquarters in Charleston and he recruited about 6,000 men and formed the 36th Virginia Infantry Regiment, which he took command, with commission of Colonel.

McCausland never owned slaves and he did not believe in slavery, however a young black man named "Burns," stayed with him throughout the war as his body servant, but McCausland did not own Burns. Burns would remain with McCausland until his death.

He and his men eventually became part of the defenses at Fort Donelson in Tennessee in February of 1862. In fighting at the fort his valor was noted by General Pillow who said of him, he "was conspicuous for his daring intrepidity." Prior to the fort being surrendered McCausland led, along with Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry, out of the fort.

McCausland was eventually assigned back to western Virginia and saw a variety of action in western Virginia and in the Shenan-

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Confederate
who burned
Chambersburg,
Pa.

Black Reb Sailor

By Wayne Wilson

The politically correct would have you believe that all black people in 1860-1865 were avid unionists struggling to help achieve the war aims of the Lincoln administration. The recently concluded epic "March Across Dixie" by H. K. Edgerton, of Asheville, North Carolina raises serious doubts as the validity of this instance of political correctness.

At a rally in Austin following the removal of the plaques from the Supreme

Court and Court of Criminal Appeals building, Mr. Edgerton spoke of his Confederate ancestor who fought for "Our South" and his march highlights the fact that there were blacks who fought for Confederate States of America. One such black man was David White. In 1862, David White was eighteen, black and the slave of a Delaware businessman. On October 9 of that year, David and his master were on board the ship *Tonawanda* when it was captured by the *CSS Alabama*, under



the command of Raphael Semmes.

In those days, the Union had declared that blacks were "contraband", which is interesting because contraband is described as "goods or merchandise". In other words, in Mr. Lincoln's Union, black people were not really people but rather "goods or merchandise." Anyway, Captain Semmes was willing to play by the rules established by the Yankees, and declared David White "contraband" as he took the lad on board *Alabama*. Both Raphael Semmes and Lt. Arthur Sinclair indicate

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Lee-Jackson Dinner 2003

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son, Adjutant, James Kinnear, Quartermaster and John Paul Carter, Chaplain.

Commander Perry spoke on "Slavery: The Truth." Perry pointed out

many popular but very wrong perceptions of American slavery. He explained how he researched his book, which was three years, in the making

and described the many sources that he used to compose the book.

The Major Robert M. White Camp annually celebrates the birthdays of Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson,

whose birthday fall within a few days of each other in January.

The camp's array of Confederate flags were proudly on display in a new flag pole stand built by



John Perry speaks at Lee-Jackson Dinner (photo: G. Ballentine)

Quartermaster James Kinnear. Commander Wooley publicly thanked Com-patriot Kinnear for his excellent work.

Also recognizing

at the meeting was Greg Manning, who currently serves as the Texas Division's Chief of Staff. Manning coordinated the March of H. K. Edgerton while in Texas.

Next Camp Meeting:
February 11th
7:00 P.M. at
King's Daughters
Hospital
Temple, Texas

Camp Schedule

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

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

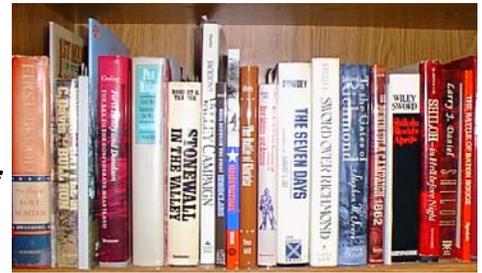
April 5th Confederate History Symposium, Hill College, Hillsboro, Texas

April 12th: Quarterly Dinner Meeting, 7:00 P.M., Location and speaker to be announced.

“THE BOOK BIN”

DAYS OF DEFIANCE

SUMTER, SECESSION, AND THE COMING OF THE CIVIL WAR



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

By Larry Jack Maxey

Days of Defiance: Sumter, Secession, and the Coming of the Civil War by Maury Klein, Alfred Knopf, 512 pages, \$30.00

Book Relates
How The War
Started

I have gone from the end of the war to the start in my reading and what a backward journey it has been. I have now read several books about Fort Sumter, but nothing that went back several years and brought you to the start of the War Between the States. This book does.

What the author has done with this work makes for excellent reading. Mr. Klein takes you from Washington, D.C. to Charleston, South Carolina to Montgomery, Alabama then back north to Richmond, Virginia. He really shows you how U.S. President James Buchanan was a vacillating lame duck and tried every course of action but the right thing.

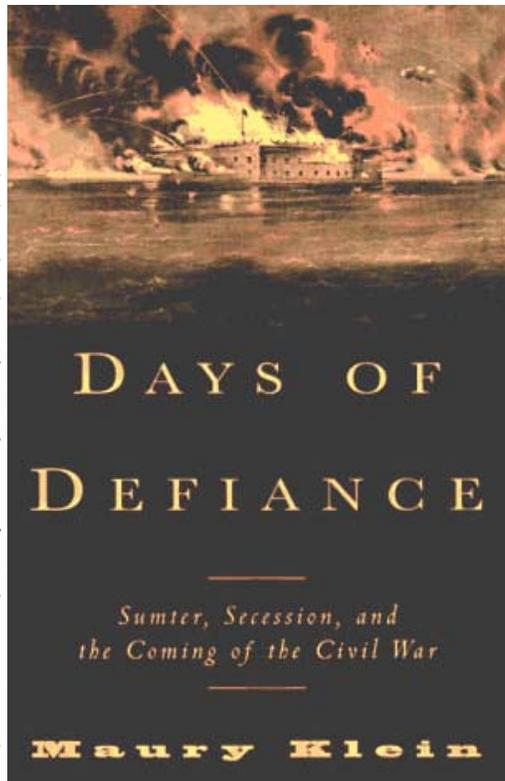
Mr. Klein takes you to Charleston and gives us an outstanding view of the thinking of the Southern people and the coming fury of the War Between the States. We get the thoughts of South Carolina

Governor Francis W. Pickens down to the thinking of the cotton planter.

Likewise we are given a good picture of how the election of Abraham Lin-

coln because of the eye catching book dust jacket.

Unfortunately it is now out of print as a hard bound volume. One can find used copies for sale and the book has been re-published as a paperback for a retail price of just \$16.00. After this book rested on my shelf for a while I picked it up one day, and really could not put it down. Yes it is that good, buy it and read it!



Black Reb Sailor

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that David was "apprehensive" as he came aboard and stood on *Alabama's* wooden decks beneath the Stars and Bars. He soon, however, lost his fear as he was made a ward-room orderly and found ready acceptance by the crew.

Apparently, David White did feel that he was a crew member because when the *CSS Alabama* put into various foreign ports for repair and restocking, he, like the other crew members were given liberty. The United States had consuls in all these ports and United States consular personnel in each port approached David with, at

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coln as U.S. President affected the nation. After Lincoln's election we get a first hand glimpse of the Lincoln administration. We see the key involvement of Secretary of State William H. Seward and his involvement in the war.

Needless to say I enjoyed this book very much and I highly recommend it to the War Between the States reader. I bought this book at a book show

South Belton Cemetery Marker Placement

George H. Ballentine

On November 30, 2002, a group of camp members converged on South Belton Cemetery in Belton, Texas to place CSA Markers for the second time. The camp had previously placed five markers on March 10, 2001. This time there were nine markers to be placed. There were four camp members present to work. They were Jerry Nelson, Steve Wooley, Wayne Wilson and George Ballentine. Also there to help were Wayne's daughter and son-in-law, Mike and Lori Ann Fast, with their canine companion, Cassie Jones.

After locating the places for the markers, it was necessary to haul the markers, tools, water and

cement to the nine various locations. The holes were dug and shaped. Next came the mixing of the cement and the placement of the stone. After adjusting the stone, the dirt was packed back around the stone to make it level with the surrounding ground. Photographs were taken of the newly placed stones, and they may be viewed on our camp's web site. A dedication ceremony for these markers is planned for April 2003 during Confederate History Month.

The CSA Veterans who were marked this time were Thomas Atwood, Private, Co. F, 17th Texas Infantry; William H. Black, Private, Co. F., 17th Texas Infantry; Fred C. Brookman, Private, Co. A, 16th

Texas Infantry; Thomas F. Carpenter, Co. D, 21st Texas Cavalry; Robert Lewis Chalk, Sergeant, Co. F, 6th Texas Infantry; John W. Curb, Private, Co. F, 20th Mississippi Infantry; M. D. Light, Private, Co. I, 17th Texas Infantry; A. B. Manion, Chaplain, Co. K, 18th Texas Cavalry; and S. A. Nunn, Captain, Co. G, 37th Mississippi Infantry.

The markers placed on March 10, 2001 were Henry E. Bradford, Captain, Co. F, 5th Texas Infantry; William P. Cox, Private, Co. D, 26th Texas Cavalry; Benjamin F. Dechard, Private, Co. F, 17th Texas Infantry; Thomas T. Hannon, Private, Co. I, 17th Texas Infantry; and James P. Holcomb, Private, Co. D, 21st Texas Cavalry.

H.K. Arrives In Austin

(Continued from page 1)

on January 20, 2003, earning membership in Edgerton's 20+ mile club.

Edgerton said that the goal of his march was to educate people and that many African-Americans, like himself, revere South-



Black Reb Sailor

(Continued from page 4)

first invitations and then threats, to leave the ship. To each invitation and each threat, David White turned a deaf ear, preferring to remain faithful to his ship. When the *Alabama* was sunk off Cherbourg, France, in June 1864, David White, was among the twenty-one members of the crew who died, so much for the markey of political correctness.

"I'm here to expand the knowledge of folks who look like me and earned honor under the Christian Cross of St. Andrew (Confederate Battle Flag)," Edgerton said. "...The best thing I've ever been called is a Southern man."



ern heritage and wish to not see it eradicated.

Edgerton arrived on a cold and dreary day in Austin. The event attracted a large number of supporters, many with Battle Flags. Edgerton's arrival also attracted a large number of local media.

Photos: Above: H.K. Marches down Congress Ave towards Capitol

Left: H.K. in front of the Supreme Court Bldg. (photos: J. Perry)

The Tiger

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doah Valley. He performed admirably at the Battle of Cloyd Mountain in May of 1864, after which he was promoted to brigadier general and at the Battle of Port Republic in June of 1864. He was credited by the citizens of Lynchburg, Virginia with saving their city from the Federals and was at the time they expressed thanks by an address from the city council. They also gave him a golden sword with the inscription, "The City of Lynchburg to General John McCausland, July 18, 1864," and a fine saddle horse with equipment, which included a pair of solid silver spurs.

In July of 1864 he was part of Early's Raid against the outer defenses of Washington, D. C. and this led McCausland to his most controversial action. Early ordered him into Pennsylvania armed with a proclamation. The Confederates were determined to revenge the devastation done by the Federals under General Hunter in the Virginia Valley. McCausland entered Chambersburg, Pennsylvania and demanded \$100,000 in gold or

\$500,000 in greenbacks from the town. If they refused, fifty of their leading citizens were to be arrested and their town was to be burned. When the deadline expired and the town had not paid McCausland ordered the town burned. When the time had expired and no payments had been made, he set fire to the town. Starting with public buildings, fires were set simultaneously in fifty places. Five hundred and twenty-seven buildings were destroyed and the damage, including loss of personal property, was set at over \$1.2 million.

At war's end he was involved in the defense of Petersburg. When Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, McCausland refused to surrender. When he learned that Lee was surrendering he said "Lets get out of here" and then along with what was left of his Brigade, broke through the Union lines and headed for Lynchburg where they disbanded. They never did surrender.

McCausland, now a battle hardened veteran at age 29, returned to his home, which was now in the state of West Virginia. After clashes with his pro-Unionist neighbors and concern over potential prosecution over what

happened at Chambersburg, he soon went into exile and spent several years in Canada, Europe, and Mexico. He was formally charged with arson in Pennsylvania, but President U. S. Grant intervened on his behalf.

McCausland returned to the United States in 1867 and went to St. Louis where he had inherited property. With the income from this property he was able to return to Henderson, West Virginia, where he bought an estate, called Grape Hill, between Point Pleasant and Charleston. Using his inheritance he was quite successful in the land business.

He married Charlotte Hannah in 1878 and they had four children, three boys and a girl. His wife died in 1891.

McCausland once took his boys to a Confederate reunion in Richmond to show them "what kind of people he used to run with." When his sons were of military age, the U.S. Army uniform was still blue, and McCausland didn't want his son's to be soldiers saying, "I rather see my boys dead, than to wear the blue uniform."

On January 23, 1927, McCausland died in his sleep at the age of ninety of a heart attack. He was the second to last Confederate general to die.



Confederate Gazette

*P.O. Box 794
Salado, TX 76571*

**Next Meeting:
February 11th**

**King's Daughters Hospital
Temple
7:00 PM**