
THE FRONTIER CHRONICLE

MARCH 2022



2nd Texas Frontier District Camp 1904
DeLeon, Texas

Preserving Our Southern Heritage
And Making Texans Proud

Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans



Camp Officers

Dave Guise....Commander

Paul Hutcheson.1st Lt. Commander

Eddie Cox.2nd Lt. Commander

Charles Ditmore.... Adjutant



Compatriots,

Another month has been placed in history. I had the pleasure of attending the quarterly meeting of the TSOCR which was a treat for me since I normally don't get to attend because it always coincides with the quarterly DEC meeting. They graciously voted to give our camp \$100 from their Heritage Funding to assist us in our cemetery cleanups. Thank you TSOCR.

Our dedications at Big Eye Cemetery and Wagley Cemetery were a grand success. There were family members in attendance of those buried at both ceremonies. The very next day we laid to rest Alan Jones who is the son-in-law of Rita and Ray Trooper. He was a lifetime member of the SCV and Sons of the Republic of Texas. It was our honor to present him with a graveside cannon and rifle salute followed by the presentation of the 1st national flag to Renee (his widow). Each of the ladies of the George B. Erath UDC presented Renee with a yellow rose.

The ladies of our local George B. Erath UDC invited us to attend their Confederate Living History Walk at the Old Dublin Memorial Park. It was an entertaining and informative presentation by the ladies. Our own compatriot Cliff Weible presented a canteen ceremony at each of the gravesites that we visited. Everyone did an awesome job. Thank you Sheran Weible for including us.

As we prepare for April and the observation of Confederate Heritage Month, if you're having issues getting your grave flags out and need help, please contact myself or Charlie Ditmore.

I look forward to seeing you at our next meeting. Brenda Guise will be our guest speaker, she will have a presentation on the history of mourning in the south, the start of the Black Rose ceremony and the honor it bestows on our beloved veterans.

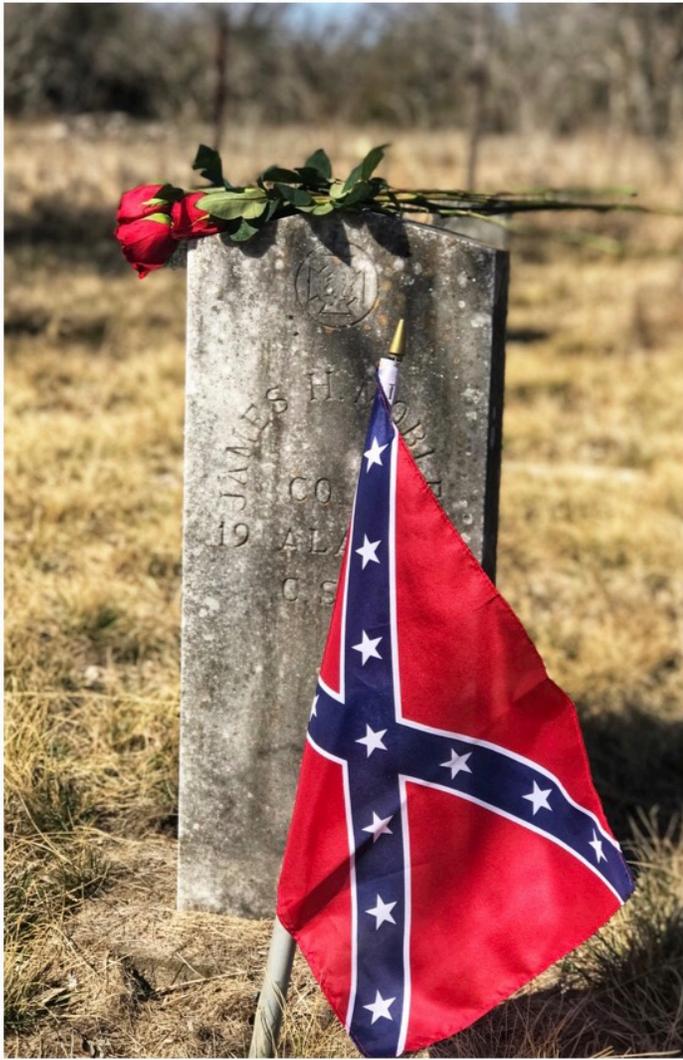
In Service and Honor of our Heritage,

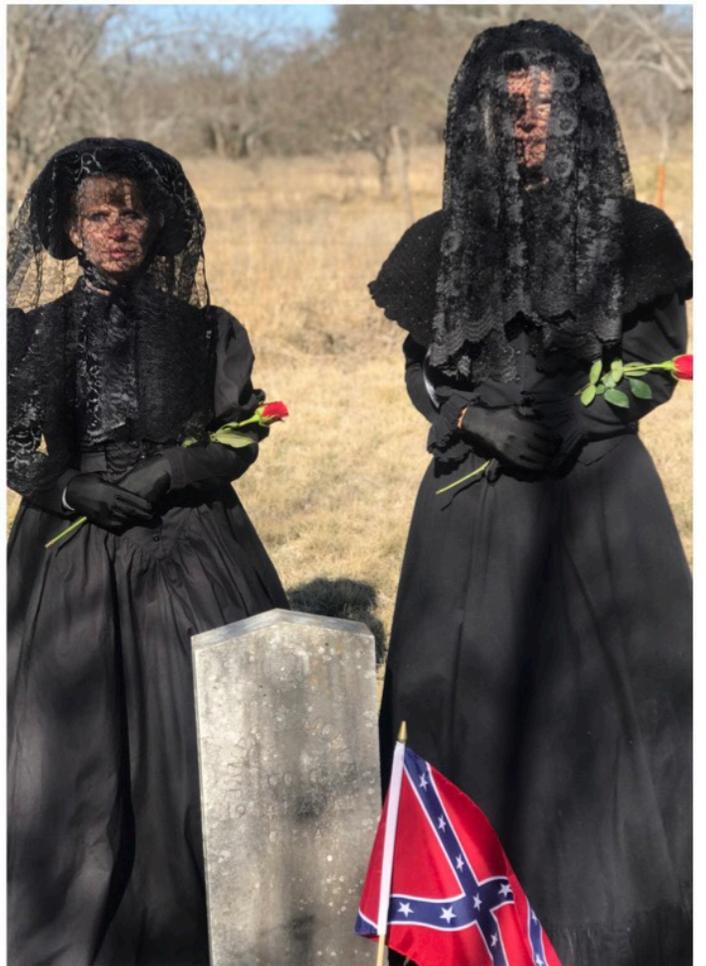
Dave Guise,

Commander, 2nd Texas Texas Frontier District Camp #1904 DeLeon

7th Brigade Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

Sergeant, Mechanized Cavalry #3826 1BN, Company C , 2nd Platoon, 1st Squadron









CONFEDERATE FLAG DAY

On **March 4**, 1861, the First National Flag of the Confederate States of America was revealed and raised over the original Confederate Capitol at Montgomery, Alabama.

The following description of the event comes from the *Montgomery Weekly Advertiser* of March 6, 1861:

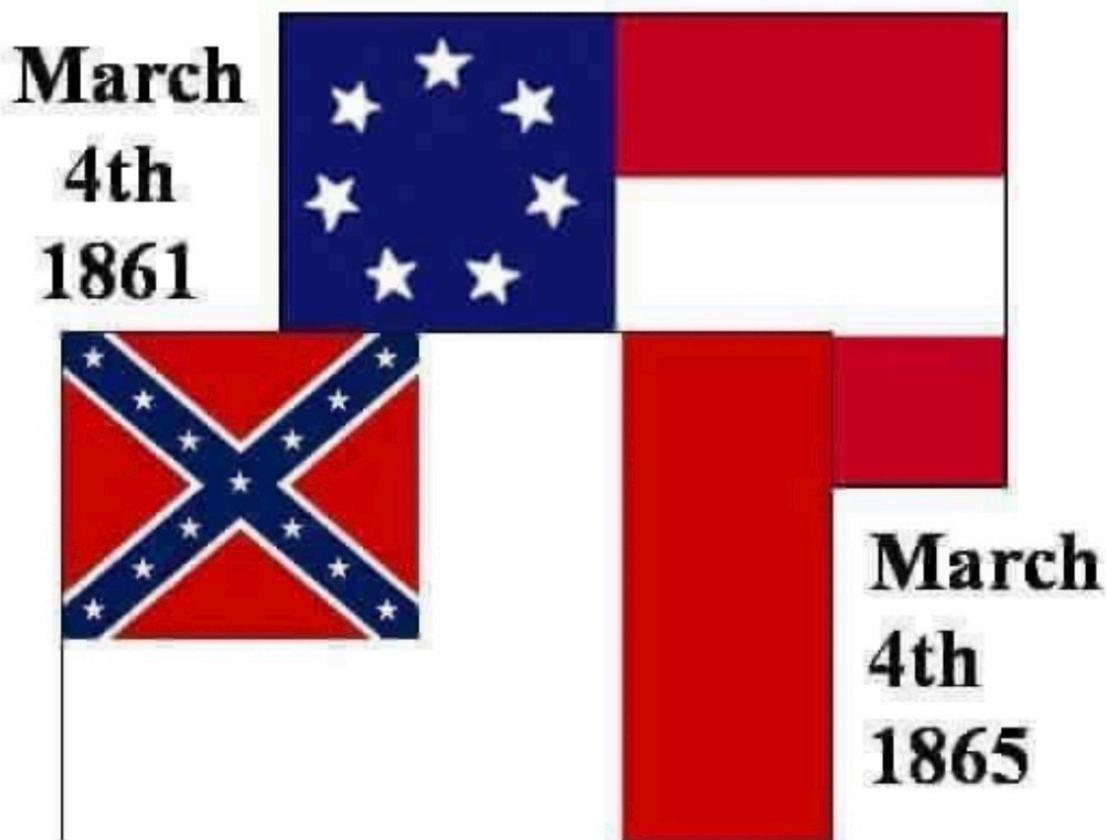
"The fourth day of March was an eventful day in the Provisional Capital of the Confederate States of America... At half past three P.M...., the Flag of the Confederate States of America was flung out to the breeze from the staff on the Capitol and as it's proud folds gradually unclosed, it seemed to wave defiance to the Northern wind that came rushing down from the Potomac..."

"A large concourse of spectators had assembled on Capitol Hill, and Miss L.C.T. Tyler, one of the fair descendants of the Old Dominion, and a granddaughter of the venerable Ex-President of the late United States, had been selected to perform the principal part upon this occasion.

"When the time had arrived for raising the banner, Miss Tyler steadily, and with heart throbbing with patriotic emotion, elevated the flag to the summit of the staff. Cannon thundered forth a salute, the vast assemblage rent the air with shouts of welcome, and the people of the South had for the first time a view of the Southern flag."

Also on March 4, 1865, the Third National Flag, "The Blood Stained Banner" was adopted by the Confederate Congress as the last official flag of the CSA.

I salute the Confederate flag with affection, reverence and undying devotion to the cause for which it stands...



March Birthdays

Hiram Bronson Granbury (March 1, 1831 - November 30, 1864) a lawyer and county judge in Texas before the War of Northern Aggression. He organized a volunteer company for the [Confederate States Army](#) after the outbreak of the War and became its captain. He rose to the grade of [brigadier general](#) in the Confederate army. Granbury was one of the six Confederate generals killed at the [Battle of Franklin](#) on November 30, 1864.

Born

March 1, 1831

[Copiah County, Mississippi](#)

Died

30 November 1864(aged 33)

Franklin, Tennessee



Buried

[Granbury, Texas](#)



Allegiance

[Confederate States of America](#)

Service/branch

[Confederate States Army](#)

Years of service

1861 – 1864

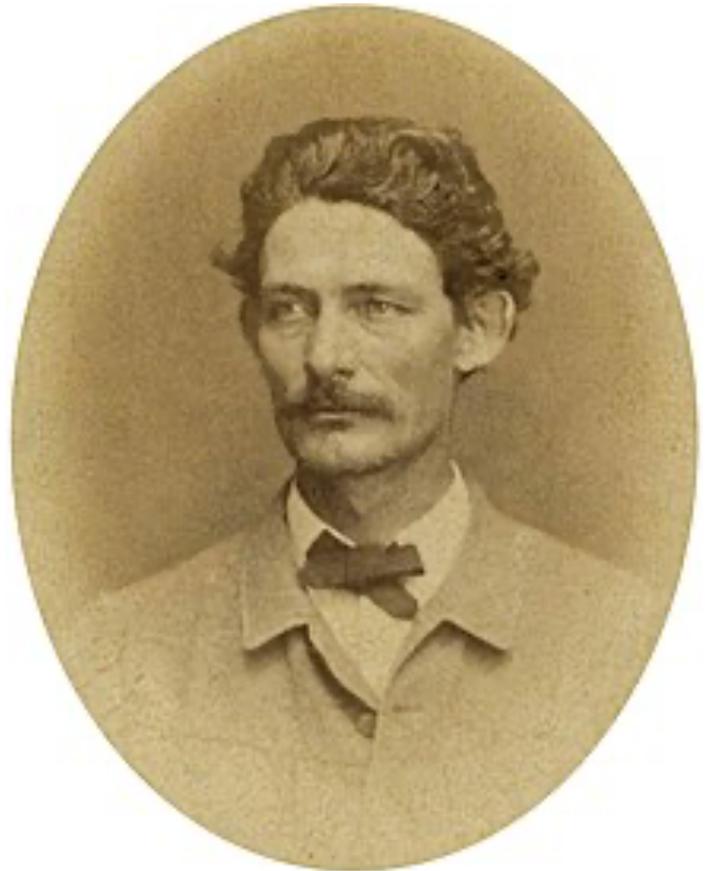
Rank

[Brigadier General](#)

Battles/wars

- [Battle of Raymond](#)
- [Battle of Jackson](#)
- [Siege of Chattanooga](#)
- [Battle of Chickamauga](#)
- [Battle of Missionary Ridge](#)
- [Battle of Ringgold Gap](#)
- [Second Battle of Franklin](#) †

Hiram B. Granbury



At the time of Granbury's death, he was serving as the elected Senior Warden of Waco Masonic Lodge #92, the oldest organization still in existence in McLennan County. This meant that had he survived the War, he was in line to become the lead officer of the lodge the very next year.

Twenty-nine (29) years after the battle of Franklin, Hiram Granbury's body was moved to Granbury Texas, a town named after him.

Hiram Bronson Granbury was born in Copiah County, Mississippi, March 1, 1831. He was the son of a Baptist minister. He was born Hiram Granberry, but upon reaching adulthood, by 1852 Granberry had changed the spelling of his name to Granbury. After being educated at Oakland College near Lorman, Mississippi, he moved to Waco, Texas, in the early 1850s. Granbury studied law at Baylor University in Waco, was admitted to the bar and served as chief justice of McLennan County, Texas (a largely administrative position as head of the county court), from 1856 to 1858. During that time, Granbury also served as secretary of Waco Masonic Lodge #92.

Fort Donelson, capture, exchange

Upon the secession of Texas from the Union, Granbury organized the Waco Guards, a volunteer infantry company, and headed east to Kentucky with them as their first captain. In October 1861, he was elected major of the 7th Texas Infantry Regiment. He was captured along with his regiment at the Battle of Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862. Granbury was imprisoned at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor but was permitted to visit Baltimore on parole in order to attend to his wife, who was to have an operation. He was freed in an exchange of prisoners on August 27, 1862 for two lieutenants. Almost immediately, on August 29, 1862, Granbury was promoted to colonel of the 7th Texas Infantry Regiment. He was temporarily without a command until January 1863 because the 7th Texas Infantry Regiment was not exchanged until November 1862 and was consolidated with two other regiments until January 1863.

Vicksburg campaign, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Atlanta campaign

Granbury and his regiment served in north Mississippi with General Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee during the Vicksburg Campaign. Colonel Granbury led the regiment in the battles of Raymond and Jackson. Granbury fought and was wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga. He then participated in the Siege of Chattanooga and the Battle of Missionary Ridge. When Brigadier General James Argyle Smith was wounded at Chattanooga, Granbury led the brigade in the retreat from Chattanooga. Division commander, Major General Patrick R. Cleburne, commended Colonel Granbury for his handling of the brigade.

Major-General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne



March 16, 1828 - November 30, 1864 a senior officer of the who commanded infantry in the Western Theater of the War of Northern Aggression

Born in Ireland, Cleburne served in the 41st Regiment of Foot, a Welsh regiment of the British Army, after failing to gain entrance into Trinity College of Medicine, Dublin in 1846. Three years later, he immigrated to the United States. At the beginning of the War, Cleburne sided with the Confederate States. He progressed from being a private soldier in the local militia to a division commander. Cleburne participated in many military campaigns, especially the Battle of Stones River, the Battle of Missionary Ridge and the Battle of Ringgold Gap. He was also present at the Battle of Shiloh. Known as the "Stonewall of the West", he was killed leading his men at the Battle of Franklin.

Birth name

Patrick Ronayne Cleburne

Nickname(s)

"Stonewall of the West"

Born

March 16, 1828

Ovens, County Cork, Ireland, U.K.

Died

November 30, 1864(aged 36)

Franklin, Tennessee

Buried

Helena Confederate Cemetery

Allegiance

United Kingdom



Confederate States



Service

British Army



Confederate States Army



Years of service

1846-1849

1861-1864

Rank

- Corporal (U.K.)
-  Major-General(C.S.)

Unit

41st Regiment of Foot (1846-1849)

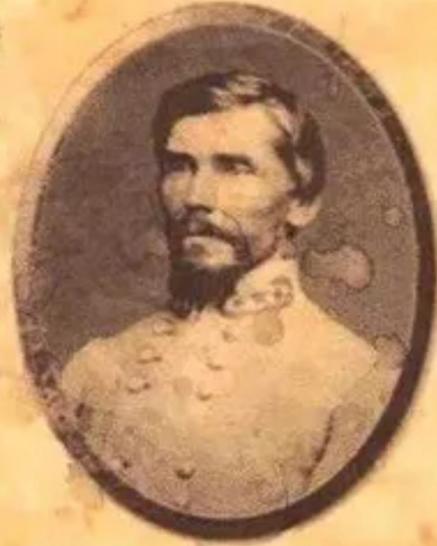
Battles

American Civil War

- Battle of Shiloh
- Battle of Stones River
- Battle of Chickamauga
- Battle of Ringgold Gap
- Chattanooga Campaign
- Battle of Pickett's Mill
- Atlanta Campaign
- Battle of Franklin †

Signature

Patrick Cleburne



Surrender means that the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern school teachers their version of the War; will be impressed by all the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit subjects for derision.

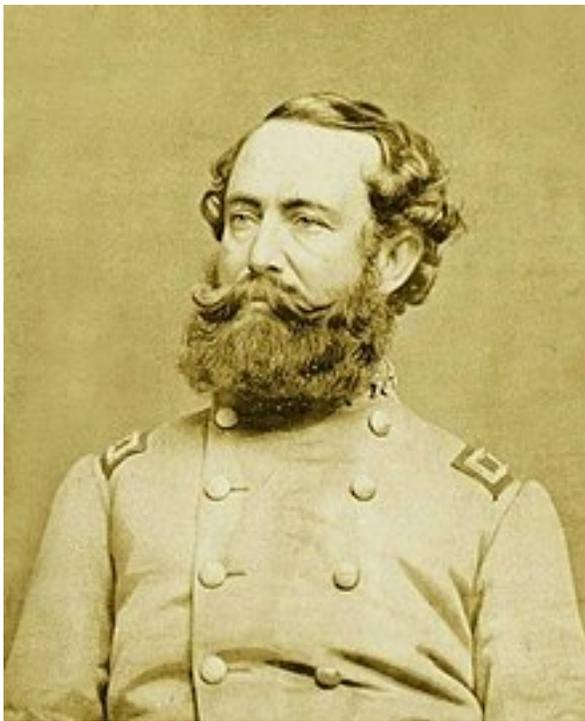
-Gen. Patrick Cleburne, CSA



Patrick Ronayne Cleburne was born in [Ovens, County Cork, Ireland](#), the second son of Dr. Joseph Cleburne, a middle-class physician of [Anglo-Irish](#) ancestry. Patrick's mother died when he was 18 months old, and he was an orphan at 15. He followed his father into the study of medicine, but failed his entrance exam to [Trinity College of Medicine](#) in 1846. In response to this failure, he enlisted in the [41st Regiment of Foot](#) of the [British Army](#), subsequently rising to the rank of [corporal](#).

Three years later, Cleburne bought his discharge and emigrated to the [United States](#) with two brothers and a sister. After spending a short time in [Ohio](#), he settled in [Helena, Arkansas](#), where he was employed as a pharmacist and was readily accepted into the town's social order. During this time, Cleburne became close friends with [Thomas C. Hindman](#), who later paralleled his course as a Confederate major general. The two men also formed a business partnership with William Weatherly to buy a newspaper, the *Democratic Star*, in December 1855. In 1856, Cleburne and Hindman were both wounded by gunshots during a street fight in Helena with members of the [Know-Nothing Party](#) following a debate. Cleburne was shot in the back, turned around and shot one of his attackers, killing him. The attackers hid until Cleburne collapsed on the street and then left. After the two recovered, they appeared before a grand jury to respond to all charges brought against them. They were exonerated, and afterward, went to Hindman's parents' house in Mississippi. By 1860, he was a naturalized citizen, a practicing lawyer, and very popular with the local residents.

Wade Hampton III (March 28, 1818 – April 11, 1902) was a [Confederate States of America](#) military officer during the War of Northern Aggression and politician from [South Carolina](#). He came from a wealthy planter family, and shortly before the war he was one of the largest slaveholders in the Southeast as well as a state legislator. During the American Civil War, he served in the Confederate [cavalry](#), where he reached the rank of [lieutenant general](#)



Wade Hampton III

United States Senator

from South Carolina

In office

March 4, 1879 – March 3, 1891

Preceded by

John J. Patterson

Succeeded by

John L. M. Irby

77th Governor of South Carolina

In office

April 11,^[a] 1877 – February 26, 1879

Lieutenant

William Dunlap Simpson

Preceded by

Daniel Henry Chamberlain

Succeeded by

William Dunlap Simpson

In office

December 14, 1876 – April 11, 1877

Disputed with Daniel Chamberlain^[b]

Member of the South Carolina Senate from Richland County

In office

November 22, 1858 – October 8, 1861

Preceded by

John Smith Preston

Succeeded by

Edward John Arthur

Member of the

South Carolina House of Representatives

from Richland County

In office

November 22, 1852 – November 22, 1858

Personal details

Born

March 28, 1818

Charleston, South Carolina

Died

April 11, 1902(aged 84)

Columbia, South Carolina

Resting place

Trinity Cathedral Churchyard

Political party

Democratic

Alma mater

South Carolina College

Profession

planter, soldier, politician

Committees

United States railroad commissioner
1893–1897

Signature

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wade Hampton".

Military service

Allegiance

Confederate States of America

Branch/service

Confederate States Army

Years of service

1861–1865

Rank

Lieutenant General

Commands

Hampton's Legion

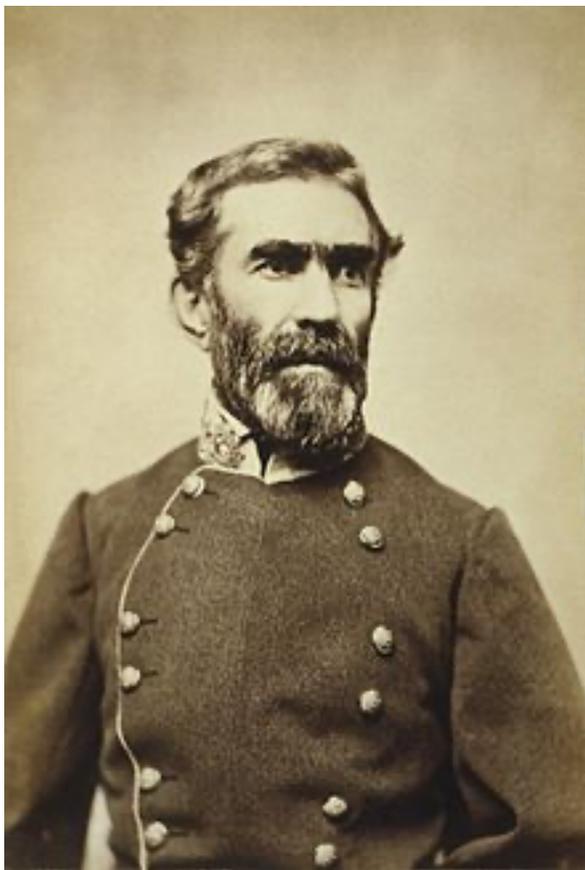
Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia

At the Battle of Seven Pines on May 31, 1862, he was severely wounded in the foot, but remained on his horse while it was being treated, still under fire. Hampton returned to duty in time to lead a brigade at the end of the Seven Days Battles. During the winter of 1862, around the Battle of Fredericksburg, Hampton led a series of cavalry raids behind enemy lines, earning a commendation from General **Robert E. Lee**. In the Gettysburg Campaign, Hampton's brigade participated in **Stuart's** wild adventure to the northeast, swinging around the Union army and losing contact with Lee. Stuart and Hampton reached the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, late on July 2, 1863. In the remainder of the battle, Hampton was wounded three separate times, twice by saber and the final a piece of shrapnel to the hip which left him recuperating until November of that year.

During the Overland Campaign of 1864, Stuart was killed at the Battle of Yellow Tavern and Hampton was given command of the Cavalry Corps on August 11, 1864. He distinguished himself in his new role at the bloody Battle of Trevilian Station, defeating **Philip Sheridan's** cavalry, and in fact, lost no cavalry battles for the remainder of the war. In September, Hampton conducted what became known as the "Beefsteak Raid", in which his troopers captured over 2,400 head of cattle and over 300 prisoners behind enemy lines.

Hampton was promoted to lieutenant general on February 14, 1865, but eventually surrendered to the Union along with General **Joseph E. Johnston's** Army of Tennessee at Bennett Place in Durham, North Carolina. He returned to his estate to find it had been burned and ransacked in Sherman's march.

At the end of **Reconstruction**, with the withdrawal of federal troops from the state, Hampton was leader of the **Redeemers** who restored white rule. His campaign for governor was marked by extensive violence by the **Red Shirts**, a **paramilitary** group that served the Democratic Party by disrupting elections and suppressing black and Republican voting in the state. He was elected Governor, serving 1876 to 1879. After that, he served two terms as **U.S. Senator**, from 1879 to 1891.



Braxton Bragg

Born

March 22, 1817

Warrenton, North Carolina, U.S.

Died

September 27, 1876 (aged 59)

Galveston, Texas, U.S.

Buried

Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Alabama

Allegiance

United States

Confederate States

Service/branch

United States Army

Confederate States Army

Years of service

1837-1856 (USA)

1861-1865 (CSA) Rank

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (USA)

General (CSA)

Commands held

Army of Mississippi (1862)

Army of Tennessee (1863)

Battles/wars

Second Seminole War

Mexican-American War

- Siege of Fort Brown
- Battle of Monterrey
- Battle of Buena Vista

War of Northern Aggression

- Battle of Shiloh
- Battle of Perryville
- Battle of Stones River
- Tullahoma Campaign
- Battle of Chickamauga
- Battles for Chattanooga
- Second Battle of Fort Fisher
- Wyse Fork
- Battle of Bentonville

Spouse(s)

Eliza Brooks Ellis (m. 1849)

Signature

A small, rectangular image showing a handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "Braxton Bragg".

Braxton Bragg (March 22, 1817 - September 27, 1876) was an American army officer during the **Second Seminole War** and **Mexican-American War** and Confederate army officer who served as a general in the **Confederate Army** during the War of Northern Aggression, serving in the **Western Theater**. His most important role was as commander of the **Army of Mississippi**, later renamed the **Army of Tennessee**, from June 1862 until December 1863.

Bragg, a native of **Warrenton, North Carolina**, was educated at **West Point** and became an **artillery** officer. He served in **Florida** and then received three **brevet** promotions for distinguished service in the **Mexican-American War**, most notably the **Battle of Buena Vista**. He resigned from the U.S. Army in 1856 to become a sugar **plantation** owner in **Louisiana**. At the start of the Civil War, Bragg trained soldiers in the **Gulf Coast** region. He was a corps commander at the **Battle of Shiloh**, where he launched several costly and unsuccessful frontal assaults but nonetheless was commended for his conduct and bravery.

In June 1862, Bragg was elevated to command the **Army of Mississippi** (later known as the **Army of Tennessee**). He and **Brigadier General Edmund Kirby Smith** attempted an invasion of **Kentucky** in 1862, but Bragg retreated following the **Battle of Perryville** in October. In December, he fought another battle at **Murfreesboro, Tennessee**, the **Battle of Stones River**, against the **Army of the Cumberland** under **Major General William Rosecrans**, which ended with his retreat. After months without significant fighting, Bragg was outmaneuvered by Rosecrans in the **Tullahoma Campaign** in June 1863, causing him to surrender **Middle Tennessee** to the Union.

Bragg retreated to [Chattanooga](#) but evacuated it in September as Rosecrans' troops entered Georgia. Later that month, with the assistance of Confederate forces from the [Eastern Theater](#) under [James Longstreet](#), Bragg was able to defeat Rosecrans at the [Battle of Chickamauga](#), the bloodiest battle in the Western Theater, and the only major Confederate victory therein. Bragg forced Rosecrans back into Tennessee, but was criticized for not mounting an effective pursuit. In November, Bragg's army was routed by [Major General Ulysses S. Grant](#) in the [Battles for Chattanooga](#) and pushed back to Georgia. Confederate President [Jefferson Davis](#) subsequently relieved Bragg of command, recalling him to Richmond to serve as his chief military advisor. Bragg briefly returned to the field as a corps commander near the end of the war during the [Campaign of the Carolinas](#). Bragg is generally considered among the worst generals of the War. Most of the battles he engaged in ended in defeat. Bragg was extremely unpopular with both the officers and ordinary men under his command, who criticized him for numerous perceived faults, including poor battlefield strategy, a quick temper, and overzealous discipline. Bragg has a generally poor reputation with historians, though some point towards the failures of Bragg's subordinates, especially Major General and former Bishop [Leonidas Polk](#)—a close ally of Davis and known enemy of Bragg—as more significant factors in the many Confederate defeats under Bragg's command. The losses suffered by Bragg's forces are cited as highly consequential to the ultimate defeat of the [Confederacy](#).

Early Life:

Braxton Bragg was born in [Warrenton, North Carolina](#), one of the six sons of Thomas and Margaret Crosland Bragg. One of his older brothers was future [Confederate Attorney General Thomas Bragg](#). Bragg was also a cousin of [Edward S. Bragg](#), who would become a Union general in the War. He was often ridiculed as a child because of rumors about his mother's prison sentence for allegedly murdering a negro freeman, and some of those rumors stated that he was born in prison. Grady McWhiney, the principal biographer of Bragg's early life and career, states that despite these rumors, the Bragg family was law-abiding. Although considered by his neighbors to be from the lower class, Thomas Bragg was a carpenter and contractor who became wealthy enough to send Braxton to the Warrenton Male Academy, one of the best schools in the state. He was descended from Captain [Christopher Newport](#) of [Jamestown, Virginia](#) and his son-in-law Thomas Bragg (1579–1665), who was born in England and settled in the [Colony of Virginia](#). In the thousands of letters that

February 22 Minutes For Review

7:00 Dave Guise offered the blessing and invocation.

7:30 Meeting called to order with reciting of pledges and reading of the Charge.

Guests: Steve Bondy, P.C. Bettes and wife Jeanie.

Program presented by P.C. Bettes "History of the 2nd Texas Frontier District Business Section

Adjutant declared a quorum. January 2022 minutes approved. Adjutant submits treasurer's report \$3,974.96

1st Lt. Commander-Paul Hutcheson

Blank Apps available. needs program ideas. National info

2nd Lt. Commander-Eddie Cox

Nothing to report on recruitment, National info

OCR- Becky Bussey

Reunion March 5th Waco. March 12th call for Black Roses

UDC-Sheran Weible UDC growing. invite to living history March 16

Commander calls for Event and Committee Reports

Events-Eddie Cox- March 5th March 12 Grave Ceremony-Big Eye & Wagley May 7 Grave Ceremony Chalk Mountain

Membership & Recruitment- no recruitment festivals planned yet. continue to pass apps for new members

Flags-Tommy Alford not present but report of DeLeon flag tattered.

Cemetery-Eddie Cox. maps available for Big Eye/Wagley

Newsletter-Brenda Guise Requested March birthdays for member's ancestors to be published

Old Business: Comanche courthouse stone, cost for 11 names #1,210. received \$140 donations, already voted and approved

New Business: Request interest in Chaplin position.

Flags distributed for cemeteries.

The Commander called for comments and closed the meeting.

Benediction by Dave Guise

sang Dixie led by Dave Guise

8:41P meeting adjourned

Photos from February meeting







Our Next Meeting

Tuesday, March 22 7:00 PM

Pot Luck Please bring a little something to share.
Dave and Brenda will bring Beefy Tater Tot Casserole.

All meetings are held the 4th Tuesday of each month @ 7pm for a pot luck supper followed by a program on Southern History, a short break and then our monthly business meeting.

Visitors are welcome to any or all of the above.

Location: Comanche Mercantile
100 N. Houston st. Comanche Tx.

February Program: Black Rose Society-History and meaning. presented by Brenda Guise

2022 Upcoming Events

as of March 16, 2022

February 22, 2022 (Tuesday)

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp #1904 DeLeon Meeting:

7:00pm in Comanche, TX 76442 at the Comanche Mercantile building located on the southwest corner of the courthouse square at 101 N. Houston St.

March 12, 2022 (Saturday) Grave dedication and Black Rose ceremony:

10:00 am & 2:pm with site and directions to follow.

March 22, 2022 (Tuesday)

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp #1904 DeLeon Meeting:

7:00pm in Comanche, TX 76442 at the Comanche Mercantile building located on the southwest corner of the courthouse square at 101 N. Houston St.

March 24-26, 2022 (Thursday-Saturday) Military Muster and Resupply: at Old Fort Parker 866 Park Rd 35, Groesbeck Tx

March 26, 2022 (Saturday) Texas Division DEC meeting:

9:30 am at Poppa Rollo's Pizza 703 N Valley Mills Dr. Waco, TX

April 2022 is Confederate Heritage Month

April 24, 2022 (Sunday) Confederate Cemetery Day

San Antonio, Tx more info to follow

April 26, 2022 (Tuesday)

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp #1904 DeLeon Meeting:

7:00pm in Comanche, TX 76442 at the Comanche Mercantile building located on the southwest corner of the courthouse square at 101 N. Houston St.

April 29th - May 1st SCVMC 2022 Trans- Mississippi Raid on the Border: Johnson's Creek Park, Lake of the Pines 143 Crestwood Park Rd. Avinger TX 75630. On Saturday the 30th we will be riding to the Battle of Jefferson reenactment.

May 24, 2022 (Tuesday)

2nd Texas Frontier District Camp #1904 DeLeon Meeting:

7:00pm in Comanche, TX 76442 at the Comanche Mercantile building located on the southwest corner of the courthouse square at 101 N. Houston St.

June 3-5, 2022 Texas Division SCV Reunion in McKinney, Texas

July 19-23 2022 SCV National Reunion in Cartersville, GA