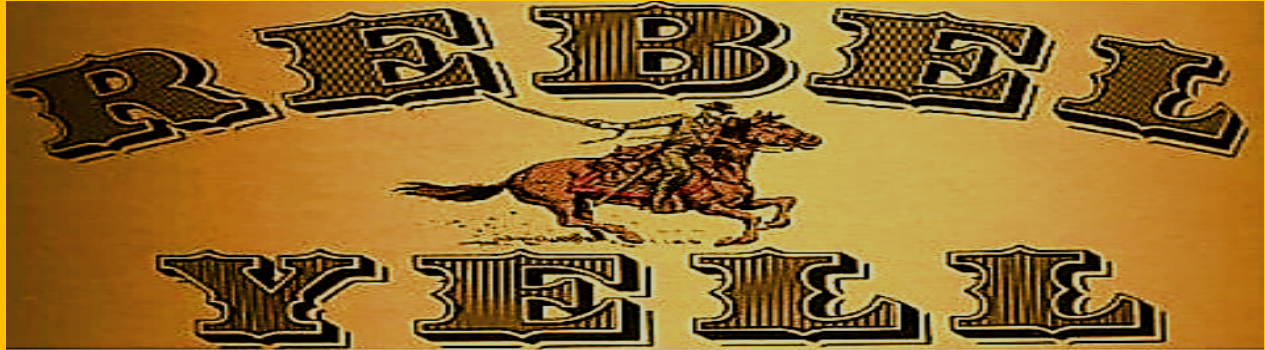




THE



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 SOUTHLAND!

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

Number 8; Vol. 7 (more or less ok; likely 10/11 now), AUGUST 2025

Rules for Contributions: This newsletter will post meeting information on 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: The meeting was called to order at 6:32 PM by **Commander Juan Ramirez**, with the **Invocation** prayer being given by Tram Mississippi, Commander John McCammon. **Opening pledges and salutes;** Pledge to the US flag, Texas flag, and Salute to the Confederate flag were **led by camp Adjutant Roy Poole**, and the **CHARGE** was read by **Commander Juan Ramirez**. Our guests this month included **Mrs. Kendall Edwards** and **Irene Ramirez**. Thank you both for joining us tonight. We were honored to have **Compatriot Danny Edwards**, an out-of-state member of the camp, for making time to meet with us. Danny and Kendall are traveling from Florida to their home in Washington state. Danny has been a member of the Camp for many years, but due to military and work obligations, we get to visit with him on rare occasions. We are always glad when our loyal out-of-state members return home for a visit. **Paul Ramirez** received the SCV oath and is now an official member of the camp. **Matthew Dudley** (Camp 153) filled out a transfer request to join us. **Adjutant Roy Poole** gave an excellent, detailed report on the National Reunion. The camp financial statement: current balance \$3934.80, outstanding checks SCV national \$420, Texas division \$370, new balance \$3144.80. **Old Business:** Confederate Cemetery clean-up day on June 21 was completed in record time. **MANY** and **BIG Thanks** are to all who helped with the clean-up detail. **New Business:** Jefferson, Texas, 14th annual Civil War Symposium will be on Saturday, August 2, 8 am-5 pm. **The Program: The History of President Jefferson Davis** was presented by **Richard Lee Jones**. Richard's presentation was excellent. It was very informative, interesting, and well outlined. The **Benediction** prayer was given by **John McCammon**, followed by a rousing chorus of *Dixie*, before calling it a night.

Juan Ramirez
Juan Ramirez
Commander,
Texas LONESTAR Greys

NEXT MEETING: NEXT MEETING: August 21, 2025, at **CASA JALISCO, 6846 US HIGHWAY 87E, CHINA GROVE, TEXAS.** We commence gathering at 6:00 pm to order our food, drinks, and to socialize. Guests and family members are always welcome, and please bring a friend or interested party, **YOU KNOW, POSSIBLE NEW MEMBERS.** Rusty Harris will be giving a presentation on Civil War sites in and around Lexington, Kentucky, where the 131st SCV National Reunion will be held in 2026. This is good information for your idle moments in Lexington. (Note: for those who are old Bexar County hands and unaware of our meeting place, it is the former Carlos Kelly's restaurant, a famous San Antonio eatery until the early 2000s.) We must be out no later than 8:00 pm, so the wonderful staff can clean up and close.



ANNOUNCEMENTS:

 **SAN ANTONIO GUN SHOW:** Aug 1st – 3rd, 2025, Location: Alzafar Shriners 901 N Loop 1604 W, San Antonio, TX 78258, Hours Friday: 4:00 pm - 7:00 pm; Saturday: 10:00 am - 5:00 pm; Sunday: 10:00 am - 4:00 pm Admission: General: \$15.00; Children 12 & under: Free; Free Parking.

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

Regarding this section, your **“STAFF”** felt that this contribution by John McCammon was critical if we are to debate our antagonists. These are very valid and important points and counterpoints. While good for us in casual conversation with friends and acquaintances, they are well-suited to debate our adversaries as well. Few of our adversaries are well-versed in historical fact; we must be, however, even if these antagonists get loud and resort to insult and name-calling. Thank you, John, for your input.

Those of us who choose to understand our history are on the defensive and are losing the fight. For too long, we’ve been exclusively on the defensive, and that seemed to be working somewhat in all but the most extreme venues across the land. With the tragic death of George Floyd, everything changed for the worse. Now we need to go on the offense, while presenting succinct, factual, and reasonably short defenses for the two main charges we are faced with, those being: **1-the war was all about slavery, and 2-secession was treason.**

THE WAR WAS ALL ABOUT SLAVERY

It is imperative to avoid leading with your chin with such tired arguments as *“the war wasn’t about slavery; it was about states’ rights”*. If you do, stand by, to have the *“Declaration of Causes”* for the secession of Texas and several other states rolled up and stuck up your... nose. Those various state declarations cited slavery as the cause of their secession, and they are the single most effective argument for the other side.

Abe Lincoln presents the greatest opportunity for going on the offensive. Lincoln was described as *“Honest Abe”* and the *“Great Emancipator”*. He was neither.

When the other side claims *“the war was about slavery,”* you have the perfect entrée to go after Lincoln. When that premise is offered, instead of the *“no, it was about state’s rights”* canard, the response should be *“No it wasn’t about slavery, it was actually about the expansion of slavery into the territories – Lincoln supported the Southern states keeping their slaves and Lincoln stated he would wage war solely to preserve the Union, not to free the slaves”*. Then follow with the multiple Lincoln quotes/facts below showing Lincoln to be a white supremacist and committed supporter of slavery’s existence.

LINCOLN QUOTES/FACTS RE: SLAVERY/RACE THAT INDICATE HE WAS A WHITE SUPREMACIST/RACIST AND DIDN’T WAGE WAR TO END SLAVERY

1-During the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Lincoln explained: *“I am not, nor have ever been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races...I am not now nor have ever been in favor of making voters or jurors*

of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, or to intermarry with white people... there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races from living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be a position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race."

2-In a letter to the New York Tribune editor and abolitionist Horace Greeley, Lincoln wrote in part, *"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it, and if I could save the Union by freeing all the slaves, I would do it... What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps save the Union."*

3-In his inaugural speech of March 1861, Lincoln declared he had, *"...no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it currently exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."* Lincoln also endorsed the first version of the 13th Amendment (not the same as the 13th Amendment that was adopted in 1866), commonly known as the Corwin Amendment, which would've forever protected slavery in the states where it then existed. Lincoln said he had no objection to it being made "express and irrevocable". He also supported the continuance of the 1850 Fugitive slave act in his inaugural address.

4-After he was elected in 1860 and the Southern states began to secede, Lincoln wrote to Confederate Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, *"Do the people of the South really entertain fears that a Republican administration would directly or indirectly, interfere with their slaves, or with them about their slaves? If they do, I wish to assure you, as once a friend, and still, I hope, not an enemy, that there is no cause for such fears."*

5-Also, during one of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Lincoln argued, *"I understand the people of Mexico are most decidedly a race of mongrels...there's not one person there out of eight who is pure white."*

6-Republican Party platform of 1860 did not call for the abolition of slavery; instead, it proclaimed that it should be a matter decided by each individual state. That was Lincoln's position as well.

7-Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in September of 1862. However, it wasn't to be in effect until January 1863 in order to allow the seceded states to return to the Union and keep their slaves. The EP didn't actually free any slaves because it did not apply to the slave states still in the Union, nor did it apply to areas of the seceded states under the control of the Union Army.

SECESSION WAS TREASON, AND CONFEDERATES WERE TRAITORS

The opposition has begun to use the *"secession was treason"* argument equally as much, if not more than the slavery argument. Nowhere in the Constitution is secession mentioned, and its legality has been argued since shortly after the Constitution was adopted. Our 1776 Declaration of Independence affirms the people "are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights" and should government become *"destructive of these ends"* provides the people the right "to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government". And, if the inherent natural right to self-determination was good enough for John Locke, it's good enough for me. That is to say, if you find yourself arguing into the legal weeds of various court cases, or are parsing the true meaning of the words in the Constitution, you are engaged in the equivalent of *"explaining"*. In a debate, an argument, or a radio or TV interview of short duration, if you're explaining, you're losing.

So, as we did above, let's use Lincoln as the entrée to rebutting the *"secession is treason"* argument.

QUOTES/FACTS FOR USE IN REBUTTING THE "SECESSION WAS TREASON" ASSERTION

1-What did Lincoln believe about secession before he became president? As a member of Congress in 1848 during debate on the Mexican War and Texas's 1836 independence from Mexico, Lincoln argued: *"Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much territory as they inhabit."* Isn't that exactly what the South did in 1860-1861? Have you ever read a more succinct and eloquent description of the inherent natural right of self-determination and, yes, of secession?

2-Another response to secession is the treason charge is Ask your antagonist: *"So you believe secession is treason? Does that mean we were traitors in 1776? That Mexicans declaring their independence from Spain were traitors in 1810? That Texans and Tejanos were traitors in 1836?"*



We will run a Southern trivia contest periodically, as in the past, and the winner will win a selected prize. This month's prizes will be a Camp Challenge Coin and a *Burnet Flag* in the event of a tie or close second. If you are not an area resident, we will mail your prize. Here are our questions. Please send your answers to either Juan Ramirez or "YELL" editor Rusty Harris, or write them down and bring them to the July meeting. Commander Juan Ramirez has donated the prize. The last Trivia contest has had no responses please get us your entry so we can present you with your prize.

Him: 

CHAPLAIN'S MESSAGE: Originally Contributed or Inspired by Sanford Reed, 6th (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, Chaplain 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.

PSALMS THAT TEACH US HOW TO BATTLE

Psalm 18

I love You, O Lord, my God. The Lord is my refuge, my strength, and my deliverer. My God is my helper; in Him will I hope; my shield and the horn of my salvation, my defender. I call upon the Lord with songs of praise, and I shall be saved from my enemies...He reached from on high and took me; He drew me out of the deep waters. He delivered me from my strong enemies and from those who hated me, for they were mightier than I...He brought me forth into a spacious place; He will deliver me, because He delights in me...I will pursue my enemies and catch them, and I will not turn back till they are destroyed. I will crush them, and they will not be able to stand; they will fall under my feet. For You girded me with strength for war; You bound the feet of all my adversaries beneath me. You made my enemies turn their backs to me, and those who hated me You have utterly destroyed...You who deliver me from my angry enemies will exalt me above those who rise against me; You will deliver me from the unrighteous man.

Notice the "synergy" happening in the battle. The Lord gives strength, help, protection and deliverance while I pursue and catch my enemies without turning back. We win together.

Psalm 27

The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the defender of my life; of whom shall I be afraid? When evildoers assailed me to eat up my flesh, my adversaries and foes, they stumbled and fell. Though an army encamp against me, my heart shall not fear; though war rise up against me, yet I will be confident of this. One thing have I asked of the Lord — that will I seek after — that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to look upon His temple. For He hid me in His shelter in the day of my afflictions; He concealed me in the cover of His tabernacle; He set me high upon a rock. And now, behold, my head has been lifted up above my enemies...Instruct me in Your way, O Lord, and lead me on a right path because of my enemies...I believe I shall see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. Wait on the Lord; be courageous and let your heart be strengthened; yes, wait on the Lord.

There are many surprising components to engaging the enemy. First, the primary focus is not on the enemy but on the Lord, His presence and beauty. There is confidence, not in my abilities, experience, or skills but in God – the Lord is my light, salvation (the one who saves me), defender, shelter, leader, instructor, foundation, refuge, guide. There is also a vision of the end – the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. Finally, there is a commitment to preparations/training – wait on the Lord.

Psalm 24

Lift up your gates, O you princes, and be lifted up O everlasting doors, and the King of glory shall enter. Who is this King of glory? The Lord, strong and mighty, the Lord, mighty in battle. Lift up your gates, O you princes, and be lifted up O everlasting doors, and the King of glory shall enter. Who is this King of glory? The Lord of hosts, He is the King of glory!

Understand the "gates and doors" as hearts open for the King of glory to enter. When you open up the gates and doors of your life, the strong and mighty Lord enters. There is victory only through union with the King of glory. The Lord of hosts who is "mighty in battle" fights through us bringing glorious results.

Psalm 144

Blessed be the Lord my God, who trains my hands for war and my fingers for battle; my mercy and refuge, me helper and my deliverer, my protector in whom I have trusted, who subdues the peoples under me.

There is necessary physical training for battle within the real sphere of the Lord God's mercy, protection, help, deliverance and power. It is hard to train fingers and hands without training the whole body and mind. They do not act on their own but in coordination with my heart, soul, mind, and other parts of the body. All need to be trained.

Mike Reynolds

Mike Reynolds,
Texas Lone Star Greys,
Camp Chaplain

***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

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY EDUCATED CONFEDERATE LUMINARIES

During the Civil War, Morrison Hall served as a hospital and prison for both the Union and the Confederacy. Recognized as a National Historic Landmark in 1966, until a fire in the early 1970s, you could still see bloodstains on the wooden floor and soldiers' graffiti carved into the floor by men from both armies. The university was founded in 1780 as a seminary that became a college in 1799. It became the first college west of the Allegheny Mountains and a leading center for higher education for Southern men for nearly a hundred years. It remains a prestigious Christian-oriented university to the present day. Confederate luminaries, too many to list in this article, attended the University. When Lexington was occupied by Federal forces in the autumn of 1861, the institution was shut down. Morrison Hall was used as a barracks for Union troops. In 1862, before Union forces hastily retreated after the Battle of Richmond, one of the classroom buildings was set afire. ***"Old Morrison"* faces Gratz Park, bordered by N. Mill and Market Streets. The area is rich in local War Between the States history.**

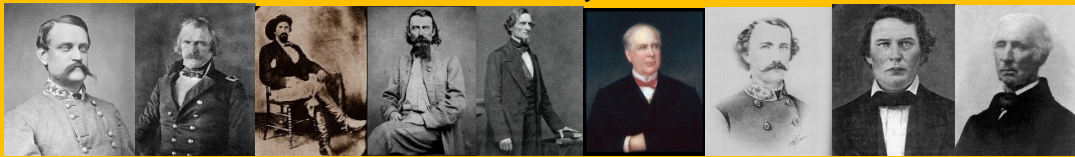


Morrison Hall, known as *"Old Morrison"* (as viewed from Third Street)

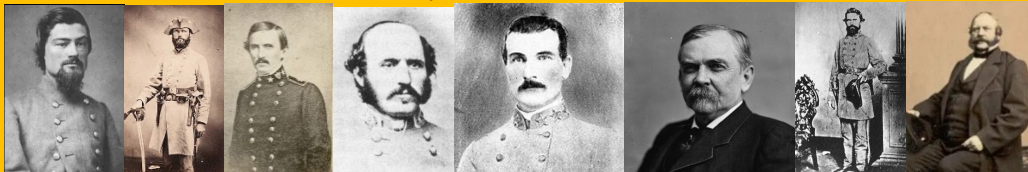


View of *"Old Morrison"* from Gratz Park, this is the park where John Hunt Morgan's *Lexington Rifles* would meet and drill even up to the war's eve.

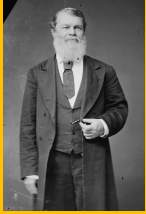
Below: Some of *"Transy's"* Alumnae:



LEFT to RIGHT: John C. Breckinridge, Albert Sydney Johnston, John Hunt Morgan, Joseph O. Shelby, Jefferson F. Davis, Luke P. Blackburn, Thomas James Churchill, George W. Johnson (the first Confederate governor of Kentucky died on the battlefield at Shiloh), Richard Hawes (second Confederate Governor of Kentucky).



LEFT to RIGHT: General Basil Wilson Duke CSA, General Richard Montgomery Gano CSA, General George B. Crittenden CSA, General Zebulon York (northern-born Confederate general), General Francis Marion Walker CSA, George Graham Vest (Confederate Congressman), General Jerome B. Robertson CSA, and Governor Charles S. Morehead. *Charles S. Morehead* was a former governor of Kentucky. While not a Confederate per se, he was exiled from Kentucky to the Confederacy for being anti-Lincoln and suspected of Southern sympathies. He went to Mexico with General Joseph O. Shelby.



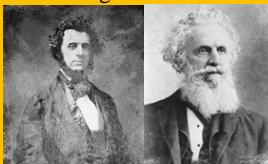
Beriah Magoffin (April 18, 1815 – February 28, 1885) was the 21st Governor of Kentucky, serving during the early part of the Civil War. Personally, Magoffin supported Slavery, believed in the right of a state to secede from the Union, and sympathized with the Confederacy. Nevertheless, when the Kentucky General Assembly adopted a position of neutrality in the war, Magoffin ardently held to it, refusing calls for aid from both the Union and Confederate governments. Then, a call for a state convention with the objective for Kentucky to secede from the Union; consequently, the legislature cowardly refused to call the convention. In response to President Abraham Lincoln's call for troops on April 15, 1861, Magoffin defiantly declared by telegram, *"I will send not a man nor a dollar for the wicked purpose of subduing my sister Southern States."* His son, Beriah Magoffin III, enlisted in John Hunt Morgan's cavalry command, comprised almost entirely of native Kentuckians serving through the war's end.



David Rice Atchison (August 11, 1807 – January 26, 1886) was a mid-19th-century Democratic United States Senator from Missouri. He served as President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate for six years. Atchison served as a major general in the Missouri State Militia in 1838 during Missouri's Mormon War and as a Confederate brigadier general during the American Civil War under Major General Sterling Price in the Missouri Home Guard. Some of Atchison's associates claimed that for 24 hours—Sunday, March 4, 1849, through noon on Monday—he may have been acting president of the United States. This belief, however, is dismissed by most scholars. Atchison, owner of many slaves and a plantation, was a prominent pro-slavery activist and Border Ruffian leader, deeply involved with violence against abolitionists and other free-staters during the *"Bleeding Kansas"* events that preceded admission of the state to the Union.



Jesse David Bright (December 18, 1812 – May 20, 1875) was the ninth Lieutenant Governor of Indiana and U.S. Senator from Indiana who served as President pro tempore of the Senate on three occasions. He was the only senator from a Northern state to be expelled for being a Confederate sympathizer. As a leading Copperhead, he opposed the Civil War. He was frequently in competition with Governor Joseph A. Wright, the leader of the state's Republican Party. None of his siblings nor his children served the Union cause. Bright attended Transylvania College (now Transylvania University).



George Wallace Jones (April 12, 1804 – July 22, 1896) was an American frontiersman, entrepreneur, attorney, and judge. was among the first two United States Senators to represent the state of Iowa after it was admitted to the Union in 1846. A Democrat who was elected before the birth of the Republican Party, Jones served over ten years in the Senate, from December 7, 1848, to March 3, 1859. During the American Civil War, he was arrested by Federal authorities and briefly jailed on suspicion of having pro-Confederate sympathies. Jones was born in Vincennes, Indiana. He was the son of John Rice Jones, who became active in efforts to introduce slavery to the country north of the Ohio River. When George was six years old, his family moved to the Missouri Territory, acquired from France as part of the Louisiana Purchase. As a child, he served as a drummer for a volunteer company in the War of 1812. He later moved to Kentucky, where he attended Transylvania University in 1825, and returned to Missouri to study law with his brother. In 1832, Jones fought the Sauk and Fox Indians in the Black Hawk War, in which his brother-in-law Felix St. Vrain was killed. Jones was a judge in the local county court.

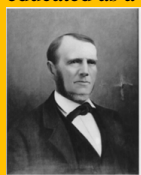
Jones served in a variety of judicial, legislative posts, and as a U.S. Diplomat to Colombia. His service in Bogotá ended just as the Civil War broke out, as the Abraham Lincoln Administration succeeded the Buchanan administration. Upon returning to the United States in 1861, Jones was arrested by order of Secretary of State William H. Seward on the charge of disloyalty, based upon correspondence with his friend, Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Jones' two sons, having joined the Confederate Army

likely exacerbated the situation. He was never indicted or tried. Jones was held for 34 days until he was released by order of President Lincoln.

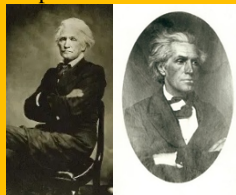


Levi Day Boone (December 6, 1808 – January 24, 1882) served as mayor of Chicago, Illinois (1855–1856) for the American Party (Know-Nothings). Early life Boone was born near Lexington, Kentucky, the seventh son of Squire and Anna Grubbs Boone. Squire Boone, Sr., was Daniel Boone's father and Levi Boone's great-grandfather, making Levi Boone Daniel Boone's great-nephew.[5] Young Levi lost his father at the age of 9 when Squire finally succumbed to wounds which he incurred at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Despite the poverty the family was plunged into by the death of Squire Boone, Levi graduated from the medical school of Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1829 at the age of 21. He moved to Illinois and eventually established a practice in Hillsboro. In 1832, he served in the Black Hawk War, first in the cavalry and then as a surgeon. In 1833, Dr. Boone married Louise M. Smith, daughter of Theophilus W. Smith, Justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, with whom he had eleven children. In 1862, Boone was arrested and briefly held in Camp Douglas on suspicion that he had helped a Confederate prisoner to escape and perhaps due to an old friendship with Jefferson Davis. None of his siblings and children served during the War Between the States.

Thomas Burton Hanly (NO PHOTO AVAILABLE) (Hanley in some sources; June 9, 1812 – June 9, 1880) was an Arkansas lawyer and politician who served in the Congress of the Confederate States during the American Civil War. Hanly was born in Lexington, Kentucky. He attended Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, studied law, and graduated in 1834. He later moved to Helena, Arkansas, to practice law. Hanly was described as *"always active in politics and a strong Democrat."* He served in the Arkansas House of Representatives and the Arkansas State Senate. He also served as a state court judge and on the Arkansas Supreme Court. He was elected to represent Arkansas in the First and Second Confederate Congress. After the war, he resumed the practice of law and continued until his death. Hanly died in Helena, Arkansas. His oldest son, Sylvanus Phillips Hanly, served as an officer in the Confederate army. He was also educated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, where Jefferson Davis was educated as a child.



John Calvin McCoy (September 28, 1811—September 2, 1889) was an American land surveyor, missionary, and entrepreneur. He is considered the *"father of Kansas City."* McCoy was born in Vincennes, Indiana, on September 28, 1811. He studied as a land surveyor at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky, from 1826 to 1827. He accompanied his parents, Isaac and Christiana (Polk) McCoy, to Kansas City to perform Baptist missionary work in 1830. After Isaac died in 1846, John and Christiana moved back to Jackson County, where he continued his business ventures. Christiana died in 1850. A stream in Elkhart County, Indiana, and a lake in Cass County, Michigan, are named after her. In 1833, John McCoy built a two-story cabin, and he opened a store for travelers on the Santa Fe and Oregon trails. He named the area West Port because it was the last settlement before travelers ventured into the Territory of Kansas. unique to the site was that it had a natural wharf. The natural wharf became quite popular, but the land surrounding it belonged to farmer Gabriel Prudhomme. After Prudhomme was murdered in 1831, his property was auctioned in 1838 to settle the estate. Fourteen people, including McCoy, purchased the property by forming the Town of Kansas Company after the French description of the area, chez les Canses ("home of the Kansa" Indians). McCoy platted the land into 318 lots for sale in 1853, when chartered by the state of Missouri. The English pronunciation of the French name was applied to the new city, which was later renamed Kansas City. Due to his sympathies with the Confederate States of America during the War Between the States, he was required to leave Kansas City by the infamous General Order No. 11 of 1863. His son Spencer, influenced by the despicable GENERAL ORDER No. 11, enlisted in the Confederate Army and was killed in June 1863.



Joseph Nash McDowell (1805–1868) was an American doctor primarily remembered for his grave-digging practices, where he illegally exhumed corpses to study human anatomy. He is also known for his influence on Mark Twain, and was likely the inspiration for Twain's fictional character Dr. Robinson in *"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer."* During his early years, McDowell moved to St. Louis in 1839 with a reputation that preceded him, because of experience in Kentucky, Philadelphia, and Ohio at various medical facilities, and studied at Transylvania University in Kentucky. After McDowell's death, it became affiliated with the Washington University School of Medicine in 1899. During the onset of the Civil War, McDowell was recruited as the Surgeon

General of the Confederate Army of the West. His medical school was occupied by Union troops and temporarily became the Gratiot Street Prison. His son, Dr Jonathan James “John” McDowell, served in the Confederate army.

TEXAS and CONFEDERATE HISTORY

Area Prominent CONFEDERATE Legacies are featured this month. The concept is to inform our readers and those with whom they may converse that Confederate symbolism across the Greater San Antonio Area runs much deeper than a statue in a park. Wherever one may turn, the likelihood of encountering some form of a Confederate legacy, whether a community name, a particular road, building, or park. Try as our adversaries may, Confederate history is not so easily removed. The following are some examples regarding this subject. we hope you enjoy the read; *STAFF*.

SAMUEL W. McALLISTER: San Antonio Business Leader, Soldier, Civic Leader



The McAllister Building in La Villita now contains the Guadalajara Grill

Samuel W. McAllister arrived in San Antonio in the decade before the War Between the States. McAllister was a cabinet maker born and raised in Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky left the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky for the lure of Texas’s wide-open spaces. He bought the land where the McAllister Home/Building now stands, building a house before the outbreak of the War Between the States. The smaller house was replaced with a two-story residence adjacent to McAllister’s store around 1880. Both are located in La Villita; they became part of La Villita when city authorities voted to increase the size of La Villita in 1949.

McAllister served as a Texas Ranger at varying times in the late 1840s into the 1850s. He was active civically, serving as a San Antonio alderman for three terms, only resigning to enlist in Confederate forces. When the war broke out, McAllister organized a company of mounted men called “*McAllister’s Rangers*.” They were supposedly the first Texas Confederate troops to occupy Fort Davis. Upon McAllister’s return to San Antonio, he was given a commission as a captain and organized the *Alamo Rifles*, Company K, 6th Texas Infantry Regiment, C.S.A. When the Confederate garrison at Arkansas Post capitulated, McAllister was not listed among the captured, apparently having escaped capture with others. Suffering from a severe lung infection, he was sent to recuperate at the Confederate hospital in San Antonio, returning to his old regiment once it had been paroled and returned to service. Lung issues continued to plague McAllister, and he was sent back to the hospital in San Antonio. he was retained on duty at San Antonio for the duration of the war, training and drilling soldiers and state and militia troops. When Federal forces occupied San Antonio, McAllister was paroled by Federal authorities on August 15, 1865. McAllister, following the war, was an alderman, superintendent of the Bexar County Jail, a justice of the peace, Bexar County judge in addition to his business and fraternal organizations. He was active in the Odd Fellows and with Confederate Veterans.



CPT Samuel William McAllister

BIRTH 8 April 1831 Danville, Boyle County, Kentucky, DEATH 18 May 1893 (aged 62) San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, BURIAL Odd Fellows Cemetery San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, PLOT 2,14,6. SOURCES: FINDAGRAVE, <https://guadalajaragrill.us>, <https://6thtx.org/macallisterhistory.htm>, article, CAPTAIN SAMUEL WILLIAM McALLISTER, COMPANY K, 6TH TEXAS INFANTRY, By Daniel E. Snell, NPSCWSSSS, Korte, Joan Marston and Peché, David L., Downtown San Antonio, Images of America series, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2012, pg. 104. [guadalajaragrill.us](https://6thtx.org/macallisterhistory.htm), <https://6thtx.org/macallisterhistory.htm>, article, CAPTAIN SAMUEL WILLIAM McALLISTER, COMPANY K, 6TH TEXAS INFANTRY, By Daniel E. Snell, NPSCWSSSS, Korte, Joan Marston and Peché, David L., Downtown San Antonio, Images of America series, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2012, pg. 104.

STEPHEN MARBACH, a San Antonian Who Never Returned.

The **MARBACH** family, like so many European immigrants during the late antebellum decade, chose Texas as their new home, even with all the risks involved in coming to the then wide-open, strange land. When the national chasm came upon their newly adopted homes, many of the European immigrants who remained in Texas did send men into the Confederate land and sea forces. So many of these newly arrived people were no strangers to conflict, given the hundreds of years of political and religious strife in Europe, although most hoped to avoid such conflict in America. The Marbach family at the time had few men who were of military age; some were enrolled in area militia forces, most of whom were men thought to

be too old for rigorous active service. One member of the Marbach family did join the fledgling Confederate army. Stephen Marbach enlisted in Company B, 7th Regiment, Texas Cavalry (7th Mounted Volunteers), C.S.A. Marbach was either a dedicated young soldier or was elected to the rank of Sergeant. Often, as not locally prominent family members were elected to officer or noncommissioned officer grades, this was one of those practices that could be a liability. Apparently, in the case of Sergeant Marbach, he seems to have acquitted himself very well, but sadly, the young man was killed in action at the Battle of Glorieta Pass in New Mexico.

The Battle of Glorieta Pass started to be another in a series of fairly impressive Confederate victories (Mesilla and Val Verde) despite having inferior arms and equipment and an unimpressive commander with a fondness for the bottle. This particular battle, as mentioned, looked to be another Confederate victory except for the fact that poor rear security was provided for the army and its supply trains. One small Union element stumbled into the poorly guarded rear, panicking the teamsters, equines, and small rear detachment. It was a chain reaction effect that forced the Confederates to withdraw off the contested field in poor order, not a rout but a confused affair ultimately resulting in the long torturous trek back to San Antonio that tested the endurance of the Texans; but caused Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley who led the expedition to fall out of favor due to his affection for the bottle and lackadaisical leadership. It would be the leadership of General Tom Green and Colonel John Baylor who saved the army, a reinforced brigade, from total disaster, and the grit of the Texas troops, which included many Germans and Tejanos, that saved the army from total disaster. Unfortunately, among those killed in action was young Sergeant Stephen Marbach, who is buried near where he fell. (see the following citation from FINDAGRAVE) Like so many men from the greater San Antonio area, Stephen Marbach and Joseph de la Garza, among others they did their duty, fought and died, only not to see their loved ones again this side of Heaven. There have always been wars and rumors of war, and will be for many generations to come. Perhaps the only local memorial remaining is a road named for the Marbach family, of which he was a part.

Stephen Marbach

BIRTH 17 Jun 1835-DEATH 28 Mar 1862 (aged 26) BURIAL Santa Fe National Cemetery, Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, New Mexico, PLOT Section K Site 330C

"2nd Serg Confederate Texas Mounted Volunteers, Killed at Battle of Glorieta Pass, NM" served the Confederacy during the early part of the Civil War in Co. B of the 7th Texas Mounted Volunteers, Sibley's Brigade (aka 7th Texas Cavalry). This unit was involved in the New Mexico campaign (Battles of Valverde and Glorieta Pass, skirmish at Peralta). Stephan died at the Battle of Glorieta Pass (age 26, Second Sargeant), which took place on 28 Mar 1862 in the pass southeast of Santa Fe. His grave is reported to have been near the battle, but the exact location is not known."



Marbach, Stephen: Sergeant, Company B, 7th Regiment, Texas Cavalry (7th Mounted Volunteers), C.S.A.

JOHN RHODES KING



King Lorenz House in Stockdale, Wilson County, Texas, at right a young John Rhodes King.

Texas Historical Marker Inscription:

"This home was constructed in 1898 for Robert and Rachel Emma (King) Smith. Rachel was the daughter of John R. King, an early Texas military and political leader. His descendants have owned the home since its construction, except for the years 1911-14. Wade Lorenz (1896-1930), a former Texas Ranger who later lived here, was a Stockdale businessman and rancher. The home is a variation of the I-house plan and features decorative woodwork on the porches." The King Lorenz House is located at 303 S 7th St, Stockdale, Wilson County, Texas 78160. SOURCE: <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=208005>, THE HISTORICAL MARKER DATABASE, HMdb.org

JOHN RHODES KING of STOCKDALE

Compiled by Rusty Harris

John Rhodes King was the fabric Texas was made of, born in Tennessee on March 24, 1816. He and his younger brother, Henry, joined a group of immigrants to Texas from Paris, Tennessee, in August 1837; legend has it they walked the entire way. The brothers

settled in Guadalupe County, helped to solidify the settlement of the fledgling community, and became active in affairs of the upstart community.

John R. King joined a newly raised ranger company serving as second sergeant to protect settlers from Indian raids that continued to plague settlers in the area. Later on, he joined the Texas Auxiliary to help the Federalist forces in the Mexican civil war, who had promised the Texans recognition of their independence in exchange for furnishing 1,500 volunteers to the Federalist army. Upon returning to San Antonio on March 18, 1840, King then joined a company of minutemen to protect the area from the Indians still threatening the citizenry. As if Indian raids were not enough, Texas was facing a major incursion of Mexican forces during the Mexican Invasions of 1842. He was named lieutenant under Captain John Coffee (*Jack*) Hays for the Texas forces in San Antonio, which, despite a vigorous but brief defense, was captured by the Mexican army on September 11. Reinforcements arrived in the area but were intercepted at Salado Creek. This was the latest incursion of 1842, but the main Mexican column departed San Antonio; however, several skirmishes ensued, with the Mexicans retreating to Mexico on October 1. Texas was annexed by the United States, and war with Mexico broke out. King joined a company of Colonel John Coffee Hays's First Texas Regiment of Mounted Troops under Gen. Zachary Taylor.

After service in Mexico, King returned to Seguin. In 1849, King served as deputy county clerk for Guadalupe County. On November 5, 1850, he was elected first lieutenant of a company of Texas Rangers formed to protect the state from Indian incursions. Once the threat was fought off in 1850, King opened a grocery store in Seguin and married Ruth Eliza Wheeler. It seemed as though John Rhodes King was becoming one of the pillars in the growing community. he was elected the first mayor of Seguin after its incorporation in 1853. By 1855, he was elected to the Sixth Texas Legislature and appointed to the committees on Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Military Affairs, and Claims and Accounts. In the fall of 1859, he moved to Cibolo Creek in Eastern Bexar County, present-day Wilson County.

Again, King became involved in civic affairs, was active in the movement to create Wilson County, and carried the petition to Austin. In 1860, Wilson County was created. Sectional tensions were reaching a rolling boil over a number of issues, leading to the fracturing of the Union. Texas, too, was leaning toward following suit with the other seceded Southern states. Texas would leave the Union, following the Texas Secession Convention in Austin on January 28, 1861. John R. King joined Confederate forces as a captain on the staff of Colonel Henry McCullough, commander of the Texas Mounted Riflemen, C.S.A., and served in Texas and Arkansas. Due to an ongoing illness, King left active service in December 1862, went back to Seguin, and subsequently moved to his ranch on Cibolo Creek in the newly formed Wilson County. He opened and operated a steam sawmill, gristmill, and cotton gin.

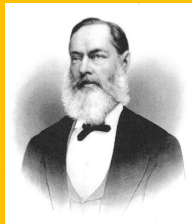
"Reconstruction" had ended, and on November 7, 1882, John R. King was elected to the Eighteenth Legislature, where he served on the committees on Stock and Stock raising, Military Affairs, and Indian Affairs, and as a member of a joint House-Senate committee to report on the condition of the Governor's Mansion. After being reelected in 1884, King served on the committees on State Affairs, Judicial Districts, Counties and County Boundaries, Private Land Claims and Public Roads, and Bridges and Ferries. A life of warfare and public service seems to have exhausted King, and he retired from public life in 1886.

Returning to Stockdale, King chaired the building committee for the construction of the Stockdale Methodist Church on land that he and his brother-in-law had donated. King not only donated land for the church but also donated land to help the town of Stockdale grow. John R. King died on May 17, 1898, and is buried in the Stockdale Cemetery.

SOURCES: John T. King, "King, John Rhodes," Handbook of Texas Online, accessed February 16, 2024, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/king-john-rhodes>. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

<https://www.geni.com/people/John-King/6000000084979482083>, and Sam W. Haynes, "Mexican Invasions of 1842," Handbook of Texas Online, accessed February 18, 2024, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/mexican-invasions-of-1842>. Published by the Texas State Historical Association. Also, *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. pp 46-47, pg. 98.

DR. GEORGE CUPPLES



Scottish immigrant Dr. George Cupples

George Cupples, Via FINDAGRAVE, was born in Berwick County, Scotland, a son of Camilla Campbell and Robert Cupples. He served two years as assistant surgeon with the British Auxiliary Legion, and he graduated from the University of Edinburgh in August 1838, in the field of medicine. From 1839 to 1843, he studied at the University of Paris. He moved to Texas in 1844 with his first wife, Alexia Bourland Cupples, whom he had married in 1843. He settled in San Antonio, Texas, as a member of Castro's colony. He was a surgeon for the Second Regiment under Jack C. Hays during the Mexican War, and he served as first surgeon of the Seventh Regiment of Texas Mounted Volunteers in the Confederate Army during the War Between the States." And Cupples became chief surgeon and Medical Director for the Army of the Trans-Mississippi, C.S.A. He also served as a San Antonio alderman and a Bexar County commissioner." He is buried in San Antonio City Cemetery Number 4. SOURCES: THOMPSON, Jerry D., editor and José Roberto Juarez, translator, Tejanos in Gray, Texas A&M University Press, College Station, 2011, pp 109-110. FINDAGRAVE,

and Robert Read Nixon, "Cupples, George," Handbook of Texas Online, accessed February 09, 2024, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/cupples-george>. Published by the Texas State Historical Association. Also, NPSCWSSSS.

DIETZ, Ferdinand Michael: PVT, Company K; 8th Texas Infantry Regiment C.S.A. Founder of Dietz, Texas, or the Dietz community that no longer exists. It fell victim to the turn of the Twentieth Century and post-World War I growth. It was located on; Texas State Highway 46, eight miles northwest of Seguin in Guadalupe County.



BIRTH 4 Dec 1830 Wiesbaden, Stadtkreis Wiesbaden, Hessen, GERMANY-**DEATH** 6 May 1914 (aged 83) San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, **BURIAL** Dietz Cemetery, Schertz, Guadalupe County, Texas. **SOURCES:** FINDAGRAVE and NPSCWSSSS.

WURZBACH More Than Street and Road Names

One prominent area surname that the native population probably would not consider having extensive Confederate roots is Wurzbach. Initially the family settled in Medina and Bexar Counties during the German, Alsatian, and Polish immigration s commencing in the 1840s. The family became ingrained into area society and made their mark in area history. Perhaps while driving around San Antonio readers may recognize the surname as some roads and thoroughfares are named for the Wurzbach 's. As with so many former Texas Confederates, the family commenced to rebuild after the national catastrophe . Texas due to its geographic location was spared little of the war 's destruction unlike most of the South, however, the economy was nearly nonexistent many families such as the Wurzbach's helped lift the area out of near economic destitution.

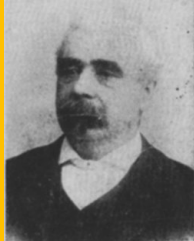
Julius Franz WURZBACH

BIRTH 5 Oct 1838-**DEATH** 5 Oct 1902 (aged 64), **BURIAL** Zion Cemetery, Castroville, Medina County, Texas, PLOT Sec 2/ Row. **PRIVATE, Company H, 3rd Regiment, Texas Infantry, C.S.A.**

Rudolph Theodore WURZBACH

BIRTH 2 Jan 1844 Germany-**DEATH** 22 Sep 1925 (aged 81) Medina County, Texas, **BURIAL** Zion Cemetery, Castroville, Medina County, Texas, PLOT Sec 2/ Row. *"Rudolph was a Confederate soldier , attached to a wagon train at the surrender. and rode one of the wagon mules back home all the way from Virginia."* Via: Findagrave.

Charles Louis WURZBACH



BIRTH 25 Nov 1835 Mannheim, Stadtkreis Mannheim, Baden -Württemberg, Germany -**DEATH** 26 Aug 1892 (aged 56) San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, **BURIAL** City Cemetery #1 San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. *"In 1861 he joined Sibley's Brigade and participated in the expedition to New Mexico. In 1862 Wurzbach was promoted to captain and served as aide-de-camp and flag-of-truce officer in defense of Galveston."* Findagrave narrative of Charles Louis Wurzbach's Confederate service.

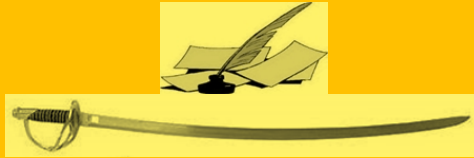
Charles Louis Wurzbach's son; Harry McLeary Wurzbach was a prosecuting attorney of Guadalupe County (1900 -02) and judge of Guadalupe County. Harry later became a U.S. Congressman as a Republican for three terms, and served in the U.S. Army during the War with Spain.

Emil Friedrich WURZBACH

BIRTH 6 Jan 1838 Germany-**DEATH** 8 Apr 1930 (aged 92) San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, **BURIAL** City Cemetery #6 San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. *"In February 1862 he enlisted in John H. Duncan's company in the Twenty -eighth Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers. Soon after the battle of Ft. Dora Bayou Wurzbach became ill and was sent home because of greatly impaired vision, a condition that was not corrected until 1870. In 1915 he wrote a sketch of his wanderings, published in 1937 by the Yanaguana Society as Life and Memoirs of Emil Frederick Wurzbach. He died on April 8, 1930, at San Antonio and was buried there in City Cemetery Six."* Findagrave narrative.



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



This OPED by Compatriot Garner appeared in the Jackson, Mississippi CLARION LEDGER on September 23, 2015, when passions ran high after the Charleston, South Carolina church shooting incident by a deranged individual. We have ran it before, but with our adversaries beginning to rally from national events, it is time to get us thinking about debating history and heritage issues in preparation for a possible offensive by our antagonists. Furthermore, we are running an OPED by the late Dr. Walter Williams, one of the most endearing Black Conservations for Southern History and Preservationists.

A BLAST FROM THE PAST
FLAGS, STATUES: LEAVE HISTORY ALONE
Walter E. Williams, Syndicated columnist
18 June 2017

George Orwell said, “The most effective way to destroy people is to deny and obliterate their own understanding of their history.” In the former USSR, censorship, rewriting of history and eliminating undesirable people became part of Soviets’ effort to ensure that the correct ideological and political spin was put on their history. Deviation from official propaganda was punished by confinement in labor camps and execution.

More: Monuments, lawsuits and McDaniel’s future; Today there are efforts to rewrite history in the U.S., albeit the punishment is not so draconian as that in the Soviet Union. New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu had a Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee monument removed last month. Former Memphis Mayor A C Wharton wanted the statue of Confederate Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, as well as the graves of Forrest and his wife, removed from the city park. In Richmond, Virginia, there have been calls for the removal of the Monument Avenue statues of Confederate President Jefferson Davis and Gens. Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and J.E.B. Stuart. It’s not only Confederate statues that have come under attack. Just by having the name of a Confederate, such as J.E.B. Stuart High School in Falls Church, Virginia, brings up calls for a name change. These history rewriters have enjoyed nearly total success in getting the Confederate flag removed from state capitol grounds and other places.

Slavery is an undeniable fact of our history. The costly war fought to end it is also a part of the nation’s history. Neither will go away through cultural cleansing. Removing statues of Confederates and renaming buildings are just a small part of the true agenda of America’s leftists. Thomas Jefferson owned slaves, and there’s a monument that bears his name — the Thomas Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C. George Washington also owned slaves, and there’s a monument to him, as well — the Washington Monument in Washington. Will the people who call for removal of statues in New Orleans and Richmond also call for the removal of the Washington, D.C., monuments honoring slaveholders Jefferson and Washington? Will the people demanding a change in the name of J.E.B. Stuart High School also demand that the name of the nation’s capital be changed?

These leftists might demand that the name of my place of work — George Mason University — be changed. Even though Mason was the author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, which became a part of our Constitution’s Bill of Rights, he owned slaves. Not too far from my university is James Madison University. Will its name be changed? Even though Madison is hailed as the “Father of the Constitution,” he did own slaves.

Rewriting American history is going to be challenging. Just imagine the task of purifying the nation’s currency. Slave owner George Washington’s picture graces the \$1 bill. Slave owner Thomas Jefferson’s picture is on the \$2 bill. Slave-owning Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant’s picture is on our \$50 bill. Benjamin Franklin’s picture is on the \$100 bill.

At least half of the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence were slave owners. Also consider that roughly half of the 55 delegates to the 1787 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia were slave owners. Would the history rewriters want us to convene a new convention to purge and purify our Constitution?

The job of tyrants and busybodies is never done. If we Americans give them an inch, they’ll take a yard. So, I say, don’t give them an inch in the first place. The hate-America types use every tool at their disposal to achieve their agenda of discrediting and demeaning our history. Our history of slavery is simply a convenient tool to further their cause.

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



CHARGE!