

Confederate Gazette

Camp Marches in Belton

The Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 participated in the annual Belton 4th of July parade for the fifteenth straight year.

Sixteen Camp members or friends of the Camp either marched or rode on the float in the parade.



Camp Float in the 4th of July Parade

with no reports of any negative comments. When the

float reached the Confederate monument at the courthouse all the men and women stopped and saluted the Confederate marker.

One person yelled from the crowd, "Why don't you all go on all the way to Washington, D.C."

Work To Start At Cemetery

Work will begin shortly on installing three flag poles at the South Belton Cemetery. Rocky Sprott was instrumental in getting Xcel Energy to donate three 30 foot poles to the Camp for the cemetery.

The poles have been delivered to Belton and are in storage at the City of Belton. The Camp's sub-committee working on the project met

on July 20th at the cemetery to develop plans and loca-



Rocky Sprott, Tom Hughes and James Kinneer discuss flag pole locations at the cemetery.

tions for the poles.

The goal is to have the poles

up by early Fall and have a dedication service. The poles will be placed in honor of Charter Camp Member, Larry Jack Maxey.

When funds are available, three different monuments will be placed at the cemetery. One monument will give a history of the cemetery and the other two will list the names of the veterans of all the wars that are buried in the historic cemetery.



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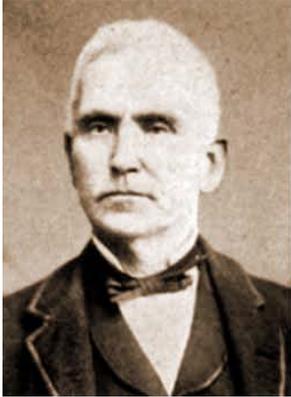
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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

Waco Confederate



Thomas Harrison

Harrison moved to Waco in 1855.

He was wounded when his unit surrendered to Federal troops at the close of the war, but he hoped he could escape to Texas where he thought he could rally Texas troops to continue to fight. On the way home he learned that all hope was lost and he was paroled in Mississippi.

Thomas Harrison was born on May 1, 1823, at Ruhama in Jefferson County, Alabama. He was the son of Isham Harrison and Harriett Kelly Harrison, both originally from Greenville County, South Carolina. At a young age his family relocated to Monroe County, Mississippi where he grew up.

When he was about 20 Harrison moved to Texas and began the study of law in the office of his brother-in-law, William H. Jack, in Brazoria County. He returned to Mississippi where he established a law practice at Aberdeen. While Harrison was in Mississippi the Mexican

War began and in 1846 he joined the 1st Regiment of the Mississippi Rifles, commanded by Jefferson Davis. He served with the regiment at the Battle of Monterey and Buena Vista.

After the war Harrison returned to Texas, settling in Houston. He got involved in politics, as a Democrat, serving a single term, in 1850, in the Texas Legislature representing Harris County. He moved to Marlin in 1851 and then on to Waco in 1855. In 1857 he ran against Judge Robert E. B. Baylor for District Judge but was defeated in a close race.

He practiced law in Waco and in 1858 he married Sarah Ellis McDonald, who was the niece of the governor of North Carolina. Together the couple would have five children, three boys and two girls.

Prior to the War Between the States Harrison served as a volunteer in a militia ranger unit as a captain. It was this

unit that accepted the surrender of Camp Cooper on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River in south central Throckmorton County.

In 1861 Harrison offered his services to the Confederate Army. He was elected a captain in Company A of what would become the 8th Texas Cavalry, better known as "Terry's Texas Rangers." Harrison's unit was mustered in at Houston, TX on September 25, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Kentucky, and upon its reorganization he was made a major in October of 1861. He served during the Battle of Shiloh in April of 1862.

He was in command of the regiment from February of 1862 until he became ill in May of 1862. He returned to command the regiment by September of 1862. Harrison was promoted to colonel of the regiment just before the battle of Murfreesboro (December

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"Feed Them On Buckshot!"

In an article about Terry's Texas Rangers, J. K. P. Blackburn described a Federal attack on the Rangers during the Battle of Murfreesboro.

"On another occasion the Colonel (Thomas Harrison), while standing in front of his line ready to make or receive a

charge as it might happen, was looking through his field glass at a body of (Union) cavalry some distance off. Suddenly he exclaimed, 'Now boys, we will have some fun. There is a regiment out there preparing to charge us, armed with sabres. Let them come up nearly close

enough to strike and then feed them on buckshot!'

So they came up with great noise and pretense hoping to demoralize and scatter their opponents and then have a race in which they could use

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Waco Paper Attacks Sam Davis Youth Camp

The recently concluded Sam Davis Youth Camp held near Clifton, Texas in June was characterized by the *Waco Tribune Herald* as a camp that "teaches different history about Civil War, slavery."

In an article, written by Cindy V. Culp, in the June 21st edition of the paper, quotes Heidi Beirich, director of research for the Southern Poverty Law Center, as saying "they came up with the youth camp idea as a way to pass on their version of history. It's a false, revisionist view that downplays slavery and glorifies Confederate leaders."

Camp instructor and SCV member Kirk Lyons responded to the article with a published guest column. Lyons said, "It's unfortunate the *Tribune-Herald* accepted information from the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC), which in the past has churned out information on the Sons of Confederate Veterans that is false or deliberately misleading. Few if any at the SPLC have a background in Civil War history, and no one from the SPLC has ever attended our camps."

Waco Confederate

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30, 1862-January 3, 1863). At Murfreesboro Harrison received a minor wound in the hip.

was accused of being drunk on occasion. However, no one questioned Harrison's bravery and that he lead his men from the front lines. Nathan Bedford Forrest said of Harrison and



Earle-Harrison Home, post-war Waco home of Thomas Harrison

He and his men served under Major General Joseph E. Wheeler through the Chickamauga (August-September, 1863), Chattanooga (October-November, 1863), and Atlanta (May 1-September 8, 1864) campaigns.

Harrison was done as a strict disciplinarian who would inflict corporal punishment, causing some of his men to not care for his command style. He was also known as a drinker and

the 8th Texas following the Battle of Murfreesboro. . . (they) "acted with their usual daring and bravery."

Harrison was wounded on March 10, 1865 during a skirmish and was separated from his men to recover. While he was detached from his men he received official notice of his appointment as brigadier general by President Jefferson

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"... acted with their usual daring and bravery"

Camp Schedule

August 10, 2010

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

September 14, 2010

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

October 9, 2010

Camp Quarterly Dinner meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall. 7:00 PM.

November 9, 2010

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



December 11, 2010 (Tentative)

Annual Camp Christmas Party, site to be determined.

**Next Meeting:
August 10th
Cotton Patch Café
Temple Mall
7:00 PM Meeting**

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Aug. 10th
Cotton Patch Cafe
Temple Mall
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Marines Ban Battleflag

In an obvious move to appease political correctness the United States Marine Corp has rejected an 18 year old Tennessee man for enlistment simply because he has a tattoo of the Confederate battle flag on his shoulder. The young man, who wishes to remain unnamed and declined to be interviewed, has chosen to return to school and is no longer an aspiring Marine.

The young man apparently passed the pre-enlistment tests and physical exams, but just before he was to ship out he was informed by the Marines that he would not be accepted due to his tattoo.

Marine Corp guidelines state: "Tattoos/brands that are sexist (express nudity), racist, eccentric or offensive in nature. Tattoos/

brands that depict vulgar or anti-American content . . . bring possible discredit to the Marine Corps, or associate the applicant/Marine with any extremist group or organization are prohibited."

Word Net Daily who first reported the story contacted a Marine recruiter. When asked if any exception might be made for a Marine recruit who could provide a full explanation on the meaning of his tattoo as an expression of Southern pride, the recruiter explained, "At this point in time, no. If it can be construed by anyone as being racially biased, then right now it's a flat-out denial."

He also acknowledged that the tattoo is quite popular in the South and that recruitment has been impacted by the ban.

Waco Confederate

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Davis. Harrison was not present when General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered the Army of Tennessee on April 26, 1865.

He briefly considered trying to make it back to Texas to rally Confederate troops that hadn't yet surrendered, but in Macon, Mississippi he was paroled on May 31, 1865. Post war he returned to Waco where he swore a loyalty oath to the U.S. and he would later receive a special pardon from President Andrew Johnson.

He served as a District Judge until he was removed by Federal authorities. He continued to practice law in McLennan County until his death at his home on July 14, 1891. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Waco.

Terry's Texas Ranger flag.



Feed Them On Buckshot

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their sabres effectively. But as the Texans stood their ground the Yankees ran up to within a few steps and halted suddenly, giving our boys the chance they were wishing for. One volley from the shotguns into their ranks scattered these sabre men into useless fragments of a force.

Many of them surrendered and our boys quizzed them with merciless questions. "Why did you stop?" "Are your sabres long ranged weapons?" "How far can you kill a man with those things?"