

# **The Confederate Informant**

the official newsletter of the Major James Morgan Utz Camp #1815

Sons of Confederate Veterans and the

Brigadier General Francis Marion Cockrell Chapter # 84 of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars

## **September 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.missouridivision-scv.org](http://www.missouridivision-scv.org)**

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

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### **Commander's Call:**

This summer has really flown by. Several have paid this year's dues that's right the SCV year starts August 1<sup>st</sup>. You can pay at the Camp Meeting or send a check for \$ 40.00 to our Camp Treasurer Bill Bowden 2182 Paige Marie Dr. Warrenton MO. 63383-4490. We hope each member pay will their dues. Brigadier General Francis Marion Cockrell Chapter # 84 of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars is offering to pay the dues of one lucky winner. If you pay in August and can get it posted by August 31 your name goes in 3 times. If you pay in September you name goes in twice if you pay in October your name goes in once. We would like each Camp Member to stay with us.

I want to say a special thanks to those that helped with Gun Show at the Heart of St. Charles Jim Pliml, Bob Fallert, Bill Bowden, Duane Mayer, Marty Martin, Marty Martin, Carl Cullens, Dan and Rick Jacobs.

**Come to the September 10 Camp Meeting. The Camp Meeting will be at the Community Commons/Spencer Road Library Room 240, at 1 PM. All Camp Meeting are on the 2nd Saturday of each month at 1:00 PM in room 240. The**

address is 427 Spencer Road, St. Peters, MO 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 either at Mid-Rivers Mall Drive and go left which is south to Mexico Road, then right which is East to Spencer Road or exit at Cave Springs and go South to Mexico Road and then West to Spencer Roads 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 South East corner of that intersection.

By Dave Roper



### Chaplin Corner:

President Jefferson Davis gave what was a warning to all of us. He said, "Nothing fills me with deeper sadness than to see a Southerner apologizing for the defense we made of our inheritance". What of those who minister the gospel of Christ? Chaplain Randolph McKinley of the 2nd Virginia Cavalry concluded that a man cannot repent of an act done in the fear of God and under the behest of conscience... we cannot regret obeying the most solemn and sacred dictates of duty as we see it. Martyrs owe no apologies to tyrants!

MOSB:

## 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 is currently the SCV Army of Trans-Mississippi Councilman. He 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 might have a few 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](mailto: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, Missouri Society Commander  
5606 NE Antioch Rd  
Gladstone, Mo 64119

## Heritage Defense

President Jefferson Davis stated that should the CSA lose the war, its causes and reasons will be fought again someday, though perhaps in a different manner or place. He was referring to liberty and to personal freedom from oppressive government. Observe our government over the past century-and-a-half. Lincoln was not yet in his tomb before the government began assuming and exercising powers not granted by its own Constitution, and it's been downhill ever since, until today we have pretty much the same problems that our ancestors predicted, and tried to avoid, in 1861. So what can we do about it?

Some advocate another secession attempt, but the central government closed that loop-hole in the Constitution as the guns were still cooling down. Besides, where would the geographic lines be drawn? The problem is nationwide and concerned citizens, like ourselves, abide from coast to coast. And most of us are heavily dependent on our social security checks. So let's assume that secession is not a practical solution even though organizations exist today preparing and urging it.

Our schools, colleges and universities, North, South, East and West, have been purposely infiltrated with liberal, cultural Marxists. The product they are turning out are taking their places as our political and media leaders, and we've let it happen right under our noses while we slept. That's the best place to start influencing a society from within - its educational system - and we've already lost the driver's seat.

Add to that the general attitude of John Q. Public. He/she hasn't a clue, and what's more, couldn't care less as long as he/she has a job, and is entertained. No one cares about history, the present or the future as long as they're fed and watered, like livestock. As far as the vast majority is concerned everything is alright, and they hold very firm political opinion based only upon party loyalty.

We could move out of the country. But Mexico is not welcoming Americanos and Canada is very cold. Besides, the problem we're speaking

of here is worldwide. We could jump out of the frying pan into the fire. Cats will leave if everything is not suitable to them, but we're not cats.

Vote the b.....s out of office? They'd only be replaced by others just like them, because it's highly possible that our two major political parties are like Twinkie Twins playing the public like the puppets we are. We could vote third party just to make a statement, but would that change anything? On top of that, we have reason to suspect that the elections themselves may be rigged.

So much for the bad news. What about the good news. The good news is that some, if not most of us, will not live long enough to see our country go down the tube entirely. But meanwhile we should be figuring out a way to keep our guns from confiscation. It's our children and grandchildren who'll suffer, but will they even realize that they're suffering?

We're fighting the same war as our ancestors fought a century-and-a-half ago, just as Mr. Davis predicted. For each flag taken down, put two up. Know your true, honest Southern history so that you can converse with facts. Keep the scare on. The war 1861-'65 was a political battle won by the Marxists, but they have yet to accomplish full change. The battle was lost, but not the cause or the war itself.

Bob Arnold  
Heritage Defense Chair

### Lee Chapel:

Recently at Lee Chapel

Mr. Teddy Gray, the 2<sup>nd</sup> great grandson of Selina Gray, visited Lee Chapel! His famous ancestor, Mrs. Selina Gray, is the person who protected Mrs. Robert E. Lee's possessions at the Arlington House during the Civil War. Thank you to Mr. Gray for visiting & sharing his family search with our staff.



## The Gray Family



Selina Gray

NPS

Selina Norris Gray, the daughter of Leonard and Sally Norris, was a second-generation Arlington slave. Selina Norris and Thornton Gray were married by an Episcopal clergyman in the same room of the house where Mary had married Robert E. Lee in 1831. While the church recognized the marriage, the union of slaves was not legally binding. Slaves, as property, could not enter into legally binding contracts. Selina and Thornton would have eight children and raised their family in a single room in the South Slave Quarters.

Selina was the personal maid of Mrs. Robert E. Lee and the two enjoyed a very close relationship. In 1861, under the threat of union occupation, the Lee family evacuated Arlington and Mrs. Lee left the household keys, symbolizing authority, responsibility and her trust to Selina Gray. Locked away inside Arlington House were many of the "Washington Treasures." These pieces were cherished family heirlooms that had once belonged to Mrs. Lee's great-grandmother, Martha Custis Washington, and President George Washington.

The United States Army assumed control of the Arlington Estate on May 24, 1861. Later, U.S. Army officers occupied the house. When Mrs. Gray discovered some of the treasures had been stolen, she confronted the soldiers and ordered them "not to touch any of Mrs. Lee's things." Gray alerted General Irvin McDowell, commander of the United States troops, to the importance of the Washington heirlooms. The remaining pieces were sent to the Patent Office for safekeeping. Through Selina Gray's efforts, many of the Washington pieces were saved for posterity.

### Upcoming Events

September - 3/4 – St. Charles R. K. Gun Show === **We will not be in this.**

September - 10 – Camp Meeting

September - 16-18 – Machinist's Hall Gun Show Bridgeton MO.  
12365 St. Charles Rock Rd.

October – 1 – Gun Shoot - Jim Hale home at 9:00 PM the address is 83 Ehmler Ln.  
Elsberry MO.

October – 8 – Camp Meeting

October 15 – Palmyra MO. Road Trip – To Palmyra Jail and Massacre.

November – 5 – MOSB Secession Day Dinner

November 12 – Camp Meeting

**Missouri Division Shirts-** Missouri Division is still taking orders for the polo shirts. Colors available are white, gray and butternut (tan). Sizes available:

Small thru 5XL.

Prices are: Small – ( XL - \$30.00 ) ( 2XL – 31.50 ) ( 3XL- \$33.00 )( 4 XL - \$ 34.50 )  
( 5XL – \$ 36.00 ).

**My Confederate Ancestor: Bob Arnold**

Was John M. Barnes he enlisted in the Confederate Army by John Calvent as a Private in Company E 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry on September 27 1862 at Dallesburg, Warren, Kentucky. On October 12 1862 he was promoted to Corporal. He was sick and sent to the hospital in Forsyth, Georgia October 13 1863. He was promoted to Sergeant in December 1863. In September and October 1864 he was detailed to the hospital. John took the Oath of Allegiance in Chattanooga, Tennessee on May 5 1865. He listed his place of residence as Owen Co. Kentucky. His description as complexion was dark, his hair was black, his eyes were black and his height was 5' 9". He was to report to New Liberty Kentucky. John was paroled April 25 1865.

| 5th Kentucky Infantry Regiment |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Active</b>                  | October 21, 1861 to May 7, 1865  |
| <b>Country</b>                 | <a href="#">Confederate States of America</a>  |
| <b>Branch</b>                  | <a href="#">Confederate States Army</a><br><a href="#">Infantry &amp; Mounted Infantry</a>   |
| <b>Engagements</b>             | <a href="#">Battle of Ivy Mountain</a><br><a href="#">Battle of Middle Creek</a><br>Battle of Princeton<br><a href="#">Battle of Chickamauga</a><br><a href="#">Atlanta Campaign</a><br><a href="#">Battle of Ringgold Gap</a><br><a href="#">Battle of Resaca</a><br><a href="#">Battle of Dallas</a><br><a href="#">Battle of Kennesaw Mountain</a><br><a href="#">Battle of Peachtree Creek</a><br><a href="#">Battle of Atlanta</a><br><a href="#">Battle of Jonesboro</a><br><a href="#">Sherman's March to the Sea</a> |

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

## 5th Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry

5th Infantry Regiment, assembled during the late summer of 1861, included Freeman's Kentucky Infantry Battalion. Its members were raised in the counties of Pendleton, Breathitt, Morgan, Magoffin, Bath, Owen, Grant, Jessamine, Henderson, Harrison, Shelby, and Franklin. Being a twelve-month unit, when it became time to reenlist some of its members refused and were transferred to the 9th Kentucky Regiment. Later men of the 5th did reenlist for the duration of the war. It became part of the Orphan Brigade or Louisville Legion. The regiment reported 134 casualties in the Battle of [Shiloh](#), then was active at [Baton Rouge](#) before being assigned to Kelly's and J.H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was prominent at [Chickamauga](#) and later took an active part in the [Atlanta](#) Campaign. In the fall of 1864 it was mounted, aided in the defense at Savannah, and fought in the Carolinas. The unit had 91 men disabled at Chickamauga, totalled 201 men and 165 arms in December, 1863, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Hiram Hawkins, Andrew J. May, and John S. Williams; Lieutenant Colonels John W. Caldwell and George W. Conner' and Majors Richard Hawes and William Mynheir.

National Park Service.

## Joseph "Fightin' Joe" Wheeler

Lieutenant-General Joseph Wheeler, soldier and statesman, beloved by his soldiers, and claimed with pride by the two great States of his birth and adoption, was characterized by President Davis as "one of the ablest, bravest and most skillful of cavalry commanders," an opinion fully concurred in by the great military leaders of the South, and since confirmed by the verdict of critical history. He was born at Augusta, Ga., September 10, 1836, and was graduated at the United States military academy in 1859, with promotion to second-lieutenant of dragoons. At first assigned to duty at the Carlisle cavalry school, he was thence transferred to New Mexico. February 21, 1861, he resigned his Federal commission, and reaching Augusta in March, he was appointed first-lieutenant, corps of artillery, C. S. A. In this service he was stationed at Pensacola, and in September was promoted to colonel of the Nineteenth Alabama infantry regiment, and to brigadier-general of cavalry in July, 1862. In the cavalry service, he won promotion to the rank of major-general and corps command early in 1863; on May 11, 1864, at the age of twenty-seven years, he was

the senior cavalry general of the Confederate States; was promoted lieutenant-general, February 28, 1865; and for his services received the thanks of Congress.

From early in 1862 until the war closed he was almost constantly engaged in battle. He was wounded three times. Thirty-six of his staff officers fell by his side, six killed and thirty wounded, and sixteen horses were shot under him. Going into the battle of Shiloh in command of his regiment, he led his brigade in the vigorous attack which resulted in the capture of General Prentiss and over 2,000 men. Wheeler, taking the prisoners in charge, was highly complimented by General Bragg, and ordered to convey the captured division to the rear. But desiring to continue in the fight, he detailed Colonel Shorter for this duty, and with the balance of the brigade remained at the front, winning praise in the official reports of his superior officers. This first great battle in the West, one of the bloodiest of the war, was a severe test of the mettle of officers and men, and it is to be noted as a premonition of Wheeler's future career, that at the close of the first day he was in command at the front of the greater part of his division, under the general orders of the gallant Withers. Of his work on the second day, amid disorganization, a glimpse is given in the report of General Chalmers: "Colonel Wheeler, of the Nineteenth Alabama, was, with a small remnant of his regiment, fighting with the Mississippians, on foot himself, and bearing the colors of his command," in the last charge against the enemy. Subsequently he commanded the rear guard in the retreat to Corinth, during the siege of which he was distinguished in a fight on the Monterey road, in command of two brigades of Withers' division. After guarding the rear in the retreat to Tupelo, he was sent on a raid in West Tennessee in command of a cavalry brigade, as preliminary to the advance into Kentucky. His battles during Bragg's Kentucky campaign; his resistance to Buell's advance upon Munfordville, which enabled Bragg to capture the fort and garrison with over 4,000 prisoners; his skillful fighting and gallant charges at Perryville, driving the enemy and capturing a battery, won for him at once an enduring reputation as a cavalry leader. On July 13th Bragg appointed this young colonel chief of cavalry of the army of Mississippi, with authority to give orders in the name of the commanding general, and the duty of covering the rear of the army and holding the enemy in check. During the retreat he fought his men in mounted charge, dismounted behind stone fences or rail breastworks, displaying wonderful fertility of resource, and as the result of his efforts, instead of the disaster which seemed inevitable, the army reached Middle Tennessee without losing any of its immense and slow moving trains. From August 27th to October 22d his cavalry was in almost daily fighting. After this "Wheeler's cavalry" were household words, and "Little Joe" Wheeler, as his men affectionately called him, was the pride of the Central South. At Murfreesboro, a Brigadier-General in division command of all the Confederate cavalry brigades, he made a raid around the Federal army, and, in the fierce attack upon Rosecrans' left, led his men in a resistless charge over cavalry, infantry and artillery. Two weeks later, he made another raid in the enemy's rear, capturing four large transports and four hundred prisoners on the

Cumberland river, and also capturing and destroying a gunboat which pursued him. General Bragg immediately asked "his promotion as a just reward to distinguished merit," and the rank of major-general was conferred. He ably covered Bragg's retreat to Chattanooga, and after distinguished service in command of the cavalry at Chickamauga, and the cooping-up of Rosecrans at Chattanooga, he arranged with Bragg for operations against the enemy's communications with Bridgeport. Burnside's army was on the south side of the Tennessee and Crook's division of cavalry at the only fordable point. Even Forrest thought the conditions too hazardous for the contemplated movement, but Wheeler contended that a bold dash would win. With appointment to chief command of the cavalry of the army of Tennessee Wheeler was ordered upon the raid to the rear of Rosecrans, which his genius made one of the most brilliant on record. Starting with rear and flanks harassed by Burnside's cavalry, Wheeler with 3,780 men boldly forded the wide and deep river in the face of General Crook, a gallant enemy, defeated him, gained the Federal rear, brushed aside two brigades which guarded the immense trains, destroyed 1,200 loaded wagons, killed 4,000 mules, and burned and blew up three hundred ammunition wagons, while fighting both in rear and front with the Federal cavalry. Slipping off at night, he crossed Walden Ridge, and captured the fortified town of McMinnville, with 600 prisoners and the stores of the Federal left wing, which he destroyed together with several railroad trains and a wagon train, still in constant fight with his pursuers. Not yet content, on the next day he captured the forts at Stone's river, destroyed bridges and railroads for many miles, captured Shelbyville and Columbia, and then, closely followed by a Federal force of 7,500 reached the Tennessee at Mussel Shoals. To gain time to cross he led in person a fierce charge upon the enemy, and successful in this, was the last man to cross the river, under the terrific fire of the Federal advance. In conveying his thanks for this brilliant service General Bragg authorized Wheeler to designate officers for promotion, two to major-general and four to brigadier-general. The appointments he recommended were made by telegraph, and among them was that of General, now Senator Morgan, of Alabama. Subsequently General Wheeler with his cavalry led the advance of Longstreet against Knoxville, defeating Burnside's cavalry, and capturing trains, batteries and nearly a thousand prisoners, and then being recalled to Bragg's assistance, gallantly defended the rear of the Confederate army on November 26th, and cooperating with General Cleburne on the next day at Ringgold Gap, put a final check to Grant's pursuit. During 1864, throughout the operations of J. E. Johnston and Hood, he performed the duties of a lieutenant general, in command of the cavalry corps of the army of Tennessee, and was distinguished for activity and skill. Every effort of Sherman's great army to turn the Confederate flank was met and successfully baffled by Wheeler, and every change of position was made without loss under his watchful protection. Late in July, with a force of less than 5,000, he defeated 9,000 Federal Cavalry under Generals Stoneman, McCook and Garrard, capturing their batteries and trains and 3,200 prisoners, including one major-general and five

brigade commanders. Sherman's cavalry having been crippled, General Wheeler proceeded to attack his lines of communication, recapturing Dalton and Resaca, destroying railroad bridges, diverting to Hood the Federal supplies and capturing many prisoners, while to his rear a hundred thousand Federals formed a line of fire about the doomed city of Atlanta. In October he co-operated with Hood in the advance against Sherman's communications, and after Hood had entered Tennessee Wheeler put his little cavalry command before Sherman's 65,000 in route through Georgia. He successfully defended Macon and Augusta, and before Savannah held open the only avenue of escape for Hardee's army. As has been written by President Davis, "The report of his operations from November 14th to December 20th displays a dash, activity, vigilance and consummate skill, which justly entitle him to a prominent place on the rolls of great cavalry leaders. By his indomitable energy, operating on all sides of Sherman's columns, he was enabled to keep the government and commanders of our troops advised of the enemy's movements, and by preventing foraging parties from leaving the main body, he saved from spoliation all but a narrow tract of country, and from the torch millions worth of property which would otherwise have been certainly destroyed." In 1865 he stubbornly contested Sherman's advance through the Carolinas, receiving the thanks of the State of South Carolina; on March 10th, inflicted severe punishment upon Kilpatrick's command; fought with Hardee at Averysboro, and at Bentonville, under Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, after a desperate struggle drove back Sherman's right wing which had seized Johnston's only line of retreat. He fought his last fight April 15th, and the 29th, after the surrender, issued his farewell address to the cavalry, summarizing their career and his own in the eloquent words: "You are the sole victors of more than two hundred severely contested fields; you have participated in more than a thousand conflicts of arms; you are heroes, veterans, patriots; the bones of your comrades mark the battlefields upon the soil of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi; you have done all that human exertion could accomplish." During three years following the war General Wheeler was in the commission business at New Orleans, leaving there in 1869 for his plantation in Lawrence county, Alabama, where he entered the practice of law, declining, in 1866, the professorship of philosophy in the Louisiana State seminary. In 1880 he was elected the representative of his district to Congress, and has ever since been regularly re-elected by his people. In Congress he has become one of the most distinguished members. Notable among his speeches in that body have been his defense of Fitz John Porter, his reply to Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, and his arguments upon the force bill and the tariff. His whole career since the war, marked by an unflinching allegiance to his comrades, has continued to endear him in the hearts of all survivors of the Confederate armies.

When the United States found it necessary to call a volunteer army into the field for the war with Spain, General Wheeler was commissioned major-general. In command of the cavalry division of the army under General Shafter he went to

Santiago, Cuba, and was in command of the center of the line of the United States forces in the battle of July 1, 1898, when the dismounted cavalry carried the heights of San Juan. Though already attacked with fever, he went to the front, shared the dangers of his men, and by his personal heroism and wisdom in council won the admiration and love of the united nation.

**Source: "The Confederate Military History, Volume 1, Officers of Civil and Military Organizations."**

Next month our new Editor Compatriot Jeff Futhy will be taking over. Let's help Jeff out.      Past Editor Dave Roper