



The Territorial Dispatch

VOL 8, NO. 4 SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS, COLORADO DIVISION

SEP-OCT, '14

CAMP 2104, CAMP 175, CAMP 2126, CAMP 2224, CAMP 1492, CAMP 676



Deal Yourself In!

Come to the Colorado Division, SCV

2014 Annual Fall Business Meeting

October 25th, Dinosaur Ridge Visitors Center, 11:00 am

16831 W Alameda Parkway, Morrison

Colorado SCV annual Fall Planning Meeting

Activities, events, and celebrations don't happen without you. The Colorado Division depends on your input, and your participation to keep the cause of our ancestors alive.

The active research and participation in events by the SCV in Colorado are exemplary across the SCV. For a state where the usual assumption is that nothing but Yankees lived here, we're starting to change that perception through research and education.

Have you been thinking about a project we could take on as Sons? Come to the Fall Planning Meeting, and share it with us.

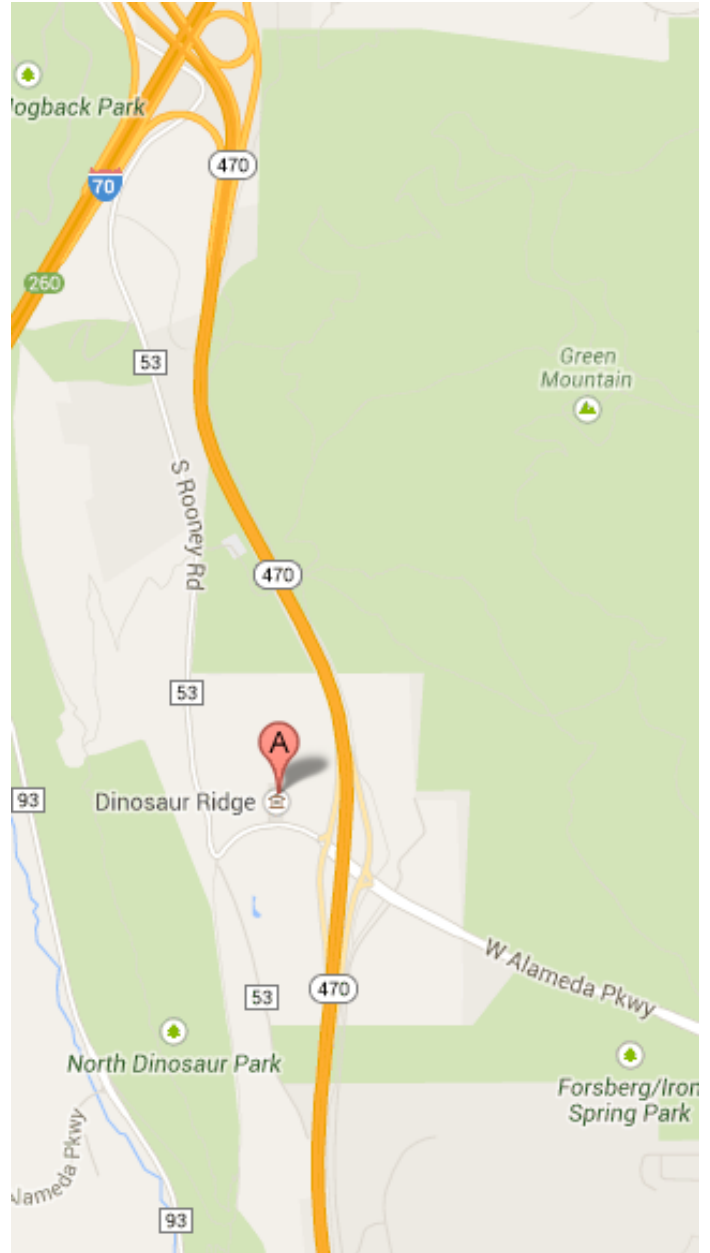
Do you have a festival or event near to where you live, and you think it would be a perfect opportunity to educate your community on the complete history of Colorado's Southern heritage? Join us and tell us about it, and how you see we can make a difference.

We're always looking for locations to host Confederate Memorial Day, and other events significant to those who feel pride toward their Southern heritage. Drive over to the Dinosaur Ridge Visitors' Center and tell us about the perfect location for the next event.

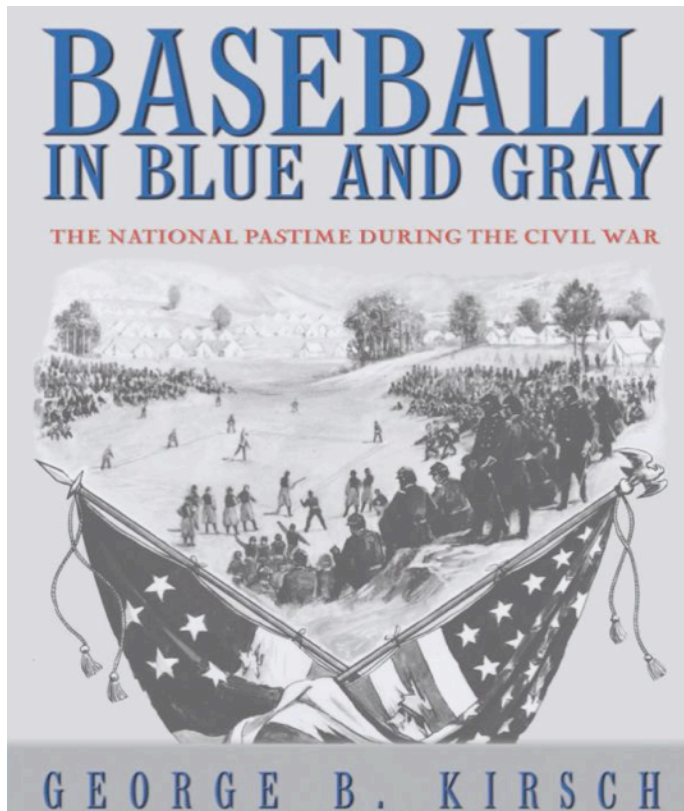
If you're starting to get the idea that this Fall Meeting think is not about "speechifying," then you're right. This is our annual planning session with short-term, and long-term goals.

We want to hear ***your*** ideas for future events, for recruitment, for educational outreach, and a whole lot more. We also want to let you know, that you can join others who are trying to get these great ideas from the planning stages to successful event.

In the most honest, and simplest way we can: We want to invite you to come to the Fall Planning Meeting on Saturday, October 25th, with a starting time of 11:00 am.



The Dinosaur Ridge Visitor Center is located west of the Alameda Parkway exit off C-470 (built in 2008).



One of many books about the national pastime during the War Between the States

Baseball and the War

Submitted by Scott D. Myers

BY: Terry Bluett, Pa. Past Player

Depending on who you talk to, Abner Doubleday did or didn't invent baseball in 1839. He did fire the first Northern shot of the Civil War and commanded the 1st Corp at the Battle of Gettysburg after Lancaster, Pa General John Reynolds was killed at the

beginning of the battle. Some people credit the creation of baseball to Alexander Cartwright in 1845 when he refined the rules and created the New York Knickerbockers baseball Club and had the first recorded game in 1846. This was the same year Walt Whitman wrote, "I see great things in baseball. It's our game, the American game".

Regardless as to whom invented baseball, the game was well established prior to the Civil War in the New York area, parts of New Jersey and even filtered up to the Capital in Washington. The President learned and loved the game prior to his election campaign in 1860. A popular newspaper even published a political cartoon showing him batting against his opponents in his campaign. During the Civil war he even had a baseball field constructed on the White House lawn. There are stories such as he was late for a war council meeting and said, "They will just have to wait. It is almost my turn at bat".

The Civil War did something unique. Rather than minimizing a sport, it expanded baseball and set up a scenario that would make the game explode throughout the country and quickly make it a professional business. Remember, just prior to the war baseball was fairly confined to the New York and surrounding area. During the war there were long periods of encampments waiting for the next battle. Soldiers drilled and drilled and became bored resulting in low morale. The New Yorkers started teaching



Union prisoners playing ball at Salisbury, N.C., ca. 1863. (Library of Congress)

their comrades from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Ohio and other northern states the game of baseball. They loved it and played as often as they could. Generals actually sent reports saying promote baseball activities in your camps. It promotes good health and keeps the mind off of the war. It is good if all ranks play together. Every encampment and most of the Companies had their own one piece baseball pattern. They would get a walnut and start wrapping it with yarn until the cut horsehide would fit around it tightly. Then they would sew it up and have their baseball for the games. Oak limbs were cut and carved for bats. If your company was lucky, professionally made bats from Cooperstown, NY were shipped with your supplies. Gloves were not used until the 20th century.

So how did the southern soldiers learn the game of baseball? Well, there were 160 prisoner of war camps. Not all of them presented the horrors of Elmira and Andersonville. Many prisoners learned and played the game in prison. It became popular to have games between Northern and Southern teams and the games were very competitive.

The game was so loved it even expanded to the battlefield. George Putman, a Union soldier fighting in Texas wrote home saying, "We were playing baseball near the front lines after a break in our skirmish. Suddenly there was a scattering of fire, which three outfielders caught the brunt: the center-fielder was hit and captured. The left and right field managed to get back to our lines. The attack was repelled, but we had not only lost our center-fielder, but the only ball we had in Alexander, Texas".

The Civil War started and ended in April, the traditional beginning of the now baseball season. The soldiers on both sides went home and brought baseball with them. The game exploded in communities all over the country. They were often referred to as the Textile Leagues. The areas had their best and most competitive teams. They were similar to the minor league teams of today. Colleges



adapted the game and played competitively. Penn University and Princeton were huge rivals. Then in 1869 the game became professional and players were paid. The first team was the Cincinnati, Red Stockings. They won every game the first year. The next year the other teams started paying so they could also recruit the best players. Even the ladies quickly learned to love the game. The Dolly Vardens were the first recognized baseball team and first women's African- American team. They were established in 1867. Then there was the Philadelphia Blue Stockings the champions in 1869. The Female Baseball Club of Philadelphia was the first female team to play male teams in the 1880's. It seems everyone wanted to play baseball.

Since the civil war baseball became baseball. The teams continued to wrap their walnut, yarn and horsehide balls until 1889 when a machine was invented to wrap string around a core. Because of a shortage of horses, a law was passed eliminating the use of horsehide and two pieces of cowhide were used in

making the ball instead of one. You may find it amazing that with all our great inventions since the Civil War, no one has invented a machine to adequately sew a baseball together. All MLB baseballs are hand sewed in Costa Rica. The Civil War made baseball explode. The same may happen again since the baseball factory producing all our balls every season, is based at the foot of an active volcano. Like the Northern Civil War soldier in Texas, we may lose all our new balls. It is certain baseball advanced traumatically because of the Civil War.

SOURCE: <http://www.pacivilwartrails.com/stories/tales/baseball-and-the-civil-war>

PICTURE: <http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/03/30/bats-balls-and-bullets/>



Stephen D Lee Institute announces Dallas 2015 Event

The Stephen Dill Lee Institute is pleased to announce that in 2015, we will be heading southwest to Dallas, Texas. The Institute will be held at the Double Tree Hotel on February 6-7, 2015 and will be hosted by the Texas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The hotel is located near the world famous Galleria shopping center. This is the first time we have held the Institute in the southwest and hope to have a whole new group of Institute followers. As you know, there is nothing to compare with our Institute and it's special brand of high intellectual content coupled with fun times.

The Double Tree is centrally located in the Dallas metropolitan area. While in Dallas visit historic landmarks such as the Bush Presidential Library and Dealey Plaze, site of the JFK assassination. The famed stockyards of Ft. Worth are within driving distance of the hotel. Stay a few extra days to take in all Dallas and the state of Texas offer.

The Stephen D. Lee Institute's goal is to organize accomplished and distinguished professional scholarship to inform our members and the general public of the Southern side of the war. To that end the Institute makes available recognized scholars to present such subjects as states' rights and the Constitutional aspects of the war; economic motives for invasion of the South; the dubious benevolence behind the slavery issue; Union Army war crimes and other unsavory aspects of the war against the South in 1861-1865; and other aspects of the true causes and nature of the war.



Did John Wilkes Booth make it to Texas?

There are a lot of strange places in Texas; just about as many as there are strange tales to go along with them. And Granbury, Texas, nestled in the gentle Brazos River Valley in the north central region of the Lone Star State, has its share.

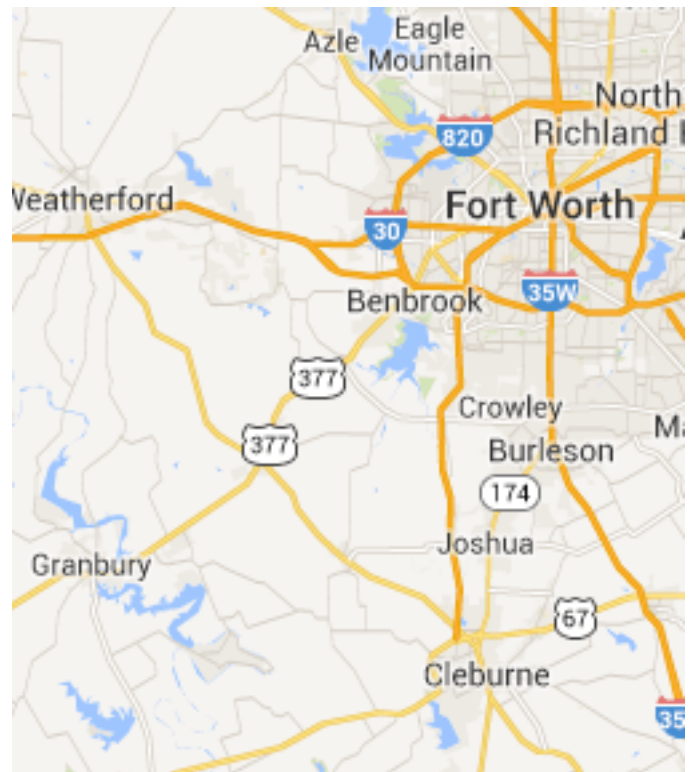
Some say Granbury was a central focal point for famous and infamous characters of the 19th century; people like Davy Crockett's wife, Elizabeth, who settled in Hood County following the Texas Revolution. Crockett, as well as other Alamo participants, received land grants, and the Crockett family received land in what is now Hood County. Elizabeth Crockett is buried in Acton State Historic Site, the smallest state park in Texas. A large statue of her marks her grave site. Several of Crockett's descendants still reside in Hood County.

Then there is the tale of Jesse James, who is reported to be buried in the City of Granbury Cemetery. Contrary to the popular legend about James, it is believed by many, including many of his adult grandchildren, that James changed his name and lived to old age in Granbury.

An argument can also be made that William Bonney, better known as Billie the Kid, moved to Granbury after reportedly being shot and killed in New Mexico by lawman Pat Garrett. As the story goes, friend and Sheriff Pat Garrett staged the Kid's

death and ordered him out of the New Mexico territory in order to continue to live. Bonney may well have headed to Granbury before later moving and retiring in nearby Hico, Texas, who claims to be the home and final resting place of the kid.

But perhaps the strangest local take of them all is about a tall, scholarly gentleman who moved to Granbury in the early 1870s to tend bar and teach school lessons by contract. His name, he said, was John St. Helen, and he loved to quote Shakespeare. But each year on April 14th, Mr. St. Helen, who attended bar at one point during his Granbury life, would drink himself into a stupor and would occasionally mumble nonsensical utterances about government conspiracies and the death of an American hero.



In modern times, the popular television shows 20/20 and Unsolved Mysteries researched the claims that John St. Helens was the one and same John Wilkes Booth, the man who assassinated President Abraham Lincoln. Enough circumstantial evidence tends to support that claim - Or, it at least leaves the question unanswered.

Thought to have perished in a bar fire in Virginia, federal authorities of the time first reported they had thrown Booth's body in the Potomac River. That story was later changed and investigators say they turned over his charred remains to family members.

But - while on the subject of conspiracies - there are stories circulating around that the assassination of Lincoln was a planned conspiracy by some of Lincoln's own presidential Cabinet members.

Remember the same night that Lincoln was assassinated, Secretary Seward and V.P. Johnson were targeted. Conspiracy theorist speculate the government has long covered up the real tale of Lincoln's assassination, and that Booth, the would-be-shooter at Ford Theatre, may have been ushered away by federal agents immediately following the assassination and "reassigned" with a new identity .

Years ago, before ever hearing about John St. Helens and the Granbury connection, a young reporter working for the San Antonio Light newspaper out of the Hill Country bureau stumbled into the Bandera public library for a little research on local history. He found a local newspaper clipping from the late 1800s that told the story of a young man who very much met the description of both John Wilkes Booth and John St. Helens, who had come to Bandera under suspicious circumstances. He was a school teacher and thespian, and opened a school of acting for the children of elite families in Bandera. It wasn't long before this educated foreigner, who walked with a limp and talked with a Southern accent, worked his way into the mainstream of local society and fell in love with the daughter of a local cattle baron.

A marriage had been arranged and a wedding date set. But when a member of the brides family arrived to attend the upcoming ceremony, he reportedly recognized the teacher as the one and same John Wilkes Booth. The relative was part of a team of federal investigators who looked into the Lincoln assassination and were not satisfied that Booth was actually dead.

As the story goes, the relative politely questioned the teacher, who became nervous and feigned an illness, saying he would answer all questions properly before the wedding. That night, he disappeared never to be seen again in Bandera, leaving his bride-to-be standing at the altar.

Could this have been the same man that then traveled to Granbury in attempt to start over again with a different name and identity? Evidence seems to point that way.

John St. Helen later confessed to Lincoln's assassination, on his death bed in a Granbury's doctor's

office. He reported confessed to a priest and several others that he was Abraham Lincoln's lone assassin. He then revealed where they could find the gun he used to kill the president. The gun was later found wrapped in a newspaper clipping detailing Lincoln's untimely death. The only problem is, St. Helens didn't die that day, and shortly left Granbury unannounced.

Local stories around Granbury, depending on who you talk to, have it that St. Helens was a big fan of the Granbury Opera House and may have performed there on several occasions. In fact, the restored Opera House, now open for productions by seasoned Broadway veterans and an in-house team of university interns. It is said to be haunted by a stately figure in black wearing large black boots and a waist coat to match. The apparition is said to be well versed in Shakespeare and has been known to launch in a tyrannical performance of passion and prose.



The few who have claimed to have seen the apparition would later, after examining photos of Booth, say the ghost and the assassin appear to look very much the same. Is it the ghost of John Wilkes Booth who haunts the Granbury Opera House? Or are the tales and stories nothing more than legend and fable?

Myths of the Confederate Battle Flag

Submitted by Scott Myers

Myth Number 1: The Confederate Flag is the “flag of slavery”.

Reality: It was the United States Flag that flew over a slave nation for over 85 years, not the Confederate Battle Flag. It was the United States Flag that was flown on all northern slave trading ships, not a Confederate Battle Flag. None of the flags of the Confederacy ever flew over a single slave ship. Nor did the South own or operate any slave ships. The North tolerated slavery and acknowledged it as a Division of Labor. It made countless fortunes on the delivery of slaves as well as the products made from raw materials such as cotton and tobacco in the South. The United States flag was the flag of the African slave trader, and the country it represented went to great efforts to protect both slave property and the slave trade.



Myth Number 2: The Confederate Flag is the “flag of racism”.

Reality: The racist attitude of the United States towards Native Americans makes more plausible the assertion of racism against the United States flag than the Confederate flag. The relationship between Native Americans and the United States has long been based on a racist philosophy.

According to the liberal view of the War for Southern Independence, the North invaded the South in the name of freedom and equality in America. During this same time, the United States was also engaged in a campaign of genocide against American Indians. The Trail of Tears, the Sand Creek Massacre and Wounded Knee are shameful episodes in United States history and disgraceful examples of its racist attitudes towards

Native Americans. Southerners, Native Americans, Hawaiians and Filipinos all had their local governments and cultures destroyed by the all-powerful conquerors under the flag of the United States.



Myth Number 3: The Confederate Flag is the “flag of discrimination and segregation”.

Reality: America has a long history of laws that discriminate against non-whites. Racial hatred and notions of black inferiority permeated the white North which dreaded a migration of blacks both during and after the war. Even though the North had tiny black populations accounting for one to two percent of the total, blacks were not allowed to vote and were relegated overwhelmingly to poverty, separate communities, condescension, and overt discrimination. The North fully subscribed to the belief in black inferiority. During and after the War for Southern Independence, all Northern and Western States and Territories passed extremely harsh Black Exclusionary Laws/Black Codes in order to keep free blacks confined to the South. As a result, 90% of all blacks lived in the South up until the eve of World War I.

But it was in 1898 that the United States Supreme Court formally sanctioned segregation and made discrimination the law of the land. In its landmark decision, Plessey v. Ferguson, the Federal, not the Confederate Supreme Court, approved the doctrine of separate but equal (i.e. segregation) in the United States and affirmed that anyone with at least one-eighth Negro blood was legally a Negro. Thus it was the Federal Government of the United States that formally established the policy of segregation in America, all the way through the WWII era.



Tuskegee Airman of the segregated 332nd Fighter Group are briefed for a mission in over Germany.

Myth Number 4: The Confederate Flag is the flag of the Ku Klux Klan and other white supremacist groups and should be banned.

Reality: One of the largest parades held by the Ku Klux Klan in America was held in Washington D.C. in 1925. The flag that the Klan flew was not the Confederate flag but the flag of the United States. The use of the United States flag by white supremacist groups is not uncommon in the United States. The largest and strongest defender of white supremacy in



the South during the civil rights struggle from the 1950's through the 1960's was the "Citizens' Council".

Their logo displays two crossed flags, a United States flag and a Confederate States flag, with the United States flag in the position of the superior flag. If the use of the Confederate flag by these groups is considered cause enough to ban the use of the Confederate flag, then is it not sufficient reason to ban the use of the United States flag?

Unfortunately, several hate groups have indeed co-opted the Confederate Battle Flag for disgraceful and unseemly purposes.



True historical organizations such as the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) abhor these actions as well as these organizations.

The SCV neither embraces, nor espouses acts or ideologies of racial and religious bigotry, and further, condemns the misuse of its symbols and flags in the conduct of same. It is a strictly patriotic, historical, educational, fraternal, benevolent, non-political, non-racial and non-sectarian organization, as stated in our Constitution.



SOURCES: "Myths of American Slavery", Walter D. Kennedy, 2003, Pelican Publishing Company

***Gods and Generals, Gettysburg, and Copperhead* producer rebukes political correctness**



Producer/Director Ron Maxwell's stirring words rebuke modern day political correctness and chastizing the 40 "scholars" led by the former head of the Nat'l Park Service - Roger Kennedy, and William Ayres* who petitioned President O'Bama to discontinue the 100 year old Presidential practice of laying a wreath at the world famous Moses Ezekiel statue in the Confederate Section of Arlington National Cemetery. Ron Maxwell is the Producer/Director of the films *Gettysburg*, *Copperhead*, and *Gods and Generals*.

To see the speech of Ron Maxwell, head over to the Stephen Dill Lee Institute's [web site](http://stephendleeinstitute.com/video/arlington/), <http://stephendleeinstitute.com/video/arlington/>

* Yes, it's *THAT* Bill Ayres, the 60's radical and close personal friend of the President: In the late Sixties, Ayers became a leader of the Weather Underground (WU), a splinter faction of the Students for a Democratic Society.

Characterizing WU as "an American Red Army," Ayers summed up the organization's ideology as follows: "Kill all the rich people. Break up their cars and apartments. Bring the revolution home, Kill your parents."



The history of *Arlington National Cemetery* is steeped in the Civil War, for it was this great national struggle that necessitated the establishment of this cemetery to bury its many dead. For many years following the war, the bitter feelings between North and South remained, and although hundreds of Confederate soldiers were buried at Arlington, it was considered a Union cemetery. Family members of Confederate soldiers were denied permission to decorate their loved ones' graves and in extreme cases were even denied entrance to the cemetery.

These ill feelings were slow to die but over time they did begin to fade. In June 1900, in this spirit of national reconciliation, the U.S. Congress authorized that a section of Arlington National Cemetery be set aside for the burial of Confederate dead.

By the end of 1901 all the Confederate soldiers buried in the national cemeteries at Alexandria, Virginia, and at the Soldiers' Home in Washington were brought together with the soldiers buried at Arlington and reinterred in the Confederate section. Among the 482 persons buried there are 46 officers, 351 enlisted men,

58 wives, 15 southern civilians, and 12 unknowns. They are buried in concentric circles around the Confederate Monument, and their graves are marked with headstones that are distinct for their pointed tops. Legend attributes these pointed-top tombstones to a Confederate belief that the points would "keep Yankees from sitting on them."

The United Daughters of the Confederacy petitioned to erect a major monument to the Confederate dead. On March 4, 1906 Secretary of War William Howard Taft granted their request. The cornerstone was laid on Nov. 12, 1912 at a ceremony featuring speakers William Jennings Bryan and James A. Tanner, a former Union corporal who lost both legs at the second Battle of Bull Run. He was commander in chief of the Union veterans group, The Grand Army of the Republic. Chosen to design the memorial was the world-renowned sculptor, Moses Ezekiel. Ezekiel brought more than just his artistic talents to this project for he was also a Confederate veteran who knew firsthand the horrors of the Civil War. He is now buried at the base of the famous monument which he created.

The Confederate Monument was unveiled before a large crowd of northerners and southerners on June 4, 1914, the 106th anniversary of the birthday of the president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis. President Woodrow Wilson delivered an address and veterans of both the Union and Confederacy placed wreaths on the graves of their former foes, symbolizing the reconciliation between the North and South, the memorial's central theme.

Ezekiel created a monument rich in symbols. Standing atop the 32-foot monument is a larger-than-life figure of a woman representing the South. Her head is crowned with olive leaves, her left hand extends a laurel wreath toward the South, acknowledging the sacrifice of her fallen sons. Her right hand holds a pruning hook resting on a plow stock. These symbols bring to life the biblical passage inscribed at her feet: "And they shall beat their swords into plow shares and their spears into pruning hooks."

The plinth on which she stands is embossed with four urns symbolizing the four years of the Civil War. Supporting the plinth is a frieze of 14 inclined shields, each depicts the coat of arms of one of the 13

Confederate states and Maryland, which did not join the Confederacy but supported the South in the war.

Below the plinth is another frieze of life-sized figures depicting mythical gods and Southern soldiers. At the front of the monument, the panoplied figure of Minerva, Goddess of War and Wisdom, attempts to hold up the figure of a fallen woman ("The South") who is resting upon her shield, "The Constitution." Behind "The South," the Spirits of War are trumpeting in every direction calling the sons and daughters of the South to aid their falling mother. On either side of the fallen woman are figures depicting those sons and daughters who came to her aid and who represent each branch of the Confederate service: Soldiers, Sailor, Sapper and Miner.

Completing the frieze are six vignettes illustrating the effect of the war on Southerners of all races. The vignettes include a black slave following his young master; an officer kissing his infant child in the arms of her mammy; a blacksmith leaving his bellows and workshop as his sorrowful wife looks on; a young lady binding the sword and sash on her beau; and a young officer standing alone.

The base of the memorial features several inscriptions. On its front face are the seal of the Confederacy and a tribute by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, followed by the Latin phrase: "Victrix Causa Diis Placuit Sed Victa Caton." This phrase means: "The Victorious Cause was Pleasing to the Gods, But the Lost Cause to Cato." On the rear of the monument is an inscription attributed to the Reverend Randolph Harrison McKim, who was a Confederate chaplain and who served as pastor of the Epiphany Church in Washington for 32 years. It reads:

Not for fame or reward
Not for place or for rank
Not lured by ambition
Or goaded by necessity
But in simple
Obedience to duty
As they understood it
These men suffered all
Sacrificed all
Dared all-and died

Attention to Orders

Oct 25, 11 am Colorado SCV Div Meeting
Dinosaur Ridge Visitors Center

Oct 26, 1861 Pony Express mail service ends

Oct 28, 1862 Battle of Wauhatchie, TN

Nov 8, 1861 US Government kidnaps citizens
Mason and Slidell from a British vessel

Nov 10, 1860 Both South Carolina Senators resign
their seats in the US Congress

Nov 23, 1863 Battle Above the Clouds,
Chattanooga, TN

Nov 8, 1864 Lincoln reelected

Nov 9, 1862 U.S. Grant orders no Jews to serve
under him

Nov 10, 1865 Henry Wirz, commander of
Andersonville Prison, executed after a sham
military tribunal

Nov 11, 7 pm Camp 676 Meeting
Breckenridge BBQ brewery, Kalamath St

(note: contact Chris Little - cclittle777@yahoo.com
- or Mark Slater - slaterms@aol.com - to confirm
the location)

Nov 11, 6 pm Camp 175 Meeting
Maggie Mae's Colorado Springs

Nov 11, 1865 US President Johnson paroles CSA
VP Alexander Stephens

Nov 15, 1864 Sherman leaves Atlanta on march to
the coast

Nov 28, 1861 Missouri admitted to the Confederacy

Nov 29, 1864 Chivington leads massacre of Native
Americans at Sand Creek

**Camp 676 Web Page is All New and Ready
to Serve You!**



Welcome to the web page of SCV Sterling Price Camp 676, Denver, CO. Our camp meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September and November, beginning at 7 p.m. and usually run an hour to an hour and a half.

In addition to our bi-monthly meetings, we host other events including Confederate Memorial Day observances and the annual Lee-Jackson Dinner.

You will also find Camp 676 members at the 4-Mile Park Fourth of July celebrations, and hosting a living history area at the Rocky Mountain Highland Games in Highlands Ranch.

Point your browser to <http://sterlingprice676.squarespace.com/> or click on this electronic [link](#).

The new website is loaded with information on Southern Heritage, the Colorado Division, and much more.

Thanks to Camp 676 Adjutant, Chris Little for setting up such a great site for us all.