REVISED IN 2015 July and August dedicated to The Texas Lone Star Greys and named for the Cry that chilled the Hearts of the Intruders, brought Joy to the True Believers, and Echoes still heard in the Hollowed Valleys, Plains, Forests, Swamps, Bayous, Rivers, Shores, and Upland Reaches (Hills and Hollers) of the BELOVED SOUTH LAND!

Newsletter of the Texas Lone Star Greys
Sons of Confederate Veterans, Camp 1953, Schertz, Texas
Serving our members in; northeast and East Bexar County, Western Guadalupe County, and Eastern Wilson County, Texas

VOLUME II, Number 10; 01, October 2016

Rules for Contributions: This newsletter will post meeting information past, present, and future meetings and activities; announcements from other camps in our area; articles (please use sources); editorials or comments will be accepted but they must be acceptable ABSOLUTELY no bigotry or racial prejudice will be accepted this is an organization for HERITAGE NOT HATE! if you are interested in buying or selling items of organizational interest your announcement is encouraged; finally if you want to include historical trivia related to southern heritage feel free to submit (include your source); CAMP STAFF.

MEETING NOTES: Our September 2016 meeting was held on the fifteenth at 7:00 pm (1900 hours) at the Schertz, Texas Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) hall. It was a well attended meeting Compatriots Dean Scott and Bill Einkauf were presented with their SCV certificates and membership pins they have been loyal and supportive members of the Camp and glad to have them in the saddle. 

Brigade Chaplain: John Carleton gave the presentation Southern Chaplains and Religion in the Confederacy PART II, by all accounts it was an Excellent presentation, John is also a great friend of our Camp and big supporter: John: U DUN GOOD! Camp member Jim Hudson presented the “Show and Tell” portion of the meeting with some of his collection of period firearms, all enjoyed Jim’s contribution, Thank You Jim! Don and Mona Lawrence generously provided the goodies and refreshments for the Camp and as always all were appreciative of their consideration for the Camp and guests’ hunger pangs and cravings.

**NEXT MEETING:** Will be on Thursday; 20, October 2016 at the Schertz, Texas Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Hall on FM 78 in Schertz, at 7:00 PM (1900 hours) for the presentation is To Be Announced (TBA) we will let you know as soon as possible. As most of our regular attendees know Don and Mona Lawrence arrive at about 6:15 PM and set up for the meeting so come early to meet and greet. Our meetings are open to the public, if you are the male descendent of a Confederate veteran regardless of race, religion, or ethnicity we invite you to attend. Programs are usually of a historical nature and always interesting, family and friends are often in attendance, all the meetings are followed by refreshments and fellowship. The Texas Lone Star Greys has members from Wilson, western Guadalupe, and eastern Bexar Counties, again boys, please BRING a Friend or interested soul.

ITEMS of INTEREST/Announcements:

*On a Sad Note: Our Camp was distressed at the tragic loss of Compatriot Trevor Krisch who was killed in a motorcycle accident in January. He was the son of former Alamo City Guards Camp Commander Rudy Krisch III. We ask that you all please keep the Krisch family in your thoughts and prayers. Rudy has been a friend of our Camp in fact all of our Camps and gave a presentation to the Camp over the last year.

**Veterans Day Recognition:** Compatriots for our November meeting lets honor our Camp veterans whether you served an enlistments active or National Guard/Reserve, career active or reserve component, wartime or in peace let us know we plan to present a Letter of Appreciation/Commendation for your service. Please pass your service information to us we also want to include your sons, grandsons, sons-in-law, and nephews for their service if you would like. Additionally we want to extend that recognition to our friends/supporters of the Camp, gentlemen; if it was not for our veteran forefathers we would not be here and this is also recognition that when our nations called we ante up and do our share in the defense of the Constitution. You can email us or call us to give your information so we can present the Letters of Appreciation.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION (FYI): Confederate Heroes Day: HERALDING THE EVENT!!! Russ Lane and The Alamo City Guards have done it the information is here so read the announcement we also sent it via e-mail to all along with the registration form(s). Boys this will be a great night of associating and our wives and sweethearts get an occasion to dress up, remember this our night for our memorializing, honoring, and celebrating OUR Confederate heroes ALL of them in our own way. Russ Lane and the Alamo City Guards hope to make this an annual event lets give our sister Camp all the support we can and show up, please make your reservations in accordance with the invitation. The Alamo City Guards Camp has tried very hard to keep the cost low and the prices reflect that effort. Confederate Heroes Day Dinner; January 14, 2017 Sponsored by: The Alamo City Guards Camp #1325;
Double Tree by Hilton; 37 NE Loop 410 at McCullough; San Antonio, Texas. From 6 o’clock in the evening until 10 p.m.; Cash Bar and Silent Auction; Special Guest Speaker - S.C. (Sam) Gwynne; Author of “Rebel Yell, the Violence, Passion and Redemption of Stonewall Jackson.” Special moments available for overnight stay. A 10% room rate discount will be available to anyone attending the “Sons of Confederate Veterans” group event on 14 January 2017 for as long as the hotel has any rooms available. The regular reservation process will not apply. Reservations for this event must be made by calling the Catering Sales Manager, Michele Longoria, at 210-321-4815. Make your reservations early and be sure to tell them you will be attending the Sons of Confederate Veterans event. Uniforms or Period Dress for both Ladies and Gentlemen or Coat and Tie for Gentlemen and “After 5” Attire for Ladies. Menu choices: Honey Pecan Chicken or Texas T-bone Pork Chop. R.S.V.P. by December 15, 2016. This date is firm. **There will be no ticket sales at the door! Only $35 per person!** The idea of reserving a room is a great one this is a great way to socialize for a while longer and as we all know the DUI penalties are harsh and must expensive. If you plan on “whooping it up!” get a room, these days with PC as fanatical it is the “Yell” staff can just see the headlines in the local news rag if one of our wheel under the influence.

Confederate and Southern Trivia: Occasionally we will include trivia worth reading sometimes it is just plain interesting and nice to know however, it will stupefy our unlearned opponents with amazing facts and always will be documented/sourced.

October:
06, October 1864: Brook’s Gap, Virginia; General Thomas Rosser’s Confederate cavalry hit Union general George A. Custer leading two regiments demonstrating that although suffering from losses in men, mounts, and munitions still packed a fierce punch.
08, October 1862: Perryville, Kentucky; after impressive victories at Richmond and Munfordville, Kentucky Union and Confederate forces accidentally clashed at Perryville the battle was the largest battle in the Bluegrass State and a tactical Confederate victory. Neither General Braxton Bragg C.S.A nor General Don Carlos Buell U.S.A. realized that such a large battle was being fought largely due to poor communications and a severe “acoustic shadow.” Bragg’s subordinate commanders directed operations on the battlefield but Bragg lost his nerve that night although three armies were gathered and were at his disposal in nearby Harrodsburg. The great Confederate Kentucky Offensive Ended when Bragg again snatched defeat from the jaws of victory and the retreat out of the confederate Bluegrass State began.
10, October 1864: Eastport, Mississippi; A Federal riverine combined arms task force lands Union troops at Eastport to attack General Nathan Bedford Forrest and his cavalry corps but the attack failed. One Union gunboat was damaged along with two transports. The naval force withdrew leaving Federal land forces stranded along the river banks, further enhancing the reputation of Nathan Bedford Forrest as a field commander.
11, October 1865: Confederate Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens and other members of the Confederate cabinet are paroled by President Andrew Johnson and released from prison. This move by Johnson himself a native Southerner is one of a series of reconciliatory actions on his part that infuriated the northeastern radicals leading to efforts at Johnson’s removal from office.
12, October 1862: Confederate cavalry general James Ewell Brown “Jeb” Stuart completes his Second Ride around General George B. McClellan’s Union line on the heels of a raid on Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Stuart’s actions contribute to the growing fame of Confederate cavalry.
12, October 1870: General Robert Edward Lee dies at Lexington, Virginia; General Lee was serving as president of Washington College now Washington and Lee University also at Lexington, Virginia. Lee was truly one of the greatest of all Americans in war and in peace and a strong advocate of national reconciliation who led by example.
14, October 1861: In Missouri Jeff M. Thompson pushes for Missourians to “drive the invaders from your soil or die among your native hills.” Thompson went on to lead a partisan ranger organization referred to as the “Swamp Rats” which was one of a number of such effective guerrilla organizations across the “Show me State.”
16, October 1861: The first Confederate postage stamp went into usage across the South.
16, October 1864: During counter-insurgency sweep near DeValls’s Bluff, Arkansas to locate Confederate guerrillas especially Captain “Doc” Rayburn’s men; Union cavalry are frustrated in their efforts to trap the Rebels.
19, October 1864: Confederates led by Lieutenant Bennett H. Young led twenty-five other Confederate soldiers on a raid of St. Albans, Vermont. Young’s raid was the northern most land action of the war all of the Confederates including Young were escaped prisoners of war. The St. Albans Raid was the subject of a movie called “The Raid” starring Van Hefflin, Peter Graves, Lee Marvin, Richard Boone, and Anne Bancroft from 1954 and generally painted the South in a good light. Bennett H. Young wrote the book Confederate Wizards of the Saddle covering some of the most noted actions of Confederate cavalry, Young a Kentuckian rode with General John Hunt Morgan, he was also the Commander of the United Confederate Veterans.
20, October 1820: Confederate general Benjamin F. Cheatham was born at Nashville, Tennessee in 1820. Cheatham served in the Army of Tennessee from the Battle of Shiloh in 1862 through the Battle of Nashville in 1864.
21, October 1861: Battle of Ball’s Bluff; Virginia Confederate forces score a very impressive early war battlefield victory.
22, October 1861: General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson assumes command of the Shenandoah Valley District this was the beginning of Jackson’s famous “VALLEY CAMPAIGN” that became a classic military campaign studied in classrooms at military academies and colleges, and service schools the world over as how to win a campaign.
22, October 1864: Captain “Doc” Rayburn a Confederate guerilla leader in Arkansas attacked a Union transport on the White River near St. Charles, Arkansas although Federal forces were on his trail.

**NOTE:** material is inspired from The Confederate Calendar, 1982 Edition, published by Confederate Calendar Works, Austin, Texas 1982. **ALSO...** Much of the material was expanded upon by the Rebel Yell staff, if you have any trivia please feel free to contribute.

**OUR TEXAS and CONFEDERATE HISTORY:** Note; we will write or post articles relating Texas Confederate history to our readers and occasionally ones that may not entirely include Texas Confederate history but articles we that you may enjoy.

Revised, compiled, and updated by; Rusty and Rebeca Harris.)

In observance of National Hispanic Heritage Month (September 15-November 26) The REBEL YELL thought that it would be prudent to observe our Hispanic Confederate History (do not ask us why this month is in excess of two months); Much of this material appeared in the series we ran titled; DIXIE DIVERSITY IN THE GREAT REBELLION: The Civil War South Was a More Diverse and Divided Section than is Generally Thought. We have added additional information as the project is ongoing also photographs have been included for your edification and are collected public domain. As always if y’all have additional information on this subject to contribute; please send it in we will be most happy to include it since the contribution of Latino Confederates must be told; they marched, rode, fought under our banner, suffered, and died they too wore the “butternut” and gray their heritage is ours
and visa versa we are all Southerners. The subject of this salute to Hispanic Confederates while covering the entire South will be more Texas specific by virtue of the Texas Lone Star Greys geographic location in the center of the universe since all Texans know the universe revolves around TEXAS anyway!

PHOTOS: Left-Right: CPT Jose De La Garza, CPT Manuel YTURRI, CPT Cristobal Benevides, COL Ambrosio Jose Gonzales, Two Unidentified Hispanic "Tejano" Confederates, and unidentified "Tejano" Confederate cavalymen in a barely recognizable and rare photo.

-Between 13,000-19,000 Hispanics served as Confederate officers and enlisted men, in fact, the last organized Confederate regiment to surrender was a Texas cavalry organization comprised primarily of Hispanic Texans better known as Tejanos commanded by Colonel Santos Benevides of Laredo. Hispanic Confederates were among the first to answer the call to duty and the last to lay down their arms as demonstrated by Colonel Benevides and his troops.

-Many companies departing Louisiana for points north, east, and west to protect the fledgling nation included foreigners French and Spanish including creoles. Others were made up of Irish and Germans whose organizations tended to be more humble than the gaily gaudily uniformed Zouave units. Not to be outdone by other ethnic groups and not to be outdone by the Spanish creoles or rather the native Hispanic population and Spanish immigrants organized a company in April. Shortly afterward Cuban immigrants also organized a company of men the two companies of Latinos formed the nucleus of the Spanish Legion. 3

- Company D; of the 34th Texas Cavalry Regiment although sometimes referred to as the 37th Texas, the unit contained a number of Tejano soldiers it was commanded by Captain Jose Rodriguez. Companies A; and C; of the 34th/37th Texas also contained Tejano troopers who fought to keep Texas from being invaded by a Union army at the Battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill in Louisiana during the Red River Campaign. 5

-Teel's Artillery Company (Battery) was comprised of four guns and approximately ninety men, thirty were Hispanic or Tejanos and Charles L. Pyron's Company of mounted rifles had thirty-nine Hispanic men in its ranks this company served in the 2d Texas Mounted Rifle Battalion. 6

-Other states furnished either all or predominantly Hispanic units these organizations coincide with states that were settled by Spain during the colonial period. Louisiana like Texas fielded many organizations that included soldiers of Spanish descent including the famous Louisiana Brigade commanded by Harry T. Hays often referred to as The Louisiana Tigers. Two other brigade size units from Louisiana. The European Brigade yet another Louisiana brigade included large numbers of native-born Hispanic men, including Spaniards, Cubans, and volunteers from Mexico. The European Brigade alone contained over eight-hundred Hispanic men which was the largest representation of ethnic groups other than Irishmen that constituted the brigade.

The Gulf States (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas), then as now continue to have significant Hispanic populations were obviously the largest contributors of Latinos in the Confederacy however; South Carolina and Missouri too contributed many Hispanics to the Confederacy. The 6th Missouri Infantry Regiment (CSA), 55th Alabama Infantry Regiment, 2d Texas Mounted Rifles, 33d Texas Cavalry Regiment, 1st Florida Cavalry Regiment, 2d Florida Infantry Regiment, the Spanish Legion and Spanish Guard both from Mobile, Alabama, Louisiana Zouave Battalion, and 3d Florida Infantry Regiment were predominantly Hispanic organizations just to name a few.

Examples of Latino Rebels are numerous and not hard to find while conducting research, as an account of a fight at West Point, Georgia demonstrates. The fighting took place on 16, April 1865; in fact, after General Robert E. Lee surrendered one Captain Celestino Gonzales commander of Company H; 1st Florida Infantry Regiment and a native of Pensacola, Florida was killed in action. Gonzales was recovering from a wound at the Georgia post hospital when sick and wounded men were asked to volunteer to defend the hospital from Union cavalry raiding through the Deep South. The Floridian and his fellow patients armed with inferior weaponry and badly out-numbered stubbornly resisted the onslaught of massed Union cavalry, Gonzales like many men on both sides paid the ultimate price for their respective cause. Gonzales is buried at Ft. Tyler Cemetery Number 1; at West Point, Georgia near where he was killed. 7

Another Gonzales in South Carolina joined the Confederate army during the secession crisis in his adopted state. Ambrosio Jose Gonzales was born in Cuba he immigrated to South Carolina in the years before the war. Gonzales was in opposition to the continued colonial rule of Spain and returned to the United States after graduating from the University of Havana. Because Gonzales came from a respected family he was afforded the opportunity to receive his early education in New York. Following two failed attempts at rebellion from Spain amidst hopes that Cuba could be annexed to the United States relocated to South Carolina rather face certain imprisonment. Eventually he married the daughter of a United States Senator becoming a well-respected member of South Carolina society.

When South Carolina seceded and war was a certainty Gonzales was offered a commission in artillery by his log-time associate General Pierre G.T. Beauregard. The two men were classmates and friends at school in New York as young men. Originally posted to Charleston he became heavily engaged in the defense of the South Carolina coastline. After a few actions against Federal forces in Georgia and Florida, Gonzales returned to his adopted state and faced a more serious threat at Honey Hill, South Carolina when General William T. Sherman was marching his army northward through the state in November of 1864. By this point, the Confederacy was desperately trying resist Federal forces in the most dire of circumstances as little stood in the way of Sherman’s army. The Federals hoped to cut off Confederate lines of communication between Charleston and the Savannah Railroad.

The Confederates successfully beat back Union assaults in large part due to Gonzales’ placement of his guns. One of the few bright moments during the final defense of South Carolina was the Battle of Honey Hill though it was a fleeting victory. This was the high point of the transplanted Cuban’s military career as the war ended within a few months. As with most southerners Gonzales’
prospects appeared rather bleak with no money to support his family in a few years his wife died. Reeling from a series of misfortunes he moved with his children to Cuba in hope of starting over but success remained elusive for the ex-rebel and he returned to a healing nation in the 1870s still hoping Cuba could gain its freedom Gonzales died in 1893, five years before the Spanish-American War and the liberation of his native island.  

Students of American history and the Civil War in particular have probably heard of Confederate general Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard of Louisiana. The Creole prodigy graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1838 second in his class serving at various posts and in Mexico during the War with Mexico. After the war, Pierre G.T. Beauregard later served as an instructor and the Commandant of West Point. Beauregard commanded Confederate forces that initiated the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he also was the senior Rebel commander at First Manassas or First Bull Run and keenly involved at Shiloh and other significant battles and campaigns during the war. Judging by his lengthy name people are inclined to believe he was of French Creole ancestry but he was not rather he was of Spanish descent. Beauregard’s parents were Spanish nobles although both were born in France and later immigrated to Louisiana, which was settled, by French and Spaniards. Following the war the general returned to Louisiana where he diligently worked to heal national wounds created by the war.  

Texas of course had many Tejanos serving in its military organizations with some units being predominantly Hispanic; especially the mounted units. Nonetheless, Tejanos were well represented as infantrymen participating in every major battle fought by General John Bell Hood’s famed Texas Brigade in Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia. Tejanos fought in most of the major battles were caned, tossed up, and thrown from the Army of Northern Virginia to the Army of Tennessee. Not only did they serve in Mississippi they saw hard fighting from the Appalachians to the Mississippi in the bloodletting at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and Hood’s fateful Tennessee Campaign. The valor of Tejanos in combat reflected well of the Lone Star State and was a credit to Hispanic military traditions. The 8th Regiment Texas Infantry had over three hundred “Tejano” members Joseph (Jose) Penalosa and Angel Navarro were company commanders other “Tejano” officers in the regiment included; Juan Saucedo, Sexto E. Navarro, Tomas A. Rodriguez, and Erasmo J. Chavez. Some companies in the regiment were almost totally Hispanic and compiled good reputations in small but fierce fights along the Texas coast and Rio Grande valley. There was a number of Hispanics including not the only “Tejano” officer was Second Lieutenant Franchon Perez; a 3d Texas Infantry Regiment saw much of its service along the Texas Coast and Rio Grande valley most of its actions were small and fairly inconsequential affairs at best until being transferred to meet the threat facing east Texas during the Red River Campaign. During the Red River Campaign the 3d Texas Infantry fought in the Battles of Jenkins Ferry on 30, April 1864, this was the only notable engagement for the regiment.  

Colonel Santos Benevides was the highest ranking Tejano or Hispanic in the Confederate army, often referred to as “General” in correspondence although he was never brevetted or commissioned a general grade officer. Santos Benevides was pivotal in keeping Federal forces from invading Texas via the Rio Grande valley and had the responsibilities of a general grade officer. Benevides did not surrender his regiment and other forces under his authority until July 1865 making the regiment the last such organization in the Confederacy to surrender. The delayed surrender of Benevides’ command was largely due to the Indian and banditti threat to south Texas; however, it is highly probable that Benevides and his men may have feared that Tejano Confederates would be treated more harshly by Federal authorities. Colonel Benevides was a native of Laredo a member of an old and distinguished as well as influential family dating to the Spanish colonial period. Benevides led an interesting and active life even before the war; an educated and cultured man by upbringing, he was a former mayor of Laredo, a businessman, one time Texas Ranger, noted Indian fighter and scout with an intimate knowledge of both sides of the Rio Grande valley. When Benevides sided with Texas and the Confederacy his family’s name was fixed in history and they were exceptional leaders respected and admired by men of all ethnicities serving with Benevides’ cavalry regiment. Colonel Benevides’ command and units varying attached to his regiment or under his authority kept the Rio Grande valley from being taken by Federal forces keeping the region open for Confederate commerce and supply.  

Major Israel M. Nuñez a Hispanic American did contribute to Texas history although his role occurred after the war. Nuñez was aFlorida native possibly an immigrant from Cuba which was not uncommon to the lower south before the Great Rebellion. Either way, Nuñez joined the Confederate army and was commissioned an officer rising to the rank of major. Surviving the war he gathered his family and moved to Texas during the Reconstruction era. Finally settling in the Texas Hill Country, Nuñez an entrepreneur established a stage line and operated a stagecoach stop that soon grew from a simple family settlement into a small town. The original settlement was named Millville, but Nuñez opened a store and established a post office in addition to his other businesses before re-naming the town. As a Confederate veteran who was also, an ardent admirer of General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson named the new town in 1870 Stonewall for the famous Confederate tactician. A proponent of national reconciliation, Major Nuñez donated land for a public school in 1886 he was a model citizen for the rest of his life.  

Antonio Jose Navarro; one of the most active Tejano participants of the Texas Revolution was also a dedicated proponent of independence long before the revolution commenced, having been a participant in previous rebellions. Navarro remained a political force in Texas up until his death. Often opposing policies supported by Sam Houston including the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the secession of Texas, and he was a vociferous supporter of states rights in the strictest of constitutional terms. Navarro a learned man studied the U.S. Constitution believed in the document and felt that the American nation was established not to have a strong central government but that governmental authority was delegated to the individual states and in turn to the counties, cities, and towns. When the secession crisis led to civil war Navarro avidly supported the Confederacy but was too aged to join the army however, four of his sons served in the Confederate army two of who were captains.  

Alejo de la Encarnacion Perez was the youngest and last known survivor of the Battle of the Alamo although he was an infant at the time of the battle. He engaged in commerce mostly by freighting cargo akin to present-day short and long-hauling by cargo trucks. Perez also farmed, worked as a law enforcement officer in San Antonio and Bexar County and was active in politics. When the Lone Star State seceded and joined the Confederacy, Perez did not hesitate and joined the Confederate army serving from 1861-1864 in Texas. As with many former Confederates, Perez scrambled to make a living during Reconstruction he returned to what was sure to earn him and his family a living; freighting and cotton farming.  

Jose Angel Navarro, son of Texas revolutionary and a founder of the Texas Republic; Antonio Jose Navarro, along with three of his brothers served in the Confederate army. Navarro is reputed to be the only Tejano Confederate to have been educated at Harvard University. Jose Angel Navarro organized an independent company of mounted troops at the outbreak of the secession crisis. He was commissioned an officer. Navarro’s company was incorporated in Colonel Alfred Hobby’s 8th Regiment of Texas Confederate Infantry.
- Joseph Augustin Quintero born in Havana, Cuba immigrated to Massachusetts in the 1840s and was educated at Harvard University. Following graduation, Quintero taught Spanish in Massachusetts before moving to Texas where he became an attorney and practiced law afterward he moved to New York City. When the secession crisis began, Quintero threw his lot in with the fledgling Confederacy and enlisted as a private fighting in the ranks. Quintero initially served in a Virginia unit the Quitman Rifles but Confederate officials realizing his potential for more important work transferred the Cuban-born Rebel to the Confederate Diplomatic Service. The well-educated Quintero spent the remainder of the war on special assignment in Mexico.

- Hispanic Female Rebels: Several of the Confederacy’s more noted spies were Hispanic women and rendered valuable service to the south. In Florida the Sanchez family had one son in the Confederate army and his sisters Francesca “Panchita,” Lola, and Eugenia were no less patriotic they provided a continuous flow of information to Confederate authorities in Florida. Another Hispanic female who spied for the Confederacy was Cuba-born Loretta Velasquez who attempted to enlist several times but was refused so she did the next best thing and became a spy and her adventures were the stuff legends are made of. She was a Southern effective spy. Some apologists and South-bashers contend that Velasquez lied or at the least overly embellished or was actually a Union spy which is likely wishful thinking on the part of some “presentists” or “revisionists.” While she certainly exaggerated or at the least embellished as did many participants in their wartime memoirs Velasquez was likely not a Union spy or double agent the “Yell” staff recommends reading her book The Woman in Battle and be your own judge especially those with a human intelligence background while Vasquez was not a trained agent much of what she wrote about may be recognizable. The Sanchez sisters and Loretta Velasquez rank with famous women Rebel spies such Rose O’Neil Greenhow and Belle Boyd.

- In Texas Los Tejanos served in a number of other Texas organizations Antonio Bustillos and Eugenio Navarro were officers in the 6th Texas infantry part of General Hiram Granbury’s Brigade of General Patrick R. Cleburne’s Division in the Army of Tennessee the 6th Texas fought at Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Atlanta Campaign, the fiercely contested battles of Franklin and Nashville during Hood’s Tennessee Campaign. Manuel Yturri II a Tejano of Spanish Basque and Canary Island descent, a Kentucky educated scholar of English and Spanish initially enlisted but ended the war as a captain in the 3rd Regiment Texas Infantry of Waterhouse’s Brigade of Forney’s Division saw service in Arkansas and Louisiana. Yturri’s friend Lieutenant Martiano Rodriguez also served in the 3rd Texas. The story of Captain Joseph (Jose Rafael) De La Garza of San Antonio typifies the dedication and courage of so many Tejano Confederates. De La Garza initially enlisted for three years until mustered out returning home to Texas. When General Nathaniel Banks threatened to invade Texas via his Red River Campaign the Lone Star State rushed several thousand men to the east Texas western Louisiana region to reinforce General Richard Taylor’s forces. De La Garza was one of numerous discharged veterans that voluntarily returned to the fight. The gallant De La Garza fought in the Battle of Mansfield (Battle of Sabine Crossroads), Louisiana on April 8, 1864. Clemente Bustillo like De La Garza was from San Antonio organized a company of ninety-three “Tejanos” for Confederate service Bustillo was elected captain with Antonio Cuellar, Jesus Garza, and Pedro Flores as lieutenant and Fredy Martinez, Jesus Rodrigues, Ignacio Sandoval, and Cristobal Arrellano as sergeants.

- Wilson County, Texas: The following is a compilation of known Wilson County Tejanos this list is by no means complete but gives an idea of the Hispanics that served the Confederacy. Please note some of the spelling is likely “gringo” errors but we have tried to correct those possibilities and some spelling could be the older Castilian dialect of surnames.

**Arredondo, Joaquin**

Aremendes (or Arremendez), Sabino

Bernal, Leonardo

Botello, Victor

Cardenas, Pablo

Carvajal, Vicente (buried in Floresville at the Sacred Heart Cemetery).

Cerda (or Zerda), Raymond (served in the Wilson Guards)

Daruta, Carruto; (served in the Wilson Guards)

De La Garza, Juan; (buried in Floresville in the Garza-Valadez Cemetery) (served as a lieutenant in Colonel Santos Benevides Texas Cavalry Regiment).

De La Zerda (or Cerda), Nemencio; (Navarro’s Company and buried in Floresville at the Sacred Heart Cemetery)

De La Zerda (Cerda), Nemencio II; (of Lodi [now a defunct town between the day commercial establishments served as a lieutenant in Colonel Santos Benevides Texas Cavalry Regiment).

De La Zerda (or Cerda), Pedro

De La Zerda (or Cerda), Ramon

De Leon, Antonio

Enriquez (or Enriquez), Jose Maria

Falcon, Ramon Jr. (served as a lieutenant of Texas State Troops and the Texas Militia was in active service on several occasions; while his father remained a Unionist and died of disease in Louisiana serving with the 2d Texas Cavalry [a Union unit] Ramon Jr. was in a mounted Texas unit).

Farias, Jose Maria; (buried in the historic Floresville Canary Island Cemetery)

Flores, Louis (Luís); (Wilson Guards)

Flores, Jose Maria

Flores, Salvador

Garza, Geronimo; (buried in Poth at the Blessed Sacrament Cemetery)

Garza, Juan

Gonzales, Dimus

Gonzales, Juan

Gortari, Nieves; (buried in Floresville at the Saucedo Cemetery)

Griego, Nicolas

Ibaga, Audicio; (served in the Wilson Guards)

Longoria, Francisco

Martinez, Sisto (Sixto); (of Lodi served in Duff’s Partisan Rangers and the 33d Texas Cavalry Regiment)

Mayes (or Mayas or Mayez in case this is an Anglicism), Alvarado; (served in the Mustang Greys Company F; 4th Texas Infantry, Hood’s Texas Brigade), it does not get much better than that!

Moresa, Emil (Emilio); (served in the Wilson Guards and the Mustang Greys Company F; 4th Texas Infantry, Hood’s Texas Brigade)
Fiesta San Antonio for unwarranted souls was never conceived to be a vast, commercially driven affair. It was envisioned one hundred twenty-five years ago to honor the Alamo defenders but in particular the victory at the Battle of San Jacinto and those men who won the historically significant battle, real heroes not some overpaid, over-hyped, canonized sports super-deity. Beginning in 1891, the Battle of the Flowers parade was a procession of floriad adorned horses and carriages manned primarily by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and a solemn ceremony at the Alamo followed by a continuation of the procession through San Antonio streets. Still, it was to highlight Texas's hard fought and won independence from a corrupt, despotic, and disorderly government. Several local San Antonio ladies backed by other citizens gave us Fiesta including one prominent Tejano lady, whose love for Texas history was a prime mover in Fiesta’s beginnings. Few people know or even care who Adina Emilia De Zavala was and that she was a major proponent in the promotion of Fiesta San Antonio, as enthusiastically proposed by Ellen Maury Slayden, wife of then Congressman James L. Slayden, but it was De Zavala who became the prime mover and mover in creating the observance.

This was also the period that; Adina Emilia De Zavala, along with Clara Driscoll both adherents in this endeavor but were very proactive in preserving the iconic Alamo chapel but especially the “Long Barracks” likely the most hotly contested area during the final stages of the battle from demolition and sale to developers. De Zavala and Driscoll had a very public falling out over how to preserve and promote the “Long Barracks” that took several years to legally reconcile although personal relations years later while somewhat cordial publicly remained quite chilled nonetheless. De Zavala as well as being a vociferous and nationally known advocate of historical preservation, particularly; the Texas Revolution, Republic of Texas, Confederate History, and the Spanish Colonial period. In the epic story of Texas was also an educator, journalist, and, historian ahead of her time. Moreover, she embraced the preservation of other historical buildings and sites in San Antonio including the Spanish Governor's Palace. MS De Zavala also worked to fund and install monuments honoring the Alamo and Texas Revolution, Confederate statues and veteran headstones; as well as various markers and plaques denoting historically significant events, sites, and people not only in San Antonio but also in Bexar County, and surrounding areas. Adina Emilia De Zavala was also a very dedicated and active member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC). Perhaps her other lesser credited but best known legacies is that she was a key figure in the expansion of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, the initial and the most active if not outspoken proponent of Texas Independence Day. Consequently, De Zavala’s advocacy of Fiesta San Antonio to honor the heroes of the Alamo and the Victory at San Jacinto was part of her lifelong desire to preserve the historical epic of her beloved Texas, which is all but forgotten in the super hyped commercial and politically correct trends of today. In so many ways she unapologetically extolled the virtues of Texas Exceptionalism; the ruggedness and independent self-reliance for which the Lone Star State was once known and admired not just in the United States but around the world.

Additionally MS De Zavala was an active and influential member of the Texas State Historical Association. Adina Emilia De Zavala was the daughter of Confederate naval officer Augustine De Zavala a Texian (Tejano) rancher and farmer, furthermore, she was the granddaughter of Lorenzo De Zavala signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and first Vice-President of the Republic of Texas. Lastly, MS De Zavala was a popular and most prolific writer of Texas history whose works are still used by historians and students today, as a historian she was unequalled, often quoted as saying that she was “in love with Texas history” a fact very noticeable in her historical works. If you are interested in Texas history this writer encourages you seek out her historical works. Moreover, when you next go to a Fiesta San Antonio event remember it was a Tejano woman (or Texian at the time), granddaughter of a founding father of the Republic of Texas, daughter of a Confederate veteran, well-known historical preservationist, journalist, and educator who along with other like-minded women pushed the concept of Fiesta to honor our Texas heroes. MS De Zavala embodied Southern individualism and reverence for the past but also exemplified TEXAS EXCEPTIONALISM.21

Other Hispanic Texans that served in the Confederate army included: Captain Rafael Alderete organized a militia company called the Jeff Davis Home Guards in Refugio County, Texas for service in south Texas thirty-six of his men were Hispanic. Two of Captain Alderete’s officers were Hispanic lieutenants Trinidad Alderete a family member and Cusolfozo Lozano; the company also contained non-Hispanic members. Another Refugio County called the Lamar Home Guard Volunteers was mostly a Hispanic company and included such units were repeatedly called to active service including one prominent Tejano lady, who served as a volunteer nurse in addition to her membership in the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, the initial and the most active if not outspoken proponent of Texas Independence Day. Captain Zapata’s company. In present-day Medina County, Texas was organized comprised mostly of Tejanos all
furnished their own horses but most had no rifles. Meanwhile in neighboring Bexar County another company of State Troops was organized it was called the Medina Guards although a predominantly Hispanic unit the only Tejano officer was Lieutenant Manuel Rodriguez.

Two additional Bexar County companies organized respectively by Captain Antonio Sierra organized yet another company of Bexar County of mostly Hispanic volunteers for the war effort. The Bexar Guards Company from San Antonio was a mixed company of Hispanics and men of European ancestry this organization represented the ethnic diversity of Bexar County at the time as did another local company commanded by Captain M.J. Brinson.

In adjacent Wilson County newly created in 1860 the Graytown Pioneers was organized commanded by Captain James W. Gray but its three lieutenants was; Juan M. Rodriguez, Papineino Rodriguez, and M.M. Rodriguez. Today Graytown is a mere crossroad and deserted or ruins of buildings signifying the death of small town America but it was an important and thriving Wilson County community during this period. Speaking of Wilson County, Texas; in March 1862, Captain Francisco Jimenez organized a company of men like many such companies operating in Texas. Jimenez’s company appears to be a mounted unit for mobility and the fact that Texans with as many across the South had an affinity for the horse. Officers for this new Wilson County company included Jesus Alderete, Matias Cuellar, and Ramon Garcia Falcon. Another company of Wilson County men was organized by Captain Manuel C. Herrera the unit was entirely Tejano and likely mounted its lieutenants were; Mariano Flores, Acenio Alderete, and Nuncio De La Zada (probably De La Cerda or Zerda) this company was all Hispanic. In Atascosa County, Texas Captain David A. Durand’s Cavalry Company was largely comprised of Hispanic volunteers and every man owned his own horse, a standard practice for Confederate cavalry was for the men both officer and enlisted to provide their own mount. In Blanco County, Texas the Pedernales Cavalry contained many Tejano members as did the Davis Guards and Victoria Aides companies that operated in the South Texas coastal region.

Down in Deep South Texas another predominantly Hispanic company was organized called the Cameron County Coast Guard however, this company served in Rio Grande City and not in Cameron County from where most of the men hailed. Previously at Rio Grande City in September 1861 a company called the Minute Men was organized with Captain Serafio Garza commanding Leonard Gaydos and Jorge Trevino. Both were two of the lieutenant colonel’s aide de camps during this most turbulent time in that the lives on both sides of the Rio Grande generally in ten man patrols or as present-day squad size formations, Statistics regarding the Hispanic population in Texas serving in the Confederate army range from about 2,500 to as many as 3,300 as for those serving with the Union army range from 800-950. South bashing apologists contend that most Tejanos belonged to Texas State Troop or Texas Militia organizations and that is true, however Texas State Troops and Texas Militia filled the void when Texas troops were sent to serve elsewhere in the South. Indian raiding parties and people both, on the South and North led to frequent revolutions and banditti from across the Rio Grande often encouraged and sometimes funded by the Lincoln Administration posed a threat to Texas. Due to these obvious threats state troops and militia frequently was called to duty and deployed. Furthermore, Unionists posed and internal threat to the Lone Star State and as did deserters and those dodging conscription turned to banditry causing state troops and militia to be deployed. Additionally, there are the same apologists and politically correct that will point to deserts amongst Hispanic troops, however, the desertion rates were no worse than other ethnicities serving in the Confederate army many Tejano Confederates would come and go at will, most usually returned to duty with exceptions of course. Amongst the Texas Hispanics who either politically supported or those that served the Confederacy in an armed capacity included some quite well-known personalities in the history of the Lone Star State. Today however, in the age of fanatic political correctness they are elusive in history classes, if in fact mentioned at all, their Confederate contribution or service is totally ignored. If there is truly present-day discrimination of Hispanics in the teaching of American history then the absence of the Tejano or the Hispanic Confederate contribution is equally discriminatory.

During the decades following the war, it became fashionable for the former Confederates to organize veteran groups some were members of a noted unit such as Hood’s Texas Brigade for example. Two such reunions were held in Floresville the last of the two Wilson County reunions was held October 13-14, 1915. Since, relatively few veterans of the famed brigade remained alive or able to travel Confederate veterans in the area were also invited to participate. Among the attending veterans not part of the illustrious Hood’s Texas Brigade; was two Tejano Rebels who were still able to attend the reunion; Nenecio de La Cerda (also spelled Zerda) of Navarro’s “Old” Company and an M. Torres of Company B, 33rd Texas Cavalry Regiment initially Dulf’s Battalion and later Benevides’ Regiment Texas Cavalry. The old and graying Tejanos who once wore gray were Rebels and loyal comrades to the very end.

**BOOKS ABOUT HISPANIC CONFEDERATES:** Please check into the following publications regarding Spanish summamed Confederates it is very interesting and most informative. The “YELL” staff highly recommends these books hopefully other works about Hispanic Rebels (Rebel is our nomme de guerre that we proudly wear!) will be in the offing in the near future. Rosales, John O’Donnell; Hispanic Confederates, Clearfield Publishing Company (2000) (3rd Edition 2009), 2009, Note: Rosales who was a member of the SCV has passed on but he left a legacy for those multi-generational Hispanics that served the Confederate military forces. This is the most complete listing of Hispanics that served the Confederacy and a must for genealogical research. The book is available on Amazon and other such sites it was listed on the SCV Bookstore list. Thompson, Jerry D., Vaqueros in Blue and Gray, State House Press, Austin, Texas, New Edition, 2000 (published in 1977 Presidial Press). Note: Thompson’s anti-southern and liberal bias is fairly well concealed in this book but varying and inevitably manifests itself during the course of the read; however, this is a book worth having to gain an understanding of little known events of the war in south Texas. It especially highlights Colonel Benevides’ difficulties in protecting the vital Rio Grande Valley as well as smuggling routes for Confederate and Texas trade and the many small actions and skirmishes (most un-named) that was fought in the Rio Grande valley. There is also a fairly decent list of Tejano Confederates in the book and may be somewhat useful for genealogical research, ALSO, Thompson, Jerry D., Tejanos in Gray; Civil War Letters of Captains Joseph Rafael de la Garza and Manuel Yturri (Frontiers Series, sponsored by Texas A&M International University), Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas, 2011. Note: AMAZON REVIEW: “Mexican Texans, fighting for the Confederate cause, in their own words . . .The Civil War is often conceived in simplistic, black and white terms: whites from the North and South fighting over states’ rights, usually centered on the issue of black slavery. But, as Jerry Thompson shows in Tejanos in Gray, motivations for allegiance to the South were often more complex than traditional interpretations have indicated. Gathered for the first time in this book, the forty-one letters and letter fragments written by two Mexican Texans, Captains Manuel Yturri and Joseph Rafael de la Garza, reveal a complicated and intertwined relationship between Texas’s Hispanic and Anglo communities. The experiences and impressions reflected in the letters of these two young members of the Tejano elite from San Antonio, related by marriage, provide fascinating glimpses of a Texas that had displaced many Mexican-descent families after the Revolution, yet could still inspire their loyalty to the
Confederate flag. De la Garza, in fact, would go on to give his life for the Southern cause. The letters, translated by José Roberto Juárez and with meticulous annotation and commentary by Thompson, deepen and provide nuance to our understanding of the Civil War and its combatants, especially with regard to the Tejano experience. Historians, students, and general readers interested in the Civil War will appreciate Tejanos in Gray for its substantial contribution to borderlands studies, military history, and the often-overlooked interplay of region, ethnicity, and class in the Texas of the mid-nineteenth century.” These books are available on Amazon and other book outlets.

TEXAS/CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS and SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SITES (BATTLEFIELD and WAR RELATED SITES): Please feel free to contribute to this section of our camp newsletter as Sons of Confederate Veterans we strive to call attention to our historical sites across the Lone Star State and elsewhere. Perhaps our efforts may help keep such sites from disappearing altogether.

Photos of Monroe’s Crossroads Battlefield at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, the monument in the left photo was constructed by the 307th Combat Engineer Battalion of the 82d Airborne Division (small stone markers are locations of Yankee graves; Center photo; marker denotes the battle; Right; site of Federal breastworks thrown up night before the battle. (Photos; selected and edited by Rebeca and Rusty Harris).

MONROE’S CROSSROADS BATTLEFIELD: relatively few students of the War Between the States seriously pay attention to events from Savannah, Georgia through the bitter end in North Carolina leading up to the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston’s surrender near Greensboro, North Carolina on 26, April 1865. From Savannah through South Carolina and into North Carolina; Confederate forces that included the remnants of the Army of Tennessee fought a series of delaying and harassing actions as well as several larger pitched battles. Much of the delaying actions involved cavalry under generals Wade Hampton and Joseph Wheeler who previously never operated together. The two generals essentially brought together Eastern Theater horsemen that had mostly fought under General JEB Stuart and Hampton with the Army of Northern Virginia and Western Theater horsemen that served at varying times with Generals Forrest and Morgan before service under Wheeler. The *modus operandi* for the eastern and western horsemen differentiated but in these last turbulent if not desperate weeks of the war the troopers’ operational styles actually complimented one another. The western troopers fought more as mounted infantry using equines as means to get to the battlefield whereas the eastern men often fought in a stereotypical cavalry mode almost along the lines of later era shock troops. On March 10, 1865 during the early morning a combined Hampton and Wheeler mounted force of 3,000-4,500 men mounted on horses and mules attacked the Union cavalry division commanded by Union cavalry general Hugh Judson “Kill Cavalry” Kilpatrick at Monroe’s Crossroads. The Confederates were attempting to prevent General William T. Sherman’s forces from crossing the Cape Fear River and occupying Fayetteville with its substantial arsenal complex. Taking advantage of poor Federal camp security Hampton and Wheeler attacked the Yankees nearly capturing Kilpatrick. Fighting lasted several hours although the Federal cavalry was initially routed and scattered but enough rallied to bring the fight to a draw. While bridges over the Cape Fear River were destroyed Sherman’s forces did manage a crossing and occupy Fayetteville destroying the arsenal and many local residences. Kilpatrick who bragged that he would lead the first Union troops into the town was denied his boast and the Federal movement to occupy Fayetteville was delayed. So confident that he would triumphantly enter Fayetteville that Kilpatrick brought his mistress to the Monroe farm staying with her in a cabin, Kilpatrick barely escaped capture as he was seen fleeing the battlefield in his nightshirt even the northern press lampooned the braggart Kilpatrick. For those of you who may have been stationed at the sprawling army post of Ft. Bragg would recognize the site it is located south of Normandy Drop Zone (DZ) and near the Coleman Impact Area. The site is accessible and well-marked but to visit the main battlefield you must check in with Ft. Bragg Range Control or the Provost Marshal Office because of the proximity to the drop zone and impact area. Amongst the Western Theater troops that participated in the battle was the highly vaunted if not legendary 8th Texas Cavalry Regiment known in Southern military history as Terry’s Texas Rangers and the 11th Texas Cavalry Regiment also known as Young’s Texas Cavalry and Reeves’ Texas Cavalry. Both regiments were part of Harrison’s Texas Brigade commanded by Brigadier General Thomas Harrison who was wounded in action during the battle. Harrison was born in Alabama, raised in Mississippi and came to Brazoria County, Texas later settling near Waco where he entered into politics and serving in the Texas legislature before the war. After initial duty in west Texas with a militia company he came back to Waco becoming affiliated with Terry’s Texas Rangers spending the remainder of the war east of the Mississippi River with the 8th Texas Cavalry. Casualties at Monroe’s Crossroads for the Yankees was 182 killed, wounded, or captured and for the Confederates 85 men was killed, wounded, or captured, overall the fight was inconclusive but it was the last cavalry battle in the Eastern Theater of the war. SOURCES: “Kill Cavalry’s Nasty Surprise,” Battle of Monroe’s Crossroads, by; William P. Mangum II, America’s Civil War Magazine, Volume 9, Number 5, Cowles, Enthusiastic Media, History Group, Leesburg, Virginia, November 1996, pp 42-48. ...and...Eicher, John H., and David J. Eicher, Civil War High Commands, Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2001, pp 282-284...also...Warner, Ezra J. Generals in Gray: Lives of the Confederate Commanders, Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1959 (2006 paperback edition), pp 126-127.


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Notes from Hispanic Confederates:

1 Rosales, John O'Donnell, HISPANIC CONFEDERATES, Clearfield Company INC., Genealogical Publishing Company INC, Baltimore, MD, 1998 and 2000 (Originally published in Mobile, Alabama, 1997) Rosales’ book is primarily a listing of Hispanics that served the Confederate which is estimated at between 13800-19000 men mostly from the Gulf Coast states and Missouri which was once a Spanish governed colony. Rosales’ book is an excellent reference and study guide for ethnic diversity in the Confederate army and navy.


6 Hispanics in the Civil War, Article originally produced by Parks and History Association, Washington, DC, 1991, in cooperation with the National Park Service (NPS), CRM (Cultural Resources Monthly), VOLUME 20 NO. 11, Cultural Resources Washington, DC U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resources 1849 C Street, NW (2251), Washington, DC 20240, pg 62.

7 Headley, John W., CONFEDEDERATE OPERATIONS IN CANADA AND NEW YORK, THE NEALE PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON, 1906, (original article by F. L. Richardson, in Southern Bivouac, 1885.), pp 72-75...and...http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=6456648 (Captain Celestino Gonzales).


9 Beauregard Ranch Spawns “Maverick” Moniker, by Gene Moeckel, Wilson County Historical Society, Wilson County News, Wednesday, December 26, 2012, Floresville, Texas, pg 5B. NOTE: Beauregard’s Brother Augustine Toutant Beauregard moved to Texas and purchased a ranch located in present-day Wilson County, Texas in 1841, which he worked until his death in 1881. The ranch was part of an old Spanish land grant, Beauregard became involved in cattle ranching before and after the Civil War and was a prominent rancher in Wilson and Karnes counties, Texas.


16 NOTE: much of the info comes from his tombstone and a Texas Historical Marker, located at San Fernando Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas...and... http://txbexar.eppygen.org/Landmarks/Perez, Alejo de la_Encarnacion.htm


18 Hispanics in the Civil War, Article originally produced by Parks and History Association, Washington, DC, 1991, in cooperation with the NPS, CRM (Cultural Resources Monthly), VOLUME 20 NO. 11, Cultural Resources Washington, DC U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resources 1849 C Street, NW (2251), Washington, DC 20240, pg 63.

19 Davis, James S., Minorities in the Confederate Army, Historical facts concerning the ethnic makeup of the Confederate Army. Produced by: General William W. Loring Camp 1316, Sons of Confederate Veterans, pg 3...and... Hispanics in the Civil War; United States National Park Service; Text adapted from interpretive brochure produced by Parks and History Association, Washington, DC, 1991, in cooperation with the NPS. CRM, VOLUME 20, NO. 11, Cultural Resources, Washington, DC, U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resources, 1849 C Street, NW (2251) Washington, DC 20240.

20 Wilson County Sesquicentennial Celebration 1860-2010: Wilson County Texas HISTORY BOOK, Edited by; Maurine Liles and Shirley Grammer, Designed by; Taryn Smith Morales, Wilson County News, Published by; Wilson County Sesquicentennial Committee, Wilson County Historical Society, Floresville, Texas, 2010 (Lodi written by Maurine Liles and Gene Moeckel) pp 24-27 (list compiled by Shirley Grammer via archival and other documents) pp 142-144...and...Thompson, Jerry D., Vaqueros in Blue and...


24 THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REUNION of HOOD’S TEXAS BRIGADE; October 13th and 14th 1915, Floresville, Texas; Prepared by: The Wilson County Historical society; Cooperation by; Wilson County News (Elaine Kolodziej), Shirley Grammar (research), Maurine Liles (formatting), Floresville, Texas, 2011, pp 55-60.