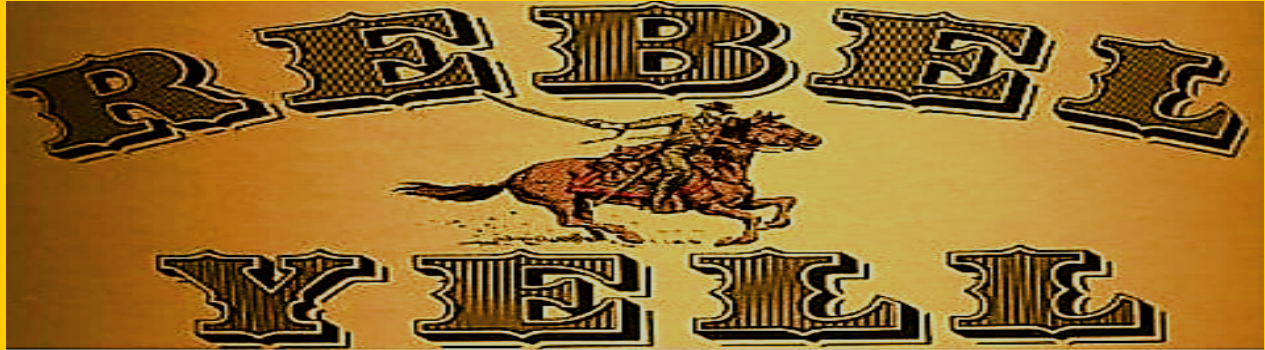




# THE



Newsletter of the Texas Lonestar Greys (*The Biggest Little Camp in Texas!*)  
Sons of Confederate Veterans, Camp 1953, San Antonio and Schertz, Texas  
Our Brothers in the Sul Ross Chapter of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars  
*Serving our members in; Parts of the Hill Country, East Bexar County, Western Guadalupe County, and Eastern Wilson County, Texas.*



REVISED Again 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!

VOLUME VIII (**YES, THIS IS THE TENTH YEAR of the REVISED PUBLICATION**),

Number 4; Vol. 7 (more or less ok; likely 10 now), APRIL 2025

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**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**

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**MEETING:** The meeting was called to order by **Commander Ramirez** at 6:30 PM. **INVOCATION** prayer was offered by **John McCammon**, Army of the Trans-Mississippi, Commander. Pledge to the US flag, the Texas flag, and the Salute to the Confederate flag was led by Camp Adjutant **Roy Poole**. *The Charge* was read by **Juan Ramirez**. Welcome to our guest, Mrs Cecilia Goode wife of new member **Mark Goode**. Adjutant: **Roy Poole** reports the camp's current bank balance of \$3127.32.

**Old Business:** **128th Texas Division reunion at Mineral Wells, Texas on June 6-8 2025** and the **130th national SCV reunion in Houston, Texas, July 17-20 2025**. The camp will move forward with the **21st-century Confederate Heroes** donation of \$1000. **Congratulations to William Bozic** for his contributions to the new book "*Decisions of the Red River Campaign*."

**Announcements:** Texas Division picnic **April 19, 2025 Mexia, Texas** at the Confederate Reunion Grounds, 1893 pavilion. Remember to mark your calendars **Confederate Decoration Day is April 27 a Sunday at the Confederate Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas**. The program: *Escape from Hellmira*, tells the story of PVT. Berry Benson escape from Elmira POW Camp was presented by **Roy Poole**. Roy always does a great job of presenting. **Door prize drawings** followed before we ended the meeting, and **John McCammon** gave the **Benediction**, with **Juan** leading a stirring rendition of the singing of *Dixie*.

## **Juan Ramirez**

**Juan Ramirez**  
Commander,  
Texas LONESTAR Greys



**NEXT MEETING: NEXT MEETING: Thursday, 17, April 2024 at [JALISCO MEXICAN BAR AND GRILL](#), 720 FM 78 Cibolo, Texas 78108.** This will be the first meeting of the new quarter. We gather at 6:00 PM (1800 hours) to socialize and order our food and drinks. The actual

meeting commences at 6:30 PM and we try to be out no later than 7:45 PM so our hosts can clean up and go home. Please feel free to bring family, friends, and interested parties who may want to join the Camp. The program is TBA (to be announced) watch your email or answer your phones. Details regarding the **Confederate Decoration Day** event will be finalized at the meeting.



#### ANNOUNCEMENTS:



**CONFEDERATE Decoration Day is April 27 a Sunday at the Confederate Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas.** It will likely be hot and humid as usual, bring plenty of water, **BYOC** (bring your own chairs), and family and friends. Watch your email for updates and details.



**SAN ANTONIO GUN SHOW:** Dates: Apr 4th – 6th, 2025; Hours: Friday: 4:00pm - 7:00pm, Saturday: 10:00am - 5:00pm, Sunday: 10:00am - 4:00pm; Admission: General: \$15.00, Children 12 & under: Free and Free Parking Location: **Alzafar Shriners, 901 N Loop 1604 W, San Antonio, TX 78258;** Vendor: 8ft Tables \$100.00/each, 6ft Tables \$85.00/each. POC: Contact: Phone: (210) 844-9599; Email: [info@gunshowstx.com](mailto:info@gunshowstx.com) or <https://gunshowstx.com/>



**TEXAS DIVISION PICNIC, April 19, 2025; CONFEDERATE REUNION GROUNDS'** 1738 FM 2705, Mexia, TX 76667; Lunch served at Noon; Join us for a **Confederate Heritage Month Celebration and Picnic** at the historic **Confederate Reunion Grounds** in Mexia, Texas!

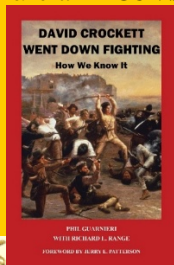
Enjoy:

- ☒ The historic 1893 Picnic Pavilion built for CSA Veterans' reunions
- ☒ A scenic springtime gathering in Central Texas
- ☒ Hiking, fishing, and bird watching
- ☒ A visit to "Old Val Verde," a Union cannon captured at Mansfield, LA
- ☒ A tour of Fort Parker, a replica of the Parker family's compound
- ☒ An old-fashioned potluck—bring your favorite dish!

Important Info: 📧 Entry Fee: \$5.00 per person (\$2.00 for children under 12, \$3.00 for Seniors, Veterans, and First Responders).



**FLORESVILLE GUN SHOW:** Date: Apr 26th – 27th, 2025; Hours: Saturday: 9:00am - 5:00pm, Sunday: 10:00am - 4:00pm; Admission: General: \$10, Military: \$9, Weekend Pass: \$5 more, Children under 12: FREE, Uniformed Peace Officers: FREE; **FREE PARKING!** Location: **Floresville Event Center, 600 TX-97, Floresville, TX 78114;** Vendor: 300+ Tables, 8ft Tables \$90.00/each; POC: Contact: Phone: (774) 486-7469 ext. 774-GUN-SHOW, Email: [info@americangunshows.com](mailto:info@americangunshows.com) and <http://AmericanGunShows.com>



***David Crockett Went Down Fighting: How We Know it*, By, researchers Phil Guarnieri and Richard L. Range: a recommended read for all freedom loving Americans.**



**FROM OUR FRIENDS AT: Lawrence Sullivan Ross Chapter #184 Military Order of the Stars & Bars April Quarterly Business Meeting, LaFonda Alamo Heights Mexican Restaurant, 8633 Crownhill Boulevard, San Antonio, Texas 78209 (inside Loop 410, behind Magic Time Machine), 11:30 AM - 1:30 PM, Saturday, April 5th, 2025 RSVP by e-mail to Yancey Swearingen at [sanantoniocandy@satx.rr.com](mailto:sanantoniocandy@satx.rr.com)\*\*\*We need to let the restaurant know number attending for set up\*\*\***FAMILY & FRIENDS WELCOME; CASUAL ATTIRE;** Membership in the Military Order of the Stars & Bars is limited to male descendants, either lineal or collateral, of the officers who served honorably in the Army, Navy and other forces of the Confederate States of America and male descendants of the elected and appointed civilian officials of the Confederate States; the national Confederate Government; and the Five Civilized Tribes which allied with the Confederacy. Chaplains, Surgeons, and Civil Servants may also qualify for membership.**

**GO YE FORTH AND EDUCATE THE IGNORANT AND NON-BELIEVERS.**

**APRIL TRIVIA**  
**Confederate Generals Born in April**

Lt. General Simon Bolivar Buckner - 1 Apr. 1823 - Hart Co., KY  
 Lt. General Leonidas Polk - 10 Apr. 1806 - Raleigh, NC  
 Maj. General Charles William Field - 6 Apr. 1828 - Woodford Co., KY  
 Maj. General Edward Johnson - 16 Apr. 1816 - Salisbury, VA  
 Maj. General David Rumph Jones - 5 Apr. 1825 - Orangeburg Dist., SC  
 Maj. General Edward Cary Walthall - 4 Apr. 1831 - Richmond, VA  
 Maj. General Ambrose Ransom Wright - 26 Apr. 1826 - Louisville, GA  
 Brig. General Henry Watkins Allen - 29 Apr. 1820 - Prince Edward Co., VA  
 Brig. General George Churgwyn Anderson - 12 Apr. 1831 - Hillsborough, NC  
 Brig. General Henry Lewis Benning - 2 Apr. 1814 - Columbia County, GA  
 Brig. General Thomas Reade Rootes Cobb - 10 Apr. 1823 - Jefferson Co., GA  
 Brig. General Phillip St. George Cocke - 17 Apr. 1808 - Fluvanna Co., VA  
 Brig. General Alfred Holt Colquitt - 20 Apr. 1824 - Walton Co., GA  
 Brig. General James Dearing - 25 Apr. 1840 - Campbell Co., VA  
 Brig. General George Gibbs Dibrell - 12 Apr. 1822 - Sparta, TN  
 Brig. General Jmaes Edward Harrison - 24 Apr. 1815 - Greenville Dist., SC  
 Brig. General Harry Thompson Hays - 14 Apr. 1820 - Wilson Co., TN  
 Brig. General Geroge Baird Hodge - 8 Apr. 1828 - Fleming Co., KY  
 Brig. General Evander McNair - 15 Apr. 1820 - Richmond Co., NC  
 Brig. General John Smith Preston - 20 Apr. 1809 - Abingdon, VA  
 Brig. General James Edward Rains - 10 Apr. 1833 - Nashville, TN  
 Brig. General Alexander Welch Reynolds - in of Apr. 1816 - Frederick Co., VA  
 Brig. General Phillip Dale Roddey - 2 Apr. 1826 - Moulton, AL  
 Brig. General John Caldwell Calhoun Sanders - 4 Apr. 1840 - Tuscaloosa, AL  
 Brig. General Leroy Augustus Stafford - 13 Apr. 1822 - Cheneyville, LA  
 Brig. General Robert Frank Vance - 24 Apr. 1828 - Buncombe Co., NC  
 Brig. General William Stephen Walker - 13 Apr. 1822 - Pittsburg, PA  
 Brig. General Edward Cary Walthall - 4 Apr. 1831 - Richmond, VA  
 Brig. General Louis Trezevant Wigfall - 21 Apr. 1816 - Edgfield Dist., SC

(courtesy of <https://www.dixiescv.org/1-general-birthday.html>)

\*\*\*CHAPLAIN'S MESSAGE: Originally Contributed or Inspired by Sanford Reed; 6<sup>th</sup> (South Texas) Brigade and past Texas Division Chaplain (National SCV Genealogist) and our Camp Chaplain the late Tom Guion. This issue Compatriot Sanford Reed inspires us spiritually by touching our hearts and souls with a patriotic inspired prayer. Thank you, Chaplains Reed, and our departed Brother; Tom Guion. Our Current Camp Chaplain: Mike Reynolds gives us spiritual inspiration and his efforts are always welcome and deeply appreciated. \*\*\*

**WHEN it RAINS it POURS so WHEN YOU'RE STUCK in a STORM do a RAIN DANCE**

Last week after returning home from a heart procedure at the hospital I was trying to enjoy a midnight snack when I felt one of my front teeth break. You see, because of some previous health issues my bones and teeth are not as strong as they were before I got sick.

Anyways, now I'm recovering from a heart catheterization and am looking forward to having two front teeth yanked out and a bridge installed to replace the teeth.

What does this have to do with the chaplain's corner or the price of tea in China you ask?

Well, it's this. No person will ever get through life without setbacks. How you react to those setbacks will determine your attitude and your attitude will affect how others will respond to you.

Those setbacks could be minor things like someone taking your parking spot at the store or as major as a life-altering diagnosis. Finding something positive in negative situations is hard and sometimes painful. I for one spent five decades always looking at a glass that was more than half empty, and it became a self-fulfilling prophecy.

A few years back I was told that I was terminally ill. Over the next eleven months, I was in the hospital or physical therapy almost as much as I was at home. The ups were rare and the downs were quite literally soul-crushing.

The only way I was able to get through these events with my sanity intact was to focus on my faith. It was through that faith I was able to find calm during the worst of my illness. I was never more at peace than I was when they were wheeling me in for the operation that would either save me or not.

Life is a series of trials. Not all those trials are going to be pleasant. But that doesn't mean that Our Father wants us to suffer. Those trials give us growth opportunities. How we react will determine that growth. Without a test, there is no testimony.

My favorite scene in the movie Forrest Gump is when Gary Sinise's character Lt Dan was sitting up in the bosun's seat of the Jenny during the hurricane. After the storm was over, he very calmly entered the water and swam off.

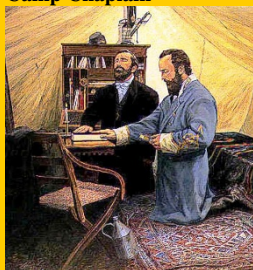
To me, that is the perfect example of doing a rain dance in the middle of the storm.

According to Forrest "Lt Dan found peace".

**That is my prayer for you. Find peace and dance in the storm.**

**Mike Reynolds**

**Mike Reynolds,  
Texas Lone Star Greys,  
Camp Chaplain**



PS: from Mike

**Remember Easter 2025 is on Sunday, April 20, HE died for our sins.**

*He was crucified for us under Pontius Pilate;  
he suffered and was buried.*

*The third day he rose again, according to the Scriptures.  
He ascended to heaven  
and is seated at the right hand of the Father.  
He will come again with glory  
to judge the living and the dead.  
His kingdom will never end.*  
(Taken from the Nicene Creed)



**And for our Jewish Compatriots:**



**Happy Passover April 13-20 April**

**Neither religious event is about some marauding rodent either.**

**\*\*\*NOTE:** the insignia for the Confederate Christian Chaplains used by the Confederate army we also included a symbol of all our Old Testament predecessors and used the U.S. Army Jewish Chaplain branch insignia the Confederate army included thousands of Jewish soldiers they had no official chaplain corps rather local Rabbis filled in when possible and soldiers who took it upon themselves to hold services. Since we have some Jewish Compatriots in the SCV we could not overlook their faith.



### **SOUTHERN CULTURE, HUMOR, PRIDE and PRINT**

Your humble "YELL" staff was reminded that at the time of assembling this issue of the newsletter falls within Women's History Month, ok, fair enough since the South is traditionally known for respecting the ladies in the tradition of chivalry and as a gentlemanly institution. In the present day, we appreciate our Southern women's ability to still be able to shoot straight and defend the nest. Some of the ladies in this feature you may have read about before and a few we have presented previous issues over the years. We salute the forgotten valor and defiance of our Southern women whom the late historian Bell Irvin Wiley in his book *Embattled Confederates* called "*the staunchest of Rebels.*" So, ladies, never shrink from adversaries belittling your Southern heritage, intelligence, accents, and genteel nature because there could be a tigress in those hoopskirts as described in the below bio-sketches.

### **TEXAS CONFEDERATE WOMEN OF NOTE:**

**ROSANNA OSTERMAN:**



Daughter of a prominent Galveston Jewish family served the war as a nurse for Confederate troops and naval personnel, she also treated wounded Union troops. She was born in Germany and immigrated to the United States through Baltimore and resided in Maryland until moving to Texas as a young woman. Colonel A.M. Hobby praised Mrs. Osterman for her selfless devotion to sick and wounded Texas Troops. Rosanna Osterman died in 1866 in a steamboat accident near Vicksburg, Mississippi. She was the sister of Texas Revolutionary soldier Major Leon Dyer. Mrs. Osterman turned her home into a hospital for Confederate soldiers and she collected and couriered valuable tactical information to Confederate authorities throughout the war some of which was critical during the second Battle of Galveston. When the Southern Confederacy collapsed many families in that had actively supported the Confederacy were adversely targeted by occupying Union authorities. Jewish Confederates were especially singled out for harsh treatment such as property confiscation, collection of back taxes, and discriminatory harassment in general Mrs. Ostermann and her family were no different. Following the war Mrs. Osterman had gone to Louisiana and Mississippi on the family business while at Vicksburg her steamboat had a collision with another riverboat a fire broke out and the riverboat sank, she perished in the accident. **SOURCES:** Handbook of



Texas Online, Elizabeth Hayes Turner, "OSTERMAN, ROSANNA DYER," accessed April 19, 2020, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fos08>. Uploaded on June 15, 2010. Modified on April 30, 2019. Published by the Texas State Historical Association, and Rosen, Robert N., *The Jewish Confederates*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, South Carolina, 2000, pg. 226.

#### SARAH "SALLY" JANE SKULL



#### Thought to be the only photographic image of "Sally" Skull.

Sarah "Sally" Jane Skull or Scull was one of those individuals who makes the role of Texas legends who no doubt makes a latter-day *Calamity Jane* appear tame. Before the War Between the States, she was already a well-known entity in Texas from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande Valley even John Solomon "RIP" Ford wrote of her pre-war activities. She could ride better than many male counterparts, was known for her shooting skills with both rifle and pistol, and horse aficionado and prosperous trader of equines. By the time the War Between the States emerged she was on her fourth husband. MS Skull was a supporter of the Confederate cause although some contend her support was for profit but that does not account for the personal risk she took as "Sally" Skull personally moved her wagonloads of cotton to Mexico via the "Cotton Road" a branch of the old "Camino Real." "Sally" would return to Texas with wagons full of arms, ammunition, medical supplies, and other hard-to-get items needed by Texas and Confederate forces. She was said to have ridden as "erect as a cavalry officer" dressed in black toted two French-made revolvers and dared Union forces and sympathetic pro-Union guerrillas or bandits to do something about her convoys, even the Indians who preyed on such convoys left her alone. "Sally" Skull spoke fluent Spanish and was escorted by vaqueros and drove hard bargains while in Mexico ensuring funds either government or private were well-spent on necessary goods. Furthermore, she dutifully reported on Union activity on land, the naval blockade as well as in Mexico during her smuggling forays. She was a rough and tumble figure of the "Wild West" but also a Southern woman who engaged in risky activity for Southern independence. **SOURCES:** Coppedge, Clay, *TEXAS SINGULARITIES*, *Prairie Dog Lawyers*, *Peg Leg Stage Robberies and Mysterious Malakoff Men*, Illustrated by: Sarah Haynes, The History Press, Charleston, S.C. USA, 2019, pp 65-67. And *Handbook of Texas Online*, Dan Kilgore, "SCULL, SARAH JANE NEWMAN [SALLY]," accessed April 25, 2020, <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fsc33>. Uploaded on June 15, 2010. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

#### FLORIDA

#### Maria Dolores "Lola" Sanchez and Sisters Francesca (Panchita) and Eugenia



Left, "Panchita" taken late in life, graves of "Lola," Eugenia, and "Panchita."

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 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. The Sanchez family had moved from Cuba then a part of the Spanish empire but the Caribbean Island was in the throes of revolts from Spain and many Spanish creoles and families left Cuba for resettlement or temporary exile in the American South. A great majority of Cuban transplants supported and served the Confederacy in a variety of ways including the Sanchez sisters. When their father was arrested and accused of being a Confederate spy the Sanchez sisters' Confederate patriotism shifted into overdrive becoming spies themselves.

The Sanchez family settled near St. Augustine in St. Johns County, Florida becoming a locally prominent and well-respected family. When the war commenced Florida early on saw several coastal incursions and Federal troops one of those Union raids found the Sanchez family in the middle of Union activity. After their father had been arrested by Union troops the Sanchez house was periodically searched. During one of these searches, their father Mauricio was arrested as a spy in part because his son was serving in the Confederate army while the girls begged them not to take their father since their mother was an invalid. On another occasion, the sisters prepared food for the Federal officers who relaxed their guard as pleasant conversation was exchanged when the Union officers began to talk about operational matters among themselves. When details of an impending Federal sweep of an area in the vicinity Lola overheard every detail. She and her sisters realized the importance of the information and Lola was dispatched by her sisters to warn nearby Confederate forces. The Sanchez sisters were known for their riding ability but Lola was the best of the three. "Panchita" and Eugenia kept the Yankee officers entertained while Lola rode through the brush and marshes and paid a ferryman to get her across the river. Finding the Confederate Camp, she reported everything she had heard in detail to the Confederate officers who were part of the 2d Florida Cavalry. Lola quickly returned home after an hour and a half absence which the "visiting" Yankees failed to notice.

Meanwhile, the Confederates prepared to intercept Federal forces which became the Battle of Horse Landing resulting in the total defeat of the 17<sup>th</sup> Connecticut Infantry with most of the regiment being killed, wounded, captured, and dispersed while the Union gunboat USS Columbine was disabled and set ablaze only sixty-six of the one hundred 48 Union sailors lived. The 2d Florida also captured a Union Navy pontoon boat which the Confederates rechristened the "Three Sisters" honoring the Sanchez sisters. Francesca "Panchita" went to St. Augustine to plead the release of her father which was eventually accomplished but she reported everything she saw and heard to Confederate forces. The sisters ran a spy ring for the remainder of the war without being discovered by the Yankees. Following the war, they married Confederate veterans and supported

Confederate veteran causes and the establishment of monuments. **Mary Dolores Sanchez Lopez BIRTH**-15 Sep 1844-**DEATH**-10 Oct 1895 (aged 51) **BURIAL** -Saint Ambrose Cemetery Elkton, St. Johns County, Florida. Lola's sister Panchita married Captain John R. Miot and moved to South Carolina. Panchita had six children and died in 1931 in Columbia, South Carolina.[6] Panchita is buried in Elmwood Memorial Gardens of Columbia, South Carolina NO she is buried here: Francisca Segunda "Panchita" Sanchez de Miot Birth-13 May 1842-Death-Jan 1931 (aged 88) Burial -Elmwood Memorial Gardens Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.,[12] Eugenia married Albert Crespin Rogero, a former comrade of Emanuel Lopez, and lived in St. Augustine. Eugenia died in January 12, 1932, and is buried in St. Ambrose Cemetery in Elkton, Florida.[13] **Eugenia Sanchez Rogero BIRTH**-15 Nov 1847-**DEATH**-12 Jan 1932 (aged 84) **BURIAL** -Saint Ambrose Cemetery Elkton, St. Johns County, Florida. **SOURCES:** 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.*and *THE SANCHEZ SISTERS*, Guest Author - Valerie Aguilar, **BELLA MAGAZINE ONLINE, THE VOICE OF WOMEN**, 2019, and **FINDAGRAVE.COM**.

## MISSISSIPPI

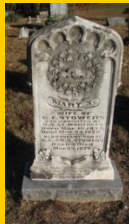
### CORDELIA LEWIS SCALES



Cordelia Lewis Scales perhaps typifies many young Southern women of the period particularly in the earlier war period. Miss Scales wrote a letter to a friend in 1863 explaining how her life had changed due to the situation. Miss Scales wrote; *"I never ride nor walk now without my pistol"* (who says "concealed carry is a new idea!). One day Union troops showed up at her parents' home and proceeded to search the place intent on looting under the pretext of a wartime search for contraband items. When the Yankees opened her trunk This young gutsy *Magnolia State* lass pulled out her pistol which she or a Yankee referred to as a *"very fine six-shooter"* driving the marauding Yankees off. As the Yankees departed, they uttered a few disparaging remarks at Miss Cordelia but chivalry was not dead among the unwanted northern visitors, the Colonel commanding the 26<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry sent the regimental band and a note of apology, the band serenaded with Cordelia Lewis Scales with strains of *"Dixie."* **SOURCES:** BAKELESS, John, SPIES of the CONFEDERACY, J.P. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and New York, 1970, pg. 146. And "The Civil War Letters of Cordelia Scales," Percy Rainwater, Editor, Journal of Mississippi History, 1, July, 1939, pp 169–181. (Note: this and other editions can be found on microfilm at the San Antonio Public Library in the Texana Room or section of the library.)

## KENTUCKY

### MARY SUSAN "MOLLY" MOREHEAD



**Grave of Mary Susan "Molly" Morehead  
near Sacramento, in McLean County, Kentucky.**

Molly Morehead was an eighteen-year-old young woman who guided then Confederate colonel Nathan Bedford Forrest to the location of Union troops near Sacramento, Kentucky. It was on December 28, 1861, at Sacramento in McLean County, Kentucky that "Molly" Morehead and her sister Sarah were conducting an errand when they spotted the collection of Yankees at Garst's Pond near Sacramento. Sarah rode home to warn her father and "Molly" rode toward Greenville, Kentucky in search of Colonel Forrest who she knew was in the vicinity. Miss Morehead found Forrest reported the information and personally guided the Confederates to Sacramento. Forrest in his after-action report on his first of many victories over Union troops wrote about Molly Morehead saying that *"a beautiful young lady, smiling, with untied tresses floating in the breeze, on horse-back, met the column just before our advance guard came up on the rear of the enemy, infusing nerve into my arms and kindling knightly chivalry within my heart."* Although Forrest did not mention Molly by name in his report many of the men with him were from the vicinity and knew the family. It was afterward that men mentioned Miss Morehead by name and the event was mentioned in several memoirs of men who served with Forrest and were at Sacramento. Molly Morehead married after the war but died in childbirth in 1870. She is buried at; *Sacramento in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church Cemetery.* **SOURCES:** Jordan, Thomas, General and Pryor, J. P., The Campaigns of General Nathan Bedford Forrest and of Forrest's Cavalry, (new introduction by Albert Castel), Da Capo Press, New York, 1996 (originally published in New Orleans, New York in 1868 and reprinted by Morningside Bookshop, Dayton, Ohio 1977), pp 50-51...and...Wyeth, John Allan, That Devil Forrest, Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest, New Forward by Albert Castel, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1959 and 1987 by Harper & Brothers, Forward by Albert Castel 1989, by Arrangement with Harper and Row, Publishers, Inc. (originally titled The Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest in 1899, 1908 and went out of print in 1924), pg. 28.

## TEXAS and CONFEDERATE HISTORY

**NOTE: We will present Part II next month and if you are in dire need of the sources please send in a request as the list of sources/references is quite long but we will happily provide them for the curious.**

### SONS and SIBLINGS of ALAMO DEFENDERS and SURVIVORS

*Who Fought for Southern Independence*

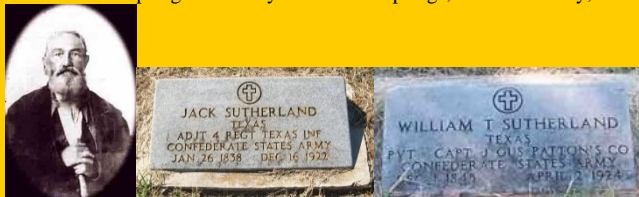
Researched and Written by;

Rusty Harris

March is one of those months that many in Texas consider to be hallowed especially the first week more specifically March 6, the day the Alamo fell in 1836. Often referred to as the *Cradle of Texas Liberty*, was a small but hugely significant fight that enabled the fledgling Texas army to snatch victory from the jaws of what in other eras would be a psychologically devastating defeat. Most emphatically it was not, the sacrifice of the 180-200 men an initial shock to be sure became an ember that grew into an inferno that became present-day Texas. The Alamo over succeeding generations not only in Texas and across the nation but around the world has stood for resistance, sacrifice, and courage with the honored site being one the world's most visited battle sites. Most folks familiar with the battle have the understanding that there were no survivors of the battle which is true but also a misnomer. Several of the couriers sent out from the doomed converted mission were unable to return for the final assault but survived, wives and children of the garrison's defenders survived as did enslaved young Blacks. The number of survivors is small but many of the males lived to become soldiers themselves in another war some of those who perished defending the Alamo had sons and brothers who would also step forward in the vein of their fathers and siblings in defense of another bid for independence within twenty-five years of the fall of the Alamo.

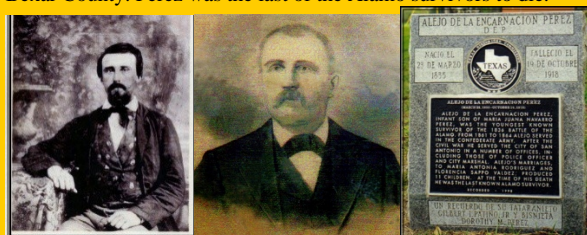
The valor of the Alamo defenders would be repeated as those who rode as couriers who missed the final battle, the little boys in the Alamo as dependents, and the sons of those who perished in the fight were resurrected as the Southern states in 1861 rose and fought their oppressors in a bloody bid for independence. Even the failed fight for Southern independence the valor of those Alamo defenders lived on in the form of their sons and comrades who fought for the legendary *Lost Cause* to again resist the massed odds arrayed in opposition to the fight for self-determination.

**Dr. John Sutherland Jr.** namesake and founder of Sutherland Springs, Texas was a member of the Alamo garrison even serving as a physician for the Alamo was injured when he fell from a horse during the siege of the Alamo. Nonetheless, Dr. Sutherland could still ride and became a courier for the garrison. Colonel William Barret Travis dispatched Sutherland on a mission to gather more volunteers, finding men that had rendezvoused at Gonzales, Sutherland led the party toward San Antonio but arrived too late as they could see the funeral pyres of the dead. The next, significant event for Sutherland was the "*Runaway Scrape*" serving as an escort and physician. Sutherland left Texas for about a year, and sometime later he acquired some property in present-day Wilson County. When the nation headed for sectional division and war Dr. Sutherland remained loyal to the Union but his sons; **Jack and William** joined the Confederate army. **Jack enlisted at La Vernia in the Mustang Greys** being recruited in Wilson County which became **Company F; 4th Texas Infantry** in a brigade of Texas regiments, known famously in Southern and American military history as **Hood's Texas Brigade**. William, served in **Captain Gus J. Patton's Company B, of Scott Anderson's regiment of Texas cavalry** (also known as, **Border's Regiment Texas Cavalry, C.S.A.**). Both Jack and William's graves are located at Sutherland Springs Cemetery Sutherland Springs, Wilson County, Texas; Dr. Sutherland is also buried in the same cemetery.



**Dr. John Sutherland Jr. AND Jack and William Sutherland's graves at Sutherland Springs Cemetery in Sutherland springs, Wilson County, Texas.**

Amongst the huddled non-combatants in the iconic Alamo chapel were Maria Juana Navarro Perez-Alsbury and her infant son **Alejo Encarnacion Perez (Alsbury)** the youngest of the Alamo survivors. Perez's father had died of cholera and his mother married Kentucky-born Dr. Horace Alsbury in 1836 who took his new family into the Alamo and asked James Bowie to look out for their safety little realizing at the time that they would be caught up in the maelstrom that became the final assault on the garrison. In 1861 Perez enlisted in the **Confederate army in Company B; 2d Texas Mounted Rifles, C.S.A. attaining the rank of First Corporal**. During the post-war years, he served as a police officer, as a city Marshal, and as a councilman on an infrastructure committee. He died on October 19, 1918, and is interred at San Fernando Cemetery #1, San Antonio, in Bexar County. Perez was the last of the Alamo survivors to die.



**Perez at time of Civil War, as an elderly man, and had a Texas historical marker near his grave.**

Regarding the Alsbury family, **Young P. Alsbury** Kentucky-born brother of Dr. Horace Alsbury an Alamo defender but was not at the Alamo during the final assault; Young Alsbury was also an active participant in the Texas Revolution. He was a member of Erastus "Deaf" Smith's "*Spy Company*" the present-day equivalent of a Reconnaissance Company and a participant in the Battle of San Jacinto. Young Alsbury also was a Veteran of the War with Mexico and served in the **2nd Field Battery, Texas Light Artillery, C.S.A.** during the War Between the States. Young P. Alsbury was also an uncle by marriage to the infant/toddler Alejo Encarnacion Perez (Alsbury) the youngest survivor of the Alamo. Young P. Alsbury is interred at the Alsbury Family Cemetery, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.



## Young P. Alsbury

**TRINIDAD S. COY**; born, Jose Julian Trinidad de Los Santos Coy served as a corporal in the Alamo garrison but his duties were multifaceted. Coy served as a scout and courier for the garrison but functioned mostly as a scout. Coy came from one of the older and more established Spanish families, his ranch was Rancho del Paso de la Conquista. It is believed that the town of Coy, located ten miles from Karnes City was named for Trinidad's son Ildefonso. Ildefonso's older brother Jacob served in the Confederate army like his father. Trinidad regardless of his age of sixty-one years, joined the **Panna Maris Grays, of the 29<sup>th</sup> Texas Brigade, Texas State Troops, CSA.**, out of Karnes County. Trinidad's son **Jacob; Jose Jacobo S Coy served as a Private in Company C, Benavides' Regiment, Texas Cavalry CSA.** Jacob was a Texas Ranger from time to time, and Captain in the San Antonio Police Department. In keeping with the violence of the post-war decades Jacob Coy is said to have been involved in the old west-style killings of Ben Thompson & King Fischer at the Vaudeville Theatre in San Antonio in 1884, one of the "*Fatal Corner*" shootings. Trinidad's younger son a brother of Jacob was also a police Captain in San Antonio. Both Trinidad and son Jacob are buried at San Fernando Cemetery #1 San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

**JACOB CALLOWAY DARST** a Kentucky-born immigrant by way of Missouri who was one of the one of the Gonzales Volunteers who perished in the final assault of the Alamo. His son was **David Sterling Hughes Darst** also served in Texas Revolutionary forces, he was involved in the Gonzales' "*Come and Take It*" fight as well as the "*Runaway Scrape*" and fought at the Battle of Plum Creek in 1840. When Texas seceded from the Union, Darst supported the Confederate cause and was commissioned as an officer, he was appointed a **District Confederate States Provost Marshall in Texas.** Darst the younger, is buried at Gonzales Masonic Cemetery, Gonzales, Gonzales County, Texas.



David Sterling Hughes Darst

**Francisco Esparza (Esparsa) and Manuel Esparza** were sons of **JOSÉ GREGORIO ESPARZA** defender of the Alamo, it was their brother Enrique, who gave eyewitness accounts of the final assault of the Alamo. **Francisco served with Company A, Ragsdale's Battalion Texas Cavalry also known as 2d Battalion Texas Mounted Rifles, C.S.A.** While served in **Tom's Company (mounted), 3d Frontier District, Texas State Troops, C.S.A.** Regarding Enrique's military service, none has been discovered at this point. Francisco is buried at San Fernando Cemetery #2, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, while Manuel is interred at the Esparza Cemetery in Pleasanton, Atascosa County, Texas.



**DEFENDER: DOLPHIN WARD FLOYD**, came to Texas from North Carolina and settled at Gonzales, moreover, he was one of the Gonzales volunteers who entered the Alamo late in the siege. **John W. Floyd was his son** who would come to serve in Confederate forces as a **Private in Company H, 1st Texas Heavy Artillery, Cook's Regiment, C.S.A.**, he enlisted on April 15, 1862, and was discharged on May 25, 1865. John Floyd is interred at Gonzales City Cemetery, Gonzales, Gonzales County, Texas.

**JAMES BUTLER BONHAM**: One of the more noted defenders of the Alamo who perished in the fighting at the Alamo. He is thought to have been a cousin of Alamo commander William Barret Travis. Bonham performed important courier duty for Travis he last entered the Alamo on March 3, three days before the final assault.



James Butler Bonham

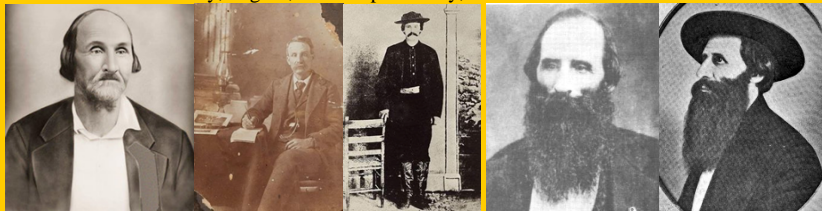
Bonham's brother; **Milledge Luke Bonham** served in the Seminole Wars, War with Mexico, and In the C.S.A. Army rising to the rank of brigadier general, Confederate congressman, and wartime governor of South Carolina resigned to return to the army in the remaining months of the war. General Bonham is buried at Elmwood Cemetery, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.





**Milledge Luke Bonham and burial site.**

**Andrew Jackson SOWELL**, a native of Tennessee was one of the Alamo couriers but amassed battle experiences in the Texas Revolution at Gonzales' "*Come and Take it Fight*," at Concepcion and the "*Grass Fight*" during the Siege of Bexar. He was part of the Alamo garrison, late in the siege, he and another man were dispatched to forage for food but were unable to reenter the Alamo. Following the fall of the Alamo, Sowell was involved with the "*Runaway Scrape*," he also served as a Texas Ranger during the War with Mexico. Sowell was a pre-war friend of frontiersman Christopher "*Kit*" who became a Union general although he shared Southern grievances. **Sowell served in the Confederate army** during the War Between the States. His brother; **Asa** also served in **Confederate forces; 4th Regiment, Texas Cavalry**, also known as 4th Texas Mounted Volunteers, C.S.A. Andrew Jackson Sowell is buried at Mofield Cemetery, Kingsbury, Guadalupe County, Texas; his son Asa rests at San Geronimo Cemetery, Seguin, Guadalupe County, Texas.



**Andrew Jackson Sowell**

**Asa Jarmon Lee Sowell**

**PVT JAMES BUCHANAN** defender of the Alamo as with most of the defenders was killed in action, his son however, would come to the defense of Texas in another war. **James Houston Buchanan** served as a **Private in Company B, 20<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry Regiment, C.S.A.** James is buried at Old Birch Creek Cemetery, Caldwell, Burleson County, Texas.



**James Houston Buchanan, tombstone.**

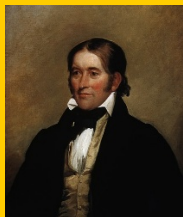
**ANDREW JACKSON KENT** was born in Logan County, Kentucky, he selfishly laid down his life for Texas liberty in the Alamo. During the War Between the States, sons; **David Boyd Kent** and **Bosman Clifton Kent** served in the Confederate army. The men came to Texas with their father from Missouri. Bosman Kent was a Texas Ranger and served during the War with Mexico. **David Boyd Kent** was a member of **Captain Freeman's Company; of the Pedernales Cavalry**, and in **Company D, of Captain Charles de Montel's Frontier Regiment** at Camp Verde, Texas with the C.S.A. Bosman Clifton Kent served as a **Private in Company I, 2d Regiment Texas Infantry, C.S.A.** David is interred at Harper Community Cemetery, Harper, Gillespie County, Texas; while Bosman rests at South Park Cemetery, Roswell, Chaves County, New Mexico.



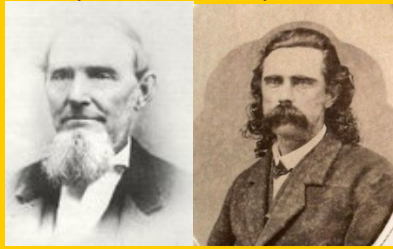
**Bosman Clifton Kent**

**Bosman Clifton Kent and Bosman's tombstone.**

**DAVY CROCKETT**; Original Name David Hawkins Stern Crockett one of three ranking officers at the Alamo and perhaps the most famous of the defenders.



Crockett's son; **Colonel Robert Patton Crockett** was an officer in the Confederate Army, he served in the Army of Tennessee. Initially, he was in the **18th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry**, and was a **Quartermaster, Captain, and Acting Quartermaster**. Following the war, Crockett came to Texas where he died in 1889 and is buried at Acton Cemetery, Acton, Hood County, Texas. Robert P. Crockett came to Texas and participated in the revolution, he remained in service until the Texas Independence was won on the battlefield, he returned to Tennessee in 1841 and is buried at Acton Cemetery, Acton, Hood County, Texas



**Colonel Robert Patton Crockett**

**BLAS MARIA HERRERA** was not an Alamo defender in the strictest sense of the word. Blas was a resident of present-day Bexar County, a pre-revolution member of the militia, and served during the revolution as a scout, courier, and soldier during the Texas Revolution. He is known as the "*Paul Revere of the Texas Revolution*" or the "*night rider*" Herrera alerted the Alamo garrison and San Antonio of the arrival of General Santa Ana's army. Herrera was a member of Colonel Juan Seguin's Ranging Company and was tacitly part of the San Antonio garrison which he helped wrest control of with the Texian forces. Before the Revolution, Herrera was a familiar fixture in and around San Antonio and would remain so following Texas independence. Blas Herrera engaged in numerous hazardous assignments directed by Sam Houston and Colonel Juan Seguin largely due to his knowledge of Texas from San Antonio to Laredo he also personally escorted and provided security for José Antonio Navarro and José Francisco Ruiz to Washington-on-the-Brazos, enabling them to sign the Texas Declaration of Independence on March 2, 1836, four days before the Alamo fell. Six of Blas Herrera's sons served in Confederate forces.

**Blas Buenaventura HERRERA**; enlisted in, the **Medina Guards (Mounted) 40th Texas Brigade, Texas Militia, C.S.A.** Bexar County. He was promoted to the rank of corporal.



**Blas Buenaventura HERRERA**

**Francisco Antonio HERRERA**; Francisco Herrera enlisted at the age of 33 years, as a **Private in Company B; 2d Texas Mounted Rifles, C.S.A.**



**Francisco Antonio HERRERA**

**Burial Site**

**Benito HERRERA**; he was a 32-year-old enlistee, rank **Private; Company H; 8th Texas Infantry Regiment, C.S.A. and Medina Guards (Mounted) 40th Texas Brigade, Texas Militia, C.S.A.**



**Benito HERRERA**

**Jose, Maria HERRERA**; he was a very young enlistee or birth date error enlisted as **Private in Company I; 2d Texas Mounted Rifles, C.S.A.** This young soldier may have been a musician or courier assigned to a staff.

**Juan Jose HERRERA**; he enlisted as a **Private in Company H; 8th Texas Infantry Regiment, C.S.A.** Juan died of disease in camp on 28, November 1862, death by disease took out more men than combat action during the war.



Juan Jose HERRERA  
Burial site.

Manuel HERRERA; he enlisted as a Private in the 2d Texas Mounted Rifles, C.S.A.



Manuel HERRERA  
Burial site.

NOTE: all of the Herrera men listed are buried in the historic Ruiz-Herrera Cemetery, in Bexar County, Texas.

**PART II Next Issue or To be continued.**



**OPEDS: the pen is mightier than the sword; Therefore, keep your inkwells full and your swords sharpened!**



*(Views expressed DO NOT NECESSARILY reflect those of the Texas Lonestar Greys Camp)*

#### APRIL a MONTH of BELIEF, REVERENCE, and REJUVENATION in DIFFICULT TIMES

The nation is entering upon a time of the year that has a great deal of significance for us as a people in terms of faith and remembrances of our history a history that made us a nation. It is also a time that embraces remembrances of sacrifice both on the battlefield but also those sacrifices that formed the basis of our religious faith in the Judeo-Christian traditions.

This coming April we celebrate two of the most holy observances in the Judeo-Christian world: **APRIL 20, 2025:** Resurrection Sunday, or Easter Sunday of the Resurrection of the Lord Jesus and The Jewish Passover; Begins **APRIL 13, 2025-Ending April 20, 2025.** As Christians we commemorate the Resurrection of Christ Jesus following his betrayal, arrest, sham trial, and crucifixion and death, burial. On the third day of his burial, Jesus rose from the dead in 30 AD. The Old and New Testament prophecies were fulfilled upon the resurrection of Jesus very central to the Christian faith. For those of the Jewish faith, Passover is one of the Three Pilgrimage Festivals all holy to Jews; it commemorates the last of the plagues and the beginning of the Exodus of the enslaved Hebrews out of Egypt. While two faiths are mentioned both events are integral to the Christian faith. Both faith-based commemorations remind us of sacrifice and our duty to God the Father Almighty and is followed by our duty to this American nation and the subsequent honoring of our heritage.

On **April 13, and 28** respectively the author of our own Declaration of Independence and revolutionary Thomas Jefferson was born and on the twenty-eighth of April James Monroe another revolutionary and creator of the Monroe Doctrine was born. Both men born out of our American Revolution became U.S. Presidents; Jefferson the third President and Monroe the fifth U.S. President. The Monroe Doctrine declared the U.S. would not tolerate nor allow any European nation to extend holdings or use armed force in North or South America something that has been tested more than once but our national sovereignty ultimately prevailed.

When most of you attended school the classic poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Midnight Ride of Paul Revere, about patriot Paul Revere on the night of **April 18, 1775**, rode from Boston to Concord and Lexington warning the patriot militia that British troops were headed their way. At Lexington and Concord, the armed citizen is memorialized by Ralph Waldo Emerson in his poem Concord Hymn; *"Here once the embattled farmers stood, And fired the shot heard round the world."* It was on **April 19, 1775**; when the armed citizen the embattled farmer indeed started the long sacrificial march to an independent American nation when they fired the shots heard around the world never dreaming that our own would try repeatedly to muzzle those shots for freedom.

Again, in April, on the **thirtieth of April 1789**, George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States; of Federal Hall at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets in New York City; after leading a rag-tag army of embattled farmers for eight years and five

months. Washington's effort was an ordeal for him and the army of embattled farmers, defeats were many victories few and sacrifices unimaginable in the end a new nation was born out of blood, sacrifice, and faith in God.

The famous thirteen-day siege ended when General Santa Anna's forces stormed the Alamo and its defenders fought and died to a man against an enemy who gave no quarter. Then came the fight at Goliad where the Texians fought hard having no water, little food, and low on munitions surrendered only to be massacred. Within 46 days after the fall of the Alamo and 25 days after the Goliad massacre respectively, Texian forces under General Sam Houston caught up with the Napoleon of the West's forces at a place called San Jacinto near the Texas coast on **April 21, 1836**. Using Remember the Alamo and Remember Goliad! as their battle cries; again, the embattled farmers, this time with the rancheros and vaqueros won a hard-fought battle defeating in detail Santa Anna's army in thirty-eight minutes and winning Texas independence. After independence, Texas became the twenty-eighth American state eleven years later. In order to commemorate the Texians' victory at San Jacinto the city of San Antonio organized a fiesta always celebrated in April commemorating the victory and giving Texas its independence. It is a shame that politicians and commercial interests have intervened and overpowered the true purpose of FIESTA SAN ANTONIO.

For Southern history the month of April is full of significant dates for example; twenty-nine Confederate generals were born in the fourth calendar month. On **April 6, 1862**, the battle of Shiloh began by the time the epic battle ended no one on either side thought the war would be a short affair. In **April 1864** two battles important to Texas were fought; **April 8**, Battle of Mansfield (Sabine Crossroads), Louisiana (Red River Expedition), and **April 9**, Battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana (Red River Expedition). Texas was threatened by a Union invasion and once again the armed citizen was called to defend the Lone Star homeland with the embattled farmers, rancheros, and vaqueros, and recuperating wounded. The two fights were won and Texas was saved only prolonging the agony of its people. Early on in the course of the national rupture, after a series of provocations Southern artillery batteries opened fire on Ft. Sumter in South Carolina's Charleston harbor, the date was **April 12-13, 1861**. Perhaps one of the most possibly the most spectacular victories of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was fought and won at Chancellorsville on **April 30, 1863**, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, unfortunately, Lee's able Lieutenant General Thomas "Stonewall" J. Jackson was severely wounded and dying later from complications of his wound. The loss of Jackson was irreplaceable. Another hallmark event in American history during April was the surrender of General Robert E. Lee and his highly vaunted Army of Northern Virginia on **April 9, 1865**. Five days after the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered, on **April 14, 1865**, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated commencing an even darker period for the South as northern radicals escalated their vengeance on the South. George Washington warned of such an outcome in his farewell address; *"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism."*

Fast forward a few decades on **April 6, 1917**, after the U.S. Congress voted a declaration of war the nation entered World War I, in Europe within twenty months American forces ended a war that European allied forces could not end after millions perished. The war thrust the young American nation into world status neglecting a principle of George Washington not to become entangled in European affairs. *"Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition...?"* and *"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence... the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government."*

Twenty-four years after the end of World War I, the United States was plunged into another world war for which it was not prepared. On **April 9, 1942**, poorly equipped half-starved U.S. forces on the Philippine peninsula surrendered after a heroic effort. Then, on **April 10, 1942**, Japanese forces inebriated with victory on Bataan brutally forced American and Filipino prisoners to march for six days in tropical heat with no food and water an estimated one thousand Americans died while an estimated 9000 Filipino troops died on the forced march. During this massive war the nation was united against powerful enemies which other nations appeared impotent to resist, our young men finished a war in four years started and fought by failing nations.

Once the great American crusade to save the world ended it was men from the South who continued to fill the ranks of the military Southern men consistently make up forty percent of our military a disproportionate percentage but they serve regardless. By the 1950s a new round of *"Reconstruction"* commenced escalating in the 1960s and successive decades until all things Southern came under attack not just all things Confederate. Admittedly there have been some all too brief moments of fragile tolerance while the *"useful idiots"* regroup only to be followed by more radical anti-Southern activity from the pseudointellectual opposition. Those of us who are advocates of history and heritage preservation have acted with restraint and dignity and may now have an opportunity to save our history. There is a general perception with the turn of recent elections that the public is weary of radicals bent on destroying and *"revising"* our journey as a nation.

Now is the time to heed some words of patriot Thomas Paine in his famous pamphlet THE AMERICAN CRISIS; *"THESE are the times that try men's souls: The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: It is dearness only that gives everything its value."*

Using the positive and negative from these listed calendar dates for April we can be inspired, learn, pray and act; **April is also Confederate History Month** and is commemorated every April in only seven US states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. Educator – Charles E. Weller modified his original quote to the more appropriate *"Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country."* We can continue to recapture lost ground as was begun with the Tejano Southern Soldier statue dedication last November. Education begins with; public relations, invitations to events, living history displays and events, articles, speaking engagements, participation in historical celebrations and festivals, interviews, letters to editors, and yes repeated slogans such as *"all Veterans are equal"* as the Texas Lonestar Greys has used in recent years, and anything positive that can be left to the human imagination. Yes, folks April can



be a month of rebirth of many facets, our mutual Camps and organizations must offer up a unified effort not only to keep what has not been removed, destroyed or erased but to retake ground lost and educate along the way. In other words, fix bayonets and charge while there is momentum for us to do so.

**In DIXIE, We Kneel Before GOD Almighty, and a fallen Veteran, and Stand for the National Anthem  
ALL VETERANS ARE EQUAL!!!! Get It!**



***CHARGE!***