



# The TEXIAN★DISPATCH

JULY 2020

"I hope all members and your families are safe and well. The COVID Virus seems to continue to roll over the area like the Yankee Army scoundrels did over the South many years ago. We are told today if we just stay home and do not do anything all will be well. Maybe, maybe not. It was 160 years ago our ancestors had to make the decision to fight and defend their homeland - which they did with a vengeance. Their courage on the battlefields is known the world over. Usually out-manned and outgunned they were seldom outfought. Now the statues and monuments to these soldiers put up by families and friends, not the governments, are being taken down by cowards on the streets and allowed by cowards in the government. Do they not know the actual numbers of interracial killings in the US? They should. Only President Trump is fighting against removal/destruction of historical items. We are not a political organization but we must defend our ancestors monuments whatever it takes. Stay healthy, happy and wise".

**Richard Brewer—Commander  
Alamo City Guards Camp 1325**



## Inside this issue:

<b>Commanders Comments</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Camp News</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Division/National News</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>The Raised Fist</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Haymarket Riot</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Albert &amp; Lucy Parsons</b>	<b>6-8</b>
<b>Upcoming Events/Contacts</b>	<b>9</b>

**Correspondence is welcomed and encouraged**

**Write to:** Texian Dispatch | Alamo City Guards | 179 Ranch Country Rd. La Vernia, TX 78121

**Email:** Editor-in-Chief Christian Lee | [c.lee.scv.acg.210@gmail.com](mailto:c.lee.scv.acg.210@gmail.com)



# The TEXIAN★DISPATCH

## CAMP NEWS

JULY 2020



*Compatriot Matthew Dudley & father getting heifers & calves vaccinated, tatted & tagged despite COVID-19. "Never have an opportunity to be bored owning cattle!" Says Matthew.*



*2nd. Lt. Cmdr Lee marching in the Back-the-Blue, Anti-Defund the Police Rally in San Antonio, TX*



*Commander Brewer and family at recent visit to Bracken Cave NE of San Antonio. Home to over 20 million bats it's the world's largest bat colony. In 1850s local farmers used the bat guano to fertilize crops. During the WBTS Confederates used it to make gunpowder. There are musket ball holes in the mine's wooden structure (target practice?). Today owned/managed by Bat Conservation International ([batcon.org](http://batcon.org)). Members can schedule visits.*

### A Message From Chaplain Knippa;

I hope this day finds you in good spirits and health!  
Faith isn't a feeling; it's a choice to trust God even when  
the road ahead seems uncertain. – *Toby McKeenhan*

*Deo Vindice*

FAITH ISN'T A FEELING.  
IT'S A CHOICE TO TRUST  
GOD EVEN WHEN THE ROAD  
AHEAD SEEMS UNCERTAIN.





# DIVISION NEWS



- Commander Gary D. Bray and Ross' 6th Texas Cavalry #965 defending the Kaufman County Confederate Monument from protestors.
- Constitutional Convention at the Hilton Garden Inn—Temple on Saturday August 15th, 2020 at 9am. Discounts on rooms have been arranged. Just let them know you're with the SCV. See you there!
- Colonel E. W. Taylor SCV Camp #1777 of Bedford, TX procured and installed a Confederate headstone for Wilburn J. Gassaway at Forest Lawn Cemetery.
- Happy Anniversary to Compatriot Festus Allcock on 15 years of wedded bliss.

# NATIONAL NEWS



- Commander-in-Chief Paul Gramling, Jr. accepts a donation from Jim Barr, on behalf of the Illinois Division, for the SCV National Confederate Museum at Historic Elm Springs.
- Lieutenant Commander McCluney is planning his campaign for Commander-in-Chief after his term ends. Stay tuned for more.
- Chaplain Doug Branch received a plaque for his 20 years of membership in the Col. Samuel McDowell Tate Camp 836, N. Carolina Division. Congrats from Texas!
- Enjoy a 21 gun salute and more at the '116th Annual General Nathan Bedford Forrest Birthday Celebration' on Sunday, July 12th, 2020 at Burks Plantation in Hernando, MS.



## A Message From Adjutant James Davenport

Dues renewals are out. I received mine yesterday. We need to start putting out the word for people to send in their renewals. 1 September is the due date after which an additional \$5 fine is assessed. I don't want to still be collecting dues in December and January like last year. Thanks.

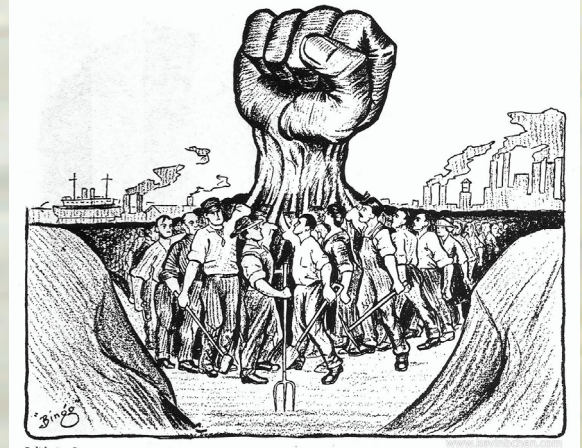


## THE RAISED FIST

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raised\\_fist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raised_fist)

**History-** The origin of the raised fist as either a symbol or gesture is unclear. As early as 1914, a clenched fist was described by Mother Earth magazine as "symbolical of the social revolution." A raised right fist was used in a cartoon by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) in 1917.

The use of the fist by communists and antifascists is first evidenced in 1924, when it was adopted as the salute for the Communist Party of Germany's Roter Frontkämpferbund ("Alliance of Red Front-Fighters"). In reaction, the Nazi Party adopted the well-known Roman salute two years later. The gesture of the raised fist was apparently known in the United States as well, and is seen in a photograph from a May Day march in New York City in 1936. It is perhaps best known in this era from its use during the Spanish Civil War of 1936–1939, as a greeting by the Republican faction, and known as the "Popular Front salute" or the "anti-fascist salute".



*Solidarity, June 30, 1917. 'The Hand That Will Rule the World—One Big Union.'*

*'The Hand That Will Rule the World' by Ralph Chaplin, Solidarity, June 30, 1917.*

The graphic symbol was popularized in 1948 by Taller de Gráfica Popular, a print shop in Mexico that used art to advance revolutionary social causes. Its use spread through the United States in the 1960s after artist and activist Frank Ciociorka produced a simplified version for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee: this version was subsequently used by Students for a Democratic Society and the Black Power movement.



*Oct. 16, 1968, Tommie Smith & John Carlos, extend their gloved fists in a victory stand protest against unfair treatment of blacks in the U.S. during the "Star-Spangled Banner", at the Summer Olympic Games in Mexico City.*

The raised right fist was frequently used in propaganda posters produced during the May 1968 revolt in France, such as *La Lutte continue*, depicting a factory chimney topped with a clenched fist.

The symbol has been picked up and incorporated around the world by various oppressed groups. In 2015 it has emerged in the southeast area of Ukraine among the separatists battling the Ukraine Kiev government forces, along with the phrase "¡No Pasarán!".

The image gallery shows how a raised fist is used in visual communication. Combined with another graphic element, a raised fist is used to convey polysemous gestures and opposing forces. Depending on the elements combined, the meaning of the gesture changes in tone and intention. For example, a hammer and sickle combined with a raised right fist is part of communist symbolism, while the same right fist combined with a Venus symbol represents Feminism, and combined with a book, it represents librarians.

A raised right fist icon appears prominently as a feminist symbol on the covers of two major books by Robin Morgan, *Sisterhood is Powerful*, published in 1970, and *Sisterhood Is Forever*, in 2003. The symbol had been popularised in the feminist movement during the Miss America protest in 1968 which Morgan co-organised.



# The Haymarket Riot

<https://www.history.com/topics/19th-century/haymarket-riot>

**The Haymarket Riot** (also known as the “Haymarket Incident” and “Haymarket Affair”) occurred on May 4, 1886, when a labor protest rally near Chicago’s Haymarket Square turned into a riot after someone threw a bomb at police. At least eight people died as a result of the violence that day. Despite a lack of evidence against them, eight radical labor activists were convicted in connection with the bombing. The Haymarket Riot was viewed as a setback for the organized labor movement in America, which was fighting for rights like the eight-hour workday. At the same time, many in the labor movement viewed the convicted men as martyrs.

## U.S. Labor in the 1800s

Strikes by industrial workers were increasingly common in the United States in the 1880s, a time when working conditions were often dismal and dangerous and wages were low.

The American labor movement during this time also included a radical faction of socialists, communists and anarchists who believed the capitalist system should be dismantled because it exploited workers. A number of these labor radicals were immigrants, many of them from Germany.

## Haymarket Riot Begins

The May 4, 1886, rally at Haymarket Square was organized by labor radicals to protest the killing and wounding of several workers by the Chicago police during a strike the day before at the McCormick Reaper Works.

Anarchist leader August Spies, a German immigrant, was among the many people who were angered by the police’s reaction to the McCormick strike. He had been giving a speech to strikers a short distance from the factory, and had witnessed police open fire on workers. Spies rushed to the offices of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, an anarchist newspaper he edited, and wrote a leaflet denouncing the incident. He headlined the flier “Workingmen, To Arms.” That evening, as word of the McCormick killings spread, another group of Chicago anarchists planned an outdoor rally to protest police brutality. They scheduled the gathering for the following evening at Haymarket Square, a large space on Desplains Street. Around 8:30 p.m. on May 4, the streets near Haymarket Square swelled with some 2,000 workers and activists. August Spies opened the rally by climbing atop a hay wagon and giving a speech on the “good, honest, law-abiding, church-going citizens” who had been attacked at the McCormick factory. He was followed by Albert Parsons, a former Confederate soldier turned radical anarchist. Chicago Mayor Carter Harrison was even in attendance to ensure the protest was peaceful.

Toward the end of the Haymarket Square rally, a group of policemen arrived to disperse the crowd. As the police advanced, an individual who was never identified threw a bomb at them. The police and possibly some members of the crowd opened fire and chaos ensued. Seven police officers and at least one civilian died as a result of the violence that day, and an untold number of other people were injured.

## Haymarket Riot Aftermath

The Haymarket Riot set off a national wave of xenophobia, as scores of foreign-born radicals and labor organizers were rounded up by the police in Chicago and elsewhere. In August 1886, eight men labeled as anarchists were convicted in a sensational and controversial trial in which the jury was considered to be biased and no solid evidence was presented linking the defendants to the bombing.

Judge Joseph E. Gary imposed the death sentence on seven of the men, and the eighth was sentenced to 15 years in prison. On November 11, 1887, four of the men were hanged.

Of the additional three who were sentenced to death, one committed suicide on the eve of his execution and the other two had their death sentences commuted to life in prison by Illinois Governor Richard J. Oglesby. The governor was reacting to widespread public questioning of their guilt, which later led his successor, Governor John P. Altgeld, to pardon the three activists still living in 1893.

In the aftermath of the Haymarket Riot and subsequent trial and executions, public opinion was divided. For some people, the events led to a heightened anti-labor sentiment, while others (including labor organizers around the world) believed the men had been convicted unfairly and viewed them as martyrs.



*A monument to the men convicted in connection to the riot was erected in 1893 at the Forest Park, Illinois, cemetery where they are buried.*



## Lucy Eldine Parsons

<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fpa68>



**PARSONS, LUCY ELDINE** (1851–1942). Lucia “Lucy” Carter Parsons, one of the most famous and notorious U. S. anarchists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, was born to an enslaved woman named Charlotte in Virginia in 1851. Named Lucia as a child, she was best known as Lucy Parsons, the wife and then widow of Albert R. Parsons, who was executed in November 1887 for his alleged role in the Haymarket bombing in Chicago a year before. After his death, however, Lucy Parsons launched her own career writing and speaking about the depredations of capitalism for more than a half-century. Writer, editor, agitator-orator, she garnered widespread attention around the country for her defiant rhetoric condemning capitalism and the judge and jury responsible for the execution of her husband.

Lucia, her mother, and her two younger brothers, Tanner and Webster, were owned by Dr. Thomas J. Taliaferro, who during the Civil War served briefly as a surgeon in the Confederate army. About 1863 he forcibly removed at least a portion of his enslaved workers (from either Virginia or Tennessee) to McLennan County, Texas. After the war, Charlotte left the Taliaferro household and took Lucia and her brothers to the nearby town of Waco. There Charlotte married a freedman named Charlie Carter. Lucia and her brothers took Carter as a last name.

In Waco, Lucia worked as a seamstress and domestic servant in the homes of white families. For some period of time she attended a school for freed children. By 1868 she had met Oliver

Benton, a former slave of James J. Gathings of Hill County, Texas. (Benton had shed his owner’s surname and taken the last name of his father.) Around 1869 Lucia became pregnant, and Benton later claimed the baby was his. However, Lucia had recently become attached to a young former Confederate soldier, Albert Parsons. The 1870 federal census taker found Lucia in a dwelling occupied by her infant son, Champ, her mother and two brothers. The fate of the baby is unknown.

Albert Parsons took the unusual step (for Confederate veterans) of embracing the Republican Party. In 1867 he became an active political party organizer among African Americans and urged them to register and vote. He had political ambitions and during Reconstruction curried favor with prominent Republicans, including James P. Newcomb, editor of the *San Antonio Express*, and Edmund J. Davis, both of whom favored civil rights for African Americans (see **AFRICAN AMERICANS AND POLITICS**).

As political control shifted from the Republican party to the more conservative Democratic party, Parsons found a public official to marry him and Lucia Carter in September 1872. The following year, however, the Democrats had recaptured the state which prompted Albert and Lucia to flee to Chicago the following year. Around this time, she changed her name to Lucy. There they settled in a German American neighborhood and became involved in radical socialist politics. Albert Parsons played a major role in the Chicago general strike in the summer of 1877; the strike was precipitated by railroad owners cutting the pay of their workers. He addressed large crowds of workers and urged them to defend themselves against the massive military force arrayed against them. The Great Railroad Strike, as it came to be called, included numerous cities, including Galveston, Texas (see **STRIKES**). It was a turning point for Lucy. She saw the potential of mass mobilization to disrupt a corrupt system and create change. After several failed attempts by Parsons to win election for local office on the Socialist ticket, the couple denounced the electoral system and embraced anarchism. In 1884 he started a new anarchist paper, *The Alarm*. For the first issue, in October of that year, Lucy wrote an essay called “To Tramps,” in which she denounced wealthy capitalists and urged unemployed workers to seek revenge on their former bosses. She ended the piece with the words, “*Learn the use of explosives!*”

A voracious reader, Lucy Parsons was largely self-taught. She and Albert believed that trade unions were the embryos of a good and just society. They believed that in the future cash wages would be unnecessary as all goods, services, and foods would be bartered and traded among small groups of like-minded workers. In the midst of all this, they had a son, Albert Jr., in 1879 and a daughter, Lulu Eda, two years later.

Albert and Lucy Parsons won well-earned reputations for their provocative statements and speeches. On May 4, 1886, someone threw a bomb at a rally organized by anarchists in Chicago’s Haymarket Square, killing seven police officers and an unknown number of civilians and wounding many more. Albert and seven of his comrades were arrested and tried for conspiracy to murder,



## Lucy Eldine Parsons

<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fpa68>

..though none of those on trial had thrown the bomb (the identity of the bomber remained unknown into the twenty-first century). The presiding judge had prejudged the case in favor of the prosecution, and the trial was a farce. On November 11, 1887, Albert and three other men were hanged for their alleged role in the bombing.

Between the time of Albert's trial and execution, Lucy took to the road to condemn the legal proceedings and raise money for the defense. During this period she assumed a new persona—that of Lucy Eldine (or Ella) Gonzalez of Buffalo Creek, Texas, the daughter of Native American and Mexican parents, a fiction made plausible by her light skin color and indeterminate origins. From October 1886 through March 1887, she travelled throughout the Midwest and Northeast. Her fiery rhetoric alarmed newspaper reporters and editors as well as local police chiefs. Indeed, critics began to compare her to the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. They called her a “firebrand” and charged her with making “incendiary” statements calculated to “ignite” the discontent of the laboring classes and engulf the country in a violent “conflagration.” Newspaper headlines labelled her the “goddess of anarchy.”

Lucy eschewed the mantle of the grieving widow of a Haymarket “martyr,” and gave angry, defiant speeches in the United States and England, which she visited in late 1888. Parsons sought to keep alive the memory of her husband and at the same time condemn the system of capitalism, which she claimed was the source of much misery among the laboring classes. Back in Chicago, she raised the ire of municipal officials and police, who sought to quiet her. She supported herself by selling images of Albert and her own publications, including an edited volume that featured his autobiography. She edited two short-listed anarchist papers, *Freedom: A Revolutionary Anarchist-Communist Monthly* (1890–92) and *The Liberator* (1905–06), both of which reached only a limited audience in Chicago and its environs. She also relied on a stipend from a charitable group, the Pioneer Aid and Support Association, a group of sympathetic German American anarchists. Soon though they became disillusioned with her for a number of reasons, including that she had been carrying on a very public affair with a young, married German immigrant. Further, the group thought that she seemed insufficiently grateful to the association for their financial assistance, which allowed her to build a small house for herself.

Neither she nor Albert evinced much interest in the plight of black people, in Chicago or in the South; the couple focused on white urban workers, whom they believed were revolutionaries-in-waiting. Parsons gained a large following in Chicago among white workers for her theatrical resistance to police officers who attempted to silence her. During the 1890s the authorities tried to insist that she display the American flag wherever she spoke, a tactic meant to silence her but one that only heightened her fame and stiffened her resistance to the officers and undercover detectives who followed her around obsessively. Parsons lost not only her husband prematurely, but also her children. Lulu succumbed to illness at the age of seven in 1888. In 1899 Albert Jr. threatened to join the army, a move that shocked and angered his anti-imperialist mother. In July 1899 she hauled him before a Chicago insane-court judge, who sent the young man to the Elgin asylum north of the city. There he remained until his death from tuberculosis twenty years later.

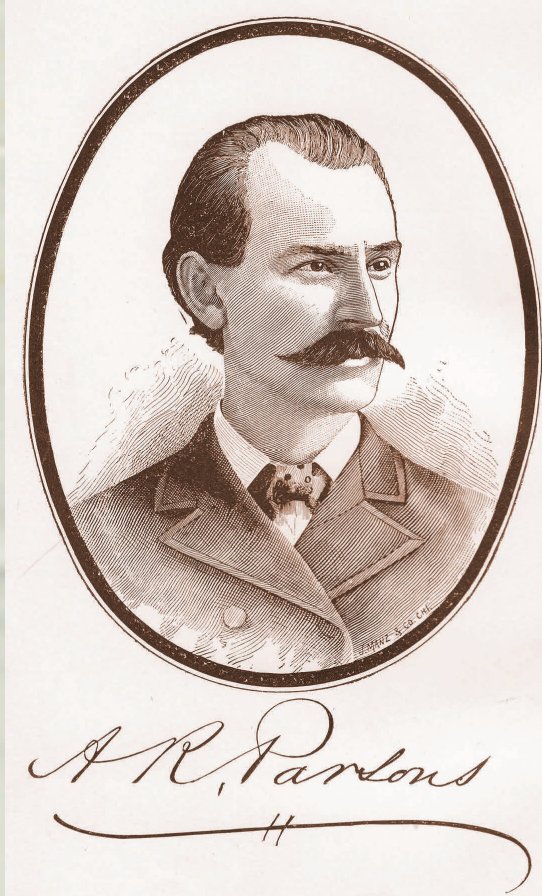
Although Lucy Parsons was associated with some of the major radical activists of the early twentieth century, she remained peripheral to their history. She feuded openly with the socialist Eugene Debs, whom she believed was too tied to the partisan political system, and the anarchist and free-love advocate Emma Goldman, whom she saw as a rival. She attended the founding convention of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) in Chicago in 1905, but organizers of the meeting saw her primarily as a link to the city's radical past and not as an organizer in her own right. She was involved in the founding of the Syndicalist League of North America, a group led by William Z. Foster, a Chicago labor organizer who was a member of the IWW and later general secretary of the Communist Party USA). She was in the northwestern states off and on during the IWW's pre-World War I free speech campaigns but primarily to sell her books and tracts. After the war she became active in the International Labor Defense, a Communist organization established to provide legal services to radicals arrested by the authorities; but she never joined the Communist party. In the 1930s she expressed disillusion with the workers who embraced President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Democratic party. She believed the New Deal was an effort to co-opt working men and women and forestall the inevitable revolution that would overthrow capitalism.

Lucy Parsons remained active in Chicago May Day celebrations and in annual commemorations of the Haymarket bombing. She died in a fire that swept through her Avondale house on March 7, 1942. Her longtime companion George Markstall, who had tried to save her, succumbed to his burns and died the following day. Law enforcement authorities—probably local police working with officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—confiscated her extensive library of history, political theory, and literature. She is buried in Forest Home Cemetery west of Chicago, near her husband, Emma Goldman, and other anarchists.



## Albert Richard Parsons

<https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fpa41>



**PARSONS, ALBERT RICHARD** (1848–1887). Albert Richard Parsons, radical labor organizer, was born in Montgomery, Alabama, on June 24, 1848, the youngest child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Parsons. Both parents died before he was five, and Albert was sent to Tyler, Texas, to live with his brother William Henry Parsons. From 1855 until 1859 the family ranched in Johnson County, Texas, and from there they moved to Waco. In 1860 Albert Parsons was apprenticed to Willard Richardson on the *Galveston Daily News*. When the Civil War began, Parsons joined the Lone Star Grays, a Confederate volunteer company. Later he served as powder monkey for an artillery unit at Sabine Pass. In the final years of the war he was a scout for Parsons's Brigade. Following the war Parsons returned to Waco, where he received his only formal education, studying political economy and moral philosophy for six months at Waco University (now Baylor University). In 1867 he began to publish the *Spectator*, in which he advocated civil rights for blacks and acceptance of the terms of surrender. He became a Radical Republican and traveled throughout Central Texas registering freed slaves to vote. The Republicans appointed him to a position in the district clerk's office in Waco in 1870; he was also appointed assistant assessor of United States revenue and was elected a secretary of the Texas Senate in 1871. When Reconstruction came to an end in Texas, Parsons was hated as a miscegenationist, a scalawag, a traitor, and a revenue man. He had been shot in the leg, thrown downstairs, beaten, and threatened with lynching for his efforts to register black voters. That year, he moved to Chicago with his wife Lucy E. Parsons, a woman of mixed racial heritage, whom he had married in Austin in 1872. They had two children.

In March 1876 Parsons became a member of the Social Democratic party of North America, and on July 4, 1876, he joined the Knights of Labor. He became a leading agitator for social change in Chicago, and the railroad strikes of July 1877 brought him into the limelight. He was taken to City Hall to face members of the powerful Citizens' Association, and he was fired from his job as a typesetter at the *Chicago Times* and black-

listed. The police chief warned him that his life was in danger and advised him to leave Chicago at once. After a series of defeats as a candidate for public office between 1877 and 1882, Parsons rejected electoral politics and joined radical trade unionists who advocated industrial struggle and believed unions to be the embryo of a postrevolutionary society. Parsons began to call himself an anarchist, although he used the terms *anarchist* and *socialist* interchangeably. Though his rhetoric was visionary and even violent at times, he remained committed to improved living conditions for all. To that end he helped to organize the Chicago Trades and Labor Council and threw himself into agitation for the eight-hour working day. In October 1884 he became editor of the *Alarm*, published by the International Working People's Association.

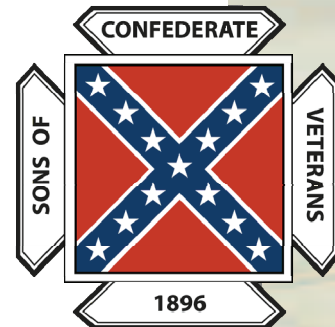
May 1, 1886, the date set for the inauguration of the eight-hour day, passed smoothly and with great optimism; Lucy and Albert Parsons led a march of 80,000 strikers and supporters up Michigan Avenue. However, violence erupted two days later at the McCormick Reaper plant, and the anarchists called a meeting for the night of May 4 in Haymarket Square to protest police brutality. Parsons spoke, then left the meeting with Lucy and the two children; they were nearby in Zepf's Hall when nearly 200 policemen marched into the square; an unknown person threw a bomb, and police began shooting wildly. Most of the seven police officers and seven members of the crowd who died apparently sustained wounds from police revolvers. Albert Parsons left the city that night; in the aftermath of the bloodshed known radicals were jailed. Parsons returned to Chicago voluntarily and presented himself to the court, declaring his innocence and expecting to be exonerated. Ten men were indicted for conspiracy to murder, among them Parsons. Although the bomb-thrower was unknown, the prosecutors held that the defendants were guilty of conspiracy on the grounds that their speeches and writings might have inspired someone to throw the bomb. Of the eight men who stood trial, all were convicted, and seven, including Parsons, were sentenced to death. The defendants appealed to the Illinois Supreme Court, which upheld the verdict of the lower court. On November 2, 1887, the United States Supreme Court refused to hear the case. Parsons refused to appeal to the governor for clemency, declaring himself innocent and demanding his freedom. Governor Richard J. Oglesby commuted the sentences of two defendants to life imprisonment after they appealed for mercy, and the consensus of historians is that the governor would have spared Parsons's life had he appealed. On November 11, 1887, Parsons was hanged with the three comrades whom he refused to desert. Six years later, Governor John Peter Altgeld pardoned the three defendants who remained in prison and condemned the convictions as a miscarriage of justice.





*"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit 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 he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish."*

• **Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,  
United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906**



## Camp Officers

Commander— Richard Brewer, [texan1834@yahoo.com](mailto:texan1834@yahoo.com)  
 1Lt Commander— Scott Woodard, [scott.c.woodard92@gmail.com](mailto:scott.c.woodard92@gmail.com)  
 2Lt Commander— Christian Lee, [c.lee.scv.acg.210@gmail.com](mailto:c.lee.scv.acg.210@gmail.com)  
 Adjutant— James Davenport, [clanwolf64@yahoo.com](mailto:clanwolf64@yahoo.com)  
 Judge Advocate— Tom Crane, [charley1414@sbcglobal.net](mailto:charley1414@sbcglobal.net)  
 Chaplain— Kevin Knippa, [KevinKJK@comic.com](mailto:KevinKJK@comic.com)  
 Quartermaster— Robert May, [ramfreenation@gmail.com](mailto:ramfreenation@gmail.com)  
 Color Sergeant— James Davenport, [clanwolf64@yahoo.com](mailto:clanwolf64@yahoo.com)  
 Web Master— Cody Crislip, [misterc1214@gmail.com](mailto:misterc1214@gmail.com)  
 Communications Officer— Christian Lee, [c.lee.scv.acg.210@gmail.com](mailto:c.lee.scv.acg.210@gmail.com)  
 Genealogist— Andrew Martinez, [ydna3166@yahoo.com](mailto:ydna3166@yahoo.com)  
 Newsletter Editor— Christian Lee, [c.lee.scv.acg.210@gmail.com](mailto:c.lee.scv.acg.210@gmail.com)

## RECRUITER OF THE YEAR STATUS

RECRUITER OF THE YEAR STATUS Total recruited 1 August 2019 - 31 July 2020

(New, Reinstated, Cadets, Transfers and Friends): 11

Russ Lane 4	James Davenport 2	Christian Lee 2	Eligio Marin 1
	Hawk Bennett 1	Scott Woodard 1	

## Upcoming Events

**6 August**, Monthly Meeting, Scott C. Woodard—"The Alamo City Guards & Capt Wm Edgar"

**15 August**, Constitutional Convention, Hilton Garden Inn-Temple 9am

**Meetings** are on the first Thursday of the month. Due to COVID-19 meetings will be conducted virtually until further notice.

**REMEMBER, THE CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG IS THE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED SYMBOL OF RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY. FLY IT PROUDLY AND DEFEND IT!**