

Confederate Gazette

SCV Applies For Specialty Plates

The Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is applying for new specialty license plates with the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT). Recent changes in the rules have made it easier for the SCV to apply.

An application was filed in late August, and Texas Land Commissioner Jerry Patterson agreed to be a State agency sponsor of the SCV's application. A license plate design was created, at no cost to the

SCV, by Camp member John C. Perry's company, Concentus Media Group.

The Texas Division will have

has been sold.

The Division's Executive Council approved making the SCV plates available to any Texas resident, thereby increasing the possibility of plate sales. The Division will receive a share of the specialty plate proceeds from



Specialty plate design submitted with the Texas Division's application to TxDOT.

to pay an \$8,000 deposit if the Division's application is approved. The deposit will be returned once a sufficient number of specialty plates

TxDOT.

It is uncertain how long the TxDOT application process will take, however the Division is hopeful that TxDOT will act by the end of this year.



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Division To Launch Outdoor Advertising

At the Texas Division's Executive Council (EC) meeting in Lorena on September 19th the Council approved a \$2,100 expenditure for outdoor advertising.

The plan is to take advantage of a special plan by Lamar Advertising, an outdoor/billboard company, whereby a non-profit organization can

receive free placement of billboards. The only cost for

The EC voted to pay for two boards, one poster sized

board, about 10' x 22' and one bulletin sized board, 14' x 48'. The locations of the boards has yet to be determined,

but one possible location is in Central Texas along I-35.

Camp member John C. Perry's company, Concentus



Conceptual SCV billboard.

the non-profit is to produce the vinyl boards. The vinyl boards should last for about a year.

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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

"Old Tige"



**William Lewis
Cabell**

**Cabell was
captured in 1864
and not released
until August of
1865.**

He helped design the Confederate Battle Flag, was a respected "fighting" general, and post war dominated Dallas, Texas politics.

William Lewis Cabell was born on January 1, 1827, in Danville, Virginia and was the son of Benjamin W. S. Cabell and Sarah D. Epes. His family was a prominent Virginia family and his father was a veteran of the War of 1812 and a member of the Virginia General Assembly.

Cabell entered the U.S. Military Academy at age 19 in 1846, graduating 33rd in his class of 44 in 1850. Upon graduating, Cabell was assigned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th U.S. Infantry. While at Fort Smith, Arkansas in 1851 he met and married Harriet Rector, the daughter of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. They would have seven children.

He saw action in the Indian wars of 1851 where he was wounded in the shoulder by an arrow, but was able to kill the

Indian who had shot him. In 1855 he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and later to Regimental Quartermaster. In 1858 he was promoted to captain in the quartermaster department.

When war clouds began to form over America in the 1860s Cabell was in Fort Smith. He travelled to Little Rock where he offered his services to the governor of Arkansas. President Jefferson Davis learned of Cabell's resignation from the U.S. Army and asked him to meet him in Montgomery, Alabama, where Davis offered Cabell a commission as a major in the Confederate Army with the task of organizing the Confederacy's quartermaster department. When the Confederate government went to Richmond so did Cabell where he served under P.G.T. Beauregard and helped Beauregard design what would become the Confederate Battle Flag.

In early 1862 he was ordered to the western theatre of the war to serve as the Chief Quarter-

master of what would later become the Trans Mississippi Department. In action at Corinth, Mississippi in October 1862, Cabell was slightly wounded in the foot by a spent Minie ball. Two days later at Hatchie River he was seriously injured when his horse became spooked and rolled over Cabell. His thigh and hip were injured and he was unable to walk for a while.

After returning to active duty in February of 1863 he served under Earl Van Dorn. Cabell had been promoted to brigadier general as of January of 1863. He led his troops in action at Fayetteville, Fort Gibson and Fort Smith. He earned the nickname of "Old Tige," for his fighting spirit and his fearless leadership.

In rear guard action on October 25, 1864 near Mine Creek, Kansas, Cabell was captured by Union troops. He was sent first to St. Louis and then to Johnson's Island Prison. Later he

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Battle Flag Designed

Following the First Battle of Manassas Confederate field commanders realized the Confederacy's national flag was barely distinguishable from the U.S. flag in the heat of battle.

P.G.T. Beauregard ordered William L. Cabell, Quartermaster, to have red flannel badges made to be worn on the left

shoulder of all Confederate soldiers. They soon realized however that some Union troops wore a similar type of badge.

Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston, and Cabell met at Fairfax, Virginia in September of 1861 to discuss the design of a battle flag to be used by each Confed-

erate regiment. Both Beauregard and Johnston had draft designs that incorporated the St. Andrews Cross, but Johnston's flag was elliptical in shape while Beauregard's was rectangular. Cabell argued against the elliptical shape due to the difficulty in making it and

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Division Outdoor Advertising Campaign

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Media Group, has designed two different boards for the Division at no cost to the Division.

The call to action of the billboard would be to contact the SCV about membership by calling the SCV or going to a special web site. This would allow for the tracking of the results of the outdoor campaign.



800-SCV-OTEX www.scvtexas.com

Proud of Your Ancestors?

Learn Your Heritage



Sons of Confederate Veterans Texas Division

The SCV has purchased the web site of SCVTexas.com for

opt to use the My-South number to be answered at the SCV's HQ.

What headline to use is also to be determined. Contentus Media presented four possible headline ideas. In addition to the

two on the illustrations, they also suggested, "It's a Texas Thang" and "All Texan. All Rebel!"

Second conceptual SCV billboard.

this purpose. What phone number to use has not yet been decided. The Division may

Fence Repairs At South Belton Cemetery

A work team spent much of Saturday, September 19th at the South Belton Cemetery replacing the cemetery's failing fence.

Five rolls of fencing were installed. Camp members and friends who helped included, George Johnson, Nancy Kelsey, James Kinnear, Brandon McGregor, Gordon Mobley, John Larson and daughters, Rocky Sprott, and Linda Wooley.



Work being done on the fence replacement at South Belton Cemetery on Saturday September 19, 2008
(Photos by John Larson)

Camp Schedule

October 10, 2009

Quarterly Camp Dinner meeting TBD. Social at 6:00 PM with the Dinner at 7:00 PM.

October 17, 2009

"History On The Hill," Fund raiser for the South Belton Cemetery. Includes ceremonies, living history, and historic

home tour.

November 10, 2009

Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall. at 7:00 PM. Speaker: TBD.

December 12, 2009

Camp Christmas Social, Location: To Be Determined, Time 7:00 PM



January 9, 2010

Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner, Location is to be determined, Social at 6:00 PM. Speaker: TBD.

Division to launch outdoor advertising campaign.

Next Meeting:
Saturday, October 10th
at 7:00 PM
Cotton Patch Cafe

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October 10th
Cotton Patch Cafe
6:00 PM Social
7:00 PM Meeting

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SCV Attacked

Several national media outlets indirectly attacked the SCV following President Barack Obama's address to the Congress on Healthcare on September 9th. Joe Wilson, a South Carolina Republican Congressman, interrupted the President by yelling, "You lie!"

Although Wilson apologized to the President, he was attacked by many left wing columnists and networks. Several called Wilson a racist using his membership in the SCV as proof of his racism.

SCV Commander-in-Chief Chuck McMichael made media contacts presenting true information about the SCV and offering a spokesperson to appear on any of their broadcasts. At press time no media outlet had accepted the SCV's offer.

Battle Flag Designed

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because it required too much cloth.



First prototype version of the Confederate Battle Flag

The trio decided on the rectangular version and President Jefferson Davis, who arrived later, approved the proposed flag. Cabell then had the prototypes made and by November of 1861 the new flag was in full production.

"Old Tige"

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was transferred to Fort Warren in Boston harbor, where he remained until he was released on August 28, 1865.

Post war Cabell settled initially in Fort Smith where he practiced law. In 1872 he moved to Dallas serving as agent of the Carolina Life Insurance Company. Within two years he was elected the mayor of Dallas. He served two more terms in 1877 and 1883. His eldest son also served a Dallas' mayor, in 1900 and 1904. From 1885 to 1889 Cabell was U.S. Marshall for north Texas.

Cabell was very active in the United Confederate Veterans (UCV), elected as the Commander of the Trans-Mississippi in 1890 and he served in that capacity

until his death. He was elected as honorary Commander-in-Chief of the UCV just prior to his death. He was active in getting the Confederate Home established in Austin. His daughter, Katie Cabell Muse, was the first Texas Division President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and later as their national president.

Cabell died at his home in Dallas on February 22, 1911, following a ten week battle with bronchitis. His body lay in state draped with a Confederate flag. He was laid to rest on February 26th following a two mile funeral procession. It was estimated that 50,000 people lined the streets to view the procession and another 25,000 mourners waited at the cemetery. Cabell was buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Dallas.