



Official Journal of the Sons of Confederate Veterans - Alamo City Guards Camp #1325

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The

TEXIAN★DISPATCH

July | 2021

LETTER FROM TEXAS:
GOTT-MIT-UNS
By Egon Richard Tausch

AUGUST SIEMERING
(1830-1883)

By Ella Gold

Revised by: Randolph Campbell &
Brett J. Derbes



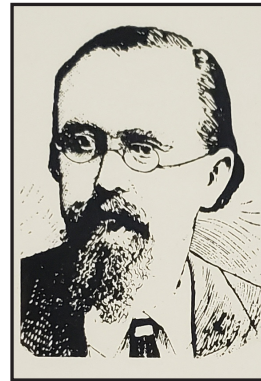
The TEXIAN★DISPATCH

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**LETTER FROM TEXAS:
GOTT MIT UNS**
By Egon Richard Tausch



**AUGUST
SIEMERING**
By Ella Gold

Chaplain's Corner



Freedom is what the Lord has given US, FREEDOM!!

He gave comfort to our ancestors, the founding fathers of this great country. It has been 245 year since our Forefathers, the founders of the United States of America, those men who took the chance and fought against an empire and created this great country by God's guiding hand. AMERICA!

Guiding them and comforting them. THINK About it. They took a chance at losing their life, their family, their loved ones, their property, their future, so that their children could live in a great country and worship as they wanted, live the way they wanted! Oppressed by no man's hand!

Accept the Lord's message of love and compassion. Go out and celebrate the 4th of July! Make it the biggest celebration ever in your life, your children's lives and your grandchildren's lives! Make sure they know what great country they live in!

By the hand of our Lord God and Jesus Christ, our Savior, in his blessings we continue teaching our children love, compassion, happiness and freedom for all, for everyone!

Have a Happy 4th of July and God bless you all! Blessings from Deborah and me.

-Kevin Knippa

COMMANDER'S COMMENTS



History's Just Like That.

Since I was a kid, we had always attended the Hermann Sons "Hermann's Happiness" which was a Fiesta event celebrating German heritage and culture. The fanfare, the food, the friends and the fun would create fond memories that have remained with me for decades.

Until recently, I never knew the history of the family lodge or it's namesake, August Siemering. His importance and impact on society is still being felt to this day.

The part of society who push for the eradication of public Confederate memorials are usually the least knowledgeable about the Confederacy and the people of that time. These same people bank with Frost Bank, drink Coca-Cola, and read the San Antonio Express-News.

Like his fellow publisher, Albert Parsons, Siemering was anti-slavery, he would fight against the formation of a German ethnostate in Texas. He was a free-thinker with friendships that reached beyond the religious and political identities of that era. These men, one a Democratic Socialist Anarchist and the other a Radical Republican Agnostic, would side with and fight for the Confederacy.

No, the men who fought for the south were not cookie cutter cowboys. These types of men existed. They were living breathing human beings with minds of their own, ideals and principles unique to the mythological view of the southern defender.

August Siemering was a friend to all. Like him, it is up to us to look past our differences no matter what a person's identity is or ideals are, as long as we share a common interest in Confederate history and it's preservation for future generations.

We cannot allow society to have a one-di-

rectional view of such a complex part of American history.

The monuments and memorials stand to honor people who deserve honor. We can remove all the Confederate markers now, but what of the Bi-Centennial coming up in 2061? The same Generals will be marketed to the public, the same statues will be erected in front of the county courthouse and the same flag will be there, flying from southern state Capitols. (I can't name one capitalist alive who will miss a marketing opportunity like that!)

I favor the option of safeguarding what we have telling the story that's already been told while focusing on the untold stories that deserve to be told.

When I hear someone say, "Confederates fought for slavery," I can rest easy knowing that August Siemering and the German Confederates of the hill country did not. All thanks to my great-grandfather's old lodge.

Commander Christian Lee
Alamo City Guards #1325
Sons of Confederate Veterans



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AUGUST SIEMERING PAINTING
PHOTOBY; Christian Lee Camp 1325

GUARD NEWS



[LEFT] **HOWARD MAJOR**

spoke at the funeral of close friend, Allen Dillon, the Alamo reenactor famous for his portrayal of Davy Crockett. Our hearts go out to you, Howard.



[ABOVE] Friend of the camp and Matron of Honor, **Jean Lane**, exploring Kerrville with family, taking photos with the camel at Old Camp Verde.

[LEFT] James & Michelle Davenport visiting the Gonzales Cannon. Texas defiance to Mexican tyranny on wheels!

GUARD NEWS

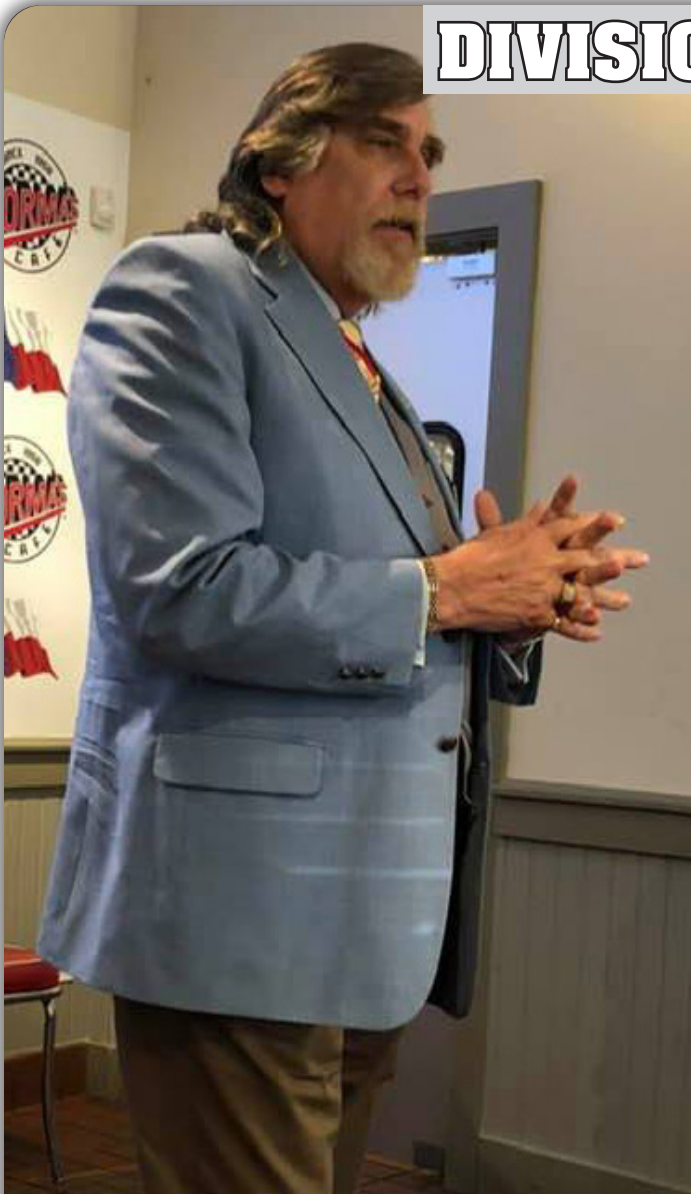


[ABOVE] Our newest recruit, *Tommy Camden* spent some time down on the Mexican border near Boca Chica. Here he is visiting the last battle site of the War Between The States.

[RIGHT] Our compatriot *Michael May* enjoying some fun in the sun this past Father's Day with his son, *Jaxson Andrew*! Trivia; these two are *Camp 1325's 2nd Lieutenant Robert May's* son and grandson!



DIVISION NEWS



[ABOVE] **Chief of Staff Shelby K. Little** addressing the **Williamson County Grays Camp 502** about the suspension of the Memorial Brick Program at the County Courthouse. The program has been active for more than a decade but now they have a problem with it since bricks have been found to honor area Confederates.

[LEFT] **PCIC Gramling** speaking to the **H. L. Wells Camp, #1588**, in Plano, TX. to the enjoyment of all



Wow! Just look at all those Division awards! **Unreconstructed Brig Gen Richard M Gano Camp 2292** even claimed the Best Newsletter Award. Wanna see why their newsletter is the best in the Texas Division? Go to [HTTPS://CAMP2292.ORG/NEWSLETTERS](https://camp2292.org/newsletters) to compare your camp's publication to theirs. Take notes because next year could be your year!

DIVISION NEWS



[ABOVE] ***Lt. Alexander Cameron Camp and the 4th Squad Mechanized Cavalry*** dedicated a Confederate grave stone for George Washington Murphy (Audie Murphy's Grandfather)



[LEFT] ***Arlie Sparkman*** of the ***Judge Roy Bean Camp #2298*** receiving the Division Bronze Cross for Meritorious Service for his outstanding and exemplary patriotic achievement!

[RIGHT] ***Col John S. (RIP) Ford Camp #2216 Commander Chris Brush and Adjutant Bruce Kidd*** present a certificate for corporate sponsorship to the owner of the Koffee Klatch. Thank you for supporting history!



NATIONAL NEWS

Resolution Against the Coca-Cola Company's Political Correctness

Resolution (Passed at the 124th Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veteran's annual reunion in Macon, Ga. on June 5, 2021)

Whereas, Coca-Cola was invented by John Stith Pemberton of Columbus, Georgia; and

Whereas, John Stith Pemberton obtained a medical degree from the Reform Medical College of Georgia, located in Macon, Georgia; and

Whereas, John Stith Pemberton honorably served as a Lt. Colonel in the Third Cavalry Battalion of the Georgia State Guard; and

Whereas, Lt. Colonel Pemberton was wounded in action defending his hometown of Columbus suffering a wound which troubled him for the rest of his life; and

Whereas, Dr. Pemberton sought a cure to chronic pain after the War and eventually developed Coca-Cola; and

Whereas, Coca-Cola is likely the best known international product invented by a Confederate veteran; and

Whereas, Coca-Cola has become addicted to political correctness and "woke" ideology going so far as to promote anti-white diversity training and supporting "social justice" causes and showering contempt on the sacrifices and valor of its founder; and

Whereas, Coca-Cola has begun intervening in open political questions such as Georgia's election integrity law recently proposed and passed; and

Whereas, Coca-Cola has established racial quota systems for employment; and

Whereas, serious concerns have been raised about the tremendous volume of plastic Coke bottles contributing to pollution around the world; and

Whereas, serious concerns have been raised about the health problems triggered by the over-consumption of Coca-Cola products;

THEREFORE, be it hereby resolved, that

The Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans suggests to its members and supporters that they consider other, healthier alternative drinks for their consumption than those produced by the Coca-Cola Company.

Be it further resolved,

That the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans suggests to its members and supporters that they avoid the consumption of Coca-Cola products until the Company repudiates its ill-advised policies of politically correct social programs.

Resolution passed by Acclamation.

For further information contact:

Martin K. O'Toole

Spokesman, Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc.

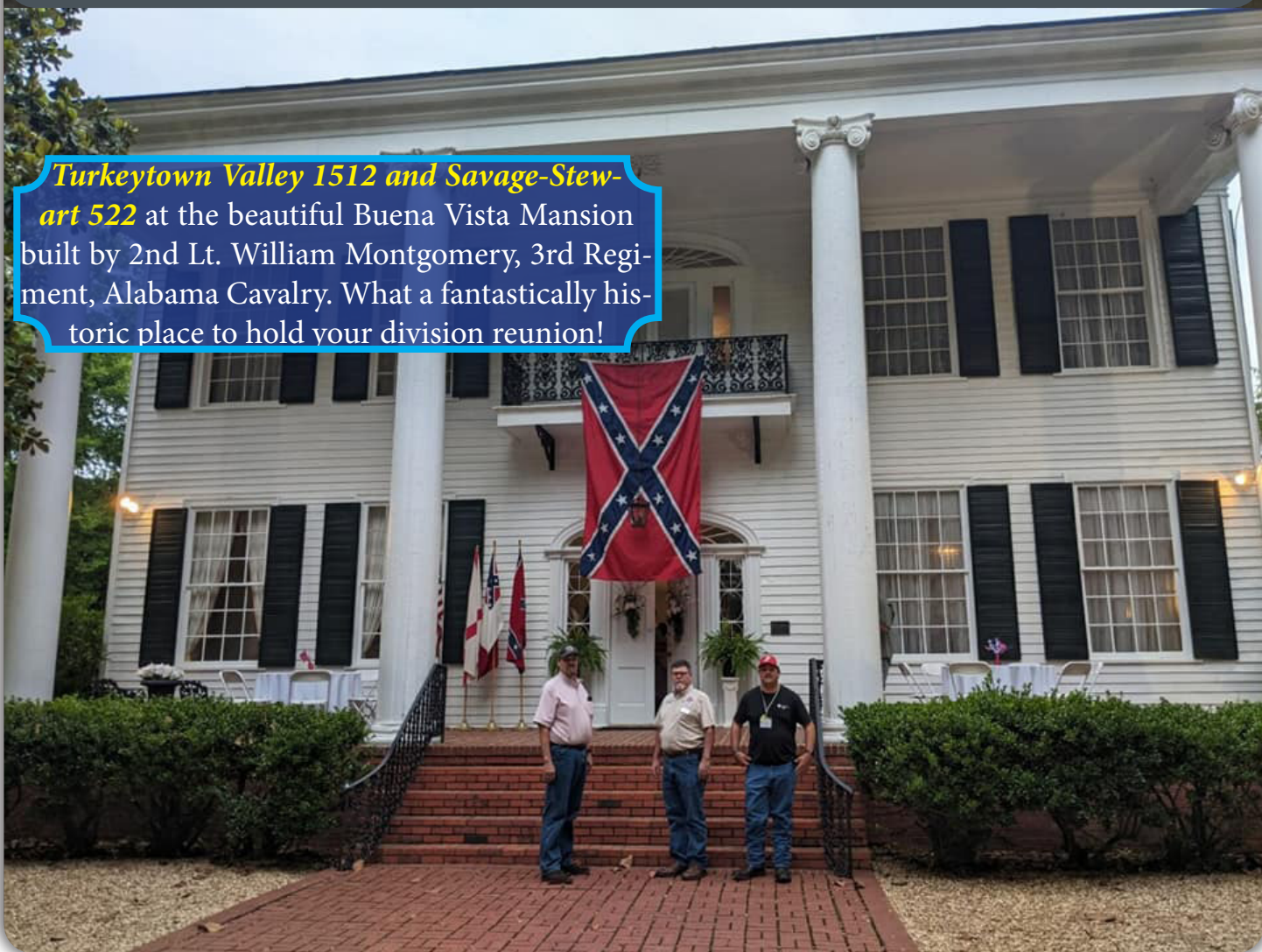
GASCVPR@gmail.com

NATIONAL NEWS



Welcoming **Tim Carey**, newest member of **Pvt. Meredith Pool Camp #1505**, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Chartered in 1989 it is the only SCV camp in New Jersey!

Turkeytown Valley 1512 and Savage-Stewart 522 at the beautiful Buena Vista Mansion built by 2nd Lt. William Montgomery, 3rd Regiment, Alabama Cavalry. What a fantastically historic place to hold your division reunion!



Letter From Texas: Gott Mit Uns

<https://www.chroniclesmagazine.org/letter-from-texas-gott-mit-uns/>

(Editors note; Egon Richard Tausch was a member of Camp 1325. May he rest in peace.)

As modern imperialism grows, even the regions within those countries under its rule become homogenized. Within the subnational regions, smaller ethnic enclaves, with their diverse cultures, tend to take one of two paths. They become tourist traps where the natives are totally ignorant of their own histories, differences, and contributions to the larger groups, until, eventually, everyone wears the same garb (lederhosen, feathered hats, kilts, identical regalia), employs the same false architecture, adopts the same fake accent, sings the same pseudo folk songs, dances the only folk dance he knows, and claims the same beliefs and ideologies. Or they just die out altogether. I don't know whom this hurts worse—the larger “empire” or the enclaves. It certainly makes the world a duller place.

And contrary to the philosophers, knowledge of history is its own virtue.

I first discovered this as a child. After living in Washington, D.C., for several years, my parents and I had returned to the Texas ranch that had been in our family since 1845. The culture clash between the East and Southwest was not as great as I had expected; too much time had passed. But I had been taught by my family, as well as by mounds of books, that we were Texas Germans, as was the entire Hill Country of the state, including the towns and cities of New Braunfels, Boerne, Fredericksburg, Dickinson, Seguin, Austin, San Antonio, Castroville, Hondo, up to what we still thought of as the western frontier—indeed, all of South-Central Texas.

Most of the Germans had arrived in Texas when it was still a republic, under the guidance of the Adelsverein (“The Noblemen’s Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas”), led by Prince Karl von Solms-Braunfels (though he didn’t stay). It was not long before over one third of all Texans were German. Before the invention of barbed wire (1875), the Texas economy was based on cotton, so the Texas Germans raised it and owned slaves, though not as many as the East Texans did. As late as the eve of U.S. entry into World War I, a rally for the kaiser was held in Boerne among the (mostly) still German-speaking blacks, with the rallying cry: “Ve Chermans haff got to schtick togedder!”



The Texas Germans went on to fight valiantly for the United States after we entered the war, despite the closing of our schools and violent harassment by groups of drunken Anglo teenagers from San Antonio. I lost two uncles to gas attacks on the Western Front.

As late as the 1950's, one could not buy groceries or feed in the small town nearest our ranch without knowing German. My grandfather founded New Braunfels High School, and almost all the textbooks were in German (though Greek and Latin—and English—were also taught). He was also the editor of the Neu-Braunfelser Zeitung, our first newspaper (since the 1850's), and cofounder of our first bank (the Guaranty State Bank). This whole section of Texas was closely knit. After all, the Germans arrived in the 1830's and 40's not knowing whether they were immigrating to Mexico, an independent Texas republic, or the United States.

Differences among groups of Texas Germans were common. The influential founders of New Braunfels were largely Prussian, atheist ("freethinkers"), and townspeople; Fredericksburg was founded by Bavarians and other southern Germans, Roman Catholics, and country folk; the German towns to the east were largely Lutheran (Evangelisch) and from all parts of Germany and all occupations. In addition, there were the Forty-Eighters.

The only question that had interested children back in Washington, D.C., was whether they were Southerners or Northerners. After all, Washington had been a Southern city for most of its history, was the center of the War Between the States, and the mid-to-late 1950's was the height of regional rivalry.

As soon as my family returned to Comal County, Texas, we ran into a similar conflict. I met the other descendants of the War Between the States. Every kid would announce that, although his own ancestors had fought for the Confederacy, everyone knew that the other Texas Germans had fought for the Union. About the time I concluded that the tooth fairy was a myth, I began to suspect that this Texas-Confederate history didn't make sense. If every German-American Texan I met had Confederate soldier ancestors, including three progenitors of mine, how could this ethnic group have been so pro-Union?

At the University of Texas-Austin, I studied Texas history, and, for my master's thesis, I decided to unravel the myth of German Unionism. This proved to be a hopeless task. Every textbook of Texas history I could find simply stated, without footnotes, details, or any other support, that the Texas Germans were pro-Union and were either neutral or fought for the North during the War. The only evidence given was a mention of the Nueces Massacre. The books I found on the involvement of Texas in the Confederacy produced the same scant evidence and cited only earlier general histories, which used almost the same words (and often had the same typographical errors). Those books concerning only the Texas Germans simply skipped the crisis of the South in which the Texas Germans played so great a part.

Several years ago, the myth of German Unionism reached its climax in a series of newspaper columns by the late Maury Maverick, Jr., in the San Antonio Express. Maverick was a left-wing columnist and the lawyer son of an equally left-wing mayor of San Antonio in the 1930's; both devoted their lives to atoning for the sins of the patriarch of the clan, Sam Maverick, while keeping his money. Sam was not only a notorious cattleman (whence cometh the word maverick, which first meant "found" or stolen or rebranded cattle) but a Confederate officer and an anti-German, upon whose livestock he preyed. As a result, Maury Jr. defended Vietnam draft dodgers for a living and insist-

ed that the Texas Germans shared his left-wing views. He began the series by stating that the Texas Germans fought for the North during the War Between the States and that "over a hundred German Unionists were lynched during the War and lived under a reign of terror." (This would have been a surprise to Adm. Chester Nimitz of World War II fame, about whom Maury Jr. always wrote admiringly, since the admiral's father, Capt. Charles Nimitz, had been the highest-ranking Confederate officer in the German area and was, indeed, the Confederate recruiting officer in charge of maintaining order.)

Several dozen Texas Germans challenged the series by Mr. Maverick on his allegations. After a lot of shilly-shallying, Maverick retreated to one mysterious nighttime murder, by unknown persons, for unknown reasons.

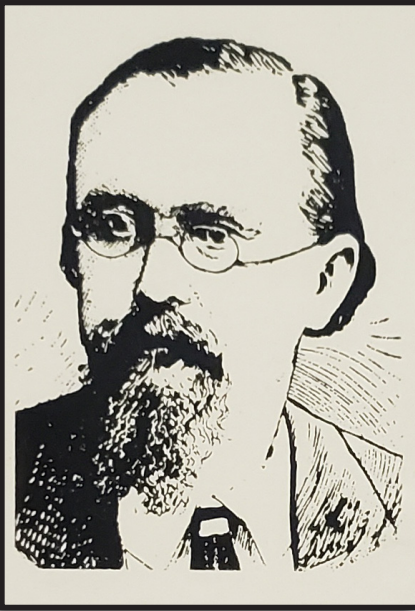
When presented with the facts and the statistics, most believers in the myth, including at one time even the New Braunfels Zeitung-Herald (successor to the Zeitung), merely declared that the Texas Germans must have been trying to "blend in" with the Anglo Confederates, an absurd proposition when one considers that there were among Anglos proportionately more Unionists than among the Germans. Germans overwhelmingly voted for secession, and pre-draft enlistment figures bear this out. It is far more likely that some modern Texas Germans are trying to "blend in" with political correctness. It strains credulity to argue that the same Texas Germans praised by Maury Maverick, Jr., for their courage, the same people who produced Admiral Nimitz and General Eisenhower, would be so cowardly as to vote against their principles in secret ballot, fail to speak out publicly or join the Union Army, and even join the Confederate Army (before the draft) to shoot and be shot by Yankees—all out of fear of offending Anglo citizens.

While researching my thesis, I had to perfect my German in order to read the dozen German-language newspapers circulating in Texas before and during the war. I discovered that no one had ever read any of these archives between that time and mine. I also read every German diary and private letter available, every letter to the Confederate and Reconstruction governors and legislatures in the State Archives, countless enlistment and unit rosters, and every published or unpublished primary source concerning the Texas Germans available at that time. My conclusions echoed those of John Arkas Hawgood in his 1940 book *The Tragedy of German America*:

Read Full Article [[HERE](#)]

AUGUST SIEMERING (1830-1883)

<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/siemering-august>



August Siemering, writer, editor, and political leader, was born in Brandenburg, Germany, on February 8, 1830, the son of Herman Heinrich August and Emilie Augusta Siemering. A liberal in politics, he graduated from the Diestweg Seminary and emigrated from Germany during the reactionary period following the revolution of 1848. He arrived in New Braunfels, Texas, in 1851 alongside the “Forty-Eighters.” Siemering claimed that German aristocrats and the Society for the Protection of German Emigrants to Texas received a premium paid by the British Government for each person sent to Texas. He opposed the Adelsverein, which encouraged a strong rebuttal from notable German immigrant William von Rosenberg in Kritik (1894). He spent the greater part of his first decade teaching school at Sisterdale and at Fredericksburg, where he opened the first public school in 1856. While in Fredericksburg, Siemering met Clara Schüetze, of the German immigrant family of Louis Schüetze, a pioneer teacher of Gillespie County. The couple married on June 12, 1859, and they became the parents of two sons and six daughters.

Siemering was an ardent Republican and an antislavery advocate. He wrote articles for the San Antonio Zeitung, and he served as secretary for the Die Freie Verein (Free Society) abolitionist organization in 1853. He also took an active part, as secretary, in the antislavery convention and the Staats Saengerfest, held in San Antonio in 1854. Siemering was identified as a Unionist in February 1862 by members of the Gillespie Rifles led by Capt. Charles H. Nimitz, but his name was removed from a list of targeted individuals after a personal appeal to the group. Despite his strong views, Siemering was drafted into the Confederate Army on May 1, 1862, and mustered at Fort Mason with Company E of the First Texas Cavalry, led by Capt. Frank van der Stucken. His company participated in the Confederate attack against German Unionists at the battle of the Nueces on August 12, 1862, and Siemering later described his military service as, “a nightmare.” He attained the rank of second lieutenant and was appointed adjutant for his company on September 1, 1862. His unit consolidated into Company C of Taylor’s Battalion of the First Texas Cavalry in May 1863. On February 22, 1864, he tendered his resignation as a soldier due to extreme myopia and frail constitution, but he offered his service as a clerk or draftsman.

Following his service in the Civil War, Siemering returned to San Antonio where he taught a literary school during the day and instructed dancing in the evening. In 1865 he established the San Antonio Freie Presse für Texas, which became one of the leading Republican newspapers of the South. His editorials and particularly his “Sonntagsbetrachtungen” were outstanding and have been described as classics of German-American literature. In June 1866 military authorities appointed Siemering Chief Justice for Bexar County. He served in that capacity for two months until it became an elected position in August. He was associated also with the San Antonio Express-News and contributed numerous articles to various other papers. Siemering wrote a number of novels and articles describing Texas designed for distribution abroad. He published Apuntes históricos interesantes de San Antonio de Béxar or Interesting Historical Notes of San Antonio de Béxar by José Antonio Navarro (1869), as well as a novella about a hermit in a cave during the Civil War, Ein Verfehltes leben or An Unsuccessful Life (1876). He spent most of 1877 in St. Louis, where he served as assistant editor of the Anzeiger des Westens in St. Louis for one year.

In 1882 Siemering published German and Czech language versions of William Kingsbury’s pamphlets encouraging immigration to Texas. At the time of his death he was preparing a record of his life’s study and observations in Texas. This work, however, remained unfinished. Siemering was a man of strong convictions. Active and competent, he remained a political leader and held various public offices until the time of his death. Because he was a Republican in the Democratic South and because most of his writings were in German rather than in English, his reputation was restricted to a degree that was disproportionate to his remarkable ability and his personal excellence of character. Siemering suffered from gout and inflammation of the bowels and died in San Antonio on September 19, 1883. He was buried the following day in City Cemetery #1 with a large crowd in attendance. The chief justice of Bexar County appointed a committee in San Antonio of three local leaders, who passed a resolution of respect and condolence following his death.



Alamo City Guards & friends of the camp receive 20% off costume rentals for any occasion! Set your appointment today by calling 210-685-5337 cherryscostumesgalore.com

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Questions can be addressed to;
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Adjutant's Update

Just wanted to report that as of 24 June, we have had 16 renewals, or 23%. Unfortunately, we have also had one resignation and one returned for no forwarding address.

Late fees are levied after 01 Sept.



MOVIE

WEDNESDAY,
SEPT. 29TH,
7PM

NIGHT!

LIVE ONLY ON
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THANK YOU



LA FONDA

ALAMO HEIGHTS

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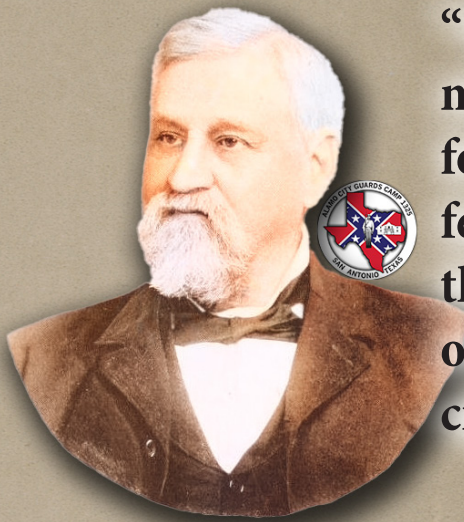
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“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the 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

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Genealogist— Andrew Martinez, ydna3166@yahoo.com
Newsletter Editor— Christian Lee, c.lee.scv.acg.210@gmail.com

RECRUITER OF THE YEAR STATUS

Total recruited 1 August 2020 - 31 July 2021 (New, Reinstated, Cadets, Transfers and Friends): 5
Christian Lee 2 James Davenport 1 Yancey Swearingen 2

Upcoming Events

1 JULY,	Monthly Meeting, Guest Speaker Chris Naughton--"Augustus Siemering & Siemering Lodge"
AUGUST	Monthly Meeting, Special Date and Guest Speaker To Be Determined
29 SEPT,	MOVIE NIGHT! Featuring Judge Priest starring Will Rogers

Meetings are on the first Thursday of the month at La Fonda Alamo Heights. Visitors are always welcome. We meet to visit at 6 PM; meetings start at 7 PM. Invite a family member, a friend or another potential recruit.



Remember, the Confederate Battle Flag is the internationally recognized symbol of resistance to tyranny. Fly it proudly and defend it!