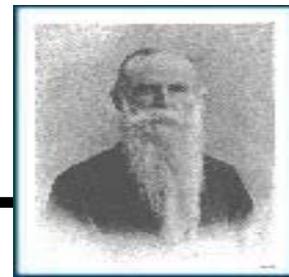


THE BUGLER



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Camp Officers

Camp Commander:

Denver Erickson

1st Lt Commander:

Dr. John McCain

2nd Lt Commander:

Kyle Erickson

Chaplain: *Jack Sanders*

Adjutant: *Paul Honaker*

Treasurer: *Paul Honaker*

Our newsletter can now be found on the Camp website @ www.1854.ksscv.org

COMMANDERS CORNER

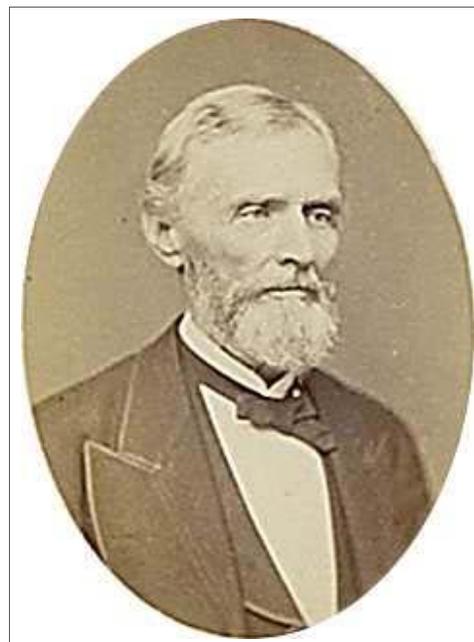
Hopefully the weather will clear up soon so that we can have more attendance at our monthly meetings. I fully understand the loss of faces due to the weather conditions and would rather see all safe than being injured coming to the meetings. Mother Nature has not been too kind to us of late, as you all know. As a gesture to the cold weather I brought a bit of *Chili* for after our last meeting and it was well accepted by those in attendance. Perhaps we can do something along the same line again in the near future. Sorry some may have missed this one as I was really looking forward to the reviews.

Our Division Convention is coming up June 21, 2008 and you will receive or will have received your registration in the Division Newsletter. Also attached to the Newsletter is a ballot for Border Brigade Commander. This year the Convention is being held in Lawrence, Kansas so hopefully many more from our area will be able to attend.

Also our July Family Camp Pic-

nic is around the corner. In the five years of having this event, last year was the only one not well attended. I like to think it was due to the fact I didn't personally grill for the first time but had it catered and you were all disappointed not to eat my cooking! **YOU CAN ALL SAY THAT'S A FACT NOW!** But I doubt that was the reason. I must say that Jack, Paul, Justin, and myself could have done without all that chicken we ate ourselves. So I will try to get back to the grill this year and hopefully the picnic will be back to its normal turnout again.

I also want to make it known that my wife Jo and I celebrated our 25th Wedding Anniversary on February 14, 2008, which we



Confederate President Jefferson Davis—2008 is President Davis's 200th birthday

are pretty proud of. My Son Brandon, who most of you know as a Member, is jumping the broom with his lovely Fiancé Holli on June 6th of this year of which I am also

continued on page 3

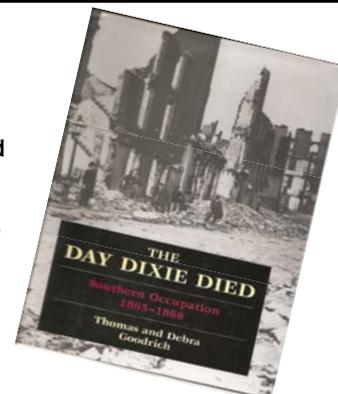
UPCOMING EVENTS

Our March 2008 Camp #1854 meeting will be held on March 15, 2008. A last minute change caused us to not be able to use the speaking services of Compatriot Scott Price.

Coming to our rescue is Debra Goodrich. Debra is the co-

author, with her husband Tom, of the *Day Dixie Died*. It is an excellent book and a must read for those interested in not just the War but the lasting effects that it had on the people of the South.

(By the way my copy is signed by both Debra and Tom!)



Confederate Trivia

1. What leader's Mississippi plantation was burned by Federal troops on June 7, 1863?
2. What discovery in March 1864 temporarily rekindled the South's fighting spirit?
3. What Lee family home, destroyed by Union troops, was rebuilt after the war by "Rooney" Lee?



Jefferson Davis

1. President Jefferson Davis
2. The discovery of papers on the body of Union Col. Dahlgren that described a plot to burn Richmond and kill President Davis and his staff.
3. White House

Confederate Trivia Answers

MY CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR

Private James Benjamin Longino

James was born in Henry County Georgia in 1838. Some accounts list his birth date as 4 December 1837. His family history is a story of *Honor, Courage, and Commitment*. James was born of an Italian immigrant (John Thomas Longino) who came to America as a young man in approximately 1770.

James Benjamin grew up in rural Georgia. At that time most everything was rural.

He joined the Confederate cause in May of 1862. He saw fighting in several different theaters of operation. He mustered in under Col. Doyle's 46th GA. Volunteers (The Harris Blues).

46th regiment, Georgia Infantry
The 46th Infantry Regiment was formed 4 March 1862 with men

from Upson, Schley, Harris, Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Webster, Marion, and Talbot counties. The unit served in Georgia then South Carolina where it was involved in the conflicts of Secessionville, Gaston, and Frampton's Plantation. In May 1863, assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it moved to Mississippi. After taking part in the siege of Jackson the Regiment joined the Army of Tennessee and fought on many battlefields, from Chickamauga to Atlanta, then saw action in Tennessee and North Carolina.

Pvt. Longino, like many others, was suffering from rheumatism. I am told the rheumatism was in his feet and hands due to prolonged periods of poor clothing and inadequate shoes to wear. He served and was captured at some point. Some records show he was discharged with disability. He was paroled and promptly enlisted in Howells Battery Georgia Light

Artillery. He served out the War in Martin's-Howell's B.

Howells's Company Georgia Light Artillery

Martins-Howells Battery was organized in May 1862 with 125 officers and men. The unit served on the Georgia coast, then moved to Mississippi where it was engaged at Jackson. It also took active part in the Campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville.

James was 26 years old when he was discharged in 1864. He lived out the remainder of his life in Georgia where he died in 1918. He was laid to rest in Pleasant Hill Cemetery in Rebecca GA. A CSA headstone and Masonic emblem mark his final resting place.

Larry "Cowboy" Wizezorek

MEMBER UPDATE

We want to welcome our newest Member Mr. Larry "Cowboy" Wizezorek to our Camp. In *My Confederate Ancestor* Cowboy's Confederate Ancestor is represented. Following is a short bio on Cowboy.

Larry was born in Cordele, GA. On July 14, 1961. His Father was in the military and they made permanent residence in Kansas in the fall of 1968. Larry graduated high school at Washburn Rural High School in 1979. He made his pilgrimage from Kansas to Georgia many times. You might say he knows the way.

He is interested in all War Between the States matters and has visited at least 15 battlefield

all the way from Ft. Pulaski to the Battle of Mine Creek in Ks.

He is married with two boys aged 19 and 20 years. Most of his family is still at home in Georgia.

Larry is a Member of the Masonic Lodge #402 and is a 32nd Degree Mason. He is a Member of the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy as are his two sons. He served in the Civil Air Patrol (USAF) where he rose to the rank of Captain.

Larry worked as a certified welder for a number of years while he continued to farm and ranch.

He now works as a Project Manager/ Supt. With Gene Fritzel Construction in Lawrence. He supervises the construction of hotels, banks, and large commercial buildings. He also has built multi million dollar homes in the Kansas City area.

His most worthwhile project as he describes it was the Veterans Memorial in Lawrence, KS.

He is very active in community affairs and politics (local to Lawrence).

Again Cowboy welcome to the Cols. Lewis & Harrison Camp #1854.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

COMMANDERS CORNER

very proud. Thank you on both accounts.

Another note, best wishes go to Justin Dranosani-Brattingham and his lovely wife, Shannon, and sons Valic & Bastian on the addition to their family January 16, 2008 of their daughter and sister Amara Hadassah. The Lord

has truly blessed their family.

Let me say that I know this is not the normal letter of Southern interest that I usually write. But I don't get much of a chance just to tell you all what is happening and say thank you for all the support I have received a Camp Commander and Division Commander. I too consider myself

blessed with true friends and enjoy seeing each of you when time permits. See you soon and as always try to bring a friend.

*Your Humble Servant
Denver J. Frickson
Camp Commander/ Division Commander*

CONFEDERATE FLAG

The following was written by Jake Wieszorek, son of Larry "Cowboy" Wieszorek, for his college newsletter.

"The Confederate Flag, or the Rebel Flag, is one of the most controversial flags ever in American history. The Confederate Flag has a story that is not very long but has been through a lot in it's existence. Its meaning and use today is very different from what its original meaning and use was in the Civil War. The Flag has been in the middle of many civil and political battles, years after the war was over.

The Confederate Flag that most people see today is not the true Confederate Flag. The true Confederate Flag resembles the American Flag. The crossed flag that we see today was designed by William Miles and its real name is the Confederate Navy Jack. The Navy Jack was actually copied after the Southern Battle Flags that were all across the battlefield. The difference between the two; the size of the Battle Flags was square, the Navy Jack is rectangular. The Battle Flag was also incorporated into the later Confederate States

of America's flags. The first CSA National Flag, the Stars and Bars, looked a lot like the American flag. The Battle Flag was incorporated into the Second and Third CSA Flags. The Navy Jack was petitioned for the National Flag, but was denied because it looked too much like crossed suspenders.

The uses for the Flag today are far different than they were back in the days of the



Stars and Bars
The First Flag of The Confederacy

Civil War. The Flag has different meanings for different people. In the South, many people use it to show the pride and heritage of their ancestors, the people who fought and died under the Battle Flag of the CSA. Others use it for the rebellion factor of it, such as the Rebel Flag that you see on bikers helmets and jackets, to signify the idea that nothing can hold them back and they are on their own rebel-

ling from the government. Some see it as pro-slavery and a racists flag. Proud Southerners fly the Flag for their heritage and the pride they have for where they live. It has been seen in movies like Platoon and Animal House. Entertainers such as Larry the Cable Guy and Lynard Skynard have "Rebel" Flags at their shows. Even Southern rappers like Lil John and the Eastside Boyz and Outkast even have the Confederate Navy Jack in their music videos to show they are proud to be from the South.

The Flag now is seen by many as a sign of hate and racism. That image was given to the Flag during the Civil Rights Movement when the Ku Klux Klan adopted the Flag as their own. Under that Flag they showed hate and racism toward the black community. Some people were even killed under that Flag that was never meant to be a sign of racism. The radical people of the KKK and other hate groups have adopted the Navy Jack and giving it a bad reputation. It

Continued on Page 4

Defending his state

In response to the letter to the editor from Daniel C. Smith on Dec, 7, in which he stated that Gen. Robert E. Lee "betrayed his country": According to the Declaration of Independence, "whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to abolish it and to institute a new government."

George Washington believed those words and led the Continental Army to victory in the "secession" of the 13 states from Great Britain. Did he betray his country?

In 1847, on the floor of Congress, Abraham Lincoln said: "Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better." When Mr. Lincoln sent federal troops to invade Virginia, did he betray his country?

Robert E. Lee was the son of a Revolutionary War hero. During his four years at the West Point Military Academy, he did not earn a single demerit. In 1859, he was called to put an end to John Brown's Harpers Ferry raid.

Lee was opposed to secession and considered slavery "evil." Although he believed that the Union shouldn't be dissolved, he would take no part in the invasion of the Southern states stating, "If the Union is dissolved, and the government is disrupted, I shall return to my native state and share the miseries of my people, and save in defense will draw my sword on none." Had Virginia not seceded, Lee wouldn't have fought for the Confederacy.

Mr. Smith, if you defended your state of Kansas from armed invasion by the federal government, could we then say that you have betrayed your country?

PAUL HONAKER,
Topeka

*Letter to the Capital Journal
Editor*



Stainless Banner
1863-1865



Third National
1865-Present

*Sons of Confederate Veterans
Cols Lewis & Harrison, Camp #1854*

4109 SW 29th Street
Topeka, Kansas 66614

www.1854.kssc.v.org

Next Meetings:

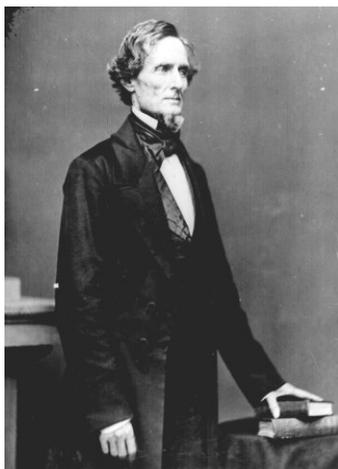
March 15, 2008
April 19, 2008
May 17, 2008

10:00 a.m. at
Westside Christian Church
432 SW Lindenwood Ave.
Topeka, Kansas 66606

DIVISION CONVENTION

JUNE 21, 2008

*LAWRENCE, KS
See Division
Newsletter for
Details*



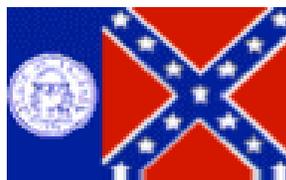
CONFEDERATE FLAG — CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

it was not a sign of racism or hate until the KKK took it and placed that stereotype on it.

The reputation that the Flag got during the Civil Rights Movement has stayed with it until present day. It is wanted out of all State buildings and State Flags by many people. In South Carolina the Navy Jack was flown over the State Capital Building for years. In 2000 the State Senate passed a bill that said it had to be removed from the building but could be flown in front of the Monument honoring the fallen Confederate Soldiers. The bill went to the house and was modified; the pole had to be 30 feet tall and could still be flown in front of the fallen Soldiers Monument. Even then people did not like the bill and police were ordered to guard the Flag so that people could not take it down. In 2005 two Western Carolina University researchers found that 74% of African-Americans agree with the Flag being taken off the South Carolina Capital; Building. Even State Flags are being changed because of the Flag issues. In Georgia the Flag has been changed several

times to diminish the size and eventually taking the Battle Flag off of the Georgia State Flag. Although the current Georgia State Flag looks almost like the first Confederate States of America Stars and Bars, it has not been changed.

Many people still even today fight about the Confederate Navy Jack, its ideas and meanings are stretched all over the country. The proud Southerners



that fly the Flag because of their heritage, fight to keep it flying. The people that think that the Flag means hate and prejudice want it abolished. This fight has not only been between whites and blacks. This fight has moved past race and has moved into the integrity of the Flag itself. The Sons of Confederate Veterans have protested against the use of the Flag at KKK rallies

and marches. No one likes what the KKK has done to the image of the Confederate Flag.

The Confederate Navy Jack has been through a lot of turmoil and confusion. The Flag has been through wars fought in the streets between black and white, white and white, on the battlefield between North and South. Some have looked past what one group of people has done to the image and learned about the history who made it look like a sign of racism and hate and that it has many different meanings for different groups and different types of people. It's not been around for very long but it has meant and been through a lot of different reformations and declines."



This article was in the Topeka Capital Journal.

2008 will be the 200th birthday of the only President of the Confederate States of America.

Watch for the different celebrations in the Confederate Veterans Magazine and the Kansas Division Newsletters.

Plan to attend the Division Convention this summer for additional celebrations.

DID YOU KNOW?



Jefferson Davis

Geary County was originally named Davis County in honor of Jefferson Davis, who was the U.S. secretary of war at the time the county was formed in 1855.

After the Civil War, county residents thought Davis' stint as the president of the Confederate States of America tainted their county name, and they petitioned to have it changed. They chose Geary after one of the territorial governors, John W. Geary. He had been a leader in the Mexican War and had been the first mayor of San Francisco before President Franklin Pierce sent him to Kansas with orders to restore law and make peace between slave and free forces. It was a difficult time to lead the territory; Geary served only about six months. On his way to the Kansas Territory, he met the outgoing governor, Wilson Shannon, who was fleeing for his life. While Geary was determined to bring the rule of law back to the state, he failed to gain the support of either side of the conflict. President James Buchanan fired him, and Geary found himself fleeing for his life.