

Issue 8: August 2019

THE RAGGED OLD FIRST



The Official
Newsletter of
Hood's Texas Brigade,
Camp #153
San Antonio, TX.

IN THIS ISSUE

Front Page, Honoring the Men and Women who wear the Blue.

Page 3, Heritage Minute: The Surrendering of the Alamo.

Page 4, Our Legacy -A Brief Bio of a Camp Member's Confederate Ancestor

Page 6, Good News Everyone: We Have A New Camp Coming Soon to Atascosa County

Page 6, Camp Deployment's (Event's Calendar)

Page 7, New Members or Friends of the Camp

Page 8, Editorial



HONORING THE MEN AND WOMEN TAHT WEAR THE BLUE!

By: Dustin W. Seiler

On the week of August 15th, SCV Camps from all over the State of Texas took the time wither it was by honoring them at their local camp monthly meetings, throwing informal luncheons or presenting certificates of appreciation. The SCV stopped to honor the brave men and women who wear the blue and badges who everyday, put their lives on the line to protect our safety and well being and also in recognition of their continuous vigilance and

SCV #153, San Antonio -6th Brigade: Texas Division

Issue 8: August 2019

commitment to the community they are sworn to serve & protect. The members of the our local police, sheriff and constables offices are exemplary examples of Lawmen who embody the virtues of duty, honor, integrity, and to their Oath of Honor as Law Enforcement Officers with in the State of Texas. Among these festivities, the 6th Brigade

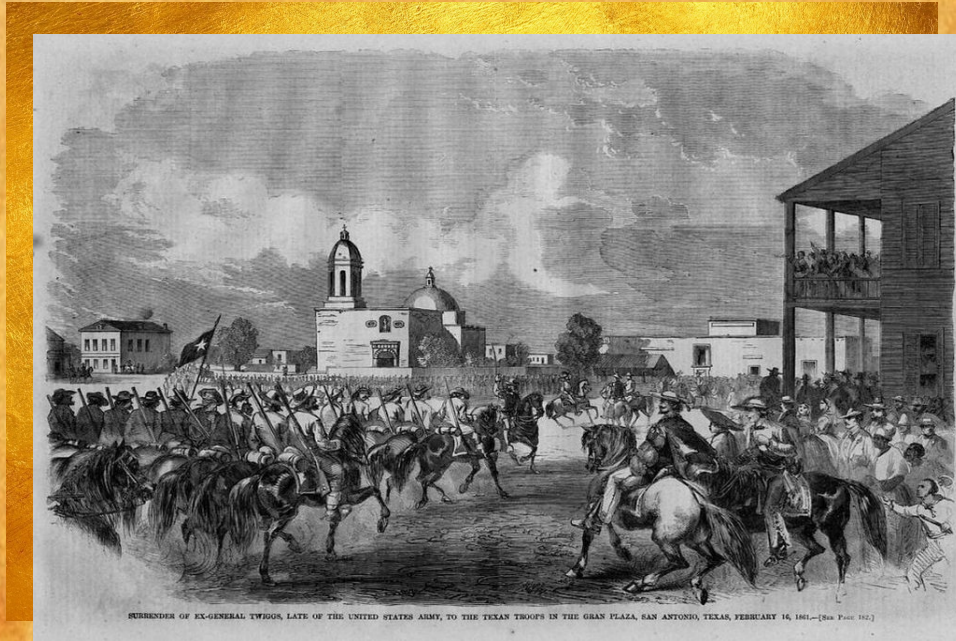
Like our US Armed Forces Veterans & Active Duty members, Law Enforcement Officers should be treated with respect and dignity as many of our members in the SCV, including those in the State of Texas are either retired or Active Duty law enforcement officers themselves. This year 6th Brigade Lt. Commander John McCammon & 2nd Lt. Commander George Foulds presented the George W. Baylor Lawman's Award to the following: Atascosa Co, Sheriff's Office, Pleasanton Police Department, Jourdanton Police Department & Poteet Police Department in recognition of their continuous vigilance and commitment to the community they are sworn to serve & protect. The members of these Police Departments are exemplary examples of a "Lawman" who embody the virtues of duty, honor, integrity, and to their Oath of Honor as Law Enforcement Officers with in the State of Texas.



Pictured here is 6th Brigade 2nd Lt. Commander, George P. Foulds presented Awards of Appreciation to the Atascosa Co, Sheriff's Office, Pleasanton Police Department, Jourdanton Police Department & Poteet Police Departments.

HERITAGE MINUTE: THE SURRENDERING OF THE ALAMO.

By: The Alamo, Inc.
Submitted by: Rodney W. Seiler



Following the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States in 1860, the southern secessionist movement began in earnest. South Carolina became the first state to secede from the Union when it passed an Ordinance of Secession on December 20, 1860. During January 1861, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana followed South Carolina's lead and each approved their own Ordinance of Secession. Throughout Texas, debate over whether or not the state should leave the Union was heated. Most Texans favored secession, but there were some notable exceptions. In north, west and central Texas secession sentiment was more muted. This was due in part to the threat still faced by Comanche and Apache tribes. Citizens in these parts of the state relied on federal troops for protection and they were, therefore, less inclined to support secession than citizens in the eastern part of the state. Pro-Union sentiment was also stronger among some of the European immigrant groups living in Texas, particularly the German immigrants living in the central Texas hill country region.

Most Texas elected officials and political and business leaders supported Texas secession. Sam Houston, former President of the Republic of Texas and the current governor of the state, was the sole politician willing to take a public stand opposing secession. In the weeks leading up to the state secession convention, Houston gave speeches and wrote letters trying to persuade Texans that it was in their best interests to stay a state in the Union they had struggled to be a part of. On two separate occasions President Lincoln offered

Issue 8: August 2019

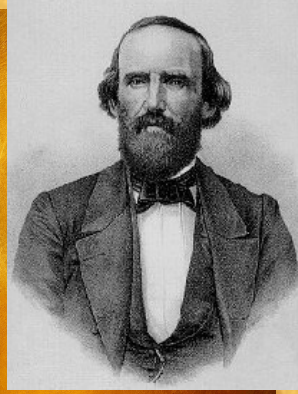
federal troops to Governor Houston to forcefully stop the secession of Texas from the Union, but Houston declined the offers refusing to take up arms against his fellow Texans.

Despite Houston's best efforts, the state secession convention voted on February 1, 1861 to adopt an Ordinance of Secession by a margin of 166 to 8. This ordinance was ratified by Texas voters on February 23, 1861, which coincidentally was the anniversary of the start of the siege of the Alamo during the Texas Revolution. On March 11, 1861 Texas became one of the seven states that comprised the Confederate States of America (CSA). Governor Houston refused to swear an oath to the Confederacy or acknowledge its legitimacy and was therefore divested of his position as Governor and replaced by then Lt. Governor Edward Clark. Houston retired to Huntsville where he remained until he passed away in July of 1863.

Throughout the South, as states began seceding, citizens were concerned about what would happen with the federal troops stationed in the South. In Texas, in the days leading up to secession, there were approximately 2,700 United States troops stationed throughout the state under the command of Major General David E. Twiggs. Approximately 100 of these troops were stationed at the Alamo, whose remaining buildings were being used as a quartermaster depot by the United States Army. In the days between the state Secession Convention and the citizen's vote on secession ordinance on February 23, 1861, Texan citizens began worrying about the federal troops stationed in Texas and what would happen when the ordinance was approved and secession official. During this time members of the Committee of Public Safety, including Benjamin McCulloch, began working with Major General Twiggs to negotiate the surrender of Union forces in Texas. On February 16, 1861, Ben McCulloch led a group of volunteers through the streets of San Antonio to surround the Alamo where Maj. Gen. Twiggs was garrisoned. Twiggs peacefully surrendered all federal property in the state and agreed to evacuate all Union troops. Confederate forces occupied the Alamo throughout the Civil War, but no military battles took place at the Alamo or in San Antonio. The U.S. Army reoccupied the Alamo following the end of the war.

OUR LEGACY

A Brief Bio of a Camp Member's Confederate Ancestor



BRIGADIER GENERAL BENJAMIN MCCULLOCH COMMANDER OF THE INDIAN TERRITORIES

Benjamin McCulloch was born in was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, on November 11, 1811, the fourth son of Alexander and Frances F. (nee' LeNoir) McCulloch. His mother was the daughter of a prominent Virginia planter, and his father, a graduate of Yale College, was a major on Brig. Gen. John Coffee's staff during Andrew Jackson's campaign against the Creeks in Alabama. Ben was also the elder brother of Henry Eustace McCulloch. The McCullochs had been a prosperous and influential colonial North Carolina family but had lost much of their wealth as a result of the Revolutionary War and the improvidence of Alexander McCulloch, who so wasted his inheritance that he was unable to educate his younger sons.

Although originally hailing from Tennessee, the McCullochs where close neighbors to David Crockett and their most influential friend. They planed to follow him to Texas, meeting up with him in Nacogdoches, TX. after Christmas of 1835. Ben and Henry arrived too late, however, and Ben followed Crockett alone toward San Antonio. When sickness from measles prevented him from reaching the Alamo, before it's siege by Mexican Dictator, General Santa Anna. But where able to join Houston's army on its retreat into East Texas. At the Battle of San Jacinto, Ben commanded one of the famous twin sister cannons and won from Houston a battlefield commission as first lieutenant. He soon left the army, however, to earn his living as a surveyor in the Texas frontier communities of Gonzales and Seguin. He then joined the Texas Rangers and, as first lieutenant under John Coffee Heys won a considerable reputation as an Indian fighter. In 1839 McCulloch was elected to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas in a campaign marred by a rifle duel with Reuben Ross. In the affray McCulloch received a wound that partially crippled his right arm for the rest of his life. On Christmas Day of that year Henry McCulloch killed Ross in a pistol duel in Gonzales.

When secession came to Texas, McCulloch was commissioned a colonel and

SCV #153, San Antonio -6th Brigade: Texas Division

authorized to demand the surrender of all federal posts in the Military District of Texas. After a bloodless confrontation at the Alamo. On February 16, 1861, General Twiggs turned over to McCulloch the federal arsenal and all other United States property in San Antonio. On May 11, 1861, Jefferson Davis appointed McCulloch a brigadier general, the second-ranking brigadier general in the Confederate Army and the first general-grade officer to be commissioned from the civilian community. McCulloch was assigned to the command of Indian Territory and established his headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas, where he began to build the Army of the West with regiments from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Although hampered by logistical nightmares and a total disagreement over strategic objectives with Missouri general Sterling Price, with whom he had been ordered to cooperate, McCulloch, with the assistance of Albert Pike established vital alliances with the Cherokee's, Choctaws, Creeks, and other inhabitants of what is now eastern Oklahoma.

On August 10, 1861, he won an impressive victory over the army of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at Wilson's Creek, or Oak Hills, in southwest Missouri. McCulloch's continuing inability to come to personal or strategic accord with Price, however, caused President Davis, on January 10, 1862, to appoint Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn to the command of both McCulloch's and Price's armies. Van Dorn launched the Army of the West on an expedition to capture St. Louis, a plan that McCulloch bitterly resisted. The Confederates encountered the army of Union major general Samuel R. Curtis on the Little Sugar Creek in northwest Arkansas. Due largely to McCulloch's remarkable knowledge of the terrain, Van Dorn's army was able to flank the enemy out of a strong position and cut his line of communication to the north. McCulloch, commanding the Confederate right wing in the ensuing battle of Pea Ridge, or Elkhorn Tavern, on March 7, 1862, overran a battery of artillery and drove the enemy from his original position. As federal resistance stiffened around 10:30 A.M., however, McCulloch rode forward through the thick underbrush to determine the location of the enemy line, was shot from his horse, and died instantly.

His command devolved upon Brig. Gen. James M. McIntosh, who was killed but a few minutes later while leading a charge to recover McCulloch's body. Col. Louis Hébert, the division's senior regimental commander, was captured in the same charge, and soon McCulloch's division, without leadership, began to fall apart and drift toward the rear. Most participants and later historians attribute to McCulloch's untimely death the disaster at Pea Ridge and the subsequent loss of Arkansas to the Union forces.

McCulloch was first buried on the field, but his body was removed to the cemetery at Little Rock and thence to the State Cemetery in Austin. McCulloch never married. His papers are located in the Dolph Briscoe Center for American History at the University of Texas at Austin. Brig. General Benjamin McCulloch is the distant 1st cousin of Camp Adjutant, Rodney W. Seiler and 3rd Lt. Commander Dustin W. Seiler.

GOOD NEWS EVERYONE: WE HAVE A NEW CAMP COMING SOON IN ATASCOSA COUNTY!



By: Dustin W. Seiler

Thanks to the hard work and determination of our Camp Commander & 6th Brigade 2nd Lt. Commander, George Foulds; twenty SCV members in Atascosa County will soon be chartering a new camp in Jourdanton, TX in early 2020! All though a name for the camp has yet to be selected, this new camp marks the continued growth and success of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the 6th Brigade. The new camp will also be working closely with our camp Hood's Texas Brigade on many upcoming events over the next year and assist them with officer training, recruiting and event planing.

CAMP DEPLOYMENT'S (EVENTS CALENDAR)

Saturday - August 3rd

Texas Division Executive Council Meeting (Supplemental) -Waco, TX.

Thursday- August 8th

Monthly Camp Meeting -Chester's Hamburgers

1006 NE Loop 410 San Antonio, TX. 78209

Guest Speaker; Rusty Harris, Camp Commander of the Lone Star Greys, Camp # 1953

Program: The modern day soldier carrying the Confederate Flag into battle.

WELCOME TO THE SCV HOOD'S TEXAS BRIGADE, CAMP #153

New Members

Woody W. Woodward
Johnathan G. Devers
Clemente S. Galindo
Justin W. Cole
Floyd D. Cox

New Friends or Associates of the Camp

EDITORIAL: THE TX. DEC & THE TSOER, INC. STARTING TO MAKE AMENDS.

Dustin W. Seiler

On August 3rd of this year, the Texas DEC held its first meeting after the 2019 Texas Division Reunion/Convention in Temple, TX. Although several points were brought to the floor for discussion, including the expenses of the Major Robert M. White, Camp #1250 for hosting this year's reunion and the status of our Heritage Operations. However one particular topic raised some objection from the former Division Commanders; the reestablishing of friendly relations with the Texas Society Order of Confederate Rose™, Inc. When the subject was broached, by Div. Commander Charles Oliver, Div. Past Commanders David McMahon & Johnny Holly attempted to dismay other members of the DEC by explaining his version of what led to the separation of the Texas DEC and the TSOER.

However, there were those in the meeting room that spoke up in defense of the TSOER and rather than bring their business into ours, spoke to the truth of the matter and set the record straight. As five members of the DEC spoke against the TSOER, two members didn't back down from their arguments in favor of the TSOER. Ultimately, the Sergeant-at-Arms & the Judge Advocate of the DEC gave the five men their first warning regarding their conduct in the meeting. When the vote was called, the majority of the DEC voted in favor of restoring their friendship with the TSOER.

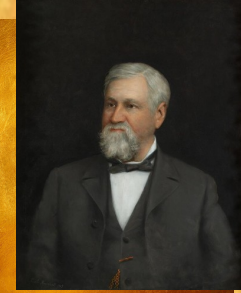
This vote was only the first step into making amends from the failings from the previous DEC's administration. Commander Oliver also stated that an agreement between the DEC and the TSOER would be presented to the TSOER Director Becky Bussy for review to be reserved for them (the TSOER) at the next 2020 Reunion in Grapevine, TX. for their Silent Auction and Meetings.

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.”

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,

Commander General - United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.



<http://www.hoodstexasbrigade.net> Find us on Facebook: @HoodsTexasBrigade153

All friends & members of the Son's of Confederate Veterans are welcome to submit articles, heritage minutes and ancestor's bios for this newsletter. Articles and events that endorse political figures are not allowed and will immediately not be considered for publication. To submit articles for this newsletter, contact 3rd Lt. Commander, Dustin Seiler: dw.seiler85@gmail.com

Copyright @ Hood's Texas Brigade, Camp 153. All rights reserved.

Sons of Confederate Veterans is a 501(c)3 Organization.

Issue 8: August 2019

**SUPPORT
HOODS' TEXAS BRIGADE
CAMP #153**



Help us further the noble cause of vindicating the confederate soldiers good name and to continue to guard the true history of the south! Donate to our PayPal account as one time contribution or as a monthly gift. All proceeds go towards the ongoing efforts of the camp and to future projects in development.

[Click here to donate to the camp.](#)



For every qualified purchase you make, [Amazon.com](#) will donate .5% to the camp. Proceeds go to future projects and the continued efforts of our camp.

[Click here to shop with Amazon and support our camp.](#)

(All links work only on the online & email version of this newsletter.)