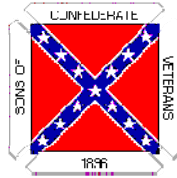
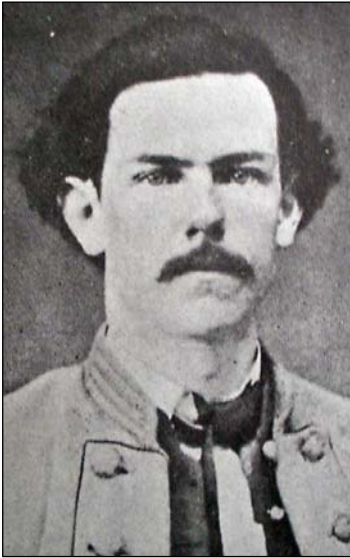


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NEWSLETTER OF STATE OF DADE CAMP NO. 707



# THE SILVER GRAY



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Credit: Courtesy of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, The Collection of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch, 1968.

This anonymous painting shows the newly formed 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry early in the war at its camp of instruction near Washington. When Lee headed for Pennsylvania in June 1863, the initial excitement of easy victory and romantic gallantry had long since given way to the grim realities of war. The Union army was still reeling from its defeat at Chancellorsville by Robert E. Lee, and President Lincoln, unhappy with its commander, Major General Joseph Hooker, was looking for his replacement.

# THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

## The Confederates Invade Pennsylvania

By the summer of 1863, the Civil War in the eastern theater was in a stalemate. After assuming command a year earlier, General Robert E. Lee and his smaller Army of Northern Virginia had repeatedly defeated the Union Army of the Potomac, first in the Seven Days' Campaign outside Richmond, Virginia, in June and July of 1862, then at Second Manassas in August. Lee then invaded Maryland, but was stopped in the bloody fighting at Antietam on September 17. At Fredericksburg on December 13 and yet again at the Battle of Chancellorsville (May 1-3, 1863), Lee's valiant soldiers repelled two more Union attacks. In spite of repeated victories, the larger Union army remained on Virginia soil, both defending Washington and threatening Richmond, the Confederate capital.



**Credit:** Courtesy of the Massachusetts Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the U.S. Army Military History Institute

After the sound thrashing he delivered to the Yankees at Chancellorsville in May, Lee believed the time was right for another invasion of the North. Screened by the mountains to his east, Lee began moving north through the Shenandoah Valley in June, 1863. Shown here, the Valley Turnpike was one of Lee's primary roads north. Lee expected his move north would draw the Army of the Potomac out of Virginia and give southern farmers some relief from two years of war. He also expected to collect supplies from the abundance of the Pennsylvania countryside, and a battle victory on northern soil might still convince a European nation to aide the South. There was even talk of recruiting thousands of Pennsylvania horses to the cause of the Confederacy!

Two years of fighting in northern Virginia had devastated farming and food production in much of the region. After defeating the Yankees at Chancellorsville, Lee reorganized his army and decided to invade the North. By so doing, the general hoped to draw the Yankee army north across the Potomac and out of Virginia, thus giving some reprieve to Southern farmers. In a highly successful three-day raid of south central Pennsylvania in October 1862, Confederate cavalry commander Jeb Stuart had returned south with more than 1,200 horses. Lee hoped to gather supplies (horses, cattle, fodder, and other related foodstuffs) to replenish his troops. He also hoped that a victory on Northern soil might help sway foreign recognition of the Confederacy and perhaps weaken the North's will to continue the war.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS & NEWS

The Following Compatriots have not paid the "2008 Dues":

Brinie Bethune	Jackie Blankenship	Ben Brandon
Ralph Brown	Charles M. Conner	Robert Alan Daniels
Peter Desantis	Wayne Farmer	James D. Flecher
Austin Griffith	Michael Holland	James (Eddie) Land
Allen C. Lusk	Cecil Rex Morris Jr.	Jonathon Morton
James Nichols Austin	Patrick Parris	Rex D. Roland
Martin Scott	Larry Scruggs	Daniel Smith
Fred Stafford	Mark Steele	William Thomas
	Forrest Varnell	

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Dues are as follows:

Sons of Confederate Veterans	\$20.00 per year
Georgia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans	\$12.00 per year
State of Dade Camp #707	\$ 5.00 per year
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$37.00 per year</b>

If dues are sent to me after 1 November 2006 the Sons of Confederate Veterans will add a \$5.00 re-instatement fee for a total of \$42.00.

You may pay me at the meeting or mail your DUES to:

Larry D. Wheeler (Adjutant)  
639 Canyon Park Dr.  
Trenton, Georgia 30752-2640

Thank you for being a Son of the South. The South needs the support of all of her Sons. Please continue your membership and support THE CAUSE.

## Harry Macarthy: The Bob Hope of the Confederacy

...continued

Macarthy seemed to spend much of his time on the road lifting his heels just out of reach of the nippy jaws of approaching Union forces. In the summer of 1864, Macarthy played in Savannah, Georgia; a few months later, in December, the coastal city would fall to Major General William T. Sherman's Union forces. On September 2, 1864, he was in Wilmington, North Carolina, for a benefit performance with some other popular entertainers, including singer Ella Wren and actor Walter Keeble. This city would be surrendered in February 1865, a few months after Macarthy's visit.

After performing in Wilmington, Macarthy returned to Richmond and nearby Petersburg, Virginia. By then, the Federal noose was tightening fast around the Confederacy's neck, and Macarthy decided he had better head north. Somehow he managed to squeeze through Union lines, and the next time he turned up, he was in Philadelphia. Soon afterward, he returned home to Great Britain.

He did not stay home long, however--just long enough for the sectional animosity in the reunited United States to cool off a bit. In the beginning of 1867, he was back in the States, receiving rave reviews wherever he went, North or South. In January, he appeared briefly in Indianapolis, Indiana, before heading to New Orleans. The New Orleans *Daily Picayune*, described his reception at the familiar Academy of Music as "one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome ever witnessed within the walls of the Academy." The concert was sold out, and hundreds of fans waiting in line had to be turned away.

The 1870s were the last fruitful decade of Macarthy's entertainment career, and he spent most of his working hours giving his personation concerts. By the 1880s, though, the public had lost interest and stopped coming to see him. Although he had earned quite a bit of money over the years, he had spent it all and suddenly was forced to find work as a journeyman actor. He settled in New York City and, when he could not find any more jobs there, he moved to San Francisco. One night in 1888, just before he was about to take the stage, he took ill and died. The Bob Hope of the Confederacy's passing in a lonely rooming house in Oakland, California, went almost unnoticed.

An obituary for Macarthy appeared in the New Orleans *Daily States* on November 25. It wound its way through Macarthy's long career, concluding with an insightful observation about his showmanship--and his ineptitude with financial matters: "His dialect was almost perfect; his Irish was inimitable; his Scotch was perfect; his negro was fine; his cockney was true to life; his Yankee was perfect, and then he could sing and dance and could write his own songs, in fact he could do anything but hold on to what he got."

Macarthy's death presented a vexing problem for newspaper editors. Because so little was known about his private life, huge holes riddled the stories about him. Many newspapers solved the problem of not knowing much about Macarthy's personal life by

inventing things. The *Richmond Dispatch*, for example, said Macarthy was a member of Terry's Texas Rangers, an assertion no doubt rooted in the story of the ruckus that had erupted in New Orleans.

Despite all the accolades he received in his day, Macarthy was soon all but forgotten. No book-length biography was ever written about him. In fact, until now, not even a magazine feature has been published about this man who entertained troops in the field and gave generously to Confederate charities on the home front.

But the veterans he had entertained and inspired never forgot him. Decades later, memories of Macarthy from the greatest years of their lives were still fresh. For many of them, he was much more than the Civil War South's most popular entertainer. To them, he was simply the greatest entertainer of all.

*This article was written by E. Lawrence Abel and originally appeared in the December 2000 issue of Civil War Times magazine.*





## CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

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SCV camp #707

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When a child becomes separated from his mother in a shopping crowd, it is a fearsome time for both of them. Often the loudspeaker in the large department store will call out the information that there is a "lost parent", and a "found child" to be claimed at the information desk, hoping by this light approach to relieve the tension caused by being separated from their loved ones. Something great and overwhelming happens when parent and child are brought together such as when those who are joined with God and are free from the fear of separation.

*Romans 8:35 Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?*

**Prayer List:** Lewis Leach is still in his great fight for recovery after having a motorcycle accident. Wedge Morrison's grand-daughter, Rachel, has a very serious illness. Ronnie Watts says there has been much improvement in his Dad's health. Let us continue to remember them in our thoughts and prayers.

## CONFEDERATE GENERALS BORN IN OCTOBER

Brig. General William Hicks "Red" Jackson - 1 Oct. 1835 - Paris, Tenn.  
**Brig. General Claudius Charles Wilson - 1 Oct. 1831 - Effingham Co., Ga**  
**Brig. General Robert Huston Anderson - 1 Oct. 1835 - Savannah, Ga.**  
Lt. General Alexander Peter Stewart - 2 Oct. 1821 - Rogersville, Tenn.  
Brig. General George Washington Gordon - 5 Oct. 1836 - Giles Co., Tenn.  
Lt. General Richard Herron Anderson - 7 Oct. 1821 - Sumter Co., S.C.  
Maj. General William Brimage Bate - 7 Oct. 1826 - Bledsoe's Lick, Tenn.  
Maj. General Bushrod Rust Johnson - 7 Oct. 1817 - Belmont Co., Ohio  
Brig. General Matthew Whitaker Ransom - 8 Oct. 1826 - Warren Co., N.C.  
Brig. General Samuel McGowan - 9 Oct. 1819 - Laurens Dist., S.C.  
Brig. General Dandridge McRae - 10 Oct. 1829 - Baldwin Co., Ala.  
Brig. General Zebulon York, 10 Oct. 1819 - Avon, Maine  
Brig. General Elkanah Brackin Greer - 11 Oct. 1825 - Paris, Tenn.  
**Lt. General William Joseph Hardee - 12 Oct. 1815 - Camden Co., Ga.**  
Brig. General Ellison Capers - 14 Oct. 1837 - Charleston, S.C.  
Brig. General Henry Harrision Walker - 15 Oct. 1832 - Sussex Co., Va.  
Maj. General Thomas Lafayette Rosser - 15 Oct. 1836 - Campbell Co., Va.  
Brig. General William Preston - 16 Oct. 1816 - Louisville, Ky.  
Brig. General John Breckinridge Grayson - 18 Oct. 1806 - Fayette Co., Ky.  
Brig. General Lucius Marshall Walker - 18 Oct. 1829 - Columbia, Tenn.  
Brig. General Charles Sidney Winder - 18 Oct. 1829 - Talbot Co., Md.  
Brig. General Samuel Benton - 18 Oct. 1820 - Williamson Co., Tenn.  
Maj. General Benjamin Franklin Cheatham - 20 Oct. 1820 - Nashville, Tenn.  
Maj. General Mansfield Lovell - 20 Oct. 1822 - Washington, D.C.  
**Brig. General Francis Marion Cockrell - 20 Oct. 1824 - Walton Co., Ga.**  
Brig. General James Monroe Goggin - 23 Oct. 1820 - Bedford Co., Va.  
Brig. General Turner Ashby - 23 Oct. 1828 - Fauquier Co., Va.  
Brig. General Zachariah Cantey Deas - 25 Oct. 1819 - Camden, S.C.  
Brig. General Stephen Elliott Jr. - 26 Oct. 1832 - Beaufort, S.C.  
Brig. General Arthur Middleton Manigault - 26 Oct. 1824 - Charleston, S.C.  
Brig. General Dudley McIver BuBose - 28 Oct. 1834 - Shelby Co., Ky.  
Brig. General Adley Hogan Gladden - 28 Oct. 1810 - Fairfield, S.C.  
Brig. General Joseph Horace Lewis - 29 Oct. 1824 - Glasgow, Ky.  
**Maj. General John Stevens Bowen - 30 Oct. 1830 - Savannah, Ga.**  
Brig. General Raleigh Edward Colston - 31 Oct. 1825 - Paris, France



## UPCOMING EVENTS

- October 16: Camp Meeting: The October 2007 meeting of the State of Dade Camp 707, Sons of Confederate Veterans will be held at 7:00 P.M. on Tuesday, October 16<sup>th</sup>. Dinner at 6pm, meeting soon after... To get to the Legion Hall traveling from Easy Rentals, go North on Hwy 11, it is about 1 mile on the left... you will go past the Court House ... once you get to the Cemetery on the left you will see the Trenton Post 106 American Legion on the left... Contact Freddie, if you need assistance, at (706) 657-5000 (Easy Rentals) (706) 657-5275
- November 10: Veterans Day Parade sponsored by the American Legion.



**STATE OF DADE CAMP No. 707**  
**Sons of Confederate Veterans**  
**Larry D. Wheeler (Adjutant)**  
**639 Canyon Park Dr.**  
**Trenton, Georgia 30752-2640**

**HONORING OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE**

