

Confederate Gazette

Survey on Slavery and the War

The national sentiment about American slavery was researched in a McClatchy-Marist Poll, which was recently released. The poll asks Americans what role slavery had in the Civil War and what should be taught to the nation's school children.

54% of those surveyed thought that slavery was the main reason for the Civil War, but a sizable minority, 41% did not think it was the cause. When asked what to teach school

aged children, 54% believed that schools should teach that slavery was the main reason for the war while 38% thought it should not be

was not the cause versus 45% who thought it was. The largest percentage who thought slavery was the main cause of the war was in

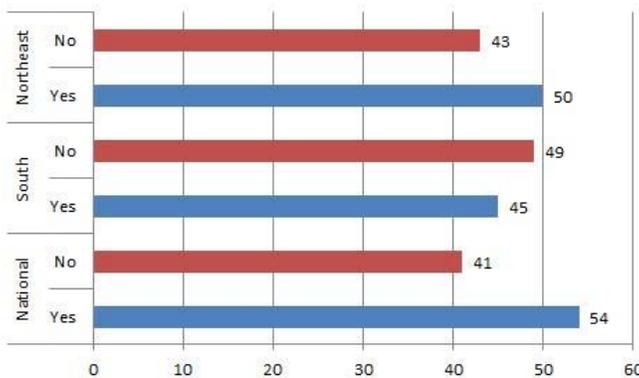


Chart showing percentage of people who think slavery was the main cause of the Civil War

the West where it was 62% to 27% who said slavery was the main cause. In the Northeast the percentage was closer with 50% to 43% saying slavery was

taught as the main reason for the war. In the South, not at all surprising, 49% say slavery

the main cause. By political persuasion Dem-

(Continued on page 4)

James "Al" Harris Passes Away

Camp #1250 mourns the loss of its' 1st Lieutenant Commander, James "Al" Harris. Compatriot Harris passed away on Saturday morning, October 17th at Baylor Scott and White Medical Center in Temple,

Al was born on December 12, 1951, in Amory, Mississippi. He graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1977 and was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Army in

1978. He married Gloria L. Knight on October 20, 1973.



James Allan Harris

Following 22 years of service in the US Army, Reserves and with the Army National Guard, he retired as a Major. Going to work as the Deputy Director of Operational Test Command, Allan retired in 2014, from Ft. Hood, after 23 years of dedicated service.

Survivors include his wife, one daughter, two sons, and one grandchild. Burial was on October 22nd in his hometown of Amory.



Major Robert M. White
Camp #1250
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Temple, Texas

www.scvtemple.com

Michael E. Belcher
Camp Commander
4424 Blue Ridge Dr.
Belton, TX 76513-4905

John C. Perry
Newsletter Editor
P.O. Box 794
Salado, TX 76571

© 2015 Major Robert M. White Camp #1250

Inside this issue:

Profile: William F. Fitzhugh 2

Lee-Peacock Feud 2

October Camp Meeting Review 3

Camp #1250's Calendar 3

Ole Miss Removes Flag 4

CONFEDERATE PROFILE

Texas Cavalry Commander



William F. Fitzhugh

**Fitzhugh
Commanded
the 16th
Texas Cavalry**

A former Indian fighter and a Texas Ranger, this adopted Texan led one of the state's most well-known Confederate cavalry units.

William F. Fitzhugh was born in Kentucky in 1818. When Fitzhugh was a child his parents relocated to Missouri where Fitzhugh grew up. At the young age of 17 Fitzhugh joined the U.S. Army and saw service in the Second Seminole War in Florida. He fought at the battle of Lake Okeechobee under future President Zachary Taylor. He then saw action in Missouri in the effort to remove the Mormons from the state and send them fleeing westward.

In 1845 he moved with his family to Texas. Fitzhugh married Mary Rattan and they would settle on a farm near what today is Melissa, Texas in Collin County. Fitzhugh became a Texas Ranger and when war broke out between the United

States and Mexico he rejoined the U.S. Army. He served in the 1st Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers commanded by the legendary John Coffee "Jack" Hays.

After the war Fitzhugh returned to his north Texas farm. He rose to the rank of captain in the Texas Rangers and spent most of his Ranger work fighting hostile Indians.

After Texas left the Union and war broke out, Fitzhugh helped organize a cavalry company made up mainly of men from Collin, Cooke, and Grayson counties in the spring of 1862. Fitzhugh was the most seasoned army veteran in the unit and was able to recruit a number of men that had served under him in his Texas Ranger unit.

The unit would enter the Confederate Army as the 16th Texas Cavalry Regiment. In September of 1862 the men in the unit were ordered to dismount.

In July of 1862 the 16th Texas saw its first action in Arkansas at the Battle of Cotton Plant. As Union General Samuel Curtis was advancing on Helena, Arkansas the 16th Texas was part of a force to stop the Union advance. The 16th Texas was part of a secondary attack and a guide led them towards the Union position, or so they thought. The guide turned out to be a traitor and led the unit into a Yankee ambush. Fitzhugh was hit in the ambush with a projectile entering his hand and ending up in his arm. He would never fully recover from his wounds. The poorly organized attack failed and when Union reinforcements arrived the Confederate forces withdrew.

Fitzhugh's wounds continued to bother him and in 1863 he returned home to Texas on detached service. In his home state he assisted in recruiting efforts and in rounding up deserters. Fitzhugh struggled

(Continued on page 4)

Lee-Peacock Feud

One of the best known feuds in Texas is the Lee-Peacock feud. It was more than just a family feud as it involved Union and Confederate sympathies.

In the "corners" region of Grayson, Fannin, Hunt and Collin counties there was a very thick thicket of trees and undergrowth. During the war Confed-

erate deserters used this area as a hiding place. During the war William F. Fitzhugh made an effort to dislodge the group, but was only partially successful. After the war people in the area took sides, split between pro South and pro North and a feud developed, known as the Lee-Peacock feud..

Union forces were called in and took sides with the pro North faction and rounded up pro South people. Fitzhugh's house was raided in 1869 as Union troops captured two pro South members that Fitzhugh was harboring.

About 50 men were killed and the feud ended in 1871.

October Camp Meeting

By Michael E. Belcher

Our program was presented by Compatriot and Camp Color Sergeant Mason Dubose, who spoke about his Confederate ancestor, General Dudley McIver DuBose. He was born in Memphis, Tennessee in 1834. He attended Ole Miss University and graduated from Lebanon Law School in Tennessee and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He moved to Georgia where he opened a law practice in Augusta. He married Sallie Toombs, the daughter of U. S. Senator Robert Toombs in 1858.

He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, at first in the 15th Georgia Volunteer Infantry. He served initially in the brigade of BG Robert A. Toombs, his father-in-law.

In January 1863 he was promoted to the rank of colonel to command of the regiment. At the Battle of Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, his regiment participated in Hood's attack fighting at Devil's Den.

In September 1863 DuBose led his regiment at the Battle of Chickamauga, where he was

wounded.

DuBose saw combat at the Battle of the Wilderness, in May 1864. On November 16, DuBose was promoted to brigadier general. He led his brigade in the later stages of the Siege of Petersburg and the Appomattox Campaign. On April 6, 1865, he was captured in the Battle of Sailor's Creek. Following the war, he moved to Washington, Georgia. He was elected as a Democrat to the U. S. House of Representatives for two years. After which he resumed his law practice. He had 4 children with Sallie Toombs. He died in 1883 and is buried in Washington, Georgia.

The SCV Texas Heritage Resolution by Compatriot James Bozeman, which met with the camp's approval and was presented at the SCV Texas Division Executive Council (DEC) meeting in September, was generally accepted by that body.

Another SCV Heritage Resolution advocating the Texas Division to show support for the Virginia Flaggers organization by Compatriot Ralph Snyder,

was presented at the SCV Texas DEC as well. This also met with DEC approval, and has been acknowledged by our friends in the VA Flaggers.

It was announced that the City of Temple made the decision to co-sponsor the Battle of Temple Junction with us again next year. Holly Leiferman will get together with us soon to begin planning the event.

It was decided to pursue the possibility of having a historical information sign made for the Confederate Park in Belton. Compatriot Steve Wooley will discuss this with the City of Belton, and if accepted, the Camp will pay for the sign.

A motion was made to support the Camo Santa program as a Camp Christmas project this year. Those interested in participating need to bring toys and or contributions to the camp meetings in either November or December. A nomination committee was appointed for the selection of officers for next year.

City of Temple to support Battle of Temple Junction in 2016

Camp Schedule

November 10, 2015

Camp's Regular Meeting 6:00 PM Social and Meeting at 7:00 PM, Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall. Speaker: Steve Wooley.

December 12, 2015

Camp Christmas Party 4:00 PM, Rancher's Steakhouse and

Grill, 107 Highway 36 Bypass N, Gatesville, TX.

January 9, 2016

Tentative: Annual Lee-Jackson Dinner, 7:00 PM, The location and the speaker is to be determined.



February 9, 2015

Camp's Regular Meeting 6:00 PM Social and Meeting at 7:00 PM, Cotton Patch Café, Temple Mall.

**Next Camp Meeting:
November 10th
Cotton Patch Café
Temple Mall
6:00 PM Social
7:00 PM Meeting**

Confederate Gazette

P.O. Box 794

Salado, Texas 76571

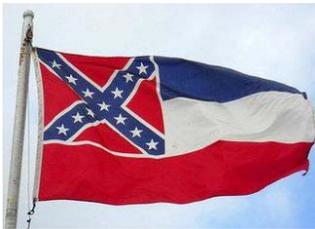
**Next Meeting:
November 10th
Cotton Patch Cafe
Temple Mall
7:00 PM**

▶ Page 4

Ole Miss Removes Flag

The University of Mississippi removed the Mississippi state flag from the university grounds in October 26th. The move was made following a vote by the university's student government of 35 to 15 requesting the school to take down the lawful state flag.

The flag was removed without fanfare by campus police. The school's interim chancellor, Morris Stocks, said that the university had realized years ago that the Confederate Battleflag, "did not represent our core values." The Mississippi state flag incorpo-



rates the Confederate battleflag. Mississippi governor's Phil Bryant questioned the university's legal authority to take down the state flag, noting that in 2001 Mississippians voted to retain the current flag design which was originally adopted in 1894.

National Poll on Slavery

(Continued from page 1) ocrats were 62% to 33% in favor of slavery as the main cause. Republicans on the other hand were closer on the issue with 49% versus 45% saying slavery was the main cause.

Texas Cavalry Commander

(Continued from page 2)

in an area known as the Wildcat Thicket where a large number of deserters and pro-Northern sympathizers had gathered. He was never able to break up the group and post war troubles would develop in what is known as the Lee-Peacock Feud. Union troops invaded Fitzhugh's home in 1869 looking for pro-Confederate members involved in the feud.

After the war ended Fitzhugh resumed farming near Melissa. In 1875 Texas held a convention to draft a new State Constitution and Fitzhugh was made the doorkeeper to the convention. He also served in that capacity for four sessions of the state legislature

until 1883.

On October 23, 1883 Fitzhugh was attempting to return home from Austin when he and a friend were killed. They were traveling by wagon when their horses became spooked as they approached a railroad bridge. Both men were thrown from the wagon and they each suffered fatal injuries. The Texas Legislature that year dedicated a memorial page to the Fitzhugh in the pages of its proceedings.

Fitzhugh was first buried in Forest Grove Cemetery near McKinney, but was later reburied in Fairview Cemetery in Denison.