

# Confederate Gazette

## Another License Plate Effort

By Gary D. Bray, Texas Division Commander

The decision has been made that our Texas Division will move forward with the SCV State License plate project. The money from the plate will help fund the many battles we face almost daily. As you know we can "not" use our battle flag or our SCV logo on the tag so we are doing a redesign for the plate. We want to show our pride as Sons of Confederate Veterans but also our pride for being Texans and

our Texas Division. A number of plate designs were given to the DEC for a vote. One was a standout design and is



Prototype of Texas License Plate

the one that won. The artwork below does not belong to us so we are going to have a little fun with this project. We are going to have a photo contest and the

winning photo will be the artwork for the plate. The photos will be judged by the DEC.

The idea here is to get some member as a model and dress him to look like a color bearer for Hoods Texas Brigade. with: 1. A youngish man, 2. Correct type of uniform (Infantry), 3. A Texas flag with "HOODS" with battle honors painted on it, 4. A defiant determined look on his face. 5. Facial hair is a plus. Please email your photo entry to me at: [ltexreb@sbcglobal.net](mailto:ltexreb@sbcglobal.net)

## Dixie Highway Change to Obama Highway

Joining other Southern cities like New Orleans and Houston, the city of Riviera Beach, Florida



Above: Worker takes down Dixie Highway sign. Right: New Barack Obama Highway sign.

Riviera Beach Mayor



Thomas Masters is quoted as saying that the former name was "symbolic

of racism, symbolic of the clan, symbolic of cross burnings," and "served as a reminder that this city was once heavily segregated."

Riviera City is a town of

about 34,000 on the east coast of Florida in Palm Beach County.



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# CONFEDERATE PROFILE

## *He Killed A General*



**John S.  
Marmaduke**

**Marmaduke attended  
Yale, Harvard and  
graduated from the  
US Military Academy**

**H**e was a capable cavalry commander, but is likely best known for killing a fellow Confederate general, Lucius M. Walker, in an 1863 duel.

John Sappington Marmaduke was born on March 14, 1833 near Arrow Rock, Missouri. He was the fourth of ten children born to Lavinia Sappington Marmaduke and Miles Meredith Marmaduke. He was from a well-known political family as his father was elected as Missouri's Lieutenant Governor in 1840 and served briefly as the Missouri Governor when the sitting governor committed suicide in 1844.

Young Marmaduke was locally educated until 1850 when he attended Yale University for two years and then transferred to Harvard University. He received an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy in 1853 and graduated 30<sup>th</sup> in a class of 38 in 1857.

As a 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant he saw ac-

tion in the Mormon Wars in Utah and also saw service in New Mexico. He was first a member of the 1<sup>st</sup> United States Mounted Rifleman and later served in the 2<sup>nd</sup> United States Cavalry under Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston. While Marmaduke was in New Mexico he learned of the secession of the first Southern states. He returned home to meet with his father who was a pro-Union man.

Marmaduke ended up resigning his commission effective April 1861 and offered his services to the state of Missouri. Pro-secession Missouri Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, who happened to be Marmaduke's uncle, appointed him as the colonel of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Rifles in the Missouri State Guard.

In his first action Marmaduke did not fair very well. With a single regiment of mostly untrained state troops he was ordered to hold Booneville, Missouri. On June 17, 1861 he was attacked by a larger most-

ly regular Union army force, under Nathaniel Lyon, and many of Marmaduke's inexperienced men broke and ran.

Marmaduke resigned his state commission and travelled to Richmond, VA to offer his services to the Confederate Army. He was commissioned as a 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant and ordered to report to Arkansas to serve under William J. Hardee. In need of experienced officers Marmaduke was quickly promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Battalion (later it became the 18<sup>th</sup> Arkansas Infantry). In 1862 he served for a while on the staff of Albert Sidney Johnston, his former commander during the Mormon wars.

The 18<sup>th</sup> Arkansas was reconstituted as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Confederate Infantry and Marmaduke was wounded as a colonel leading his regiment at Shiloh. After being incapacitated for a few months, Marmaduke returned

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## 1863 Duel

The Marmaduke-Walker Duel was fought between Confederate brigadier generals John S. Marmaduke and Lucius M. Walker.

Disagreement arose between the two in the summer of 1863 over military actions where Walker failed to carry out operations as planned and ex-

posed Marmaduke and his men to enemy troops. The actual duel was arranged by representatives for each man without getting prior consent from Marmaduke or Walker.

On September 6, 1863, Marmaduke and Walker met at the Godfrey LeFevre plantation near Little Rock.

At fifteen paces each shot Colt Navy revolvers without success. On the second shot, Marmaduke hit and wounded Walker. He immediately rushed to his side to ask if Walker was harmed. He allowed Walker use of his ambulance, but Walker died the next day from his wound in Little Rock.

# February Meeting

By Michael E. Belcher

In lieu of a guest speaker, Ms. Holly Leiferman of the Temple Parks and Leisure Services Department gave us an update on this year's plans and preparations for the Camps and City of Temple's co-sponsored event, the Battle of Temple Junction. Holly briefly outlined the events and some of the changes and additions for this year's program, and mentioned that she would be signing up volunteers for the event from among the Camp's membership at a future meeting.

In the business session Compatriots Steve Wooley and James Bozeman are researching the proposed CSA gravestone monument addition for Jacob Hemphill, to be added to his grave in the North Belton cemetery. Repair work, equipment and supplies needed for the South Belton Cemetery workday, were discussed.

The Confederate Memorial Ceremony on Saturday, April 9th will be discussed at the next camp meeting in March. Last year a flag ceremony and program was conducted at the

South Belton Cemetery, followed by a flag ceremony at the Bell County Courthouse Confederate soldier's monument which immediately followed. Wreaths were placed and Confederate color guards were in attendance. John L. Larson, Jr. reported on "Geek Out Days" at the Temple Railroad and Heritage Museum. He has volunteered to participate in period clothing for events there, and encouraged the camp membership to do the same in the future.

Jimmy Dossey presented the idea of purchasing a certificate of deposit and starting a camp endowment with some of the camps recently acquired surplus funds. After discussion, it was decided to table this until a few folks can explore alternatives for this investment project to present to the camp. A Lawrence "Sul" Ross Award was presented to Compatriot Michael Shane Harris. Everyone was reminded that the Texas Division Reunion will be held this year at the YO Ranch Resort Hotel in Kerrville, Texas on June 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup>.

## Killed A General

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to active duty as brigade commander and the rank of brigadier general. In April of 1863 he launched an invasion of Missouri. With 5,000 men and he entered Missouri but was repelled at the Battle of Cape Girardeau and forced to retreat back into Arkansas.

Marmaduke saw action at the Battle of Bayou Forche (Little Rock) and at the Battle of Helena. Marmaduke was most unhappy with his immediate superior, General Lucius Marshall Walker, who Marmaduke thought had left him exposed to enemy fire in both engagements. Walker was perturbed with Marmaduke as he felt Marmaduke had questioned his courage.

A duel, at 15 paces, took place on September 6, 1863. Both men, each with Colt Navy revolvers, in the initial volley missed each other, but on his second shot Marmaduke's aim rang true. Walker was wounded and would die the next day. Marmaduke faced imprisonment as he violated an 1820 Arkansas law which

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**Camp Hears Plans Regarding the Battle of Temple Junction**

## Camp Schedule

### March 8, 2016

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

### April 9, 2016

Camp's Quarterly Dinner Meeting at the Ratibor Grill, located at 10226 FM 2086, east of Tem-

ple. Dinner at 6:00 PM, meeting at 7:00 PM. The guest speaker will be Past Camp Commander Jerry Nelson.

### May 10, 2016

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



### June 3-4, 2016

Texas Division Reunion, YO Ranch, Kerrville, TX

**Next Camp Meeting:  
March 8<sup>th</sup>  
Cotton Patch Café  
Temple Mall  
6:00 PM Social  
7:00 PM Meeting**

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P.O. Box 794

Salado, Texas 76571

Next Meeting:  
March 8th  
Cotton Patch Cafe  
Temple, Texas  
7:00 PM

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## UT Statues

Early on February 10<sup>th</sup> some of the statues on the University of Texas at Austin mall were spray painted with, "Black lives matter."

Attacked were statues of Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, John H. Reagan, and James S. Hogg as well as the Littlefield memorial wall. The University pledged to clean and remove the markings.

The campus vandalism was apparently in response to the February 8<sup>th</sup> shooting, by the Austin Police, of a 17-year-old black male. The teenager did not survive the shooting. He was apparently unarmed at the time of the shooting. The Austin Police Department is investigating the shooting.

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prohibited dueling. He was arrested by Sterling Price, but was soon released, and he never faced any formal charges.

Controversy would continue to follow Marmaduke. At the Battle of Poison Springs in April of 1864, a Confederate victory, some of Marmaduke's men were charged with not accepting the surrender of black Union soldiers from the 1<sup>st</sup> Kansas Colored Infantry. There were also reports of murder and the scalping of wounded soldiers. Marmaduke would blame it on some unruly Choctaw Indians in his command, but denied a wholesale slaughter.

In the late summer of 1864 Price

## >>>>> *He Killed A General* <<<<<

launched a raid into Missouri and Kansas. There were a number of running battles on the raid one of which was at the Battle of Mine Creek in Kansas on October 25<sup>th</sup>.

Marmaduke was captured by Union troops when he was trying to rally his men and mistaken Union soldiers for Confederates.

Marmaduke was imprisoned at Fort Warren, Massachusetts and remained there until his release in August 1865. While he was imprisoned the Confederate government promoted him to major general, making him the last Confederate soldier to achieve such distinction. Upon his release Marmaduke spent some time in Europe before settling in St. Louis

in 1866. He worked at a number of different jobs, including working for an insurance company, editing an agriculture journal, and serving as the secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

In 1875 Marmaduke became Missouri's first railroad commissioner, serving for five years. In 1884, Marmaduke became the Missouri governor in a fragmented and very close election. He was serving in his third year when he developed pneumonia and died in Jefferson City on Dec. 28, 1887. Marmaduke, who never married, was buried at Woodland-Old City Cemetery in Jefferson City.