The Confederate Informant

The official newsletter of the Major James Morgan Utz Camp #1815 Sons of the Confederate Veterans and the Brigadier General Francis Marion Cockrell Chapter #84 of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars

October 2016 Issue...

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Visit our camp website at ... WWW. Utzfmc.wordpress.com
Visit the Missouri Division website at.... WWW. Missouridiviso-scv.org
Visit our international website at.... scv.org

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Commander’s Call:

Fall is upon us, and for our Confederate ancestors it meant the final battles of the year then heading into winter quarters. The scv year started August 1st, and already many members have paid their dues. If you have not, you can pay at the Camp Meeting or send a check for $40.00 to our camp Treasurer, Bill Bowden, at 2182 Paige Marie Drive Warrenton, Missouri.

Don’t forget to come to the October 8th, 2016 Camp Meeting. It will be held at the Community Commons/Spencer Road Library Room 240 at 1:00 p.m. All Camp Meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month at 1:00 p.m. in room 240. The address is 427 Spencer Road, St, Peters, Missouri (63376). It is just off Mexico Road and south of the new Menards Home Improvement Center. You can access Mexico Road from Interstate 70 by exiting at Mid-Rivers Mall Drive and then go left (which is south to Mexico Road) and then go right (which is east to Spencer Road), or exit at Cave Springs and go south to Mexico Road and then west to Spencer Road. When you get to Spencer go south a few blocks to Boone Hills Drive. The Community Commons Building (427 Spencer Road) is located at the southeast corner of that intersection.

A big thanks goes out to Brad Bludsworth, Carl Cullens, Jim Erhard, Jeff Futhey, Dan Jacobs, Rick Jacobs, Marty Martin, Jim Pliml, and Dave Roper for helping at the Machinist Hall Gun Show.

By: Dave Roper

Chaplains Corner:

Many times soldiers knew that the next day would bring a battle that their unit would be involved with. That night in camp, they would prepare their hearts, minds, and souls to be in a fight that could be their last. Chaplains would often perform services or hymns might be sung around campfires and thoughts would turn to their loved ones, at home, and comrades who had went on before them.

Soldiers’ prayers might ask for courage, to be brought to the battle unharmed, and if it were God's will that they wouldn't survive the battle that they would meet their Lord and He would receive them in His heavenly home. In all the cruelties and horrors of battles, it was the soldiers’ faith in God that was a greater weapon for them than the rifle they carried.

My Confederate Ancestor

Jim Hale

Gillis Hales was my third great grandfather. He was born on May 10th, 1825 in Beulah Johnston Co., North Carolina. His parents were James and Lensy (Godwin) Hales. Gillis Hales married Martha Patsy (Renfrom) Stancil. Martha was previously
married to first Samuel Stancil and after his death married Gillis Hales. Hales and Martha were married on October 27th, 1848 in Johnston Co., North Carolina. Together they had seven children. Gillis enlisted in the Confederate Army as a Private in Company K 56th North Carolina Infantry Regiment on April 7th, 1864. He was separated from his command quite possibly at the second Battle of Cold Harbor. Gillis Hales joined Company K 5th North Carolina Cavalry Regiment and surrendered May 2nd, 1865 at Goldsboro Wayne, North Carolina. In the 1870 Federal Census, it was listed that his real estate was worth $1,461.00. He passed way May 30th, 1890 in Johnston Co., North Carolina. Gillis and Martha are buried in Gillis Hales Cemetery in Kenly Johnston, North Carolina.

**Camp Announcement**

We would like to welcome our new member, Chris Holmes.

Confederate national museum we have three pledges of fifty dollars and one for twenty-five dollars. This looks to be a great way to honor our confederate ancestors.

**Camp Minutes**

**September camp minutes**

Commander Dave Roper was on vacation.

All camps members were asked to introduce themselves by name and gave their favorite confederate general or officer in the Confederate Army. (General Lee was considered a favorite.)

There was a large discussion about the Florissant Veterans Parade. Also, Camp #1815 was not invited to attend the parade.

The Camp was offered a spot in Washington, MO, for recruiting in June.

Camp members voted on a five hundred dollar donation for the National museum in Elm Spring, TN.

Gene Dressel presented an interesting presentation about a colorful confederate mail runner, named Absalom Carlisle Grimes.
Camp members were recommended to reserve lakeside rooms for Missouri Secession Dinner.

**October 2016 - Upcoming Events**

**October** – 1 – Gun Shoot - Jim Hale home at 9:00 PM the address is 83 Ehmler Ln. Elsberry MO. Bring your lawn chair, Hot dogs and drinks.

**October** – 8 – Camp Meeting

**October** - 15 – Palmyra MO. Road Trip – To Palmyra Jail and Massacre. We will meet at the Hardee’s Restaurant at 11:00 AM. And we will be at the jail at 12:00 PM.

**November** – 5 – MOSB Secession Day Dinner

**November** - 12 – Camp Meeting

**December** - 10 - Camp meeting

![Major Morgan Utz](image-url)
***** NEXT MEETING *****
Our next meeting will be on October 13, 2016
following the Westside Camp Meeting at Cedars South.
Located at 7332 S. Campbell, Springfield, Missouri,
across from Walmart. Dinner at 5:00 p.m. with
Meetings to follow. NOTE: THIS IS A NEW LOCATION!!!

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***** CAMP AND CHAPTER BIRTHDAYS *****

- Bob Williams: September 6
- Randy Stout: September 9
- Rick Percy: September 12
- David Schmitz: October 14
- Jeff Dunaway: October 23
- Adam Fields: October 26
- Dale Kiser: October 31

IN MEMORIAM:
- Rick Howard: October 4, 1956

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***** CONFEDERATE旗 DAYS *****

- Gen. F. M. Cockrell born: October 1, 1834
- Battle of Corinth, MS: October 3, 1862
- Battle of Allatoona Pass, GA: October 5, 1864
- Quantrill attacks Baxter Springs: October 6, 1863
- CSS Hunley sinks 2nd time: October 15, 1863
- CSA raids St. Albans, VI: October 19, 1864
- Capt. W. T. Anderson killed: October 24, 1864
- Battle of Mine Creek, KS: October 25, 1864
- Missouri secedes: October 31, 1861

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CAMP MINUTES

The Gen. James H. McBride Camp #632, Missouri Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, held its monthly Meeting at the Heritage Cafeteria, 1364 E. Battlefield, Springfield, Missouri, at 6:00 p.m. on Friday 15 July 2016 with 11 Members 1 Associate Member, and 5 Guests present.

1. Commander Garry Lisenby called the Meeting to Order at 6:00 p.m.

2. Commander Lisenby led the Pledge of Allegiance to the U. S. Flag.

3. Lt. Commander Dale Wrenn led the Salute to the Confederate Flag.


5. Adjutant Rick Perry read the Minutes of the June 2016 Meeting. A Motion was made by Olan Rowe that the Minutes be approved as written. Seconded by Kelly Brown. Voted and approved.

6. Adjutant Perry reported that the Camp has at present 44 Members with the addition of Donal Stanton, whose confirmation from National has not yet been received. Also the transfer of John Scott George to another Camp, requested in April 2016, has not yet gone through. The Camp has 1 Cadet Member and 2 Associate Members. The Camp has Funds as follows: General Fund -- $2734.08; Newsletter Fund -- $200.31; Scholarship Fund -- $13.00; Monument Fund -- $100.00; Billboard Fund -- $250.00; Total Funds -- $4377.39.

Expenditures were as follows: $220.00 on 15 June 2016 to Smallin Cave in payment of 56 children from Fairview Schools to visit Smallin Cave at the rate of $4.00 each; $74.40 on 17 June 2016 to Office Depot for the Camp's portion of production of THE HAYES REPORT; $10.64 on 17 June 2016 to Office Depot for copies; $47.00 on 17 June 2016 to Office Depot for 1 roll of stamps; $26.16 to GHQ SCV in payment of 2016 dues for Donal Stanton; $50.00 to Rick Perry in reimbursement for Panama and Wayne Simpson's dinner at the June Meeting; $10.75 on 22 June to Rick Perry in reimbursement for copies; $693.38 on 1 July 2016 to Rick Perry in reimbursement for Flags ordered from Ruffin Flag; Total Expenditures -- $1136.08. Adjutant Perry reported that Ruffin Flag misshipped the 600 1st National Flags ordered as 13-star flags and instead sent 7-star flags. After consultation with Commander Lisenby it was decided to keep the 7-star 1st National Flags. Adjutant Perry contacted Ruffin Flag, who issued a $60.00 credit to be used on our next order. Adjutant Perry also reported that he has an address to send the pledge for the Division Billboard Project and will send that pledge next week.

7. Commander Lisenby reported that Camp Jackets have been ordered. There has been a hold-up on the jackets because the manufacturer of the original jackets, WestPark, has been purchased by another manufacturer. Also some of the copy has been changed from Script lettering to Blank lettering. Delivery date has not yet been confirmed but may take up to 2 months.

8. Commander Lisenby reminded Members of the Camp Picnic to be held 1 October 2016 at Smallin Civil War Cave in Ozark, Missouri. Plan to arrive about 10:00 a.m. and eat about noon. Commander needs head count by Sept. Meeting.

9. Associate Member Gary Holly and Wayne Simpson, a Member of the former McDonald Camp, were proposed as Members of the McBride Camp. Gary Holly is a Member of a Camp in Wichita Falls, Texas, and will transfer his Membership to the
Secession Day Dinner November 5th, 2016
Remembering the Anniversary of Missouri's
Secession on October 31, 1861

Hosted by the Missouri Society—Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

Our Speaker this year be Commander Darrell Maples of Jefferson City, Missouri. Darrell is the immediate past Commander of the Missouri Division SCV, and did a wonderful job of navigating the division thru some of the toughest times the SCV has ever faced, where he helped to fight off one attack after the other on our heritage and Ancestors.

Inn at Grand Glaize
5141 Highway 54
P.O. Box 969
Osage Beach, MO. 65065
1-800-348-4731

We have secured a room rate of $69 per night plus tax. Make your reservations early to get that rate, tell them you are with the MOSB Secession Day Dinner!

5:30 PM - Doors open for Social Hour Mint Juleps provided or there's a cash bar available!

6:00 PM - The Dinner begins with greetings from the Missouri Society Commander, Jim Bushart to be followed by Dinner and Darrell Maples

Cost is $30 per adult. Children under 12 are $15. Registration deadline is October 26th, 2015.

We'll have a silent auction of items donated by Diane Casteel of Ron Casteels private collection

Please use the following registration form to send in your reservation! For questions, call Larry Yeatman at 816-728-2291 or email at larryyeatman@msn.com We hope to see you all there!

Deo Vindice! Larry Yeatman, Missouri Society Adjutant

2016 Missouri Secession Day Dinner Registration Form

Name ____________________________

Number of Guest and names ____________________________

Total Number of people _______ X $30.00 per person = $ _______

Total Number of children under 12 _______ X $15.00 per person = $ _______

Total enclosed $ _______

Please make your checks payable to Missouri Society - MOSB

Return to: Larry Yeatman 5606 NE Antioch Rd Gladstone, MO 64119
Gentleman, my name is Jeff Futhey and in March of 2016 I had the privilege of joining the James Morgan UTZ camp. It is my pleasure to help with the newsletter. This will be my first time working on such a project. Hopefully, this will free Dave up a little of the many duties he continues to do for the camp. Commander Dave Roper will still be helping me with the newsletter in the background, along with all the other contributors, Billy Bowden, Duane Mayer, Bob Arnold, and the always well read Gene Dressel’s continuous input. This is our newsletter and any thing you would like to see added please contact Dave Roper.

For the October newsletter I found this interesting on early secession.

Original Secession Movement
Contrary to standard accounts, the birthplace of American secessionist sentiment was not Charleston, South Carolina in 1860, but the heart of the New England Yankee culture – Salem, Massachusetts – more than half a century before the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter. From 1800 to 1815, there were three serious attempts at secession orchestrated by New England Federalists, who believed that the policies of the Jefferson and Madison administrations, especially the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, the national embargo of 1807, and the War of 1812, were so disproportionately harmful to New England that they justified secession.

If these New England Federalists had been southerners and said the things they said in 1861 rather than in 1803, they would have long ago been denigrated by historians as maniacal “fire eaters” or traitors. “I will rather anticipate a new confederacy, exempt from the corrupt and corrupting influence and oppression of the aristocratic Democrats of the South,” wrote the prominent Massachusetts Federalist politician and US Senator, Timothy Pickering, in 1803. “There will be … a separation,” he predicted, and “the white and black population will mark the boundary.” His colleague, Senator James Hillhouse, agreed, saying, “The Eastern States must and will dissolve the Union and form a separate government.” “The Northern States must be governed by Virginia or must govern Virginia, and there is no middle ground,” warned the conspiratorial Aaron Burr, who joined the New England Federalists in a secessionist plot.
These “Yankee Confederates” were not an isolated band of radicals. They were among the leaders of the Federalist Party, many of whom had participated in the Revolutionary War and had even helped write the US Constitution. John Hancock and Samuel Adams are among the best known of the New England Federalists who, by the early nineteenth century, were reaching their twilight years. The push for secession came primarily from the younger generation of Federalist leaders, including George Cabot, Elbridge Gerry, Theophilus Parsons, Timothy Pickering, Theodore Sedgwick, John Quincy Adams, Fisher Ames, Harrison Gray Otis, Josiah Quincy, and Joseph Story, among others.

Their cause, moreover, was virtually identical to the southern Confederacy’s, a half century later: they were defending the principles of states’ rights and self-government from an overbearing federal government. They condemned the Jefferson administration as being plagued by “falsehood, fraud, and treachery” which induced “oppression and barbarity” and “ruin among the nations”.

They believed that the South – especially Virginia – was gaining too much wealth, power, and influence, and was using that influence against New England politically. Their complaints are virtually identical to John C. Calhoun’s concerns, decades later, about the unjust regional impacts of excessive federal power.

The Federalists also believed strongly that homogeneity of race and “ethnic purity” was essential ingredients of a successful republic. These New Englanders thought of themselves as “choice offspring of the choicest people, unpolluted by foreign blood”.

Once South Carolina seceded on 20 December 1860, dozens of northern editorialists viewed it as a confirmation of the principle of sovereignty and self-government, while others, like the Indianapolis Daily Journal, said “thank God that we have had a good riddance of bad rubbish”.

- The Kenosha (Wisconsin) Democrat wrote on 11 January 1861, that secession was “the very germ of liberty” and declared that “the right of secession inheres to the people of every sovereign state”.
- The New York Journal of Commerce, sensing the war fever in Washington, reminded its readers on 12 January 1861, that by opposing secession, northerners would be changing the nature of government “from a voluntary one, in which the people are sovereigns, to a despotism where one part of the people are slaves. Such is the logical deduction from the policy of the advocates of force.”
- The Washington (D.C.) Constitution concurred, stating that the use of force against South Carolina would be “the extreme of wickedness and the acme of folly.” It further opined the desire “that all the Southern States will secede”.
- On 5 February 1861, the New York Tribune characterized Lincoln’s latest speech as “the arguments of the tyrant – force, compulsion and power.” “Nine out of ten of the people of the North”, the paper surmised, were opposed to forcing South Carolina to remain in the Union.

(Thomas J. DiLorenzo, *Yankee Confederates: New England Secession Movements Prior to the War Between the States*)
One of our confederate Generals excerpts

“The people of the original thirteen States believed in State sovereignty, and Pennsylvania and the New England States are on record primarily holding such opinions. The southern people were educated in the belief that the allegiance of the citizen was first due to his State, and that in any conflict between his commonwealth and the United States, or other country, his place was at her side—at her feet he should kneel and at her foe his gun should be pointed.

This is the only explanation of the great and enthusiastic response by the masses of people to the action of their State Conventions, when they decided their States should no longer members of the Federal Union, but, resuming their original independence, be free afterward to make such other alliances as they might deem best to protect their rights and promote their growth and glory. The Southern masses were the private soldiers of the armies; they may not have understood all the public questions involved, or the gravity of secession, or the importance of the pending issues, as thoroughly as the statesman of the period, but they must have been thoroughly impressed in a conscious manner with the right of secession and with a fidelity and loyalty to the commands of their respective States.

It has been said that man is under no circumstances so independent as he is when the next step is for life or death. The men who were to be enrolled as the soldiers of the new Confederacy of the States, to battle for its existence, knew they were taking a step which might bring to them a hostile bullet and a soldier’s grave.

The existence of the slightest doubt as to the justice of the course of their States, or the presence of the smallest suspicion that their bayonets would glisten with treason, would have surely brought that independence of action spoken of, against which the pleading eloquence of their leaders would recoil as the waters are dashed back from a great rock.

No earthly mandate can compel men to leave their firesides, families and friends, and embrace death with rapture, unless their God-given consciences stamp with approval the motives which control their conduct.

With a free, fair and honest ballot, undisturbed by extraneous influences, and untouched by the modern methods of bribery and corruption, the masses of the people, from which came unbroken ranks of gallant men, voted with unanimity to ratify the decision of their State Conventions.”

(The Fair fax Press The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War; Major –General Fitzhugh Lee.)

A quote from beloved confederate general

“I am with the South in life or in death, in victory or in defeat...... I believe the North is about to wage a brutal and unholy war on a people who have done them no wrong, in violation of the Constitution and the fundamental principles of government. They no longer acknowledge that all government derives its validity from the consent of the governed. They are about to invade our peaceful homes, destroy our property, and inaugurate a servile insurrection, murder our men and dishonor our women.”

--- Major General Patrick Cleburne, CSA

*Cleburne never owned slaves and voiced his opposition to the institution, yet he valued the right and desire of a section of the country to govern itself.
Missouri confederate trivia
When Gov. Claiborne Jackson of Missouri moved the State capital from Jefferson City, where was the new capital?
-Answer in next month’s issue-

Confederate Trivia Question of the Month
During the War of Southern Independence, what did confederate soldiers call meat they could not identify?
-Answer in next month’s issue-

Notable nicknames just match them up.
“The Bad Old Man”                                   “Gen Patrick Cleburne”
“Stonewall Jackson of the West”                      “George Washington”
“The gray Ghost”                                      “Gen Jubal Early”
“Father of The Confederacy”                           “Gen Sterling Price”
“Old Pap”                                             “John S Mosby”
-Answer in next month’s issue-