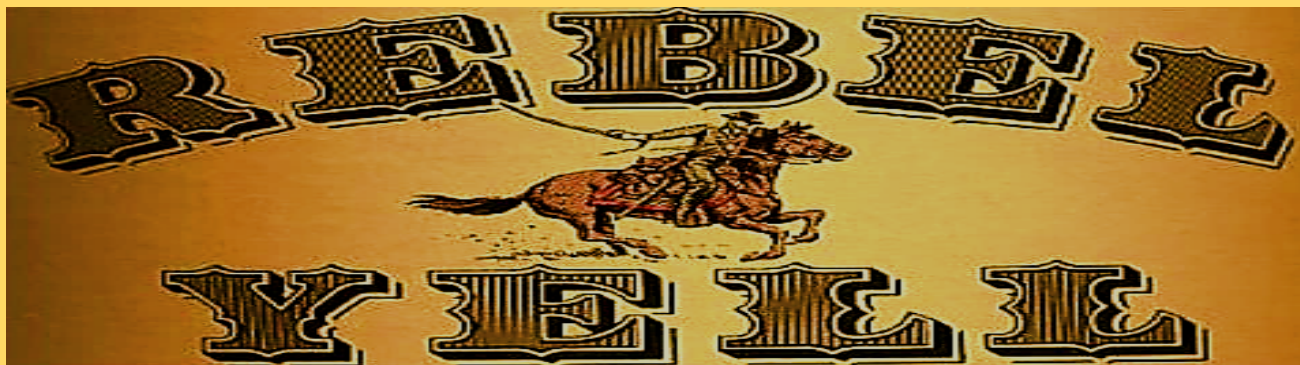




THE



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 EIGHTH YEAR of the REVISED PUBLICATION*),

Number 7; Vol. 5 (more or less), July 2024

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

MEETING: Lonestar Greys Camp meeting for May 16, 2024 was held at Taqueria Casa Jalisco, China Grove, Texas was called to order at 6:30 PM by **Camp Commander Juan Ramirez**. Turnout was very good and that is always appreciated. The **INVOCATION** was given by **John McCammon**, **Pledge of Allegiance** was led by **Roy Poole** who also led the **Texas Pledge**, and **Salute to the Confederate Flag**, and as is our honored custom **Commander Juan Ramirez** read *"The Charge."* Guests were acknowledged; our friends the **Sieler Family: Mr. Rodney Sieler** Adjutant Hood's Texas Brigade Camp and **Mr. Dustin Seiler**, Lieutenant Commander Hood's Texas Brigade Camp, and their commander; **Mrs. Jo Ann Seiler** Secretary / Treasurer **Confederate Cemetery Association**. **Charles Thacker** of the **Medina Greys** and **Lee Osborne** attended our meeting we were glad for their presence as well as their participation. **ADJUTANT'S REPORT:** by **Roy Poole**, our financial status is good and membership renewal time is here only four members remain to renew. **Commander Ramirez** reiterated maximum effort for dues renewal, his former life as an army 1SG came out and he wants everyone to *"RE-UP."* **Commander Ramirez** explained that by having one-hundred percent retention earns rewards for the Camp from Division and National HQs. **OLD BUSINESS:** **Commander Ramirez** gave an After-Action Review (AAR) regarding the Texas Division Reunion at San Antonio; he discussed several initiatives and proposals made and voted on and how Camps will be affected. **John McCammon** and **Dustin Seiler** informed the Camp on the next **Texas Division Reunion (2025)** and **National Reunion (2025)**. **Texas Division** will be held at Mineral Wells, Texas located in Palo Pinto, Parker Counties while the **National Reunion** will be held in **Houston**. The Silent Auction winner for a hand-made reproduction Civil War Era quilt was **John McCammon**, the quilt pictured in the newsletter was very well done and indeed authentic. **Thanks to Adjutant Roy Poole (actually Mrs. Poole)** for the historically accurate handmade quilt. **NEW BUSINESS: (1) Commander Ramirez** turned the floor over to **Adjutant Poole** who proposed a Camp Flag (see newsletter photos), a rough sketch and a demo-sewn version of the proposed flag was shown before the Camp. **John**

means. It is not about the fireworks, beach or cookouts although we do those things, let them know that this nation was endowed by GOD the Father set forth by His principles. GOD Bless America.



NEXT MEETING: Thursday 18, July 2024 at *JALISCO MEXICAN BAR AND GRILL*, 720 FM 78 Cibolo, Texas 78108. We commence gathering at 6:00 PM (1800 hrs.), the actual meeting will convene at 6:30 PM (1830 hrs.) sharp. We do not have information regarding the program as of this printing. Please watch your email or text messaging for further information or changes



HAVE A HAPPY AND SAFE 4th of JULY



Thoughts on This Independence Day

It's difficult to understand how one would come to this conclusion but, scientists who study these things assert that the human species, is the only category of animal that is born with the clear understanding that they will one day, die. This knowledge, according to the aforementioned 'experts' is withheld from all other species of animal. The only question therefore, is how will this occur.

Almost all humans throughout history have done everything in their power, (though to date, unsuccessfully), to postpone or completely eliminate this life event. All that is except one; the soldier.

*Then upspake brave Horatius, the captain of the gate
To every man upon this earth, death cometh, soon or late
And how can man die better, than facing fearful odds
For the ashes of his fathers and the temple of his Gods.'*

Men who've gone into battle and beaten Horatio's 'fearful odds', have virtually all, gone through a metamorphosis of sorts; a metamorphosis which ends with an acceptance of inevitable death. Once that understanding of such an end has been achieved, all else is a merry dance to the end, along with one's brothers.

Now what, you may ask would lead one to such a potential end? The answer is simple to explain but very difficult to understand; especially in the times we live. It involves first, a love for and faith in the one true God, second, a love for and faith in the brother you stand with and last, but by no means least, a love for the United States of America.

This weekend we have an opportunity to remember all those who have accepted such a fate, throughout the history of our great nation, and to place our right hand firmly over our heart and, from that heart, pledge our eternal loyalty to the flag that represents that nation. Please stand together and do so, to send a clear message to our numerous enemies from abroad and our ever-growing

number of enemies within. Remember those who, like brave Horatius, made that commitment and gave forth the ultimate sacrifice for their homeland and the flag that represents it.

Happy Fourth of July OUR GREAT DAY of INDEPENDENCE

Dr. Godfrey L. Garner
U.S. Army (Special Forces-Retired)
Texas Lonestar Greys Camp 1953



ANNOUNCEMENTS:

LAWRENCE SULLIVAN ROSS CHAPTER #184 MILITARY ORDER OF THE STARS (MOSB) & BARS JULY 2024 Quarterly Business Meeting, La Fonda Mexican Restaurant Alamo Heights 8633 Crownhill Blvd., San Antonio, Texas 78209, 11:30-1:00 (Doors open at 11:00), Saturday , July 13, 2024; RSVP by e-mail to David Towery at dtowery@toweryassociates.com (Click “Reply”) FAMILY & FRIENDS WELCOME; CASUAL (Membership in the *Military Order of the Stars & Bars* is limited to male descendants, either lineal or collateral, of the *officers* who served honorably in the Army, Navy, and other commands of the Confederate States of America and male descendants of the elected and appointed Civilian Officials of the Confederate States; the national Confederate Government; and the Five Civilized Tribes which allied with the Confederacy. Chaplains, Surgeons, and Civil Servants may also qualify.)

Chartering Ceremony Invitation Sons of Confederate Veterans Ist Lt. Jesse Page Camp #2351 Date: Saturday, July 27, 2024, Time:2:30p.m. to 4:30p.m. Location: Longhorn Café Upstairs Dining Room, 369 S Esser Road Boerne, Texas 78006 (*elevator available) Attire: Business Casual Uniforms/Period Attire encouraged but not required RSVP REQUIRED BY JULY 13, 2024 Please RSVP with the number of attendees in your party to the below email (RSVP’s only qualify through the listed camp email): Commander: Chuck Hand Camp Email: pagescv.boerne@outlook.com Note: This signifies an expansion of the Texas Division of the SCV and an event well worth supporting many of who we know and want to wish them well.

FLORESVILLE GUN SHOW; July 27th – 28th, 2024 at Floresville Event Center, 600 TX-97, Floresville, TX 78114. Hours Saturday: 9:00am - 5:00pm and Sunday: 10:00am - 4:00pm. Admission: General: \$10, Military: \$9, Weekend Pass: \$5 more, Children under 12: FREE, Uniformed Peace Officers: FREE and FREE PARKING! Vendor 300+ Tables, 8ft Tables \$90.00/each. POC: Contact: Tommy & Tammy Phillips; Phone: (774) 486-7469 ext. 774-GUN-SHOW; Email: info@americangunshows.com; <http://AmericanGunShows.com>



*****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, 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.*****

July Chaplains Message

Carpe Diem!!

Seize the day!!

Each day we are given is a gift from our Creator and it is only proper that the gift is opened and cherished like it’s the only one of its kind in the world.

Because it is.

Once today becomes yesterday, you can never get it back.

Tomorrow will always be tomorrow

But today is precious because it is all you are guaranteed.

Use each day to its fullest. Don’t put off until tomorrow something you always wanted to do. Do that bucket list item you always wanted to do. Don’t just sit around and then regret what you missed out on.

I was once told that my tomorrows were more finite than I ever expected. I was not given much hope. The Good Lord saw fit to intervene and grant me some more time. But that gift did not come without a price. Another family had to make a huge sacrifice so I could have another chance. Where their tomorrows ended mine continued.

None of us know what is in store for us, so ultimately it is up to us to decide how we choose to deal with that uncertainty. We can either sit around and worry about things we have no control over, or we can seize the day, smell the roses, pet a puppy eat rich food then go racing or skydiving or attend a concert at a Luckenbach. Each of us has their own list.

What does this have to do with the Confederacy you ask? Well, nothing really. But I would like to think that if our forefathers had the same chance, they would also choose to make the most out of every day they were given despite the situations they were enduring.

Just my \$.02 (adjusted for inflation)
Mike Reynolds

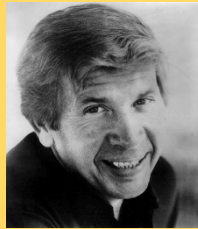
***NOTE: the insignia for the Confederate Christian Chaplains used by the Confederate army we also included a symbol of all our Old Testament predecessors and used the U.S. Army Jewish Chaplain branch insignia the Confederate army included thousands of Jewish soldiers they had no official chaplain corps 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

MORE FAMOUS CONFEDERATE CONNECTIONS

Country music icon and TV star and Texas-born **BUCK OWENS** (born; Alvis Edgar Owens) great-grandfather; **Joseph Elijah Owens was a Confederate Veteran** who served in the **Company F, 13th Alabama Infantry CSA.**, as a private. Buck Owens was one of the pillars of Country Music, Owens was a member of both the Country Music Hall of Fame and Nashville Songwriters Hall of Fame.



TEX RITTER (born **Woodward Maurice Ritter**) at Daniels, Panola County, Texas, Actor appeared as a singing cowboy and in other western genre films. Ritter was also a western and country genre singer he was one of the most recognizable stars from the 1930s-1950s when he began to slow down. Tex Ritter was a direct descendant of a Confederate soldier, as his **grandfather; Benjamin Franklin "Frank" Ritter** served in **Company C; 28th Texas Cavalry Regiment, C.S.A. BURIAL Mount Bethel Cemetery, Gary, Panola County, Texas**, whole two of his grandfather's brothers; **William A. Ritter** served in **Company C, 28th Texas Cavalry Regiment, C.S.A. BURIAL Mount Bethel Cemetery, Gary, Panola County, Texas** and **James Henry "Jim" Ritter** served in the **10th Texas Cavalry Regiment, C.S.A. BURIAL Mount Bethel Cemetery, Gary, Panola County, Texas**. By the way, "**Tex**" Ritter was the father of actor **John Ritter**.



The "**Yell**" staff reported once that Country Music great, Texas' own **George Jones** was a member of the SCV, one thing for certain he is a direct descendant of a Confederate Veteran. **Aaron F. Jones, the great-grandfather of George Jones** a Confederate Veteran was a member of **Company A, Terrell's Texas Cavalry and Terrill's Brigade, C.S.A. Aaron F. Jones is buried in the Confederate Section of the Texas State Cemetery in Austin.**



RANDOLPH SCOTT (born **George Randolph Scott**):



Iconic box office movie star who appeared in over one-hundred movies with at least sixty being the western genre for which Scott was best known. Randolph Scott was Southern born and bred with a very recognizable Confederate pedigree. After the U.S. entered World War I (WWI) in April 1917, he joined the U.S. Army and served in France as an artillery observer with the 2nd Trench Mortar Battalion in the 19th Field Artillery. He stayed in France after the end of the war and enrolled in an artillery officers' school and received a commission, but decided to return to the U.S. in 1919. Scott's Grandfather and grandfather's brother: **Pvt Tarlton Woodson Scott Jr. Company I, 56th Virginia Infantry Regiment, CSA; George Washington Scott Company F, 61st Virginia Infantry Regiment, CSA** Mother's side: grandfather, **Pvt Joseph Minor "Joe" Crane** he enlisted with the **2nd Virginia Infantry** at Harper's Ferry on 28 May 1861. Joe was eighteen years old. After spending some of that first-year sick in the hospital, Special Order 251/6, by General Lee, transferred him to **Company B, of the Twelfth Regiment of Virginia Cavalry**. On 25, March 1864, he went home sick. When he was paroled at Winchester on 19 April 1865, he was allowed to keep his horse.



Pvt Tarlton Woodson Scott Jr., George Washington Scott, and Pvt Joseph Minor "Joe" Crane

GEORGE C. SCOTT:



Well-known actor and Academy Award winner for his role as General George S. Patton was born in Virginia to a multi-generational Virginia family. Scott himself served honorably in the U.S. Marine Corps. **NOTE:** Scott's grandfather's name on his mother's side was a John Slemph also a Virginian served in the Confederate army as there are three John Slemph's that served in Virginia organizations; **Company A, 21st Battalion, Virginia Infantry (Pound Gap battalion). Thompson's Battalion. Special Service Battalion.), Company A, 50th Regiment, Virginia Infantry, and Company A, 64th Regiment, Virginia Mounted Infantry (64 regiment Virginia Infantry). 64 Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Slemph's Regiment Virginia Infantry. Also; the 21st Battalion Virginia Infantry was merged into this regiment.) Note:** only 22 surnamed Slemph soldiers served in the War Between the States, 19 on the Confederate side and only 3 with Union.

GENE AUTRY:



The most famous of the motion-picture and TV, singing cowboys obviously known for his western genre films, he was also a recording artist with several hits. Aside from entertainment, Autry was a successful business man Autry was a Veteran having enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps serving in the China-Burma-India Theater of the war, Autry was commissioned directly due to his volunteering for hazardous duty. Gene Autry has Confederate pedigree from his father and mother; Great Uncle, **Samuel Walter Autry; PVT , 7th Cavalry Tennessee, and 55th (Consolidated) Tennessee Infantry, C.S.A.** On Autry's mother's side was his grandfather's brothers; **Murdoch Macintosh "Mack"**

Ozment, 11th Texas Cavalry Regiment, C.S.A.; David Brewer Ozment, Company A, Borland's Texas Cavalry, C.S.A.; Autry's mother's maiden name was Ozment, the family MOVED TO Texas before the War Between the States. **Autry's mother's uncles and their spouses were awarded; TEXAS CONFEDERATE PENSIONS:** Ozment, A. E. (Mrs.) **22685** Cooke County, Texas Ozment, Mack McIntosh; Ozment, Bettie **51170** Cooke County, Texas Ozment, David Brewer also a pension recipient Ozment, David Brewer **40083** Cooke County, Texas; Ozment, John Lindsey **28513** Cooke County, Texas, Ozment, Mary E. **35715** Cooke County, Texas Ozment, John Lindsey.

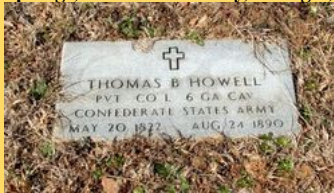


Great-uncle Samuel Walter Autry and great-uncle David Brewer Ozment's Confederate tombstone in Texas.

CLAUDE AKINS



One of the most recognizable character actors and co-stars from the 1950s-his death in 1994 on the big screen and TV, often portrayed the "heavy" in many of his roles. Akins was a U.S. Army Veteran who served in New Guinea and Burma during World War II. The Georgia native never lost his Southern accent in all his years in the TV and motion picture business. **Great-grandfather on mother's side Thomas B. Howell was a Confederate Veteran. BIRTH 20 May 1822-DEATH 24 Aug 1890 (aged 68) BURIAL Landmark Baptist Church Cemetery, Holly Springs, Cherokee County, Georgia, PRIVATE, Company L, 6th GA Cavalry C.S.A.**

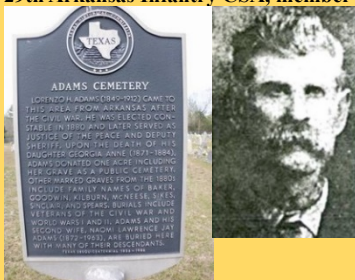


JIM REEVES



Jim Reeves and Famous roadside memorial on 1914 US 79, Carthage, TX 75633

Texas native whose chart-topping recordings crossed into other music genres were popular from the late 1940s until his untimely death in 1964. **ORIGINAL NAME:** James Travis Reeves, **BIRTH:** 20 Aug 1923 Galloway, Jefferson County, Texas-**DEATH** 31 Jul 1964 (aged 40) Nashville, Davidson County, Tennessee, **BURIAL** Jim Reeves Memorial Park, Carthage, Panola County, Texas. **Grandfather on mother's side: Lorenzo Harris Adams BIRTH 8 Feb 1849-DEATH 29 Dec 1912 (aged 63) BURIAL Adams Cemetery, Logan, Panola County, Texas, Company A, 29th Arkansas Infantry CSA, member of Horace Randal Camp #163, United Confederate Veterans.**



Reeves' ancestral cemetery has a Texas Historical plaque and photo of Reeves great-uncle Lorenzo Harris Adams.

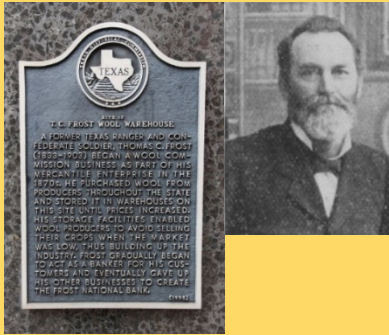
TO BE CONTINUED

TEXAS CONFEDERATE HISTORY

EXISTING FACTORS of AREA CONFEDERATE HISTORY
The Undeniable Truth of San Antonio and Adjacent Counties and Their Confederate History
Including

An Eclectic Guide to Some Remaining Confederate Sites

T.C. FROST WOOL WAREHOUSE (Site) 117 North Main Former Texas Ranger and Confederate soldier **Thomas Claiborne Frost** (Lieutenant Colonel of the First Texas Mounted Rifles, C.S.A.) purchased wool from producers throughout the state and stored it in his warehouses until prices increased. Frost began to act as a banker for his customers and eventually gave up his other interests to start the Frost National Bank.



THE KING HOUSE 819 Augusta between McCullough and Brooklyn **Dr. Claudius E.R. King** was a **Confederate Army Surgeon** from 1861 to 1865. King had this house designed by noted architect Alfred Giles in 1880. It is now part of the Junior League's Bright Shawl which was shut down when the property was sold. Dr. King was born in England coming to the United States in the years prior to the War Between the States, after the war he moved from Louisiana to San Antonio later becoming the first president of the Texas Medical Society, he was also active with the Masons and is buried in the Anchor Masonic Lodge Cemetery in San Antonio. It was moved across the street on May 23, 2019, to make way for more urban "development." The historic if not iconic home was moved across the street from its original location at 814 Augusta Street, in the vicinity of the intersection of N. St. Mary's Street and Brooklyn Avenue. The house was known as The Bright Shawl for many years until closed for the building's relocation. **SOURCES: FINDAGRAVE and WOAI News 4, San Antonio, news4sanantonio.com/Historic King House moves to new home/WOAI.**



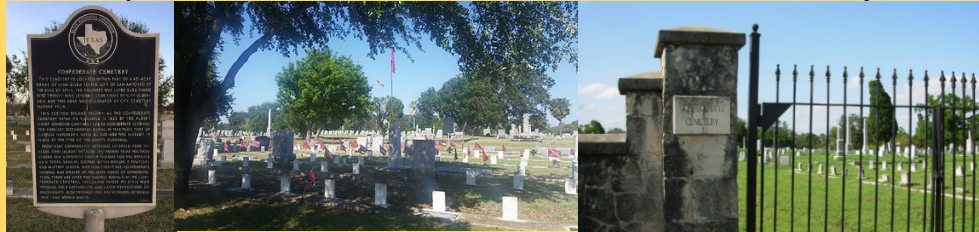
Dr. Claudius E. R. King; The King House under restoration and prepping for movement to its new location across the street.

SAN PEDRO PARK

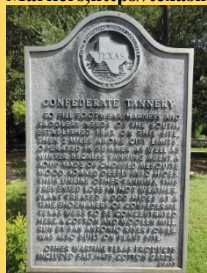
San Pedro Park at San Pedro Branch Library San Pedro Park is the second oldest municipal park in the United States. In 1729, King Philip V of Spain declared this site public land. During the Civil War, Confederate forces used the park as a prisoner of war camp for Federal troops. Later, Confederate soldiers used the park as a campsite. **ALSO, The Civil War Committee on Public Safety** 1315 San Pedro in front of the San Pedro Library in San Pedro Park In 1861, this Committee was organized to prevent public disorder and to enforce secession mandates, in the face of open hostility from Governor Sam Houston. The Committee on Public Safety did much to prepare Texas for the Civil War. located in San Antonio between North Flores Street and San Pedro Avenue and faces the San Antonio College campus.



CONFEDERATE CEMETERY (the largest stand-alone Confederate Cemetery west of the Mississippi River) Bounded by E. Commerce, Paso Hondo, and New Braunfels. Confederate veterans: **John Salmon “Rip” Ford** (*gravesite*) Political leader, newspaper editor and Texas Ranger; **Colonel George Wythe Baylor** (*gravesite*) Political and military leader **Hamilton P. Bee** (*gravesite*) Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1854 to 1856. Served in the Mexican War 1846. General in the Confederate Army are among the famous Confederate leaders buried there. **Confederate Cemetery** Located between Jeff Davis and John B. Hood Way in City Cemetery #4 off E. Commerce, Paso Hondo & New Braunfels Streets. This cemetery is part of a 40-acre land grant given to the city of San Antonio by the King of Spain. The property was later subdivided into 29 separate cemeteries and this area was designated as City Cemetery #4. After its purchase in 1885, this section became known as the Confederate Cemetery. The earliest documented burial in this plot is that of Charles Hutcheson, 1855. Prominent Confederate veterans interred here include John “RIP” Ford, the pioneer Texas political leader and newspaper editor famous for his service as a Texas Ranger; George Baylor, a political and military leader; and Hamilton Bee, Confederate General and Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives. There are over 900 marked burials in the Confederate Cemetery.



CONFEDERATE TANNERY: BRACKENRIDGE PARK (Koehler Park near the Zoo) A leather tannery was established here in 1863 to supply shoes, harness and saddle needs of the Confederacy. A cotton and woolen mill were also built on this location and run by San Antonio River power. Historical Marker Quote (marker erected January 29, 1867): *“Farmers Raised Crops in This Area between the San Antonio River and the Upper Labor Acequia until 1862 when the Confederate government purchased the fertile farmland to build a tannery and sawmill. The facility included a large building with vats and reservoirs, carpentry, blacksmith and tailor shops, a dormitory and dining hall, and a superintendent's residence. Water needed to process leather was channeled from the river in a stone-lined ditch. At its peak the tannery processed 1,500 hides a month, and the saw mill had a daily capacity of 3,000 board feet of lumber. The complex closed at the end of the Civil War and was acquired by the city in 1870. The northernmost part of the property at the junction of the acequia and river was retained by the city for its future water works, and the lower lots were sold. By the late 1800s, all of these lots had been purchased by the Koehler family and George Brackenridge, both of whom later donated their holdings to the city for public park land.”* Another marker, was erected an aluminum one by the Texas Historical Commission that reads: *“To fill footwear, harness and saddlery needs of the south; established 1863 on this site, then 2 miles above city limits. Operated in summer as well as winter, because tanning agent a soup made of chopped mesquite wood soaked deeply into hides thus, unlike other tannins, this prevented loss in hot weather. Plant treated 6,000 hides at a times shoemakers of Confederate Texas were to be concentrated here. A cotton and woolen mill run by San Antonio Power was also built on plant site. Other wartime Texas products includes salt hats, cotton cards. (1965)”* **This particular marker location is at; the Northeast corner of North St. Mary's and Alpine Streets in Brackenridge Park, San Antonio.** **SOURCES:** Historical Marker Database HBdb.org. <https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=213768>, and Texas Historical Markers, <https://texashistoricalmarkers.weebly.com/confederate-tannery.html>



The Aluminum Marker at Brackenridge Park

BATTLE OF ADAMS HILL *Montgomery Road, 0.3 miles north of Hwy 90, 2.3 miles west of Loop 410 (“temporarily removed”)* When the Civil War started, Confederate officer Ben McCulloch participated in the takeover of Federal garrisons in San Antonio. Union General David Twiggs surrendered the San Antonio Arsenal and 20 other installations to Confederate forces. The Confederates permitted Union soldiers to march to the coast and leave Texas. Six companies of the 8th U.S. Infantry - a total of 347 men - were still armed and not in Confederate custody. They began marching towards San Antonio from far west Texas. The Confederate commander stationed 1300 men to meet them. After a six-week march, the Union forces were down to 270 men, but they took up a defensive position on Adams Hill. On May 9, the Confederates sent a demand for their surrender, but they refused twice. The Confederates then requested that the Union officers come over, see the Confederate strength, and surrender peaceably. The move brought an end to the encounter without the firing of a shot. **SOURCE:** **Awbrey, Betty Dooley and Awbrey,**

Stuart, With the Texas Historical Commission, WHY STOP, A Guide to Texas Roadside Historical Markers, Taylor Trade Publishing, Lanham, New York, Boulder, Toronto, Plymouth, UK, (6th Edition), 2013, pg. 417.



Battle of Adams Hill Monument

CAILE HOUSE ALSO Known as: Dolores Alderete House

526 Nueva St., San Antonio, Texas.

Dolores Alderete House Marker:

“Inscription. Click to hear the inscription. Dolores Alderete (d. 1852) had this adobe and cedar post residence constructed about 1818. The widow of Ygnacio Gil, she had earlier received the site as a grant from the Spanish government for the military service of her husband. Originally the land had been the property of Mission San Antonio de Valero (the Alamo). Known also as the Palisado House, the Dolores Alderete House reflects the early architectural styling of San Antonio’s La Villita area. The residence now serves as an historic reminder of the city’s rich heritage and development under Spanish rule.”

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark - 1966

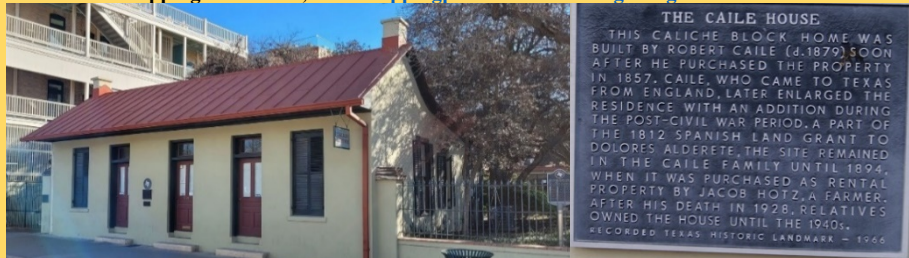
“This caliche block home was built by Robert Caile (d. 1879) soon after he purchased the property in 1857. Caile, who came to Texas from England, later enlarged the residence with an addition during the post-Civil War period. A part of the 1812 Spanish land grant to Dolores Alderete, the site remained in Caile family until 1894, when it was purchased as rental property by Jacob Hotz, Farmer. After his death in 1928, relatives owned the house until the 1940s”

Robert Caile served as a Private in Company B; Texas Reserve Corps, C.S.A. during the War Between the States, via; NPSCWSSSS.

BIRTH 1818-DEATH 13 Jan 1879 (aged 60–61), BURIAL City Cemetery #1 San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. “Born: England, Married” FINDAGRAVE.com

Jacob Hotz, who purchased the house was also a Confederate soldier served as a Private in 14th Field Battery, Texas Light Artillery, C.S.A. BIRTH 21 Oct 1847 Germany-DEATH 19 Oct 1927 (aged 79) Bexar County, Texas, BURIAL Saint John’s Lutheran Cemetery New, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. FINDAGRAVE.com and NPSCWSSSS.

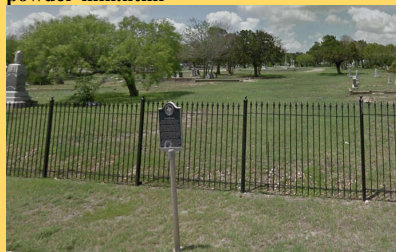
SOURCES: StoppingPoints.com; www.stoppingpoints.com/texas/sights.cgi?marker=Caile+House&cnty=bexar and NPSCWSSSS.



[https:// texashistoricalmarkers.weebly.com/the-caile-house.html](https://texashistoricalmarkers.weebly.com/the-caile-house.html); Texas Historical Markers

<https://www.sahouseregistry.com/houses/526-e-nueva-st>

(OLD) POWDER MILL In front of Alamo Masonic Cemetery on East Commerce Early Spanish settlers made gunpowder here. During the Civil War, the powder mill supplied gunpowder to state and frontier troops. The aluminum marker reads: *“Started here by early Spanish settlers; for making powder to hunt meat and resist Indians. Used charcoal made of wood of Hill Country from bat guano in such caves as longhorn caverns. Got saltpeter sulfur came by ox-cart or wagon from Mexico. These ingredients blended were highly explosive. Though powder was dampened during the work of grinding it fine, fires at the mill were not uncommon. In the Civil War, 1861-1865, supplied powder to state and frontier troops and the home guard. Workers were young boys and men past military age. (1965)”* SOURCE: Texas Historical Markers, <https://texashistoricalmarkers.weebly.com/old-powder-mill.html>



Texas Historical Marker of Old Powder Mill

POWDER HOUSE HILL FORT AND SPANISH “GARITA” a Confederate defensive position that was used during the Spanish colonial period. The site consisting of a log or timber tower perhaps some stone blocks and some defensive works none of which exists nor have there been any known excavations with one exception (**see below**). The Spaniards and Confederates produced gunpowder (black powder) at the mill portion of the site. This site is **located at south side of East Commerce Street near City Cemetery Number Two between South Palmetto Avenue and South Piedmont Avenue.**

In Search of La Garita: The Archaeological Discovery of the Spanish Colonial Watch Tower and Powder House

Author(s): Matthew T. Elverson

Year: 2018

Summary

The location of the Spanish Colonial Watch Tower and Powder House, built between 1808-1809, has been confirmed in San Antonio. These structures represented a significant military post that was, through its span of use, occupied by the militaries of Spain, The Republic of Mexico, The Republic of Texas, The United States, and The Confederate States of America. The long use of the structures ended in the late 19th century when the buildings were demolished and their locations were lost. The City of San Antonio, in cooperation with the Texas Historical Commission, utilized crowd-research, archival map and record analysis, ground penetrating radar, and archaeological investigations to confirm the location of the Spanish Colonial site. This research and fieldwork was pursued in conjunction with the City of San Antonio’s upcoming 300th anniversary and the Office of Historic Preservation’s San Antonio Founding Initiative.

SOURCE: Cite this Record: In Search of La Garita: The Archaeological Discovery of the Spanish Colonial Watch Tower and Powder House. Matthew T. Elverson. Presented at Society for Historical Archaeology, New Orleans, Louisiana. 2018 (tDAR id: 441208)

<https://core.tdar.org/document/441208/in-search-of-la-garita-the-archaeological-discovery-of-the-spanish-colonial-watch-tower-and-powder-house>

and
East Side historic site discovered, By Scott Huddleston, Staff Writer, **SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS NEWS** Oct 21, 2016

www.expressnews.com/news/local/article/East-Side-historic-site-discovered-10078017.php

City officials have discovered the site of a Spanish colonial-era lookout tower and gunpowder storage house on the East Side, adding a broader perspective to the story of the Alamo and early San Antonio.

The base of a wall and artifacts tie the site, in City Cemetery No. 2 at Commerce Street and Palmetto Avenue, to the historic “powder house and watch tower,” stone structures whose exact location has long been pondered by Alamo enthusiasts. Details of the find were released late Friday at a symposium at the Witte Museum.

Officials said the discovery is timely, as the city, Texas General Land Office and nonprofit Alamo Endowment near completion of a rough draft of a long-range plan for the Alamo area, including the state-owned historical complex and city plaza. Although the Alamo story has been tied to peripheral locales, such as Santa Anna’s headquarters in today’s Main Plaza and earthworks in what now is La Villita, the East Side location, about a mile from the iconic Alamo church, has not been part of the popular narrative of the 1836 siege and battle.

“Known through archival records, but never located, the Spanish colonial Powder House adds a new dimension to the understanding of the Battle of the Alamo,” said Shanon Miller, director of the city’s Office of Historic Preservation, which oversees archaeological issues.

It took about a year for Matthew Elverson, assistant city archaeologist, to pinpoint the site, using archival maps and past research, documents and suggestions. In March, he secured a Texas Historical Commission permit to study four areas in the cemetery with ground-penetrating radar.

“And one of them came back with what appeared to be a wall foundation” in a northeast-southwest alignment, in contrast to the east-west gridded cemetery and consistent with alignment of the historic tree-lined road known as the Alameda, where Commerce Street now runs, Elverson said.

He then obtained state permits to excavate in two areas away from burial plots and found the base of what may be a perimeter wall about 1 foot below the surface, along with gunflints, horseshoe nails and various types of 19th-century ceramics, confirming decades of military occupation. U.S. Army artist Seth Eastman had drawn a sketch of the powder house and three-story watchtower about 1848.

Archival documents suggest that the structures were built as early as 1807 and were still standing during the Civil War. During the 13-day siege of the Alamo, troops under Mexican Gen. Joaquín Ramírez y Sesma are believed to have “camped at the powder house” or in the area, according to historical accounts, City Archaeologist Kay Hindes said.

RIVER WALK AREA: Proposed earthworks designed to defend the arsenal, Alamo, and other government facilities in downtown San Antonio existed in some form **running north to south from East Houston and North Main Street** in a horseshoe pattern **ending in a “fishhook” by East Nueva Street. The eastern “bow” was located along the present-day river walk.** Presently the extent of the construction of this inner defensive work is not known other than some of the work was completed. **Also; Seven forts were designed plus the inner defense downtown near the River Walk.** The extent of completed fortifications is not totally known but some of the works were completed and manned apparently by area organized Militia and Texas State Troops.

DIGNOWTY PARK: 701 Nolan Street, San Antonio, named for Czech immigrant Dr. Anthony M. Dignowty, he opposed secession and left San Antonio during the war only to return afterward. Site of some **Confederate defenses part of a system for city defense designed by Captains Gustav Schleicher and Gustave Freisleben both German immigrants and Confederate officers** charged to build the defensive network to protect the city and its Confederate facilities. In very recent years during park improvements an archeological dig found and identified where some of the fortifications were located. Additionally, **seven forts were designed plus the inner defense downtown near the River Walk.** The extent of completed fortifications is not totally known but some of the works were completed and manned apparently by area Militia and Texas State Troops.



DIGNOWTY PARK Location of C.S.A. Fortifications

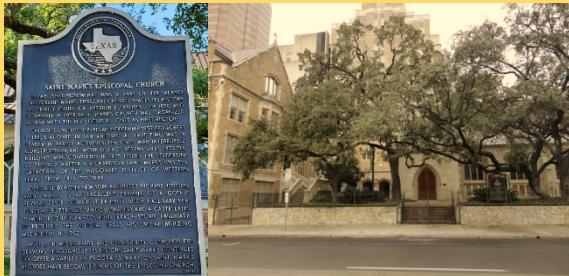
CAMP ADAMS: Located at the site of old Salado Junction near Brooke Army Medical Center and Kirby just south of the I-35 north access road or Pan American Highway or Seguin Road. It was established by William Prescott and the Texas Volunteers (Adams Rifles). Roughly located on Salado Creek about five miles from downtown San Antonio. The Camp was used by both sides during the War Between the States, Union occupation was after Texas forces were surrendered. The camp was located near the old community of Salado or Salado Junction which no longer exists located about five miles from the center of San Antonio at the time of the War Between the States and 1.9 miles from Kirby. **SOURCE:** www.northamericanforts.com/West/tx-scent.html

CAMP CROCKETT: The Camp is in San Antonio, but its actual location is disputed by historians and history enthusiasts. The Camp was initially used in 1846 but was again utilized as Texas mobilized for the War Between the States. There was a marker at the San Pedro Park, but many War Between the States, especially Confederate-related markers have been removed. Other history enthusiasts contend that the actual site is at Brackenridge Park where the San Antonio Zoo is located. In that case this makes the park the location of at least two Confederate facilities.

CAMP EDWARD CLARK: Was essentially a Texas mobilization camp for Confederate forces early in the war and was in the Alamo Plaza area. **SOURCE:** www.northamericanforts.com/West/tx-scent.html

SAMUEL AUGUSTUS MAVERICK HOUSE: Samuel A. Maverick served in the Texas Revolution, he was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence, mayor of San Antonio, fought Indian raiding parties and was at the Council House Fight, served during the Mexican Army incursions and was captured. Maverick was also involved in area commerce and was a cattleman. During the War Between the States, he accepted the Union surrender in San Antonio, organized, and commanded a company for Confederate service, was a Confederate Chief Justice for Bexar County. **The home was located on 105 North Alamo Street in San Antonio.**

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH:



Partial Quote from the Texas Historical Commission Marker: “Established on what was a part of the Alamo lands, Saint Mark’s Episcopal Church traces its history to Trinity Church, a mission established in 1850 and disbanded in 1858. Saint Mark’s church was organized in 1858 with the Rev. Lucius H. Jones as first rector. Church construction began in December 1859. Col. Robert E. Lee, stationed in San Antonio at that time, was a leader in parish activities. The Civil War interrupted construction, and work did not resume until 1873. The building was completed in 1875 under the leadership of the Rev. Walter R. Richardson. Saint Mark’s was the Cathedral of the Missionary District of Western Texas from 1876 to 1888. Designed by noted New York architect Richard Upjohn, Saint Mark’s is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival style church. It exhibits such hallmark features as buttresses, window tracery, and a castellated tower. Designated a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark, it received the official Texas Historical Building Medallion in 1962.” The church is located four blocks from The Alamo on 315 East Pecan Street. The bell in the church belfry is cast from the original cannon for which the “Come and Take It” flag was flown, this was the Gonzales Cannon that was buried on Samuel Maverick’s property that he later unearthed. The cannon at Gonzales was also in the battle of Gonzales but was not the one the Mexican army was coming to confiscate. In 1874 Samuel Maverick’s widow had the bronze cannon recast as a bell and donated it to St. Mark’s Church.

NOTE: Due to the San Antonio Arsenal, powder works; tannery, wool, and cotton works; the “Cotton Road” networks a defensive plan was orchestrated in the event of a concerted Union effort to attack the town. With the information provided in this section leads one to conclude that a *Defense in Depth* was planned. This is “*defense in depth — The siting of mutually supporting defense positions designed to absorb and progressively weaken attack, prevent initial observations of the whole position by the enemy, and to allow the commander to maneuver his reserve.*” **SOURCE:** FM 101-5-1 MCRP 5-2A OPERATIONAL TERMS AND

TO BE CONTINUED



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



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

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.”

Opinion: RFK Jr. is right about Confederate statues, protecting our shared American history
Opinion by Douglas MacKinnon, opinion contributor/June 23, 2024



Opinion: RFK Jr. is right about Confederate statues, protecting our shared American history© Provided by The Hill

Last week, [The Hill reported](#) that a Virginia school district had been sued by the state NAACP after it restored Confederate military names for two buildings. The school board in Shenandoah County had voted to change Mountain View High School to Stonewall Jackson High School and Honey Run Elementary back to Ashby Lee Elementary (after Robert E. Lee and Turner Ashby, a Confederate commander killed in battle).

With that greater subject in mind, independent presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy Jr. appeared last month on the “TimCast IRL” podcast, where, host Tim Pool, asked Kennedy about activists tearing down Civil War statues. While clearly not a subject on the top of his list to discuss, the candidate deserves credit for [addressing the controversy](#) rather than ducking it, as most have of late.

When Pool specifically asked Kennedy about the tearing down of the statue of Robert E. Lee in Charlottesville, which was subsequently [melted down](#), the candidate gave a pained but thoughtful answer.

Kennedy reminded the host that he grew up in Virginia, and that a number of Confederate leaders had never owned slaves. He then stressed, in part: “I just have a visceral reaction against destroying history. I don’t like it...If we want to find people who are completely virtuous on every issue throughout history, we would erase all of history.”

As a “Yankee” born in the Dorchester neighborhood in the heart of Boston, Kennedy’s words resonated with me for several reasons. The is that, as a child, I grew up in abject poverty. By the time I was 17, we had been evicted from 34 homes. We often ended up homeless and living in a car. Sometimes, we ended up in majority Black housing projects.

It was one of the greatest blessings of my life, for I got to witness firsthand that Black America was a great America. The single Black moms I watched working two or more jobs to provide for their children not only became my role models, but my enduring heroes.

Around that same time, I became fascinated with the Civil War. At eight years old, I bought three books on the subject at a school library sale for 50 cents. I read every word and, even at that young age, my heart broke for the Americans killed and wounded in that war.

As a Yankee, it was expected of me to hate the South. But I did not. At that young age, I did not see blue uniforms, grey uniforms, the stars and stripes or the stars and bars. I only saw the faces of young men forced into a horrific war they did not want and mostly never understood — a war that claimed upwards of 800,000 men, which represented about 2.5 percent of the population at the time.

Over 300,000 who fought for the Confederate States of America lost their lives. Most were dirt poor and not fighting to preserve slavery; rather, they were fighting either because they were conscripted into war or because they were simply trying to protect their homes, their families and their towns. Many of those young men rightfully found slavery reprehensible, yet they fought and died under a flag which represents a pivotal and tragic part of our history.

To be sure, it is also a flag that has been used by vile racists over the years to taunt, provoke and inflame. As also [reported on this site](#) recently, country star Darius Rucker said in an interview that country music still carries a “*stigma*” of racism today. He said this in the context of being asked about a 2021 column he had written saying that country music still has a “*stigma of rebel flags and racism.*”

Rucker has a valid point. That said, how do we separate history from obscene histrionics?

Two years ago, I authored [a book](#) titled, “*The 56 — Liberty Lessons from Those Who Risked All to Sign the Declaration of Independence.*” I wrote the book because one year earlier, I heard voices from the left calling for the cancellation of the Independence Day, our Founding Fathers and the American flag.

Today, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Washington and other founders are regularly called “*white supremacists*”; their names are sandblasted off buildings; their statues are vandalized or torn down.

I argued in the book that it is very troubling that some would view men from 300 years ago through the often-clouded and biased prisms of the current day. What was truly in their hearts, minds and souls at the time?

If our history was bad, let us condemn it and learn from it. If it was good, let us praise it and build upon it. But let us never cancel our shared American history.

And yet, here we are. Some are determined to smear, label and cancel historical figures, documents and truths. Hopefully, there is a better solution.

As we remember that various totalitarians have cancelled history and toppled statues over the centuries, why don’t we call for civil and public debates regarding the history and symbols of the American Revolution and the Civil War? Record the debates and put them on social media for all to view. But all sides should agree upfront that history should never be cancelled or rewritten.

Douglas MacKinnon, a political and communications consultant, was a writer in the White House for Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush, and former special assistant for policy and communications at the Pentagon during the last three years of the Bush administration. Copyright 2024 Nexstar Media, Inc. All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed.

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

