

# CONFEDERATE GAZETTE



## Confederate Gazette

*Is a monthly publication of the Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 Sons of Confederate Veterans Temple, Texas*

**Best Newsletter 2003 Texas Division**

Web Site:  
[www.rootsweb.com/~tx1250](http://www.rootsweb.com/~tx1250)

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*Pat Buchanan Defends the Flag*

## CONFEDERATE SYMBOLS ATTACKED BY DEMS

Former Vermont governor Howard Dean, the current leading Democratic Party presidential contender, unleashed a flurry of comments about Confederate symbols after he made a pronouncement regarding the Confederate battle flag. Dean on November 1st was quoted in the *Des Moines Register* saying, "I still want to be the candidate for guys with Confederate flags in their pickup trucks."

It was the second Dean comment about the Confederate flag. In Feb-

ruary Dean said, to a rousing ovation of supporters, "White folks in the South who drive pickup trucks with Confederate flag decals on the back ought to be voting with us, and not [Republicans], because their kids don't have health insurance either, and their kids need better schools too."

Dean's comments unleashed a flurry of anti Confederate symbol remarks from the other Democratic candidates. Senator John Kerry of Massachusetts, Senator Joseph Lieberman of Con-

necticut, and Rep. Dick Gephardt of Missouri all issued immediate statements attacking Dean's comments.

Gephardt, said, "I don't want to be the candidate for guys with Confederate flags in their pickup trucks. I will win the Democratic nomination because I will be the candidate for the guys with American flags in their pickup trucks."

Lieberman admonished Dean to watch his words. "Governor Dean ought to be more careful

*(Continued on page 6)*

*Officer Elections To Be Held*

## Special December Meeting

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 will hold a special Christmas meeting in lieu of the regular December meeting. The event will be held beginning at 5:30 P.M. on Saturday, December 20th.

The special meeting will be held in Little River at the Bliss Hall Community Center, located near the Firehouse Ranch restaurant.

The theme of the event is a Southern Christmas and a meal will be served at the affair. There will also be a silent auction and the Camp's store will be in full operation.

The meeting is open to all SCV members, members of the Order of the Confederate Rose, and any other interested people, who want to celebrate Christmas in a very South-

ern way.

Dress can be either period or modern clothes. Casual wear or party wear is permissible.

At the meeting the annual officer elections will be held. The nominating committee gave its report at the November Camp meeting. The nominating committee, headed by Jerry Nelson, recommends,

*(Continued on page 3)*



# CONFEDERATE PROFILE FIGHTING DICK



## Part 1 of a Series

It was a curious event and it happened just up what is now I-35 in Central Texas in 1853. It is commonly referred to as the "Fort Graham Affair." This strange set of circumstances will be highlighted in next months profile article. One of the key players in the event was the man profiled today; he would become a Confederate Lieutenant-General in spite of what happened along the banks of the Brazos River up in Waco.

Richard Heron Anderson was born October 7, 1821, at Hill Crest, now know as Borough House, in Stateburg, Sumter County, South Carolina. He was the son of Dr. William Wallace Anderson and his wife, Mary Jane Mackensie. He was the grandson of the Revolutionary War hero Richard Anderson, whom he was named after.

After he graduated from nearby Edgehill Academy, he was appointed to West Point Military Academy in 1838 by Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1842, 40<sup>th</sup> in his class of 52. His 1842

classmates included James Longstreet, Earl Van Dorn, Lafayette McLaws, and D.H. Hill. That West Point graduating class furnished twenty-two general officers, for both Union and Confederate forces, during the War Between the States.

conduct in combat," in 1847. The State of South Carolina presented him with a sword, recognizing "with pride and gratification the military services of her son...as displayed with all conflicts with the enemy at Vera Cruz and terminating with the capture of the City of Mexico."

Following the Mexican War Anderson served in a variety of frontier post including Fort Graham in Hill County, Fort McKavett, Texas and Fort Riley, Kansas. He also served as a cavalry instructor at Carlisle Barracks and served in the 1858-59 Utah Expedition. He was promoted to captain and was stationed at Fort Kearney in Nebraska from 1859 to 1861. He resigned his commission at Fort Kearney when war broke out between the North and the South and

returned to his native South Carolina.

He was commission a major of infantry in the new Confederate Army. He advanced rapidly, becoming a brigadier general in July of 1861, commanding a brigade under his West Point classmate, James Longstreet in the Army of Northern Virginia. He also

*(Continued on page 3)*



*Lieutenant-General Richard Heron Anderson*

He then attended cavalry school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania and was assigned to frontier duty. In the war with Mexico he took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the various operations preceding and including the capture of Mexico City. During the Mexican War he was brevetted 1st lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious

One of Lee's  
Lieutenants -  
Involved In An  
Incident In  
Central Texas  
Pre-War

# “Fighting Dick”

(Continued from page 2)

earned the nickname of “Fighting Dick.” Anderson commanded a division at the Second Battle of Manassas, Sharpsburg (Antietam), Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville and was promoted to major-general in July of 1862. He



Final resting place of Anderson in Beaufort, South Carolina

was severely wounded at the Battle of Sharpsburg, but returned in time to participate at the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Anderson was in command of a division at the Battle of Gettysburg. Part of his division participated in the fateful Pickett-Pettigrew Charge on July 3, 1865. His division suffered total casualties of 2,115 during the fight at Gettysburg.

During the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864, Anderson temporarily commanded Longstreet's entire Corp after Longstreet was wounded. Anderson was promoted to lieutenant general effective May 31, 1864.

After Longstreet returned to active duty later that year Anderson was

reassigned to command a portion of the defenses around Richmond, Virginia.

After the war Anderson returned to Stateburg where he tried planting, with little success. Having only known a military life Anderson did not adjust well to civilian life. With his efforts as a planter

failing he lost his family's estate. At one point, he was forced to take a job as a day laborer in the railway yards in Camden.

In 1875 he moved to Charlestown and later accepted a position as Phosphate Agent of the State of South Carolina, a position that helped him survive financially. He died, apparently of a stroke in 1879, at the age of 57 in Beaufort. He is buried in Saint Helena's Episcopal Churchyard in Beaufort.

Of the men that made up Lee's Lieutenant's he is probably the least known today and the one that never capitalized on his high ranking Confederate position. He was known in the later years of his life as a quiet, dignified and courteous Southern gentleman.

## Camp Schedule

**December 3<sup>rd</sup>:** Camp Executive Council Meeting, 6:00 PM, TBA.

**December 20<sup>th</sup>:** Camp's Southern Christmas Party, 5:30 P.M., Bliss Community Center, Little River, TX

**January 5<sup>th</sup>:** Camp Executive Council Meeting, 6:00 P.M., TBA.

**January 10<sup>th</sup>:** Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner, 7:00 P.M., TBA. Speaker: Texas Division Commander Steve von Roeder.

**January 17<sup>th</sup>:** Fort Worth Stock Show Parade, 11:00 A.M. Contact Wayne Pricer at: 817-293-5772

**January 17<sup>th</sup>:** Confederate Ball and Debutante Debut in Houston Contact Ray Dickens at 713-467-4173

**April 15-17<sup>th</sup>:** Burial of the C.S.S. Hunley crew in Charlestown, South Carolina. Visit [www.hunley.org](http://www.hunley.org) for additional information.

**April 24-25<sup>th</sup>:** Mexia Reenactment, Confederate Reunion Campground near Mexia.

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## December Meeting

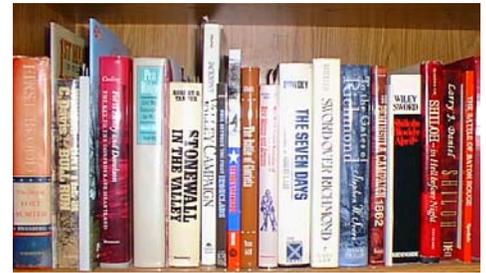
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George Ballentine for Camp Commander, James Kinnear, 1st Lieutenant Commander, Gordon Mobley, 2nd Lieutenant Commander, Richard Sutton, Adjutant, Rocky Sprott, Historian, Quartermaster and J. Paul Carter Chaplain.

Next Camp Meeting:  
December 20<sup>th</sup>  
5:30 P.M. at  
Bliss Hall  
Community  
Center,  
Little River

# “THE BOOK BIN”

## Two Books On Appomattox



*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: John C. Perry

*The Road to Appomattox* by Robert Hendrickson, John Wiley & Sons, 2000, 241 pages, \$19.95 and *A Place Called Appomattox* by William Marvel, Univ. of North Carolina Press, 2000, 416 Pages, \$34.95.

Two very different books on Appomattox

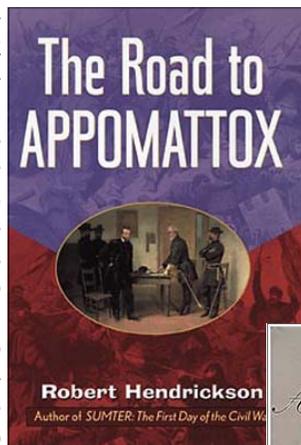
I ran across an article about the Confederate Cemetery at Appomattox, Virginia. The article talked about this “lost” Confederate cemetery where 18 Confederate soldiers lost their lives literally the last two days of the war.

This got me to thinking about Appomattox and the events leading up to the close of the war for the Army of Northern Virginia. I did a book search on Appomattox and there are many books to choose from. I decided to narrow it down to two books. Both books are relatively new books, one is a book which describes the events leading up to Robert E. Lee’s surrender. The other is a very different type of book that talks about life in the small village of Appomattox both before it became a famous location and afterwards.

First, let’s look at the book that attempts to explain why the war ended for the Army of Northern

Virginia in the sleepy little town of Appomattox. The book, *The Road to Appomattox* was written by Robert Hendrickson. The author attempts to re-create the final year of the war.

The book is nicely done with many stories, North and South, of events



leading up to the end of the war. Perhaps the most interesting is the account of Robert E. Lee hav-

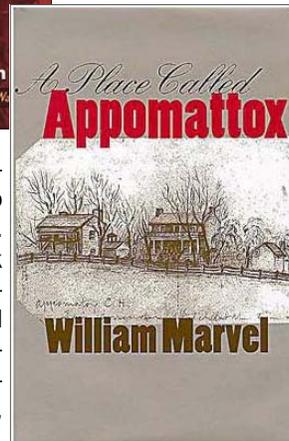
ing to surrender to U.S. Grant. The book is supplemented with vintage photographs, drawings, documents, and maps.

For some reason I just couldn’t get into this book, for one thing it had a decidedly pro-northern slant and the author seemed to try to do too much with the book.

I liked the second book, *A Place Called Appomattox*, much better. This

book, by author William Marvel tells the story not so much of the war, but of a small town in Virginia that was unknown until April 1865. Appomattox grew out of a county founded in 1845, a back-water devoid of any events that made a splash outside the community.

The author examines Appomattox’s history as the village grew and its people generally prospered. When war came in 1861, Marvel follows the local men and boys who enthusiastically flocked to the colors and marched off to war. By April 1865, more than a hundred of them had fallen on eastern battlefields, especially at Gettysburg.



Typifying the wartime history of a Confederate village, Appomattox’s economy was in shambles at times, diseases were occasionally rampant and emotions ran high as dead bodies were brought home

during the war. Then, Appomattox was thrust into national fame when Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant in Wilmer McLean’s house.

Marvel critically assesses the moment and takes apart several myths, especially the writings of

*(Continued on page 5)*

# Camp Store Producing Results

By George Ballentine

The Major White M. Camp #1250 store led by George Ballentine and James Kinnear has been a great success. Store production, as of November 30, 2003 and the location of events attended are as follows:

- August 9, 2003 - Everything Sale, Temple, TX \$162.00
- August 30, 2003 - Oatmeal Festival, Bertram, TX \$225.50
- September 13, 2003 - Septemberfest, Cranfills Gap, TX \$458.50
- September 20, 2003 - Friendship Festival, Bartlett, TX \$237.50
- September 27, 2003 - Cotton Harvest, Moody, TX \$174.75
- October 4-5, 2003 - Granbury Reenactment, Granbury, TX \$570.00
- October 18-19, 2003 - Ogletree Gap, Copperas Cove, TX \$802.00
- November 21-23, 2003 - Liendo Plantation, Hempstead, TX \$874.50
- November 29, 2003 - Old Time Christmas, Bertram, TX \$185.50

The total sales, including camp meetings and special orders since May 13, 2003 is \$4,842.75. A report is submitted each month to the Camp Commander and is available to be reviewed by any camp member. The store belongs to our members and is also available at any time for a 100% inventory.

Our last event of the year will be Kris Kindl Market in Copperas Cove, TX. This is a three day event, December 5-7, 2003.

# Confederate Gazette Quiz Questions

By George Ballentine

Subject:

## Armaments - Small Arms

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. True or False: Samuel Colt patented his first revolver at the age of 18.</p> <p>2. True or False: The Sharps rifle was inferior to the Colt repeating rifle.</p> <p>3. True or False: The rate of fire of the Model 1822 U.S. Flintlock musket was four rounds per minute.</p> <p>4. True or False: Federal troops were issued over four million small arms between 1861 and 1866.</p> <p>5. True or False: The Sharps rifle was a muzzle-loaded firearm.</p> | <p>6. True or False: The Sharps carbine and rifle hammers had to be manually cocked.</p> <p>7. True or False: The last U.S. muzzle-loader was the Model 1863, Type 2, U.S. rifle musket.</p> <p>8. True or False: The original Model 1841 U.S. rifle was not equipped with a bayonet.</p> <p>9. True or False: Five types of Sharps carbine were developed.</p> <p>10. True or False: Early Sharps models had a bad gas leakage at the breech.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Answers: 1.F, 2.F, 3.F, 4.T, 5.F, 6.

1. T, 2. T, 3. T, 4. T, 5. T, 6. T

## The Book Bin

(Continued from page 4)



The McLean House in Appomattox where Robert E. Lee surrendered to U.S. Grant on April 9, 1865.

the now-famed Joshua Chamberlain, who played up his own role in the surrender ceremony. The village fell into ruin after the war and eventually became

largely forgotten except by those veterans who returned to look upon the hallowed ground of 1865.

Both of the books are interesting, but the nod goes to the latter. It is a different type of War Between the

States book, but one I think is worth the read.

Camp Store  
Sales Produce  
Nearly \$5,000 In  
Gross Sales

# Dems Flag Flap

*(Continued from page 1)*

about what he says," he said. "It is irresponsible and reckless to loosely talk about one of the most divisive, hurtful symbols in American history."

The two Southerners in the presidential race, Wesley Clark from Arkansas and John Edwards from North Carolina also attacked Dean and in effect Confederate symbols. "Some of the greatest civil rights leaders, white and black, have come from the South," said Edwards. Edwards added, "To assume that southerners who drive trucks would embrace this symbol is offensive." Clark said, "The Confederate flag flies in the face of our most deeply held American values - diversity, equality and inclusion."

In a Democratic debate later in the week African-American candidate Al Sharpton from New York alluded to the idea that Confederate symbols are akin to Nazi symbols. Sharpton said to Dean, "Imagine if I said that I wanted

to be the candidate of people with helmets and swastikas." During the debate Edwards told Dean, "Let me tell you, the last thing we need in the South is somebody like you coming down and telling us what we need to do."

Despite calls for an apology Dean refused to do so, although he did say, "I regret the pain that I may have caused either to African American or southern white voters." He did state his opposition to the Confederate flag, "The flag of the Confederate States of America is a painful symbol and reminder of racial injustice and slavery," he said, adding that he did not "condone the use of it."

Meanwhile, former independent presidential candidate Pat Buchanan rallied to the defense of the Confederate flag in a WorldNet Daily column. Buchanan pointed out how most national columnist had jumped on the anti-Confederate bandwagon. He said he was reminded of the flag flap that occurred in South Carolina where the Confederate battle flag flew atop the state Capitol under the U. S. flag. Buchanan said, "And that flag atop the statehouse flew beneath Old Glory. What were South Carolinians saying by

putting it there? Only this: We are proud of the bravery of our grandfathers who fought under this blood-stained banner, but we are Americans, and the Stars and Stripes represents our country now and forever. What is wrong with that?"

Buchanan said that the anti-Confederate always will say that the battle flag is used by racist groups. Buchanan said, "But so, too, has the Christian cross when burned on hillsides. And so, too, has the American flag. These symbols are abused because they have power. But to Southern kids who put battle flag decals on book bags, their fathers who put replicas on cars and trucks, rural folks who fly the flag in their yards, it does not mean they hate anyone. Rather, it says: 'We love our Southern heritage and shall never forget our ancestors who fought and died under this flag.'"

Buchanan reminded flag critics that, "Joshua Chamberlain, the Union hero who won the Medal of Honor for holding Little Round Top on the second day at Gettysburg, said that whenever he saw that flag, it recalled to him the indomitable courage of the men who had fought under it. "



# Confederate Gazette

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**Next Meeting:  
Dec. 20th  
Bliss Hall  
Little River  
5:30 PM**