

Confederate Gazette

SCV Holds National Reunion

The Sons of Confederate Veterans held its annual reunion in Anderson, South Carolina on July 22nd-24th.

At the convention Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens, from South Carolina, was elected the organizations new Commander-in-Chief. No one ran against Givens and he was elected by acclamation.

In the race for Lieutenant Commander-in-Chief, Paul Grambling of Louisiana ran



New SCV Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens, from South Carolina, when he spoke at the June 2010 Texas Division Reunion in Richardson.

against Kelly Barrow, the current Army of Tennessee Commander. Barrow defeated Grambling 721 to 523.

In Army of Trans-Mississippi (ATM) elections Danny Honnoll of Arkansas was elected as ATM Commander and Todd Owens of Louisiana as ATM Councilman.

At the awards dinner, Chuck Rand of Louisiana was given the Jefferson Davis Chalice, the highest award given by the SCV.

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New Division Billboards Go Up

The Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has placed two new billboards up near Brenham.

The billboards are located on the heavily travelled US 290. US 290 has a very high traffic count, as it is the main road between Austin and Houston. The two billboards each fac-

ing different sides of the highway are 10 feet by 30 feet in size with the same



message. The billboard design was donated at no cost to the Texas Division by

Camp member John C. Perry's company Concentus Media Group in Temple. The

only cost to the division is the cost of printing the vinyl billboards as the land has also been donated for use by the SCV.

The billboards are located at the intersection of SH6 and US 290 just west of Chappell Hill.



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CONFEDERATE PROFILE

Indian Fighter



Henry E. McCulloch

McCulloch served in both the Texas House and the Texas Senate

He and his brother were accomplished Indian fighters. The Texas frontier was very much in need of protection from Indian incursion after Federal troops left the state. Probably no Texan was better prepared for this role to protect Texas than this Tennessee native.

Henry Eustace McCulloch was born on December 6, 1816 in Rutherford County, Tennessee the son of Alexander and Frances (LeNoir) McCulloch where he was one of twelve children. His father was a graduate of Yale and his mother was from a prominent Virginia family. The once prosperous family saw much of the family money squandered away by Alexander. The family eventually settled near Dyersburg, Tennessee, where one of their closest neighbors was Davy Crockett. There were not sufficient resources for Henry to receive a formal education, although his

two oldest brothers briefly attended a Tennessee school where they were taught by Sam Houston.

Henry and his brother, Benjamin, embarked on several business endeavors in the 1830s, including transporting goods on the Mississippi River between towns. They eventually came to Texas arriving too late to fight at the Alamo in San Antonio. By 1839 McCulloch was in Gonzales, Texas doing land surveying with Ben. Henry shot and killed a man in 1839 after the drunken man pulled his pistols on Henry. The same man the year before had wounded Henry's brother in a gun fight.

On the wild Texas frontier, both Henry and Ben became known as excellent Indian fighters, mainly against the Comanche Indians, while serving in the Texas Rangers. In 1840, at the Battle of Plum Creek, near present day Lockhart, Henry was wounded fighting the Comanches. Henry also had the

opportunity to fight Mexicans after their incursion into Texas in 1842 and as a scout he infiltrated their lines at the Battle of Salado Creek near San Antonio.

McCulloch married Jane Isabella Ashby in 1840; her family had been early settlers of Texas. The couple would eventually have twelve children.

By 1843 McCulloch was operating a retail business and was elected the sheriff of Gonzales, but the next year he relocated to Seguin. He continued to help protect the Texas frontier, serving as a ranger company captain. During the Mexican War, he volunteered his services in helping patrol the Indian frontier. While in Seguin, McCulloch entered politics. He was elected to the Texas House of Representatives in 1853 and to the Texas Senate in 1855. While in the legislature he authored a bill for Texas to acquire the Alamo as a state

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Henry McCulloch and Davy Crockett

Henry E. McCulloch grew up in the Dyersburg, Tennessee area. One of the closest neighbors to the McCullochs was the family of Davy Crockett.

After Crockett decided to head to Texas in 1835, Crockett invited both Henry and his

brother Benjamin to join them in Texas.

Henry and Ben were suppose to meet up with Crockett's men in Nacogdoches on Christmas Day in 1835. In what turned out to be a fortunate event for the McCullough brothers, Ben contracted the measles and was

bedridden for a couple of weeks. They failed to make it on time, as Crockett and his Tennesseans went on to the Alamo in San Antonio.

The brothers didn't arrive in San Antonio until well after March 6, 1836, after the Alamo had fallen and all were killed.

SCV Now On Facebook

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has launched a new page on the very popular Facebook social media site.



The site allows announcements to be made, people can post messages on it, and it is a resource for videos and photos.

As of late August the Facebook site already had over 1,250 fans.

To locate the site just do a Facebook search on "Sons of Confederate Veterans."

2010 SCV Reunion

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Camp member John C. Perry was awarded the Commendation Award for meritorious service.

The 2011 Reunion will be held in Montgomery, Alabama beginning July 13th through July 16th at the Embassy Suites Hotel.

McCulloch: Indian Fighter

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monument.

He received a Federal appointment, from US President James Buchanan to serve as

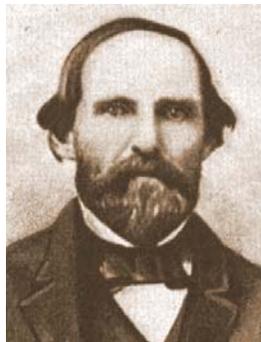
the US Marshal for the eastern district of Texas. He was a delegate, from Guadalupe County, to the Texas secession convention in January 1861.

McCulloch was appointed a colonel in the Texas Provisional Army, once Texas left the

Union in 1861. In March of 1862 he was appointed the commander of the 1st Texas Mounted Rifles, the first cavalry unit to enter Confederate service. The unit was initially assigned to the Indian frontier.

After the war began, McCulloch was ordered to assist in removing Federal troops from the state. He and the 1st Texas Mounted Rifles were able to capture the 8th US Infantry near San Lucas Springs. In

June of 1861 he was ordered into Indian Territory, present day Oklahoma, to help secure Indian support for the Confederacy and stop any Indian raids into Texas.



Henry's brother Ben, who was killed at the Battle of Elkhorn Tavern (Pea Ridge) on March 7, 1862.

In September of 1861 McCulloch was promoted to brigadier general in command of the Western Military District, basically everything south and west of San Antonio. In 1862

he helped organize the Texas Division of the Trans Mississippi Department and took command of the 3rd Brigade.

As a military leader McCulloch was known as a rather strict disciplinarian, and unlike some Texas troops his men were typically well disciplined. He was also a firm believer in training and a high degree of organization.

McCulloch and his men saw action during the Red River

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McCulloch was the initial commander of the 1st Texas Mounted Rifles

Camp Schedule

September 14, 2010

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

November 9, 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. Speaker: TBD.

December 11, 2010

(Tentative)
8th Annual Camp Christmas Party, site to be determined.



January 8, 2011 (Tentative)

23rd Annual Major Robert M. White Camp #1250 Lee-Jackson Dinner, site to be determined.

**Next Meeting:
September 14th
Cotton Patch Café
Temple Mall
7:00 PM**

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Sept. 14th
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North Carolina Recount

Historically North Carolina's contribution to the Confederate cause was greater than any other Southern state in terms of men lost. Post war estimates have 40,275 men giving their lives in

service to the Confederacy, more than twice the number of men lost compared to the second highest state of South Carolina with 17,682 deaths.

The North Carolina number has been questioned for many years. In time for the War Between the States sesquicentennial the number are being recounted.



"The time has come to get it right," said Josh Howard, a research historian with the Office of Archives and History in Raleigh. "Nobody has gone through man by man looking for the deaths."

Since 1866, the number of Civil War deaths has been attributed to a Federal government study by James B. Fry, the U.S. Provost Marshal General. Fry examined Union and captured Confederate muster rolls and regimental reports to determine the toll from fighting, disease, accidents and those who died in prison. According to Howard the original count was flawed.

McCullough: Indian Fighter

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In 1863 an effort was made to convince him to resign from the military and run for governor, but he chose to remain on active duty. He spent the remaining years of the war back in Texas where he dealt with Indian raids and rounding up any Confederate deserters, as well as draft dodgers and other criminals. He attempted, without success, at one time to apprehend William Quantrill.

Post war he returned to Seguin. In 1874 he helped Texas Governor Richard Coke remove the carpet bagger government of Edmund Davis. As a reward for his state service, McCulloch in 1876 was made the Superintendent of the

Texas Deaf and Dumb Asylum, now the Texas School for the Deaf in Austin. His reign as Superintendent was not without controversy, as his harsh military type discipline was not well received at the school. In 1879 he was forced to resign.

McCulloch returned home to Seguin. In his retirement he was a trustee in the Methodist Church, was a Free Mason, and enjoyed engaging in correspondence regarding his many adventures in life. He was also a public speaker recounting events from his life.

He died in Seguin on March 12, 1895 at the age of 78. He is buried in the San Geronimo Cemetery in Seguin. His wife died the next year.