

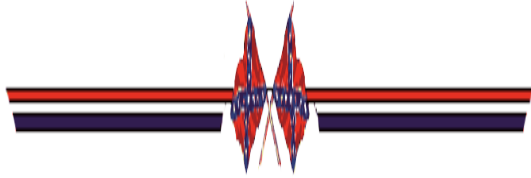
Border Patrol

Volume 2, Issue 3

March 26, 2014

[Lee-Bourland Camp 1848](#)

[Newsletter](#)



#### Commander's Note:

The Sweetheart Soiree went just fine. I think everyone that came had something good to say about the festivities.

There were some non-member guests and we will be pledging one of them as a new member at the April meeting.

Speaking of the next "meeting", which will be held at "The Woolf Den" restaurant with the intent to decide & vote to hold the monthly meetings permanently there.

The next event on our docket would be the Medal of Honor Parade, 12 April. A number of people have said they are making plans to attend. To name a few: TX Div Cmdr., TX Mounted Cavalry, Mechanized Cavalry, UDC, OCR, & a few more camps this year have expressed their desire to participate.

The following Saturday, 19 April, will be our Fairview Cemetery Confederate Grave Dedication. I should have a program flier available in a few days. The service should be another honorable one. We could use some help setting up & taking down.

And then there is 26 April with Cowboy Day at Frontier Village, Loy Lake Park Denison, Tx. Make your plans, it should be fun.

#### Coming Events:

Apl 12 MOH Parade G'ville, TX 10 AM

Apl 12 Living History Day, Denton, TX Court House Square, all day

Apl 17 Lee-Bourland Camp Monthly Meeting at The Woolf Den, Family Restaurant, 1901 W. California St. G'ville, TX

Apl 19 Fairfiew Cemetery Dedication, G'ville, TX 2 PM

Apl 26 Cowboy Day, Frontier Village, Loy Lake Park, Denison, TX

Apl 26 Confederate Memorial Day, Chisolm Chapel Cemetery, Rockwall, TX 2PM

Apl 27 Confederate Memorial Day, Greenwood Cemetery, Dallas, TX 2PM

May 3-4 Battle of Port Jefferson, Jefferson, TX

May 3 Bonham Frontier Days, Bonham, TX

May 24 Decatur-Maxwell-Murphy Cemetery Dedication, Murphy, TX 9 AM set up

May 31 SCV Training Day 4th Brigade Host, G'ville, TX

Jun 6-8 TX Div SCV State Reunion, Houston, TX

Jul 16-19 SCV National Reunion North Charleston, SC

Aug 23 Wesley Chapel Rd. Cemetery, Jacksboro, TX 10 AM

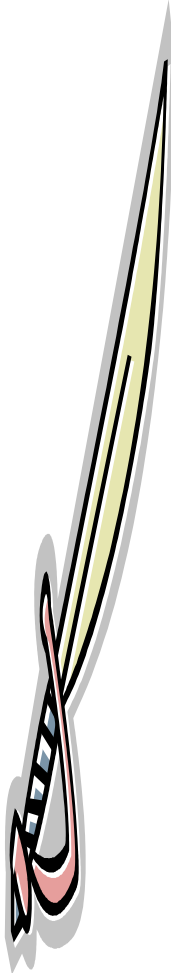


April 12 MOH Parade Gainesville, TX 10 AM

I have turned in entry notices for Sons of Confederate Veterans marching, United Daughters of the Confederacy marching or riding on a float, Society Order of the Confederate Rose marching or riding on a float, Mechanized Cavalry on iron horses, Texas Division Mounted Cavalry on horses, and the possibility of an artillery cannon on a trailer for parade & viewing purposes. With the response that I have so far, I'm wondering if I might should have gotten two flatbeds for us. We'll see. Any time after 8 AM to 9:30 AM will be lining up time.

April 17 Lee-Bourland Camp Monthly Meeting Place

In the passed 14 months we have been moved out of the large meeting room 3 times without notice and once with only 4 days of notice right before our Christmas meeting & party with the OCR as guests for their December meeting at Catfish Louie's. The reason is our numbers are smaller than the folks that want the room, NOW. With this in mind and some members questioning Catfish Louie's food quality, I have made the decision to have the April meeting at "The Woolf Den" family restaurant. The address is 1901 W. California St., Gainesville, TX (3 blocks south of North Central Texas College) 940-665-9653. At our April meeting I want our members to have a meal & test the environment to see if they would vote to have the meeting place permanently moved to The Woolf Den. We will take a vote on the motion that night. Time of 7 PM and date of 3rd Thursday will stay the same.



April 19 Fairview Cemetery Confederate Graves Dedication Gainesville, Texas 2 PM

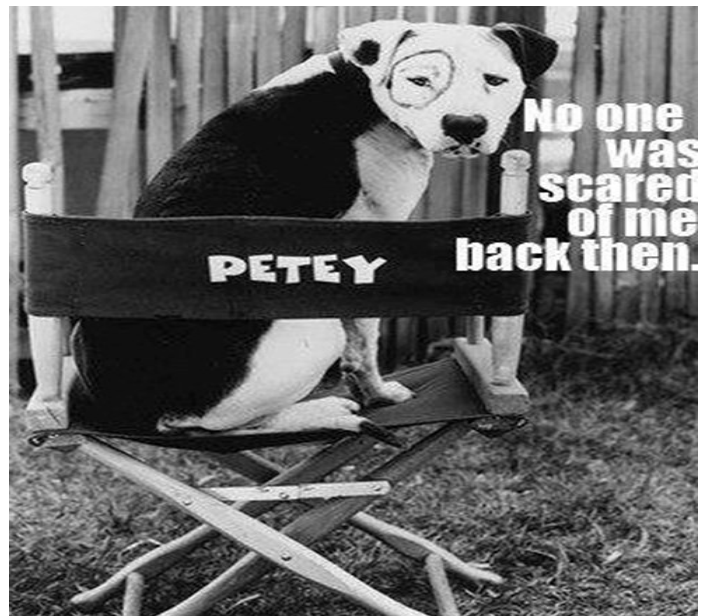
Once more this year we will be highlighting three more of the over 200 confederate veterans resting at Fairview Cemetery. The service will kick off at 2 PM. This means we will need help to have the audience chairs, PA system & viewing table, and refreshment table set up. The iron flag posts hammered into place, wreath stands & mortar platforms in position, the guests & participants vehicles parked, and everyone knowing what & where their part will be, before we start. I do not expect to have dressing or bathroom accommodations.

The weather is always a factor. It is usually sunny & hot, folks, so be prepared for it. The color guard, honor guard, Black Roses and musket/mortar salute folks,.. My hats off to you, but we know what this is all about and that is just part of it, thanks.

Another thing that could be a delay to cancel factor is if there happens to be a funeral taking place. We will delay an hour if need be to let the cemetery clear. I will be checking with the cemetery manager as we get closer to the date. This will be the Saturday before Easter Sunday, so there could be a number of folks in the cemetery that afternoon. I would hope that they would be able see that we are honoring our confederate ancestors, as well as all American veterans in the cemetery with our gun salutes.

The order will be; Posting of the Colors, Opening Prayer, Pledges, Welcome, Greetings from UDC, OCR, or distinguished guests, Introductions, Dedication, 3 "In Honor of " Stories, Wreath Presentations, Black Rose Ceremony, Roll Call Musket/Mortar Salute, Taps, Descendent Presentation, Closing Prayer, Closing.



In the past when it has all gone well the program is over by a little after 3 PM. And even those of us who stay to gather up the Battle flags are leaving the cemetery by a little after 4 Pm.



## Why the Cherokee Nation Allied Themselves With the Confederate States of America in 1861

By Leonard M. Scruggs

January 7, 2004

  Many have no doubt heard of the valor of the Cherokee warriors under the command of Brigadier General Stand Watie in the West and of Thomas' famous North Carolina Legion in the East during the War for Southern Independence from 1861 to 1865. But why did the Cherokees and their brethren, the Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws determine to make common cause with the Confederate South against the Northern Union? To know their reasons is very instructive as to the issues underlying that tragic war. Most Americans have been propagandized rather than educated in the causes of the war, all this to justify the perpetrators and victors. Considering the Cherokee view uncovers much truth buried by decades of politically correct propaganda and allows a broader and truer perspective.

On August 21, 1861, the Cherokee Nation by a General Convention at Tahlequah (in Oklahoma) declared its common cause with the Confederate States against the Northern Union. A treaty was concluded on October 7th between the Confederate States and the Cherokee Nation, and on October 9th, John Ross, the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation called into session the Cherokee National Committee and National Council to approve and implement that treaty and a future course of action.

The Cherokees had at first considerable consternation over the growing conflict and desired to remain neutral. They had much common economy and contact with their Confederate neighbors, but their treaties were with the government of the United States.

The Northern conduct of the war against their neighbors, strong repression of Northern politi-

cal dissent, and the roughshod trampling of the U. S Constitution under the new regime and political powers in Washington soon changed their thinking.

The Cherokee were perhaps the best educated and literate of the American Indian Tribes. They were also among the most Christian. Learning and wisdom were highly esteemed. They revered the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution as particularly important guarantors of their rights and freedoms. It is not surprising then that on October 28, 1861, the National Council issued a Declaration by the People of the Cherokee Nation of the Causes Which Have Impelled them to Unite Their Fortunes With Those of the Confederate States of America.

The introductory words of this declaration strongly resembled the 1776 Declaration of Independence:

"When circumstances beyond their control compel one people to sever the ties which have long existed between them and another state or confederacy, and to contract new alliances and establish new relations for the security of their rights and liberties, it is fit that they should publicly declare the reasons by which their action is justified."

In the next paragraphs of their declaration the Cherokee Council noted their faithful adherence to their treaties with the United States in the past and how they had faithfully attempted neutrality until the present. But the seventh paragraph begins to delineate their alarm with Northern aggression and sympathy with the South:

"But Providence rules the destinies of nations, and events, by inexorable necessity, overrule human resolutions."

Comparing the relatively limited objectives and defensive nature of the Southern cause in contrast to the aggressive actions of the North they remarked of the Confederate States:

"Disclaiming any intention to invade the Northern States, they sought only to repel the invaders from their own soil and to secure the right of governing themselves. They claimed only the privilege asserted in the Declaration of American Independence, and on which the right of Northern States themselves to self-government is formed, and altering their form of government when it became no longer tolerable and establishing new forms for the security of their liberties."

The next paragraph noted the orderly and democratic process by which each of the Confederate States seceded. This was without violence or coercion and nowhere were liberties abridged or civilian courts and authorities made subordinate to the military. Also noted was the growing unity and success of the South against Northern aggression. The following or ninth paragraph contrasts this with ruthless and totalitarian trends in the North:

"But in the Northern States the Cherokee people saw with alarm a violated constitution, all civil liberty put in peril, and all rules of civilized warfare and the dictates of common humanity and decency unhesitatingly disregarded. In the states which still adhered to the Union a military despotism had displaced civilian power and the laws became silent with arms. Free speech and almost free thought became a crime. The right of habeas corpus, guaranteed by the constitution, disappeared at the nod of a Secretary of State or a general of the lowest grade. The mandate of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was at naught by the military power and this outrage on common right approved by a President sworn to support the constitution. War on the largest scale was waged, and the immense bodies of troops called into the field in the absence of any warranting it under the pretense of suppressing unlawful combination of men."

The tenth paragraph continues the indictment of the Northern political party in power and the conduct of the Union Armies:

"The humanities of war, which even barbarians respect, were no longer thought worthy to be observed. Foreign mercenaries and the scum of the cities and the inmates of prisons were enlisted and organized into brigades and sent into Southern States to aid in subjugating a people

struggling for freedom, to burn, to plunder, and to commit the basest of outrages on the women; while the heels of armed tyranny trod upon the necks of Maryland and Missouri, and men of the highest character and position were incarcerated upon suspicion without process of law, in jails, forts, and prison ships, and even women were imprisoned by the arbitrary order of a President and Cabinet Ministers; while the press ceased to be free, and the publication of newspapers was suspended and their issues seized and destroyed; the officers and men taken prisoners in the battles were allowed to remain in captivity by the refusal of the Government to consent to an exchange of prisoners; as they had left their dead on more than one field of battle that had witnessed their defeat, to be buried and their wounded to be cared for by southern hands."

The eleventh paragraph of the Cherokee declaration is a fairly concise summary of their grievances against the political powers now presiding over a new U. S. Government:

"Whatever causes the Cherokee people may have had in the past to complain of some of the southern states, they cannot but feel that their interests and destiny are inseparably connected to those of the south. The war now waging is a war of Northern cupidity and fanaticism against the institution of African servitude; against the commercial freedom of the south, and against the political freedom of the states, and its objects are to annihilate the sovereignty of those states and utterly change the nature of the general government."

The Cherokees felt they had been faithful and loyal to their treaties with the United States, but now perceived that the relationship was not reciprocal and that their very existence as a people was threatened. They had also witnessed the recent exploitation of the properties and rights of Indian tribes in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon, and feared that they, too, might soon become victims of Northern rapacity. Therefore, they were compelled to abrogate those treaties in defense of their people, lands, and rights. They felt the Union had already made war on them by their actions.

Finally, appealing to their inalienable right to self-defense and self-determination as a free people, they concluded their declaration with the following words:

"Obeying the dictates of prudence and providing for the general safety and welfare, confident of the rectitude of their intentions and true to their obligations to duty and honor, they accept the issue thus forced upon them, unite their fortunes now and forever with the Confederate States, and take up arms for the common cause, and with entire confidence of the justice of that cause and with a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, will resolutely abide the consequences.

The Cherokees were true to their words. The last shot fired in the war east of the Mississippi was May 6, 1865. This was in an engagement at White Sulphur Springs, near Waynesville, North Carolina, of part of Thomas' Legion against Kirk's infamous Union raiders that had wreaked a murderous terrorism and destruction on the civilian population of Western North Carolina. Col. William H. Thomas' Legion was originally predominantly Cherokee, but had also accrued a large number of North Carolina mountain men. On June 23, 1865, in what was the last land battle of the war, Confederate Brigadier General and Cherokee Chief, Stand Watie, finally surrendered his predominantly Cherokee, Oklahoma Indian force to the Union.

The issues as the Cherokees saw them were 1) self-defense against Northern aggression, both for themselves and their fellow Confederates, 2) the right of self-determination by a free people, 3) protection of their heritage, 4) preservation of their political rights under a constitutional government of law 5) a strong desire to retain the principles of limited government and decentralized power guaranteed by the Constitution, 6) protection of their economic rights and welfare, 7) dismay at the despotism of the party and leaders now in command of the U. S. Government, 8) dismay at the ruthless disregard of commonly accepted rules of warfare by the Union, especially their treatment of civilians and non-combatants, 9) a fear of economic exploitation by corrupt politicians and their supporters based on observed past experience, and 10) alarm at the self-righteous and extreme, punitive, and vengeful pronouncements on the slavery issue voiced by the radical abolitionists and supported by many Northern politicians, journalists, social, and religious (mostly Unitarian) leaders.

It should be noted here that some of the Cherokees owned slaves, but the practice was not extensive.

The Cherokee Declaration of October 1861 uncovers a far more complex set of "Civil War" issues than most Americans have been taught. Rediscovered truth is not always welcome. Indeed some of the issues here are so distressing that the general academic, media, and public reaction is to rebury them or shout them down as politically incorrect.

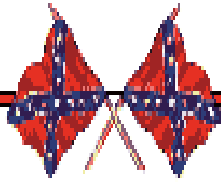
The notion that slavery was the only real or even principal cause of the war is very politically correct and widely held, but historically ignorant. It has served, however, as a convenient ex post facto justification for the war and its conduct. Slavery was an issue, and it was related to many other issues, but it was by no means the only issue, or even the most important underlying issue. It was not even an issue in the way most people think of it. Only about 25% of Southern households owned slaves. For most people, North and South, the slavery issue was not so much whether to keep it or not, but how to phase it out without causing economic and social disruption and disaster. Unfortunately the Southern and Cherokee fear of the radical abolitionists turned out to be well founded.

After the Reconstruction Act was passed in 1867 the radical abolitionists and radical Republicans were able to issue in a shameful era of politically punitive and economically exploitive oppression in the South, the results of which lasted many years, and even today are not yet completely erased.

The Cherokee were and are a remarkable people who have impacted the American heritage far beyond their numbers. We can be especially grateful that they made a well thought out and articulate declaration for supporting and joining the Confederate cause in 1861.

#### **PRINCIPAL REFERENCES:**

- Emmett Starr, [History of the Cherokee Indians](#), published by the Warden Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1921. Reprinted by Kraus Reprint Company, Millwood, New York, 1977.
- Hattie Caldwell Davis, [Civil War Letters and Memories from the Great Smoky Mountains](#), Second Edition published by the author, Maggie Valley, NC, 1999.



Camp Ford was a Hoot!

At least your camp commander Charlie thought so.

## Members and Their Confederate Ancestor

Ansley, Reynolds: Pvt David Andrew Johnson Co K 39<sup>th</sup> Inf AL

Armstrong, Chad & Charles: Col Jms G Bourland TX Border Rgt 8<sup>th</sup> Cv Red River of TX

Bloodworth, Gary: Pvt Daniels S Bloodworth Co B 14<sup>th</sup> Cv TX

Boyer, David: Pvt David G Wilkins Co E Ham's Rgt Cv MS

Cassidy, Bill: (Father side) Pvt Hugh Cassidy (GGF) Co F 26<sup>th</sup> Inf SC  
(Mother side) Jerimiah Hurst (GGGF) 8<sup>th</sup> Cv GA

Davis, Brian: Pvt Josiah Davis Brannen's Co 12<sup>th</sup> Wrght's Cv State GDS GA

Dillard, Robert: Pvt Wm Reece Bourland Co H 9<sup>th</sup> Cv TX

Dunbar, Thomas: Pvt Thomas Goodrich Dunbar Co B 14<sup>th</sup> Inf TN

Epperson, Lloyd: Pvt Leander Molinton Epperson Co D 2<sup>nd</sup> Mounted Rifles AK

Fenner, Farrell & Jameson: Pvt Houston Warren Roberts Co F 16<sup>th</sup> Inf AL

Hamilton, Gary: Pvt Jms Thomas Victory Co D 1<sup>st</sup> WP Lane's Partisan's Rangers TX

Herman, James: Sgt Wm M Hermann Co G 6<sup>th</sup> Inf AL

Montgomery, Ronnie L: 2nd Lt John Calvin Montgomery, Sr, 1st Mounted Rifles TX

Newton, Norman: Pvt Charles Samuel Newton, Capt Jms P Douglas' Co Art TX  
Tyler SCV Camp's namesake is Jms P Douglas who is from Tyler, TX

Peek, James: Pvt Jms W Peak Co F 8<sup>th</sup> Dibrell's Cv TN

Reed, David: Pvt Rueben Blankenship Co D 18<sup>th</sup> Inf AL

Reed, Hunter: Pvt Michael Lorance 2<sup>nd</sup> Co Cv TN

Riley, Bill: Pvt Wm Chisum Co A 38<sup>th</sup> Inf TN consolidated to 22<sup>nd</sup> Batt

Roundtree, Bob: Pvt Jesse Ballard Roundtree Co E Morgan's Rgt Cv TX

Scott, Timothy: 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt Joseph B Scott Co E 10<sup>th</sup> Cv MO

Thompson, Johnny: Pvt Wm Rufus Sybert Co E 2<sup>nd</sup> Inf TX

Tisdale, Wm: Sgt Augustus Wm Atwood Co G 8<sup>th</sup> Inf MS

Waters, Charles: (Father side) Pvt Jms Manning Waters Co G 47<sup>th</sup> Inf GA  
(Mother side) 5<sup>th</sup> Sgt George Mosley Aston Co C 9<sup>th</sup> Inf TX

White, Joe: Capt Mack Wilson Loyd Co H 5<sup>th</sup> Cv AL



**Gainesville, TX Cooke**

Lee-Bourland Camp #1848

Cmdr. Charlie Waters 940-665-8502

crwaters@swbell.net

1<sup>st</sup> Lt – Lloyd Epperson

2<sup>nd</sup> Lt – Norman Newton

Adj. Joe White 940-902-1393

Meets the 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of the month at 6:30pm

Neu Ranch House Restaurant and Catfish Louie's



Border Patrol is the official newsletter for the Sons of Confederate Veterans Lee-Bourland Camp 1848 and is intended for the sole purpose of keeping the camp members and friends of the camp informed to the activities and news of Camp 1848. Statements in this newsletter are those of the author and may not reflect the opinions of the Lee-Bourland Camp, Texas Division, National Sons of Confederate Veterans or the editor. Within articles or quotes written by outside authors mistakes in spelling, grammar or sentence structure are strictly those of the author and may be left as is.



**SEE YA'LL IN THE FIELD**

**MORE NEWS NEXT MONTH**

**THE END**