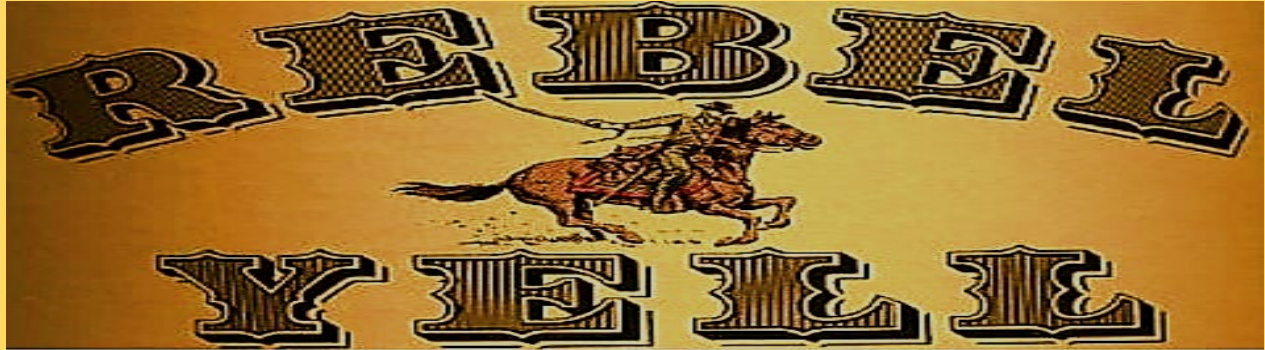




# THE



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 9; Vol. 5 (more or less ok; likely 9), September 2024

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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:** Our August meeting was called to order by **Commander Juan Ramirez** commencing with **Chaplain Mike Reynolds** giving the **Invocation**, with **Roy Poole** leading the **Pledge of Allegiance**, **John McCammon** leading the **Texas Pledge**, and **Roy Taubert** leading the **Salute to the Confederate Soldier** and **Commander Juan Ramirez** reading **THE CHARGE**. Camp member and new **Army of the Trans-Mississippi Commander John McCammon** presented **Commander Juan Ramirez** and **Camp 1953** with the **National Reunion Attendance Streamer**. **Commander Juan Ramirez** said that the streamer *will beautifully adorn the Lone Star Greys new flag* and announced that the Texas Lone Star Greys Camp had one-hundred percent membership renewal for 2024-2025. **Commander Juan Ramirez** and **AOTM Commander John McCammon** also announced the location of the **next two National Reunions: for 2025; Houston, Texas, and 2026; Lexington, Kentucky**. The Lexington, Kentucky reunion announcement made Compatriot **Rusty Harris** exceedingly happy being a son of the *Bluegrass* in self-exile in the *Lone Star State*. Also; **Commander Juan Ramirez** and **AOTM Commander John McCammon** awarded **Compatriot Rusty Harris** the **Texas Division Gold Cross (3d star device)** and **Silver Cross (3d leaf device)**. **Adjutant Roy Poole** presented the **Adjutant's Report**, and proudly announced that the **Texas Lonestar Greys (*The Biggest Little Camp in Texas!*)** had one hundred percent reenlistment for a third consecutive year and that our Camp finances are excellent. **Roy** has been doing an incredible job as **Camp Adjutant** which is deeply appreciated by all. The Program was presented by **Rusty Harris**, it was; **CELEBS AND OTHER FAMOUS FOLKS WITH CONFEDERATE HERITAGE WHETHER THEY ADMIT IT OR NOT**, it was a Power Point presentation but was given in a relaxed manner and fun. Drawings were held supervised by **Camp Adjutant Roy Poole** with several members winning some good door prizes, we always appreciate contributions for door prizes. **Chaplain Mike Reynolds** gave the **Benediction**, the meeting was adjourned and **Commander Juan Ramirez** led the **Camp** in a rousing rendition of **DIXIE**. Folks this was a really good meeting and a good time was had by all.



Commander Juan Ramirez receives the National Reunion Attendance Streamer from AOTM Commander John McCammon; Rusty Harris is awarded the Texas Division Gold Cross (3d star device) and Silver Cross (3d leaf device).

*Juan Ramirez*  
 Juan Ramirez  
 Commander,  
 Texas LONESTAR Greys



**NEXT MEETING:** Thursday September 19, 2024; at 6:30 PM until 7:30 PM (more or less, OK, maybe 8:00 PM). We begin gathering at 6:00 PM to socialize and order our fine Tejano cuisine. The program is TBD at this time, so watch your email, cell phone text, or answering machines for further details. See y'all at **Taqueria Casa Jalisco, 6846 US Highway 87E, China Grove, Texas**. Please bring a friend, family members, and interested parties to the meeting. Let us share in the preservation of heritage and history and partake in Southern fellowship.



**ANNOUNCEMENTS:**

\*November will be here soon, we remember our Veterans on November 11, (VETERANS DAY), since we have a number of Veterans in our Camp, we encourage you to apply for the **SCV WARTIME SERVICE MEDAL**. The SCV has historically honored it's Veterans who served in other conflicts. Go to the SCV national website and download the WAR SERVICE MEDAL International Headquarters Sons of Confederate Veterans P O Box 59 Columbia, TN 38402-005. Fill it out, and submit it through the Camp chain of command along with a copy of your DD 214. For further information go to John McCammon or Roy Poole. We have approximately eleven members who are military Veterans they should be honored. If you live out of state mail your forms to our Camp Adjutant. It would be great to award these medals on Veterans Day or Memorial Day at some point.

\*From our friends at: **LAWRENCE SULLIVAN ROSS CHAPTER 184, MILITARY ORDER OF THE STARS AND BARS** September 2, 2024 Convivial Dinner; PO PO Trattoria Pizzeria, 15614 Huebner Road, Suite 100, San Antonio, TX 6:30 PM-8:00 PM (Doors open at 6:00); RSVP by email to David Towery at dtowery@toweryassociates.com (or click Reply) Upcoming Events: October 5, 2024, Quarterly Business Meeting, La Fonda Mexican Restaurant; November 4, 2024, Convivial Dinner, Blanco Barbecue; December 7, 2024 Confederate Christmas Regale, Petroleum Club San Antonio.

\***THE NEW BERLIN SAUSAGE FESTIVAL** is a beloved annual event in New Berlin, Texas. For 2024, it is scheduled to take place on Sunday, September 1st, the day before Labor Day, from 11 AM to 11:30 PM at the New Berlin Community Center. This festival is a great opportunity to enjoy delicious sausages, live music, and various activities with friends and neighbors. The event benefits the New Berlin Community Club and Volunteer Fire Department. 8815 FM 775, New Berlin, TX, United States, 78155-8599 and (210) 343-9570.

\***SALT WORKS CAMP #2353 TURKEY SHOOT**

October 5 The Lampasas Salt Works Camp #2353 is hosting a Black Powder (no scopes) Turkey Shoot on October 5, 2024. The event includes a four-round turkey shoot and a fish fry lunch. The fee is \$30 per shooter, covering targets and meals. Additional guests are welcome for \$10 each. Please bring your own chairs, alcoholic beverages, and cigars. The event is open to all SCV members and their families. To RSVP, please send your registration form to [SCVlampasas@gmail.com](mailto:SCVlampasas@gmail.com) by September 28, 2024. RSVP Today; The Turkey Shoot will be held at 360 CR 205 San Saba Texas 76877. **CONTACT:** [sevlampasas@yahoo.com](mailto:sevlampasas@yahoo.com)

\*2024 **80TH ANNUAL FLORESVILLE PEANUT FESTIVAL**; OCTOBER Tuesday 10/8, Thursday 10/10, Friday 10/11 and Saturday 10/12 Please support area historical and cultural events to preserve our Texas and Southern, culture and history. For additional information go to: <https://floresvillepeanutfestival.org/index.php> or contact: FLORESVILLE PEANUT FESTIVAL P.O. BOX 81 FLORESVILLE, TX 78114...POC: 210-313-0926

\* **Floresville Gun Show 9, November 2024**, Hours Saturday: 9:00am - 5:00pm-Sunday: 10:00am - 4:00pm, Admission General: \$10, Military: \$9, Weekend Pass: \$5 more; Children under 12: FREE, And Uniformed Peace Officers: FREE. Floresville Event Center, 600 TX-97, Floresville, TX 78114; Vendor: 300+ Tables; 8ft Tables \$90.00/each

**HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH: September 15 to October 15.** We recognize the month because we are cognizant of the fact that Texas history is full of the many contributions of Tejanos from the Spanish colonial era through today. Although present-day historians in their shameful effort to rewrite history conveniently leave out those Tejanos who helped Washington's Continental Army win our independence from Great Britain, shed their blood at the Alamo and San Jacinto to win Texas independence from Mexico, not to mention countless fights with raiding bands of Indians, and their huge contribution to the Confederacy on hundreds of battlefields those known and forgotten the large and the minor. The Tejano Confederates were the last to give up the fight a full two months after the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered. The major contribution to the legends of the Vaquero and Cowboy of the "old west" not to mention those Tejanos who served a reunited American nation in every war since the War Between the States through the present. Fellow Southerners and Texan, we salute you.

HERE ARE SOME of OUR TEJANO CONFEDERATES from the GREATER SAN ANTONIO AREA



Captain Manuel Yturri, Jacob de Cordova, SGT Luis Castañon, Clemente Galindo, Joseph Policarpio Rodriguez, 1LT Vilviano Uron, 1LT Augustine de Zavala, CPT Joseph Rafael De La Garza (KIA Battle of Mansfield), 1LT Nemecio de la Zerda,



Jesus Vialpando Flores, Fabian C. Pacheco, Alejo Encarnacion Perez (child survivor of the Alamo), Emanuel "Manuel" Toribio Robles, CPT Tomas A. Rodrigues, Enrique B. D'Hammel.



Grave of our Camp Commander's Great Grandfather at the Canary Islander Cemetery in Floresville.

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



\*\*\*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. \*\*\*

**Let Go and Let God.**

I was there laying in the hospital bed. The doctors had just told me that I had end-stage liver failure and probably would not last much more than a couple of months, at the most. In the chaos of everything that was going on that makes up an extended hospital stay, I found myself progressing through the different stages of grief before finally accepting my predicament. It was during that time, a sense of peace came over me, and I knew that in the end everything would be OK. I might not ever get better, and if I did it would require some very drastic procedures. If I did survive, the life I had known was over; and I could never go back to being the way I was. The Lord spoke to me during that time and put my heart at ease. The fear I had felt was gone. Once I accepted that whatever happened to me would not be my will but God's the turmoil, I had been feeling disappeared.

The Bible teaches us that God created the Heavens and the Earth. Taking care of each of us is simple when compared to creating everything in the universe. As human beings, we want to control everything around us and feel like we are in charge of everything. All that does is cause worry and frustration. Once we can accept that God will take care of all our needs, the burdens of worry and fear are lifted.

Don't get me wrong though. Turning everything over to God should not be an excuse to roll over and do nothing. The old saying

"God helps those who help themselves" is very true. Surrendering everything to the Lord is a huge leap of faith. There will always be an answer to your pleas. Sometimes though, the answer is "no". It is through those hard times that we gain strength. There will always be trials and tribulations but knowing that through them all Our Father in Heaven is the one in charge and desires a genuine relationship with us lifts those burdens.

All we are required to do is Let Go and Let God. The rest will take care of itself.

**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 a number of Jewish Compatriots in the SCV we could not overlook their faith.



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

During the course of research your friendly STAFF, encountered one version regarding the adoption of the classic Confederate gray uniform, keep in mind there are various accounts and likely all are correct in some aspect. Another item was the Kentucky State Guard, which almost in its entirety left their home state to fight for the Confederacy. State Guard organizations and organized militia units across the South initially formed the base organization for many Confederate units, some such organizations were the core of many noted Confederate organizations. In the case of Kentucky, a state that never officially seceded, the State Guard gave birth to General John Hunt Morgan's division of cavalry, the "Orphan" Brigade and Forrest's Kentucky Brigade were born out of core units from the State Guard, other states had similar origins for their formations. Regarding uniforms, early in the war, units north and south wore mixtures of uniforms, some units wore blue while others donned gray and of course some sported some rather outlandish if not colorful uniforms. During the early months of the war such mixtures of uniforms proved to be fatal on the battlefield. Furthermore, many Confederate units especially in the Trans-Mississippi had no uniforms, civilian clothing or pieces of captured uniforms sufficed. During the research for something to compose, the STAFF ran across the story of a Texas Confederate Veteran who wore homemade clothing and never had a uniform until years after the war when his son purchased the man a uniform to sport at UCV functions. Anyway, thought our readers might enjoy the below stories concerning the Bemiss brothers. There are many excellent accounts in the first issuances of **CONFEDERATE VETERAN from 1893-1932** and can be downloaded from the web-site archive.org.

#### **THE CONFEDERATE GRAY UNIFORM.**

##### **W. H. Bemiss writes from Shelbyville, Ky., about it:**

I notice in the Veteran that a correspondent sends an extract from an article by Gen. Rufus Saxton in regard, to the origin of the Confederate uniform. The General says: "It is not generally known that the Confederate uniform was designed at West Point It happened in this way: I was an instructor of artillery at the academy from May 1, 1859 to September, 1860. Gen. S. B. Buckner, who was adjutant general of Kentucky, came here for the purpose of obtaining a new uniform for the troops of that State. We agreed that the handsomest uniform was the cadet gray. He and I worked on it for several days. . . . Buckner went South, and the uniform we had decided upon became that of the Confederate army." Now, I do not know whether Gen. Saxton is right about it. but am inclined to think he is. I do know, however, that Kentucky had State Troops (State Guards) at that time (1859-60) under Gen. Buckner, and they (at least some of them) were uniformed in cadet gray. The uniform was not furnished by the State. Each man paid for his own uniform. I was a member of a company of State Guards (Stone Rifles) at Bloomfield, Nelson County, Ky. Most of us went South, wearing our cadet gray uniforms, as they did from other parts of the State. A few joined the Northern army, but most of our citizen soldiery favored the South. I have now a picture of a brother and myself in this gray uniform, taken in 1860, or perhaps in the early part of 1861 (NOTE: W.H. Bemiss is talking about his brother James, who went on to serve with General Nathan Bedford Forrest, mentioned elsewhere in this article-STAFF). These companies were all broken up by the war. as we did not attempt to carry our organizations intact into the Southern army.

(CONFEDERATE VETERAN, Volume 11, July 1894, Number 7, Nashville, Tennessee, S.A. Cunningham, pg. 207.)

Regarding James Hamilton Bemiss, who submitted the above article to CONFEDERATE VETERAN, below is his brother's passing announcement:

**BEMISS, James H.:**





J. H. BEMISS.

**James H. Bemiss**, a veteran of the Confederacy, died in Birmingham, Ala., on December 30, 1919, from injuries received in an auto accident shortly before. He was born near Bloomfield, Nelson County, Ky., on June 5, 1842, the eldest son of William H. and Mary Bedford Bemiss. Early in 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, going out from Bloomfield with **Capt. William Davis McKay's company**. This company was sent to Memphis, Tenn., and temporarily attached to the **40<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Regiment**, serving with that command until the fall of Memphis. They were captured at Island No. 10 and after six months in prison at Camp Douglas, Ill., were exchanged, and the company was placed with the **8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry**, Colonel Lyon.

Comrade Bemiss was a selected lieutenant of the company at its organization, and J. N. Bemiss, shortly after it was placed with the 8th Kentucky, he was made adjutant. His brigade (Lyon's) was mounted late in the summer of 1863 and placed with the intrepid Forrest. Young Bemiss did a good deal of staff duty in the latter part of the war. As his colonel, Shacklett, often commanded the brigade. He was badly wounded at Selma, Ala., Forrest's last great fight. As he was carrying an order to a certain part of the line late in the evening the whole line gave way before the overwhelming force of the enemy. It became a complete rout, and in getting out of this he was passing through the outskirts of the town when he was confronted by a Federal trooper and ordered to surrender.

Concluding that he had an equal chance to win, he decided to fight it out; so, with his pistol against the Federal's carbine matters soon came to a close, both falling from their horses. After dark both were taken into a house nearby, the Federal soldier dying in a few minutes, and the war closed before Lieutenant Bemiss recovered from his wounds.

After the war he went to Rodney, Miss., and there passed through the days of Reconstruction, helping to redeem the State from carpetbag and negro rule. He married there, but his wife dying in a few years, he removed to Bardstown, Ky., and became connected with a dry goods firm. In 1887 he married again and located in Birmingham, Ala., where he engaged in banking and other lines of business. Since his younger days Comrade Bemiss had been a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was a true Christian and noble patriot. He was laid to rest with honors by Camp Hardee, U. C. V., of Birmingham, of which he was a member. His wife, two sons (one adopted), and a grandson survive him. Thus, has passed a noble character, a Christian gentleman, a brave Confederate soldier.

**(LAST ROLL, CONFEDERATE VETERAN, Volume XXVIII (28), Number 10 (October), 1920, S.A. Cunningham, Nashville, Tennessee, pg 391. LAST ROLL: James Hamilton Bemiss. 8<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment, NOTE: Photo (post war) PG 391.)**

**William H. Bemiss** who wrote about the gray uniform in an 1894 article served in Company A, 6<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry Regiment, (later Mounted), First Kentucky "Orphan" Brigade. William died on 23 Mar 1921 (aged 77) Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky, is buried in Grove Hill Cemetery, Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky. The following is a summary of William Bemiss service with "Orphan" Brigade: "WILLIAM H. BEMISS, Nelson County, fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge, and was severely wounded in the face at the latter place ; at Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, and Dallas; from Dallas to Atlanta; at Peachtree, Intrenchment, and Utoy Creeks; both days at Jonesboro, and was with dismounted men during cavalry operations." (Thompson, Ed Porter, *History of the Orphan Brigade*, reprinted by Janaway Publishing, Santa Maria, California 93455, 2004 (originally published in Louisville, Kentucky in 1898). Pg. 785.)

TEXAS CONFEDERATE HISTORY

STONEWALL, TEXAS

Rusty Harris

While trying lately, to focus mainly on the greater San Antonio, Bexar Country and the counties immediately surrounding Bexar County, there are some deviations largely due to the driving time from the center of San Antonio. The small town of Stonewall, in Gillespie County is included due to its proximity to San Antonio about an hour north roughly seventy-one miles. Most multi-generational Texans should recognize Stonewall as being the hometown of late President Lyndon Baines Johnson. The town is hardly a thriving metropolis but is steeped in local history, it's population is less than five-hundred according to the 2020 census. Stonewall was named for Confederate general Thomas Jonathon "Stonewall" Jackson one of General Robert E. Lee's top corps commanders and a tactical innovator who's famous 1862 Shenandoah Valley Campaign is still studied by military academies and colleges around the world. Furthermore, it was a Hispanic Confederate Veteran who founded the historic town; Major Israel Moses Nuñez who had served under "Stonewall" Jackson as an enlisted man and as an officer named the town for the general, he deeply admired. Oddly enough, Nuñez was not a Tejano, but a Sephardic Jew (Spanish Jew) of Cuban descent from Florida. Following the war, Nuñez moved with his family of nine children to the Texas Hill Country in 1870 establishing a stage coach stop. Some small dwellings already existed in the vicinity but the tiny settlement had no name or organization, Nuñez named the site Stonewall.

By 1875, a post office was added to the collection of structures and some German settlers settled in the vicinity establishing a town in 1882 called Millville. Millville due to its proximity to Stonewall was short-lived and as the original stagecoach stop and post office were relocated to Millville which assumed the name Stonewall. In 1882, Nuñez donated land for Stonewall School No. 18. Today; the area is known for its peaches, various wineries and craft breweries, Lyndon B. Johnson State Historical Park and Lyndon B. Johnson National Historic Park, Sauer-Beckmann History Farm, and the Annual Peach Jamboree and Rodeo. For additional information please contact the Stonewall Chamber of Commerce at (830) 644-2735.



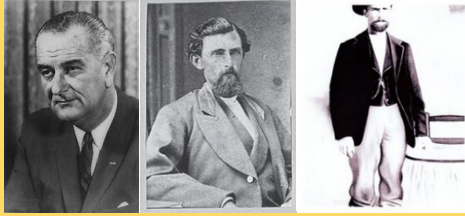
The town of Stonewall is not its only connection to Confederate history; both Major Israel Moses Nuñez and Lyndon Baines Johnson are deeply intertwined into War Between the States history.

Major Israel Moses Nuñez not solely because of his Confederate service but his family as well. Nuñez’s father, Major Raphael Jacob Moses was the Quartermaster officer for Confederate General James Longstreet, the man General Robert E. Lee called *"my old warhorse."* At the ripe age of fifty years, Raphael Moses joined the Confederate army participating in every major campaign of the Army of Northern Virginia and the Chickamauga-Knoxville Campaigns, and the final campaigns with Robert E. Lee through his surrender at Appomattox. According the Robert E. Lee’s most noted biographer Douglas Southall Freeman felt that Moses was *"the best commissary officer of like rank in the Confederate service."* Raphael Moses joined the effort with Confederate President, his cabinet, some generals, and other government figures along with the remnants of the treasury and accompanying troops to evade and escape southward. It was the forlorn hope to establish the Confederate government elsewhere with an eye on Texas to continue the fight. At Washington, Georgia on 05, May 1865 the last meeting of the Confederate government, Raphael Moses was ordered to take several thousand dollars in gold and pay the military escorts of which there was several hundred and roaming ragged and starving Confederate soldiers on their way home. This was the last official act of the Confederate government and headed back home to deal with the devastation of the war. Prior to the war, Moses was a successful planter mostly of peaches and plums in Georgia, he developed a means of shipping the fruit not only from Georgia to other states but out of the United States that maintained freshness longer than existing methods. Major Israel Moses Nuñez was not the only one of Moses’ sons who served in Confederate forces; Raphael Moses Jr. joined Confederate forces at age sixteen, he served in the Confederate navy and later in the army as a member of the 20th Georgia Volunteer Infantry and was surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia, he walked home to Georgia following the surrender. Another son; Lieutenant Albert Moses Luria, was wounded while saving his comrades from an as yet unexploded Yankee artillery round on 31 May 1862 at the Battle of Seven Pines in Virginia, he died two days later. Albert Moses Luria was the first Confederate Jew reported to have died in battle; one his cousins would be the last to perish in battle in 1865.



**Major Raphael Jacob Moses and Lieutenant Albert Moses Luria; father and brother of Major Israel Moses Nuñez founder of Stonewall Texas.**

Lyndon Baines Johnson, perhaps one of the more unpopular U.S. Presidents of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, but by virtue of being President was the most famous person to hail from Stonewall, Texas had a considerable Confederate family background. Lyndon Baines Johnson: his Paternal Grandfather (LBJ) Sam Ealy Johnson, Sr. fought for the Confederacy in a Texas regiment. Samuel Ealy Johnson Company B; 26th Texas Cavalry (Debray's). The man fought in the Battles of Galveston, Texas and Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. James Polk Johnson, paternal great uncle of LBJ joined the Confederate army at the age of sixteen serving through the end of the war. Another of LBJ's Paternal Great Uncles, Jesse Christopher Johnson served in Company C. of the 8th Texas Cavalry (also known in American military history as; Terry's Texas Rangers), C. S. A. The men survived the war and returned to the Texas Hill Country initially earned a living in the growing Texas cattle industry.



**Lyndon Baines Johnson, paternal grandfather Sam Ealy Johnson, Sr., and paternal great uncle James Polk Johnson. Both men were Confederate Veterans.**

President Lyndon Baines Johnson also had Confederate family from his mother's side of the family (Rebekah Baines Johnson) include; Maternal Grandfather Joseph Wilson Baines who served in the Williamson Cadets Company, C.S.A. and Maternal great uncle 5th Sergeant Thomas Nealy "Tom" Baines Company G, 4th Texas Infantry, Hood's Texas Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, C.S.A., and Maternal Great Uncle of LBJ Sergeant William Martin Baines, Company G, 4th Texas Infantry, Hood's Texas Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, C.S.A. Hood's Texas Brigade is one of America's most celebrated fighting organizations in American military history. "Tom" Baines did not return home to Texas, he died on 07, November 1861 at the age of twenty years and was buried at Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, Richmond City, Virginia. Maternal Grandfather Joseph Wilson Baines and Maternal great uncle William Martin Baines returned home from the war but William eventually moved onto California where he died on 01, May 1912 at age 69, in San Diego, San Diego County, California, and is interred at Mount Hope Cemetery, San Diego, San Diego County, California.



**Maternal Grandfather Joseph Wilson Baines and grave of LBJ's Maternal Great Uncle Thomas Nealy "Tom" Baines in San Diego County, California.**

**SOURCES:** Wikipedia contributors, "*Raphael J. Moses*," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Raphael\\_J.\\_Moses&oldid=1230420074](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Raphael_J._Moses&oldid=1230420074) (accessed July 13, 2024). AND Robert N. Rosen, *The Jewish Confederates*, University of South Carolina Press, 2000, pp. 4. ALSO; Wikipedia contributors, "*Stonewall, Texas*," Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Stonewall,\\_Texas&oldid=1227157679](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Stonewall,_Texas&oldid=1227157679) (accessed July 12, 2024). AND Martin Donell Kohout, "*Stonewall, TX*," Handbook of Texas Online, accessed July 12, 2024, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/stonewall-tx>. Published by the Texas State Historical Association. AND Findagrave.com (including photos), and Findagrave.com.

### **SPEAKING of TEXAS and CONFEDERATE HISTORY**

Summer is coming to an astronomical end (except in south Texas) and the kids will be back in school giving parents and grandparents somewhat of a break. Why not take advantage of that break and visit some of the area historic museums located in surrounding towns and counties. There is a wealth of local and area history going from the Spanish Colonial period through the present but most focus on classic Texas history we all know and love. There is some good War Between the States material for enthusiasts such as ourselves. Furthermore, some schools are known for giving students extra credit for visiting historical museums and sites, all kids want extra credit, this could be a real bribe as a pretext to get them to learn some local history. Most of these local museums are either free or ask for a donation, beware, they usually have limited days and hours of operation. Your "YELL" staff has selected a few from the soon (hoped) to be published book (*EXISTING FACTORS of AREA CONFEDERATE HISTORY, An Undeniable Truth of San Antonio and Adjacent Counties and Their Confederate History, an eclectic guide to remaining Confederate sites*) locations and hours are included as are points of contact. **BY THE WAY:** if you visit, give The "YELL" a review of your impressions of the museums you visit or recommendations for other area keepers of our history.

**Casa Navarro State Historic Site:** home of Texas revolutionary, defender of Texas, Republic of Texas political leader, and Texas legislator, and supporter of States Rights, Texas Secession, and the Confederacy: Jose Antonio Navarro. Four of Navarro's sons served in the Confederate army. The Casa Navarro House is located at; **228 S. Laredo St. San Antonio, Texas 78207**, Telephone: (210) 226-4801, **hours of operation: Tuesday–Sunday: 10 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Admission: Ages 5 & Under Free, Adults \$4, Seniors & Youth \$3, Family Fee (2 adults/1 child) \$8, School Groups \$1.**



**Yturri-Edmunds Historic Site and Museum** built on a Spanish land grant site by the Yturri family an old and prominent Spanish and Mexican family in San Antonio. Manuel Yturri was a Confederate captain who kept a diary of his war years as well as letters sent back and forth from home. Manuel Yturri's diary and letters were later published in a book that give a good insight into the war from a Tejano Rebel point of view. The house is now a historic site **located at; 128 Mission Road, San Antonio, Texas 78210** **Tours are available, please call at 210-224-6163 for more information.**



**SUTHERLAND SPRINGS HISTORICAL MUSEUM:** located at 6556 Highway 87 W., Sutherland Springs, Texas 78161. Displays facets of this historic Texas town and its surrounding area including persons and events from the town's early settlement period through the War Between the States and *"Reconstruction."*



Photo by Rebeca Garcia-Harris.

**STOCKDALE: STOCKDALE, TEXAS.** Stockdale is at the junction of U.S. Highway 87 and State highways 97 and 123, thirteen miles northeast of Floresville in eastern Wilson County. The town was named for Fletcher S. Stockdale; Texas Confederate lieutenant governor when the town was established in 1863. Stockdale was the last Confederate Governor of Texas. A Texas State Historical Marker about Fletcher S. Stockdale is located near the center of the town. **STOCKDALE MUSEUM 507 W Main Street, Stockdale, TX, United States, Texas 78160. Text museum for tours: 830-534-0540.**



Photos by Rebeca Garcia-Harris.

**LAVERNIA HERITAGE MUSEUM:** 13136 U.S. Hwy 87 West, Hwy 87 at Bluebonnet (FM 775) La Vernia, Wilson County, Texas. Presents history and life in this small historic town from the Spanish colonial era, post Texas



Republic, through the War Between the States, Reconstruction into the present-day. **Hours Every First and Third Sunday, Noon to 3:00 PM and by appointment. Call 210-392-3281. Admission is free. Donations are always appreciated!**



Photo by Rebeca Garcia-Harris.

**WILSON COUNTY JAILHOUSE MUSEUM: NOTE:** has just been renovated and is now open to the public. The museum is open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. the second and fourth Saturdays of the month. The museum revolves around Wilson County history before the county was founded through the present-day. The museum was recently remodeled and has new exhibits; **Open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. the second and fourth Saturdays of the month. Tours will begin Saturday, Jan. 13, to introduce a new exhibit, titled Wilson County Agriculture History. Admission is \$3 for ages 13 and up and free for children 12 and under. 1140 C St, Courthouse Sq, Floresville, TX 78114-2226 (830) 393-2166,**



#### **THE DEWEES REMSCHEL HOUSE**

A historic mansion originally built by Dr. Robert Taggart Knox (see below), in Gonzales, Texas, during the late 1860s. The house relocated by owner Claribel Dewees Remschel in 1983, to her ranch near Dewees and renovated over the course of fifteen years. **The impressive mansion now belongs to the Wilson County Historical Society and is a museum as well as an event venue. The DeWees Remschel House is located at FM 541 and CR 206 on a 130 park, the park and house is on the National Trust for Historic Preservation in Washington, D.C. for tour and venue information the point of contact is; Contact, Booking & More Information Sarah Gella (210) 275-9091.**

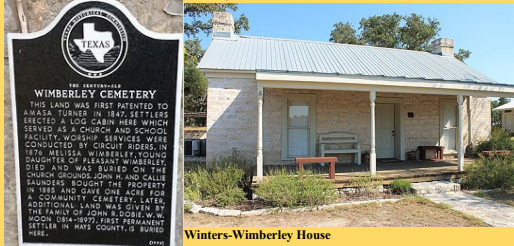


#### **"BIGFOOT" WILLIAM A.A. WALLACE MUSEUM**



This museum is near the Medina and Atascosa County boundaries at Bigfoot, Texas, in Frio County it is normally open the morning of the second Saturday of every month but they will open by appointment for a group please call; (830)-480-9753 to schedule a tour. The museum is located at; 13798 FM 472, Bigfoot, Texas 78005.

### The Wimberley Valley Museum



Winters-Wimberley House

The Wimberley Valley Museum is open with docents on every Friday and the first Saturday of each month. Hours: 10 AM to 4 PM each day. The Museum can also be accessed by reservation. Send an email to: [wimberleyvalleymuseum@wimwic.org](mailto:wimberleyvalleymuseum@wimwic.org) State the date & time you want to visit, one of our docents will respond & meet you. You can also call John Poe at (832) 545-5036 to set up an appointment. Location: 14068 RR 12, Wimberley, Texas; Wimberley Institute of Cultures volunteers serve as Docents at the museum. The museum is open to the public and admission is FREE!

### Old Fort Crogan

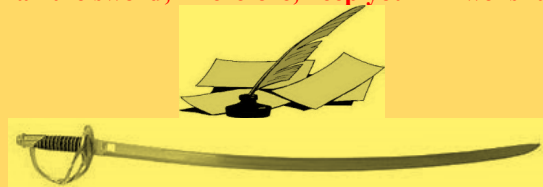


Fort Croghan Museum & Grounds; 703 Buchanan Dr, Highway 29 West, Burnet, TX 78611, Hours are Thursdays, Fridays, & Saturdays from 10am to 4pm. Contact is urged for a school or group trip this season. Point of Contact Sue at [sue\\_jeffcoat@yahoo.com](mailto:sue_jeffcoat@yahoo.com) to arrange a tour. Upcoming Event-Fort Croghan Day- Saturday, October 12, 2024.

Some of the old post remains and have been restored it is an excellent example of historical preservation efforts. Initially used by Texas Rangers but became a garrison of the 2d U.S. Dragoons then the 2d U.S. Cavalry various members of the 2d U.S. Cavalry spent varying amounts of time at the garrison; Robert E. Lee, Albert Sydney Johnston, George B. Cosby, George H. Thomas, John Bell Hood all destined to become generals in the War Between the States. Future Confederate general Adam Rankin Johnson was appointed the garrison commander by the state of Texas at onset of secession. Shortly afterward, Johnson departed for his native state of Kentucky serving with John Hunt Morgan's famed cavalry and later led a brigade of partisan rangers in Kentucky until blinded in both eyes during a fight at Grubb's Crossroads, Kentucky. Johnson returned to Texas and founded Marble Falls. Highly recommended to visit and is about an hour from San Antonio, just north on US HWY 281 to Burnet and left on HWY 29. (There are mixed opinions regarding the operational status of the park.)



**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)*

NOTE: this report appeared in an internet "news" site of course it grabbed your always alert STAFF's attention; after reading the report we felt it very applicable for placing in this section of the "YELL."

**ADINA DE ZAVALA TEJANA DAUGHTER of the CONFEDERACY  
and**

## ACTIVIST HISTORICAL PRESERVATIONIST

By *Rebel Yell* STAFF

No work honoring Tejano Confederate soldiers and efforts to preserve their memories should forget to mention Adina De Zavala who in many aspects pioneered Texas historical preservation. Take *Fiesta San Antonio* as an example, for unaware souls *Fiesta San Antonio* was never conceived to be a vast commercially driven affair, it was envisioned over one hundred twenty-five years ago to honor the Alamo defenders but in particular the victory at the Battle of San Jacinto and those men who won the historically significant battle, real heroes not some overpaid media-hyped canonized sports super-deity. Beginning in 1891, the *Battle of the Flowers* parade was a procession of florally adorned horses and carriages manned primarily by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and a solemn ceremony at the Alamo followed by a continuation of the procession through San Antonio streets. Still, it was to highlight Texas, its hard fought and won independence from a perceived corrupt, despotic, and disorderly government. Several local San Antonio ladies backed by other citizens gave us Fiesta including one prominent Tejano lady, whose love for Texas and its history was a prime mover in Fiesta's beginnings. Few people know or care who **Adina Emilia De Zavala** was and that she was a major proponent in the promotion of Fiesta San Antonio, as enthusiastically proposed by Ellen Maury Slayden, wife of then Congressman James L. Slayden, but De Zavala was the prime shaker and mover in creating the observance.

This was also the period that; Adina Emilia De Zavala, along with Clara Driscoll both adherents in this endeavor but were most proactive in preserving the iconic Alamo chapel and the "*Long Barracks*" likely the most hotly contested area during the final stages of the battle from demolition and sale to unscrupulous developers. The two ladies staged an "*occupation*" or engaged in civil disobedience to keep the "*Long Barracks*" from being destroyed and falling prey to predatory developers, sounding eerily familiar in the present-day. De Zavala and Driscoll later had a very public falling out over how to preserve and promote the "*Long Barracks*" that took several years to legally reconcile although personal relations years later while somewhat more cordial publicly, remained quite chilled nonetheless. De Zavala as well as being a vociferous and nationally known advocate of historical preservation, particularly regarding; the Texas Revolution, Republic of Texas, Confederate History, and the Spanish Colonial period in the epic story of Texas was also an educator, journalist, and, historian ahead of her time.

Moreover, she embraced the preservation of other historical buildings and sites in San Antonio including the Spanish Governor's Palace. MS De Zavala also worked to fund and install monuments honoring the Alamo and Texas Revolution, Confederate statues and veteran headstones; as well as various markers and plaques denoting historically significant events, sites, and people not only in San Antonio but also in Bexar County, and surrounding areas. Furthermore, Adina Emilia De Zavala was a very dedicated and active member of the **United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC)**. As an active member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, MS De Zavala was pro-active in helping to raise funds for the once celebrated and impressive San Antonio Confederate Monument that until recent political cowardice graced Travis Park.

Perhaps her lesser credited but best-known legacies is that she was a key figure in the expansion of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. She was the initial and most active if not outspoken proponent of Texas Independence Day. Consequently, De Zavala's advocacy of *Fiesta San Antonio* to honor the heroes of the Alamo and the Victory at San Jacinto was part of her lifelong desire to preserve the historical epic of her beloved Texas, which is all but forgotten in the super hyped commercial and "*woke*" trends of today. In so many ways she unapologetically extolled the virtues of Texas Exceptionalism; the ruggedness and independent self-reliance for which the *Lone Star State* was once known and admired not just in the United States but around the world.

Additionally, MS De Zavala was an active and influential member of the Texas State Historical Association. Adina Emilia De Zavala was the daughter of a **Confederate Cavalryman, Confederate naval officer, and Confederate Secret Service Agent; Augustine De Zavala** a Texian (*Tejano*) rancher and farmer, furthermore, she was the granddaughter of **Lorenzo De Zavala signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence and first Vice-President of the Republic of Texas.**

Lastly, MS De Zavala was a popular and most prolific writer of Texas history whose works are still used by historians and students today, as a historian she was unequalled, often quoted as saying that she was "*in love with Texas history*" a fact very noticeable in her historical works. If you are interested in Texas history this writer encourages you seek out her historical works. Moreover, when you next go to a Fiesta San Antonio event remember it was a Tejano woman (or *Texian* at the time), granddaughter of a founding father of the Republic of Texas, daughter of a Confederate veteran, well-known historical preservationist, journalist, and educator who along with other like-minded women pushed the concept of Fiesta to honor our true Texas heroes, not mindless self-indulging revelers. We as adherents of heritage, history, and the preservation of those cultural tenants we should do our part in some form to carry on her efforts in that honorable vane. As we enter into Hispanic Heritage Month, please educate people especially our youth about a Tejano woman who dedicated her life to preserve our Southern, Texas, Confederate, and lastly her Tejano heritage for posterity's sake for all generations of Texians, versus some meaningless "*woke*" abstractionism masquerading as historically significant. MS De Zavala embodied Southern individualism, the robust spirit of the LONE STAR STATE, and reverence for the past but also exemplified **TEXAS EXCEPTIONALISM, *GOD Bless Texas!***

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



**CHARGE!!!**

