

# 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

November 2016 issue...



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Visit our camp website at ... [WWW.Utzfmc.wordpress.com](http://WWW.Utzfmc.wordpress.com)

Visit the Missouri Division website at.... [WWW.Missouridiviso-scv.org](http://WWW.Missouridiviso-scv.org)

Visit our international website at.... [scv.org](http://scv.org)

## Commanders Call:

Hello Compatriots, Thanksgiving is just around the corner. On October 15<sup>th</sup> at the SCV National Headquarters they had the official

groundbreaking for the Sons of Confederate Veterans Museum. It was well attended. Our Camp has pledged \$ 500.00 and members have donated \$275.00 with another \$ 50.00 pledged for a total of \$ 325, and a grand total of \$825.00. Please donate what you can. If we raise \$1000.00 we will get a plaque on the Museum that says Utz Camp 1815. On our part for the Confederate cause on October 15, about twenty Camp Members and family went to Palmyra, Missouri for lunch and to tour the union prison where the ten Confederate soldiers and Confederate sympathizers were held before the massacre. Our Camp Compatriot, John Lewis, shared the horrifying story of what happened at that time. Then we went with our Confederate Flags to the Monument dedicated to those ten people. Past commander, Gene Dressel, shared more on these men and our Camp Assistant, Chaplain Brian Cook, prayed a heartfelt prayer. Everyone had a great time.

The Next Utz Camp Meeting will be November 12, 2016. It will be held at the Community Commons/Spencer Road Library Room 243 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 or 243. 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. Here is picture from ground breaking at the Confederate Museum at Elm Spring. For all us that have never seen Darrel Maples work before here is proof.



Picture taken near the Monument in Palmrya, Missouri.

## Upcoming Events:

**November 5** – MOS&B Secession Day Dinner Lake of the Ozarks

**November 12**- Utz Camp Meeting Room 243. Speaker Jim England of the Price Camp his topic will be his Confederate Ancestor General Joseph E. Johnston.

**December 10** – Utz Camp Meeting Speaker Gale Red of the Dixon Camp his topic will be Christmas during the War.

**January 14** – Utz Camp Pot Luck at 1:00 PM at the Amvets St. Peters, MO.

**February 11** – Utz Camp Meeting.

## Camp Announcements

We would like to welcome a new member, John Grigsby. Another notable event was the swearing in of Chris Holmes.

## Confederate National Museum Update

Our camp has collected another three pledges, one for twenty-five dollars and two for fifty dollars. This brings our camp to a total of \$325 toward the museum. This is a great way to honor our confederate ancestors.

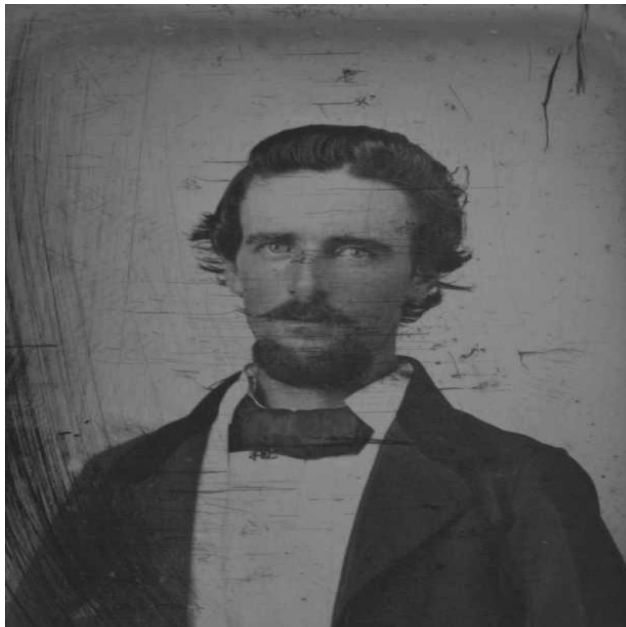


## My Confederate Ancestor: By Marvin Koechig

Was Samuel Devers Gilbreath often called S. D. Gilbreath. He was born in February 1823 in Monroe Co. Tennessee. He married Charlotte Carter on July 22 1842 in Monroe Co. Tennessee. They had nine children together. Samuel and family moved to Missouri in the fall of 1853 and settled in Hickory Co. Missouri. In 1861 they moved to Boone Co. Missouri. Samuel was blacksmith and a farmer.

Samuel served in the Confederate Army as a Private in Company F 10<sup>th</sup> Missouri Cavalry. Right after his enlistment August 6 1862 he was on detached service as Regiment Black Smith. Not much is known on the 10<sup>th</sup> Cavalry. Late in 1862 effort was made to raise a Regiment of Missouri Cavalry to be commanded by Colonel Emmett MacDonald. Five Companies were organized and designated as MacDonald Regiment Missouri Cavalry. MacDonald passed away and the Regiment not being at full size it became the 11<sup>th</sup> (also called Young's) Battalion Missouri Cavalry. Then about December of 1863 two more Companies were added making it large enough to make it a Regiment. So once again it was called the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Missouri Cavalry. On May 26 1865 Samuel was surrendered with his Regiment by General E. K. Smith at New Orleans Louisiana. Then on June 7 1865 Samuel and his Regiment were paroled at Shreveport, Louisiana. He returned to Boone Co. Missouri and once again started Farming and being a black smith Samuel had gotten into a gunfight with H. G. Clark and Clark shot and killed him. He passed away March 25 1871 in Sturgeon, Boone Co. Missouri. Samuel is buried in Union Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

Here's a picture of Samuel Devers Gilbreath



To add to this Samuel is also a ancestor of Dave Roper

## Utz Camp Elections November 12 Camp Meeting

We will be electing Camp Officers for the next two years. So come to the meeting and help decide who will lead us into the future. We do need a quorum of Camp Members to be present to hold the election. So do your best to be there.

These Camp offices to be elected are:

-Camp Commander

-Lieutenant Commander

-Adjutant

-Treasurer

Anyone can run. If you would like to know the duties of these offices email Dave Roper at [daveroper166@gmail.com](mailto:daveroper166@gmail.com) or call 618-304-7758.



General Francis Marion Cockrell Report

Known as "Jeb," Stuart was probably the most famous cavalryman of the Civil War. A Virginia-born West Pointer (1854), Stuart was already a veteran of Indian fighting on the plains and of Bleeding Kansas when, as a first lieutenant in the 1st Cavalry, he carried orders for Robert E. Lee to proceed to Harpers Ferry to crush John Brown's raid. Stuart, volunteering as aide-de-camp, went along and read the ultimatum to Brown before the assault in which he distinguished himself. Promoted to captain on April 22, 1861, Stuart resigned on May 14, 1861, having arrived on the 6th in Richmond and been made a lieutenant colonel of Virginia infantry.

His later appointments included: captain of Cavalry, CSA (May 24, 1861); colonel, 1st Virginia Cavalry (July 16, 1861); brigadier general, CSA (September 24, 1861); and major general, CSA July 25, 1862). His commands in the Army of Northern Virginia included: Cavalry Brigade (October 22, 1861 - July 28, 1862); Cavalry Division July 28, 1862 - September 9, 1863); temporarily Jackson's 2nd Corps (May 3-6, 1863); and Cavalry Corps (September 9, 1863 - May 11, 1864).

After early service in the Shenandoah Valley, Stuart led his regiment in the battle of 1st Bull Run and participated in the pursuit of the routed Federals. He then directed the army's outposts until given command of the cavalry brigade. Besides leading the cavalry

in the Army of Northern Virginia's fights at the Seven Days, 2nd Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, Stuart was also a raider. Twice he led his command around McClellan's army, once in the Peninsula Campaign and once after the battle of Antietam. While these exploits were not that important militarily, they provided a boost to the Southern morale. During the 2nd Bull Run Campaign, he lost his famed plumed hat and cloak to pursuing Federals. In a later Confederate raid, Stuart managed to overrun Union army commander Pope's headquarters and capture his full uniform and orders that provided Lee with much valuable intelligence. At the end of 1862, Stuart led a raid north of the Rappahannock River, inflicting some 230 casualties while losing only 27 of his own men.

At Chancellorsville he took over command of his friend Stonewall Jackson's Corps after his own men had mortally wounded that officer. Returning to the cavalry shortly after, he commanded the Southern horsemen in the largest cavalry engagement ever fought on the American continent, Brandy Station, on June 9, 1863. Although the battle was a draw, the Confederates did hold the field. However, the fight represented the rise of the Union cavalry and foreshadowed the decline of the formerly invincible Southern mounted arm. During the Gettysburg Campaign, Stuart, acting under ambiguous orders, again circled the Union army, but in the process deprived Lee of his eyes and ears while in enemy territory. Arriving late on the second day of the battle, Stuart failed the next day to get into the enemy's rear flank, being defeated by Generals Gregg and Custer.

During Grant's drive on Richmond in the spring of 1864, Stuart halted Sheridan's cavalry at Yellow Tavern on the outskirts of Richmond on May 11. In the fight he was mortally wounded and died the next day in the rebel capital. He is buried in Hollywood Cemetery there. Like his intimate friend, Stonewall Jackson, General Stuart soon became a legendary figure, ranking as one of the great cavalry commanders of America. His death marked the beginning of the decline of the superiority, which the Confederate horse had enjoyed over that of the Union. Stuart was a son-in-law of Brigadier General Philip St. George Cooke of the Federal service; his wife's brother was Brigadier General John Rogers Cooke of the Confederacy. (Davis, Burke, *JEB Stuart: The Last Cavalier*)

Source: "Who Was Who In The Civil War" by Stewart Sifakis

## A Win for the Southern Ancestors

The Tennessee Historical Commission rejected a move by Memphis City Council to relocate the controversial statue of Nathan Bedford Forrest from a park near downtown Memphis. The application for the move was submitted in reaction to the Tennessee Heritage Protection Act of 2013, which prevents cities or counties from relocating, removing, renaming, or otherwise disturbing war memorials on public properties.



## The Back Page

### President Abraham Lincoln's War on Missouri News Papers

Inevitably suppression fever, like the war itself, spread west, particularly to Missouri and Kentucky, two Border States where Union loyalty may have been a minority sentiment. During the post- Bull Run summer, as strategically crucial Missouri teetered on the brink of secession-in the end it never left the Union (this was the opinion of the author of this article. Not the opinion of the SCV or anyone that knows the true history of the War Between the States.) but remained a fierce battle ground –commanding General John C Fremont moved under martial law to consolidate *St. Louis Journal* and arrested editor Joseph W. Tucker. Back in New York, *The Times* again showed no sympathy for such brethren. Raymond pointed out that “the chief Western organ of the southern conspirators” had “given itself up to stimulating the mob of St. Louis to sedition and bloodshed and inaugurating the reign of anarchy in the city and state” Federal troops also sacked the *Cape Girardeau Eagle*, closed down *the Hannibal Evening News* and padlocked newspapers in Missouri outpost like Warrensburg, Platte City, Osceola, Oregon and Washington.

A politician destined to be embroiled in later free speech controversies –Democratic congressman Clement L. Vallandigham of Dayton, Ohio –responded to these shutdowns with a vow to introduce federal legislation “to secure the freedom of speech and of the press” The initiative received little support. Raymond continued to mock the theory that “organs of treason “ could be protected to publish at will. “The United States is now at war with Secessionism,” he editorialized “...What ever it ministers to must be destroyed; what ever stands in the pathway of our triumph must be over thrown.” *The Times* adamantly rejected the “vague notion afloat that the freedom of speech carries with it some special and peculiar sanctity.”

Less than a week after that comment appeared in print, one of the newly minted generals under Fremont's command acted to suppress a newspaper in yet another



Missouri district. His name was Ulysses S Grant. On August 26, moved not only on grocers supplying food to secessionists, he also ordered the shutdown of the *Booneville Patriot*, published some forty miles from his Jefferson City headquarters. "Bring all the printing material, type &c with you," he directed his troops." Arrest J.L. Steven and bring him with you, and some copies of the paper he edits." Stevens was no more entitled to civil rights, Grant maintained, than the other "obnoxious" Confederate sympathizers." Given secessionist to understand what to expect if it becomes necessary to visit them again." Just a week later; Grant reported, "some of the dispatches [sic] earmarked for telegraphing "by one of the newspapers correspondents" accompanying his army was were "so detrimental to the good of the service that I felt it my duty to suppress them," too. For a time, the assault on the pro-slavery, pro-Confederate press in Missouri continued unchecked—and at both Washington and New York editorial desks, unchallenged. That same month, the military closed down two more St. Louis papers, the *War Bulletin* and the *Missourian*, charging that both were "shamelessly devoted to the publication of transparently false statements regarding military movements in Missouri." When the *St. Louis Christian Advocate* came to the papers' defense, the provost marshal warned its editors to adhere to its identity as "a religious paper" or face "the discipline of the department," too. Military censorship tighten further when the army "seized and destroyed" the *St. Louis Daily Evening News*, and briefly detained editor Charles G. Ramsay for criticizing Fremont failure to rescue a federal garrison at Lexington, MO. "We are a reign of terror " an anonymous correspondent postmaster General Montgomery Blair after Ramsay's arrest. "...Will our President countenance such Tyranny?" Blair dutifully forwarded the warning to Lincoln, but the President offered neither comment nor relief."

*Civil War Times December 2014 article by Harold Holzer*

It took extraordinary courage to publicly voice opposition to what was going on in Missouri. Among newspaper shut down by the Federal authority or Unionist violence were the *Morning Herald* and *Missouri State Journal* in St. Louis, the *Expositor* and the *Express* of Lexington, *Platte City Sentinel* and *Argus*, the *Cape Girardeau Eagle*, the *Hannibal evening News*, the *Banner of Fayette*, the *Border Star of Independence*, the *Carrollton Democrat*, the *Franklin County Weekly Advertiser*, the *Shelby County Weekly*, the *Columbia Standard*, the *Macon Register* and at least seven others. *War crimes against southern civilians By Walter Brian Cisco page #27*

As the attack on the press continued, which Lincoln supported through out the war the game planned changed somewhat. Instead of shutting down the presses, which upset the citizenry, Seward and his henchmen would simply throw the editor in prison. His successor would naturally get the message and comply, and the readers would not see the heavy hand of government.

*When in the Course of Human Events by Charles Adams page #44*

### **Charles Dickens**

"So the case stands, and under all the passion of the parties and the cries of battle lie the two chief moving causes of the struggle. Union means so many millions a year lost to the

South; secession means the loss of the same millions to the North. The love of money is the root of this, as of many other evils. The quarrel between the North and South is, as it stands, solely a fiscal quarrel."

*Charles Dickens,*

*"All The Year Round"*

*December 28, 1861*

A Quote from one of our beloved Southern General

"Once you get them running, you stay right on top of them, and that way a small force can defeat a large one every time... Only thus can a weaker country cope with a stronger; it must make up in activity what it lacks in strength."

*General Thomas Stonewall Jackson*

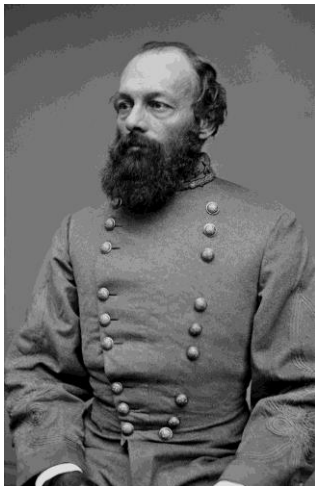
### **Missouri Confederate trivia**

Missouri had the first full scale land battle of the war for southern Independence sixteen days earlier than the first Manassas battle.

### **Confederate trivia of the month**

Where would you find a massive chain that the Rebel soldiers stretched across the Mississippi river to halt gunboats?

Name this Confederate General



Answers to Last Months Questions:

~Missouri's New Capital was Neosho Missouri.

Confederate Trivia answer was ~Mule Meat

Gen. Patrick Cleburne – Stonewall Jackson of The West

George Washington – Father of the Confederacy

Gen. Jubal Early- The bad Old Man

Gen. Sterling Price- Old Pap

John S. Mosby – The Gray Ghost