

Confederate Gazette

Sign Erected at South Belton

Thanks to the leadership efforts of Camp Associate Member Tom Hughes new signage has been erected at the South Belton Cemetery. The new sign was installed in early September.

The sign was designed at no cost to the Camp by Concentus Media Group in Temple. A frame was built and the sign was installed by the City of Belton at no cost to the Camp. The sign was manufactured by iZone in

Temple. On one side of the sign it shows a map of the ceme-



New sign at South Belton Cemetery

tery done by the Bell County Historical Commission. The other side of the sign tells of Bell County's Confederacy legacy.

The new sign is just one part of the Camps joint effort with the City of Belton to help restore the cemetery and improve the overall appearance.

Remaining to be done is the courtyard in front of the three monuments and flag poles. The Camp is selling brick pavers to help fund the cost of the courtyard. The family of the late Larry Maxey, a Charter Camp Member, has been a generous contributor to the overall project.

National Archives Exhibit in Houston

Beginning in October, the Houston Museum of Natural Science will host the National Archives "Discovering the Civil War" exhibition. The exhibit peels back 150 years of accumulated analysis, interpretation, and opinion to take a fresh look at the Civil War through little-known stories, seldom-seen documents, and unusual perspectives.

The exhibit will run in Houston from October 14, 2011 to

April 29, 2012. According to a National Archives Press Release, the exhibit "presents the most extensive display ever assembled from the incomparable Civil War collection of the National Archives." "We are pleased to share this important and historic exhibition more broadly," said Archivist of the United States David S. Ferriero. It will allow, "thousands of people to share the discoveries about the Civil War

revealed in the records of the National Archives." The exhibit is divided into 12 thematic areas that combine great original treasures and engaging touch screen interactive and social media tools. The exhibition will also include a rare showing of the original Emancipation Proclamation limited to 3-days or 36 hours to protect this fragile document.



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Inside this issue:

Profile on:	2
William L. McLeod	
38 th Georgia Regimental Flag	2
Jayhawkers Are Banned in Missouri	3
Camp Calendar of Events	3
Lexington, Va. Bans Battle Flag	4

CONFEDERATE PROFILE

Full of Fight!



William L. McLeod

**"I have eighty men.
All young, healthy,
strong . . ."**

He was brash and bold and he didn't want anyone to stand in his way, but it all came to an end on the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg.

William L. McLeod was born on May 6, 1842 at his family's plantation home near Swainsboro, Emanuel County, Georgia. His father was Neil L. McLeod, a wealthy landowner and his mother was Mary Griffis McLeod. He grew up on the family plantation of about 8,000 acres where the family grew tobacco and harvested lumber. McLeod entered Oglethorpe College in 1859 at the young age of 17. At that time Oglethorpe was located in Midway, Georgia near the then state capitol at Milledgeville.

When war broke out in 1861, McLeod left Oglethorpe to offer his services to the Confederacy, along with almost all the other Oglethorpe students actually shutting down the college the next year. McLeod

returned to Emanuel County to join a company of volunteers from Emanuel and nearby Bulloch Counties. McLeod's father was equipping the new company. They were initially known as McLeod's Artillery, but they never had any artillery pieces and would become a pure infantry unit.

They attended a Camp of Instruction in August of 1861 and McLeod described his men in an 1861 letter, "I have eighty men. All young, healthy, strong, & can do service." They would eventually be mustered into the Confederate Army effective October 1, 1861 as Company C of the 38th Georgia Infantry, with McLeod as captain. The company was also known as the Ben Hill Guards.

In April of 1862 McLeod and his men were ordered to Virginia to serve in what would become the Army of Northern Virginia, assigned to Alexander Lawton's brigade. McLeod travelled to Virginia with his manservant,

Moses. The 38th Georgia would see their first major action during the Peninsula Campaign at the Battle of Gaines Mill, a Confederate victory, on June 27, 1862.

McLeod was absent from duty for unknown reasons from June 1862 until late October 1862, missing the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg). At Sharpsburg, the 38th's regimental commander was killed and McLeod, as the senior captain in the regiment, assumed regimental command of the 38th, when he returned to active duty. He held that position through the Battle of Fredericksburg in December of 1862, where he was slightly wounded by the blast of an artillery shell.

A group of junior officers in the 38th, in January 1863, complained about McLeod to the then Brigade Commander, Clement Evans. They accused

(Continued on page 3)

38th Georgia Flag Possibly Found

The flags used by the 38th Georgia Infantry as regimental flags were, until recently, assumed to have all been lost.

Recently however new research may have located the regiment's flag that was misidentified with another Georgia regiment, the 31st.

The 38th had rear guard action following the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg). The regiment was surprised by Federal troops along the Potomac River. As Captain William C. Mathews of Company G, described the 38th was, "surprised and driven off, losing one man killed and two wounded, and I am sorry to say

we lost in this little fight our battle flag that we had carried from Savannah, Georgia. Our color bearer was killed and in the confusion of the retreat it was forgotten."

The flag, which was lost on September 19, 1862, now be-

(Continued on page 3)

FULL OF FIGHT!

(Continued from page 2)
 McLeod of, among other things, being too young for regimental command and guilty of poor judgment, cowardice, and gambling with his men. McLeod was passed over for promotion and the command of the regiment, resulting in McLeod writing a severely worded letter of protest to Evans. The letters apparently caused Evans to place McLeod under arrest for the next two months. Eventually he was cleared of the charges and allowed to return to active duty.



Kime Farm where William McLeod died

By the time of the Lee's invasion of the North in the summer of 1863, McLeod had at least been nominated for a promotion to Lt. Colonel and had assumed command of the 38th Georgia. On July 1, 1863, McLeod and the 38th was part of John Gordon's "Georgia" Brigade as the brigade moved south, down the Harrisburg

Road towards Gettysburg. At about 3:00 PM, with McLeod leading the 38th, they met stiff resistance by Federal forces along Barlow's Knoll and Rock Creek.

As the 38th advanced against heavy Union fire, one account tells that as McLeod was trying to rally his men he clasped the regiment's flag urging his men forward across Rock Creek. There he was hit by a minie ball in his right temple with the bullet passing

through his brain. Another account says that McLeod was hit crossing a railed fence when he was hit by rifle fire. Wounded, he was taken by Moses to a field hospital at the nearby Kime farm. He lived about five hours before passing away. Moses found a peach tree on the farm and buried his young master under the tree.

Back home in Georgia, on the very day McLeod died, his parents were sitting on their front porch. His mother had a bad

feeling about the day, telling his father that, "I feel very sad today, I have the feeling that William is not coming home." As they continued to sit on the

(Continued on page 4)

Town Bans Jayhawks

The town of Osceola, Missouri has, by official decree, banned the term "Jayhawkers," the mascot of Kansas University. Osceola was raided in 1861 by Jayhawkers who ransacked and burned the town. The decree also forbids the capitalization of the name "Kansas" when used in connection with the university.

38th Georgia Flag

(Continued from page 2)
 longs to the Museum of the Confederacy. They have al-



ways attributed it to belonging to the 31st Georgia, but they have been ask to reconsider the flag's attribution..

Camp Schedule

October 8, 2011

Quarterly Camp Dinner meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall. 7:00 PM. Speaker: Michael Hurly, Texas Division's 2nd Lieutenant Commander.

November 8, 2011

Regular Camp meeting at Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall.

7:00 PM. Speaker: TBD

December 3, 2011

Annual Camp Christmas Party, 7:00 PM. Location to be determined.

January 21, 2012

Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner, Cultural Activities Center, 6:00



Social 7:00 PM Meeting.

February 14, 2012

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

**Missouri Town
 Hasn't Forgotten
 Jayhawker Raid
 in 1861**

**Next Meeting:
 October 8th
 Cotton Patch Café
 Temple Mall
 6:00 PM Social
 7:00 PM Meeting**

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▶ Page 4

Lexington Bans Battle Flag

Lexington, Virginia bowed to political correctness last month when their city council banned the flying of any Confederate flags from city flag poles or buildings. The only flags that will be allowed to be flown are the U.S. flag and the Virginia state flag.

In this city of about 7,050 people and home to the final resting places of both Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, the city council voted four to one for the ban.

At a two and half hour public hearing the majority of people who spoke opposed the ban. The ban was considered, according to

the Lexington City Manager because last year the city received many complaints about Confederate flags on city light poles on Lee -Jackson day in January, a state holiday.

After the vote a rally, sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, was held with a sea of Confederate Battle Flags. Posters and -shirts of Robert E.

Lee with a tear coming from one of his eyes and a caption of Save Our Flag were available.

H.K. Edgerton, a black Confederate Flag advocate and former NAACP president in North Carolina, spoke against the city's ban.



>>>> FULL OF FIGHT! <<<<<

(Continued from page 3)

porch a white dove landed on the railing and sat there for a short spell before flying off. As it flew away, McLeod's mother said, "I believe William is dead."

Moses somehow made it back to the McLeod plantation after the battle and told the family of McLeod's fate. McLeod's obituary was run in the Atlanta newspaper on September 5, 1863. Post war it was the strong desire of McLeod's mother for her son's body to be brought home. The family recruited Moses, now a free man, and their son-in-law to go to Pennsylvania and recover the body. The two set off in a wagon with a casket to find McLeod's body. After arriving in Gettysburg, Moses was able to find McLeod body, even after it

had been in the ground for two years. They were able to recover the body and returned to Georgia.

William McLeod's body lay in state at the McLeod home with the plan to bury him on their land in a newly created family cemetery. When it came time to rebury William, his mother felt that he shouldn't be buried alone, so William's body was left in the coffin in the family parlor until another family member would pass on. It took seven years before Mrs. McLeod's son-in-law, the same person who had travelled to secure William's body, passed away unexpectedly. Both he and William were then buried in the family plot in 1872.