

Major W.H. “Howdy” Martin Camp #1241

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Athens, Texas

HOWDY HERALD

VOLUME 4, ISSUE 2

FEBRUARY 2016



**THE CHARGE TO THE
SONS OF CONFEDERATE
VETERANS**

“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. Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.”

*Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee
General Commander
United Confederate Veterans
April 25, 1906*

William Harrison “Howdy” Martin

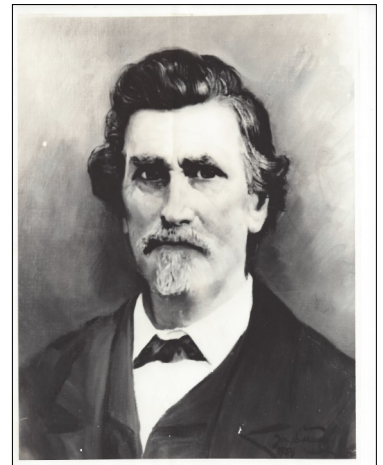
1823-1898

In 1861 during the War Between the States, William Harrison Martin enlisted in the Confederate Army and served in Company K of the 4th Texas Infantry that was assigned to Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia. Martin gained his nickname because of his refusal to salute superior officers. Instead, he would politely tip his hat and say “howdy.”

According to the Texas Historical Commission, Howdy Martin fought in the Eastern theater of operations in all of the fighting. After the signing of the surrender terms at Appomattox, Major Martin and Captain W. T. Hill led the remaining members of Hood’s Texas Brigade back to the Lone Star State.

He was born September 2, 1823, in Twiggs County, Georgia, to Benjamin and Charlotte Martin. His early schooling was in Alabama where he was admitted to the Bar. In 1850 he moved to Athens, Texas, and started a law practice in Henderson County. He represented Freestone, Limestone, Henderson, and Navarro counties from 1853 to 1858 in the Texas Senate. Answering the call, he raised a company of volunteers that became a part of Hood’s Texas Brigade. In April, 1864, he was promoted from captain to major. After the war, Martin was elected district attorney. He married Martha E. Gallimore of Navarro County and the couple had seven children. He was later elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1887 and served in the 50th and 51st Congresses 1887-1891 before retiring again to his farm near Athens.

Howdy Martin was a member of the Hill County Camp of Confederate Veterans when he died at his final home in Hill County on February 5, 1898. A lawyer, a Confederate officer who served the entire Civil War and a congressman, at 76 years old Major Howdy Martin was buried at the Hillsboro City Cemetery.



Read more about Howdy Martin’s life, family and career on our camp website.

www.martincamp.org

Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more, you should never wish to do less.

General Robert E. Lee

Spotlight on Our Camp

1. Our February 8, 2016 SCV Camp Meeting was held at the Calvary Baptist Church Gym with Commander **Jimmy Abney** presiding.
2. 1st Lt Cmdr **Ron Freeman** led the pledges and salutes to the flags and reading of the Charge to the SCV.
3. Chaplain Jim **Day** gave the invocation and blessing for the food. We had 39 guests and members present to enjoy our pot luck menu of various Mexican dishes and desserts. Everyone seemed to enjoy their meal.
4. Cmdr **Abney** introduced our guest speaker historian, author and educator **Mr. Norris White** of Palestine. Mr. White said he had spoken to us about 3 years ago and was so very pleased that our camp has obviously grown.
5. Cmdr **Abney** next welcomed from the Upshur County Patriots Camp 2109 Phil Davis who is Chairman of the Texas Division SCV Guardian Committee. Chairman Davis traveled from Gilmer to present a Guardian Certificate and speak just a few moments to encourage all SCV members to participate in this program. He left applications to anyone interested. He may be contacted at www.userphil97@aol.com
6. Adjutant/Treasurer **Don Bentley** read the minutes of our January meeting as well as the financial report. Both approved by the membership present.
7. Commander **Abney** brought to our attention that any proposals for changes to our SCV Constitution or Bylaws are due by March 1st. There is a form available on line for this purpose.
8. In other business, Commander **Abney** noted that donations are needed to help pay for expenses pertaining to the Ft Worth Stock Show "Fly Over." All help is appreciated to pay for the \$2,500 debt.
9. Cmdr Abney also noted the following dates for us to remember:

February 13-14th — Gun Show @ Athens Cain Center (Set up Friday 3-8pm) Need volunteers at our recruiting table Saturday 9:00 to 5:00 and Sunday 8:00 to 4:00. You may wear a uniform or not.

March 27th — Easter (Our Camp needs to clean up Arms Cemetery before Easter)

April 2nd — Camp Ford Reenactment, Tyler

April 15-17th — Mexia Battle Grounds Reenactment

April 26th — Confederate Memorial Day. Our Camp proudly places Battle Flags on Henderson County Graves

June 3-5 — SCV State Convention Kerrville, TX. We have 5 votes and need members to plan now to attend. Visit their website for more information www.scvtexas.org

July 13-17th — 121st National SCV Reunion in Richardson, TX. The Captain James Douglas Camp 124, Tyler is co-host. www.scv2016.org or contact Dennis Brand in Tyler at 903-360-7090



Above left: Cmdr **Jimmy Abney** welcomes our guest speaker **Mr. Norris White** of Palestine.

11. 1st Lt Commander **Ron Freeman** surprised Cmdr **Abney** with a Birthday Cookie. In addition, those present had secretly signed an historical book 101 Thing You Didn't Know About the Civil War which was given to him.
12. Cmdr **Abney** asked for 2nd Lt Cmdr **Jim Ogburn** and Chaplain **Jim Day** to join him. They both recently received their National SCV Life-time Membership Certificates. Congratulations to them.
13. Advisor **Bunny Freeman** donated a pair of nice Confederate Flag Suspenders for a drawing. Speaker **Phil Davis** was the lucky winner.
14. Cmdr **Abney** called for names for our camp Prayer List and several requests were added as well as praise for answered prayer. Prayer was requested for Chaplain **Jim Day**, Compatriots **Bob Lynch** and **Pete Edison**. Also Adjutant of Palestine's John H. Reagan Camp **Dan Dyer** and his wife **Billie**.
15. Advisor **Terri Bentley** shared our pot luck dinner menu for March will be Corn Beef and Cabbage and other dishes to go along with a St Patrick's Day theme.
16. Before adjourning, Chaplain **Jim Day** gave the benediction and all sang "Dixie"



Above: Cmdr **Abney** is given a birthday cookie and a book in honor of his birthday this month.



Above Right: Chairman **Phil Davis** displays the Guardian Certificate and Medal that is presented to SCV Compatriots who participate two years in the Guardian Program which honors the graves of Confederate Veterans.



Cmdr **Abney** recognizes 2nd Lt Cmdr **Jim Ogburn** and Chaplain **Jim Day** shown with their recently received **Life Membership Certificates**.

February 8, 2016 Meeting



Howdy Camp Meetings always include good fellowship, hearty meals, interesting historical programs, and most importantly members take care of business in answering The Charge!

Our next regularly scheduled meeting is
March 14th! See you there!

Howdy Camp February Guest Speaker

Mr. Norris White**Historian, Educator, Author, Friend of the SCV**

Mr. Norris White began his presentation by moving the podium closer to his listeners. "I research social history. I am an historian. It is my passion." With ease and confidence he shared his "research which is 90% facts" in a way that could be described as a simple discussion rather than making a speech. He noted that Texans were just twenty-five years out of their own revolution for independence when the South was invaded. Texans were therefore still concerned about protecting their state. He posed the following question...

"Were we true Confederates or were we true Texans?"

His research proved his belief that there were Black Texans who served in the CSA. He shared why the Trans Mississippi Army sought to enlist Black men to serve and which conflicts demanded a larger Confederate force to fight the Union invasion. He has proof that there were Black Units enlisted from Henderson County. It took him three months of researching documents at the University of North Texas Archives to find a declaration that he read to us from the Bureau of Inscription announcing the enrollment of blacks 18 to 45 years of age under the command of E. Kirby Smith. Units just outside the Texas/Louisiana border were fortified to ensure "no Union Army would be able to come on Texas soil!" Shreveport, LA began a transition to become the Trans Mississippi Confederate Capitol. "The War was at Our Front Door!"



Mr. White's discussion proved his initial statement, "I do care about the people who were engaged in this conflict....the soldiers!"

He promised to share the date when his new book is released and is entitled: Black Texans in a Trans Mississippi Confederate



Mr. White stood at the podium surrounded by a crowd of friends ready to hear his presentation backed by his personal research and experiences.



From the Commander

Greetings,

I want to thank you all for remembering my birthday in such a very special way with a birthday cookie and historical book. Celebrating with SCV members was just perfect. And don't let me forget to mention we had 39 guests and members in attendance to enjoy a wonderful meal and great fellowship. Another big thank you goes to our wonderful guest speaker Mr. Norris White. He obviously knows his material from years of research, but he just has a gift of being able to keep us involved and ready to hear more. I could have listened another whole hour. Mr. Phil Davis dropped by to deliver a well earned Guardian Certificate to a member who was unable to be there. I will wait to deliver this news to him personally. It is always good to hear from Chairman Davis of the SCV Guardian Committee and I appreciate him and so glad he, his wife and friends came.

Let me stress again the importance of showing your support by attending upcoming events. Our annual gun show is this Saturday at the Athens Cain Center. I appreciate volunteers to help at our recruiting tables. Also, let's get together to once again clean up the Arms Cemetery before Easter. Arms Cemetery remains one of our major camp projects. Camp Ford in Tyler is in April as well is the Mexia Battle Grounds Reenactment. Several new members have asked about finding period correct uniforms and in the past you could find everything you need at Mexia. It's not too early to think about our State SCV Convention and National SCV Reunion. If you want to attend, please let myself or our Adjutant Don Bentley know as soon as possible.

Congratulations to two camp members upon receiving their SCV Lifetime Membership Certificates. 2nd Lt Cmdr Jim Ogburn and Chaplain Jim Day had their picture made at our meeting and hopefully it will be published in the *Confederate Veteran Magazine*. If you missed it, our camp had a picture in last month's issue too! We are growing and on the move. I appreciate each member and all you do to stand up for your Southern Confederate ancestor. Together we are strong and will not be silenced!



Commander Jimmy Abney

Your Commander,

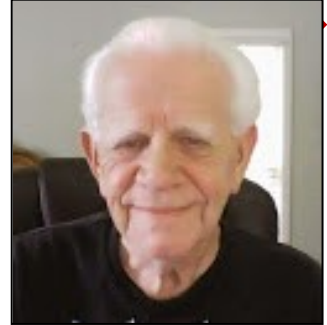
Jimmy Abney

"Keep Your Flag Flying!"



"Howdy's Flag" is framed and is proudly displayed at the Henderson County Historical Museum located at 217 North Prairieville Street in Athens. At the August Camp meeting, members voted their approval to special order a reproduction of the flag for use at various Howdy Martin Camp events.

Adjutant/Treasurer Don R. Bentley



As mentioned in my article in the January newsletter, we must educate ourselves on the correct reasons for the Northern aggression against the Southern Confederacy and the truth about those that instigated it. When misinformed educators spread their incorrect knowledge on the subject, here's what happens.

The following is the results of the predominantly misinformation on the subject in our schools not only of the educators but the students as well. I have taken the liberty to reproduce the article from CBSDFW.com in its entirety.

"Middle-Schoolers Ceremoniously Vote to Remove Confederate General's Name from School"

Chrystal Montaperez loves John B. Hood Middle School. The 14-year-old 8th-grader from southeast Dallas is in conflict with her personal loyalties: She tells her social studies teacher that the school's name doesn't mean the same as it did decades ago, but she doesn't support a call to change the name.

"It wouldn't change who we are, the way we act," Montaperez says.

John B. Hood was a highly praised General in the Confederate Army. His bravery and heroism are noted by historians. In the 1950s, Dallas School District leaders named several schools in honor of Confederate fighters from the Civil War, who seceded from the U.S. in the effort to preserve slavery. Many of those schools today enroll large numbers of students who are descendants of slaves.

On Friday over 900 students at Hood Middle School cast ballots in a ceremonial election to remove the Hood name attached to the school since 1955.

Fourteen-year-old Leighton Douglas didn't think twice. He voted to strip the Hood name from the school. ***"We shouldn't have to come to school everyday to a name that was oppressive to my family members,"*** he said. (*Emphasis mine*)

The student election was the idea of teacher Cyntoria McDaniel. "When I found out who John Hood was, I was shocked to know our school was named after him," the math teacher said.

After classroom discussions during lesson plans pertaining to the Civil War, students were asked about a school referendum on the Hood name.

Many students openly discussed their loyalty to the name, despite the history. Others said the school became the brunt of jokes and bullying from others who referenced the school in street slang as the "Hood" school.

When the votes were tallied, 61% of the student body voted to remove the name. The school will now pass the election results to a parent-teacher committee, who'll ask the Dallas School Board to approve the removal of the Hood name. A vote could occur in October.

Reproduced from CBSDFW.com (2/5/2016)

Such actions as this make our mission to preserve and defend our Confederate ancestors, their symbols, monuments and cause of the utmost importance. I doubt very seriously if the teacher, much less the students, even know exactly who General John B. Hood was! Do you? Could you defend his name and honor? Check him out on Google and be informed.

If we don't know about our ancestors as Sons of Confederate Veterans, how can we expect the educators and general public to know? We must take our duties more seriously are the next thing you know.....they'll want to change the name of one of the largest Army bases in the country, Fort Hood! Guess who it's named after?

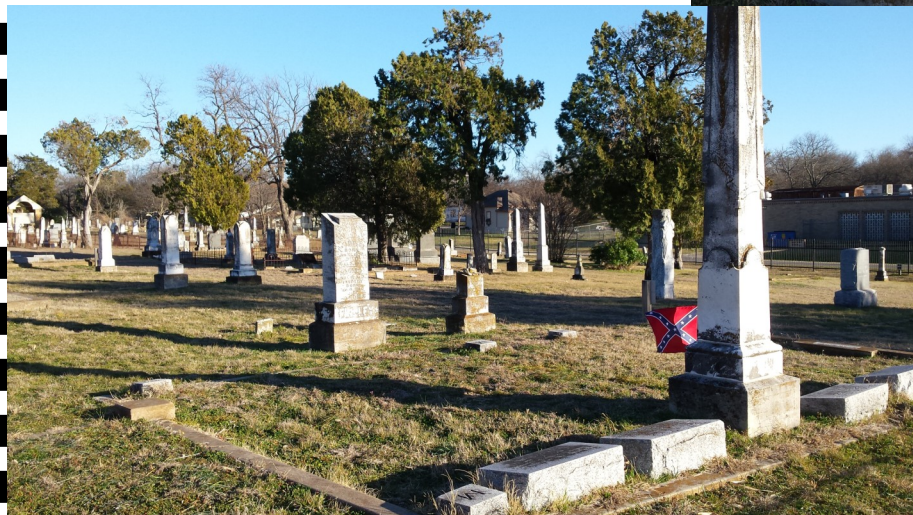
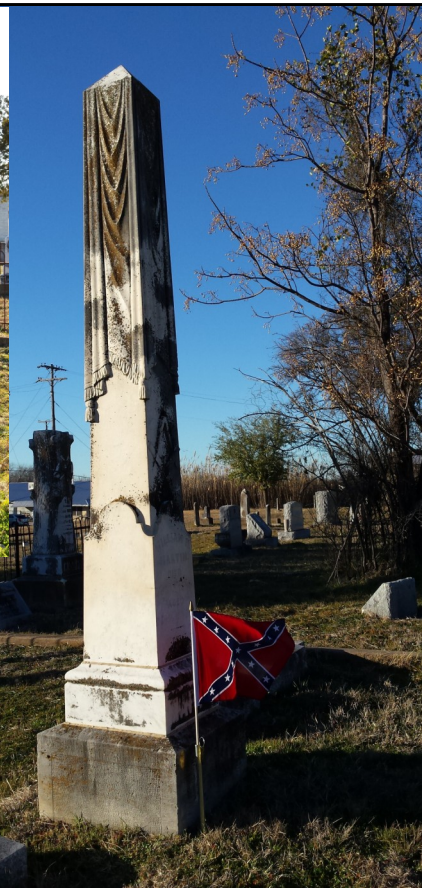
Don R. Bentley

Adjutant/Treasurer

It's Worth the Drive to the City Cemetery Hillsboro, Texas
To Honor Our Camp's Namesake

Major W. H. Howdy Martin

1823-1898



Below:

Howdy's wife, **Martha E. Gallimore Martin** is buried beside him along with five other family members.

Above:

Major W H Howdy Martin is buried at the City Cemetery in Hillsboro. As you enter the gate on Waco Street, his very tall monument is just a few steps ahead. The Martin Plot is clearly marked on the cement frame around it. **Major Martin now has a Howdy Camp flag pipe!**





True Confederate Historical Facts

Don R. Bentley

Every year, many American citizens celebrate the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, in which he declared that as of January 1, 1863, all slaves in states in rebellion against the Union "shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free." To commemorate the occasion, we invite you to consider some surprising facts about Lincoln's views on slavery, and the complex process that led him to issue the document he later called "the central act of my administration, and the greatest event of the 19th century."

1. Lincoln wasn't an abolitionist.

Lincoln did believe that slavery was morally wrong, but there was one big problem: It was sanctioned by the highest law in the land, the Constitution. The nation's founding fathers, who also struggled with how to address slavery, did not explicitly write the word "slavery" in the Constitution, but they did include key clauses protecting the institution, including a fugitive slave clause and the three-fifths clause, which allowed Southern states to count slaves for the purposes of representation in the federal government. In a three-hour speech in Peoria, Illinois, in the fall of 1854, Lincoln presented more clearly than ever his moral, legal and economic opposition to slavery—and then admitted he didn't know exactly what should be done about it within the current political system.

Abolitionists, by contrast, knew exactly what should be done about it: Slavery should be immediately abolished, and freed slaves should be incorporated as equal members of society. They didn't care about working within the existing political system, or under the Constitution, which they saw as unjustly protecting slavery and slave owners. Leading abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison called the Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with Hell," and went so far as to burn a copy at a Massachusetts rally in 1854. Though Lincoln saw himself as working alongside the abolitionists on behalf of a common anti-slavery cause, he did not count himself among them. Only with emancipation, and with his support of the eventual 13th Amendment, would Lincoln finally win over the most committed abolitionists.

2. Lincoln didn't believe blacks should have the same rights as whites.

Though Lincoln argued that the founding fathers' phrase "All men are created equal" applied to blacks and whites alike,

this did not mean he thought they should have the same social and political rights. His views became clear during an 1858 series of debates with his opponent in the Illinois race for U.S. Senate, Stephen Douglas, who had accused him of supporting "negro equality." In their fourth debate, at Charleston, Illinois, on September 18, 1858, Lincoln made his position clear. "I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races," he began, going on to say that he opposed blacks having the right to vote, to serve on juries, to hold office and to intermarry with whites. What he did believe was that, like all men, blacks had the right to improve their condition in society and to enjoy the fruits of their labor. In this way they were equal to white men, and for this reason slavery was inherently unjust.

Like his views on emancipation, Lincoln's position on social and political equality for African-Americans would evolve over the course of his presidency. In the last speech of his life, delivered on April 11, 1865, he argued for limited black suffrage, saying that any black man who had served the Union during the war of "Northern Aggression Against the South" should have the right to vote.

3. Lincoln thought colonization could resolve the issue of slavery.

For much of his career, Lincoln believed that colonization—or the idea that a majority of the African-American population should leave the United States and settle in Africa or Central America—was the best way to confront the problem of slavery. His two great political heroes, Henry Clay and Thomas Jefferson, had both favored colonization; both were slave owners who took issue with aspects of slavery but saw no way that blacks and whites could live together peaceably. Lincoln first publicly advocated for colonization in 1852, and in 1854 said that his first instinct would be "to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia" (the African state founded by the American Colonization Society in 1821).

Nearly a decade later, even as he edited the draft of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation in August of 1862, Lincoln hosted a delegation of freed slaves at the White House in the hopes of getting their support on a plan for colonization in Central America. Given the "differences" between the two races and the hostile attitudes of whites towards blacks, Lincoln argued, it would be "better for us both, therefore, to be separated." Lincoln's support of colonization provoked great anger among black leaders and abolitionists, who argued that African-Americans were as much natives of the country as whites, and thus deserved the same rights. After he issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln never again publicly

mentioned colonization, and a mention of it in an earlier draft was deleted by the time the final proclamation was issued in January of 1863.

4. Emancipation was a military policy.

As much as he hated the institution of slavery, Lincoln did not see the war of "Northern Aggression Against the South" as a struggle to free the nation's 4 million slaves from bondage. Emancipation, when it came, would have to be gradual, and the important thing to do was to prevent the Southern rebellion from severing the Union permanently in two. But as the war of "Northern Aggression Against the South" entered its second summer in 1862, thousands of slaves had fled Southern plantations to Union lines, and the federal government didn't have a clear policy on how to deal with them. Emancipation, Lincoln saw, would further undermine the Confederacy while providing the Union with a new source of manpower to crush the rebellion.

In July 1862 the president presented his draft of the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet. Secretary of State William Seward urged him to wait until things were going better for the Union on the field of battle, or emancipation might look like the last gasp of a nation on the brink of defeat. Lincoln agreed and returned to edit the draft over the summer. On September 17 the bloody Battle of Antietam gave Lincoln the opportunity he needed. He issued the preliminary proclamation to his cabinet on September 22, and it was published the following day. As a cheering crowd gathered at the White House, Lincoln addressed them from a balcony: "I can only trust in God I have made no mistake ... It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment on it."

5. The Emancipation Proclamation did not actually free all of the slaves.

Since Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation as a military measure, it did not apply to border slave states like Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, all of which had remained loyal to the Union. Lincoln also exempted selected areas of the Confederacy that had already come under Union control in hopes of gaining the loyalty of whites in those states. In practice, then, the Emancipation Proclamation didn't immediately free a single slave, as the only places it applied were places where the federal government had no control—the Southern states currently fighting against the Union.

Despite its limitations, Lincoln's proclamation marked a crucial turning point in the evolution of Lincoln's views of slavery, as well as a turning point in the war of "Northern Aggression Against the South" itself. By war's end, some 200,000 black men would serve in the Union Army and Navy, striking a mortal blow against the institution of slavery and paving the way for its eventual abolition by the 13th Amendment.

As for slavery itself, it was an institution of its own time, and 21st century Confederates have nothing of which to apologize. The Yankees predominantly transported the slaves from Africa aboard U.S. Flag Ships, held them in bondage, and sold them to Southern Planters. In any case slavery would have ended, even had the Confederacy won their War for Independence. Abraham Lincoln could have bought the slaves, and freed them, at little or no cost in blood and devastation, and at a fraction of the cost of the war. Yet, he didn't!

Prayer Requests

Health issues:

- * Jim Day
- * Pete Edison
- * Bob Lynch
- * Dan and Billie Dyer

Local Needs and Our Nation

- * Our next meeting March 14th
- * Pray for the South
- * Pray for all upcoming elections
- * Pray for our military

Howdy Martin Camp meetings are on the Second Monday of each month.

We meet at the Calvary Baptist Church Gym in Athens on the corner of Hwy 175 East and Crestway Drive. Notice of our camp meetings may be found listed in the Athens Review Newspaper in the Community Calendar section.

Meetings begin at 6:30pm with a pot luck dinner furnished by members followed by a short historical program. Guests are welcome and you may bring your family.

WELCOME TO THIS MONTH'S ISSUE OF THE Major W H Howdy Martin SCV Camp1241 HOWDY HERALD NEWSLETTER

It is our goal to share the news of all members of our camp in such a way that this newsletter and all that follow will honor and pay respect to all past and present family of our great Southern States. Members are encouraged to bring to our camp meetings articles for submission to this publication. The deadline for entries is the Monday following our regular 2nd Monday camp meeting.

This Chaplain's Message is dedicated in memory of Brother Len Patterson for his years of service to his Lord and to the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Our Camp #1241 has been honored to receive permission from Ms Patterson to reprint Brother Len's messages that were written from his heart to share his testimony of salvation through Jesus Christ Our Lord.

Cheap Whiskey!

2-20-2011

There's a line from a movie I saw some years ago that I will never forget. The man who had been sheriff as long as anyone could remember was in a heated contest for reelection. But, he had helped a man avoid the F.B.I. and continue on his mission. Now the old sheriff found himself locked in his own jail charged with Obstruction of Justice. His deputy came to visit him with a bottle of whiskey, and as they sat in a cell drinking, the deputy asked, "Why'd you do it?" The old sheriff answered, "Because the man told me the truth." Then he looked down at his glass of amber liquid and continued, "And when you've heard the truth, everything else is cheap whiskey."

As an elected official, the old sheriff displayed a rare and all but extinct quality. Instead of being politically correct and self-serving, he chose to do what was right. He had the courage to take the moral high ground and the strength to stand by his convictions regardless of the consequences. Unlike so many politicians and would-be leaders today, his actions were a result of hearing the truth, and not cheap whiskey.

Of course, the rotgut (or better, rot-brain) the sheriff was referring to doesn't come in a bottle. It's not bought in liquor stores or poured in bars, and it wasn't affected by prohibition during the early twentieth century. It's promoted from Washington in great quantities. It's continually served to our children and young people in schools. It's blasted out from television. And yes, it's proclaimed from many pulpits by self-serving clergy every Sunday. It's called deceit. It's called lies. It's called going along to get along. It's called looking out for number one regardless of what is true and right. But, the sheriff simply called it, cheap whiskey.

In Revelation 22: 14, we are told that if we are obedient to Christ we may enter the gate of the city and have right to the tree of life. The next verse warns, **"For without are dogs (not the animal), and sorcerers, and whoremongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie."** As Christians, we love and seek truth. As loyal Southerners and members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, we study and promote truth. And Jesus said, in John 8: 32, **"And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."** Then in verse 36, He continues, **"If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."** Free! Free of sin. Free of fear and death. Free of lies and deception. Free of cheap whiskey.



Bro Len speaks at the Confederate Veteran's Memorial Plaza Dedication

William Harrison Martin**"Old Howdy"**

Bill Martin, Attorney

State Senator

Captain Co. K 4th TX Inf, CSA

Major, 4th Texas, CSA

District Attorney

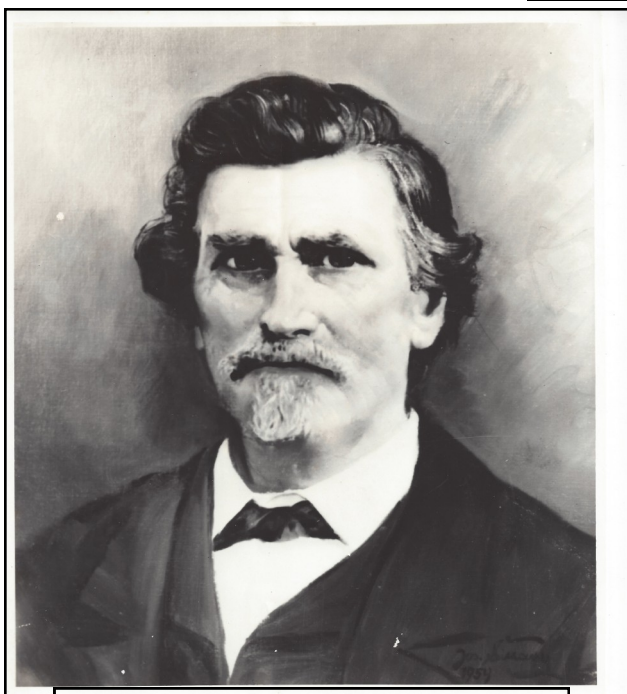
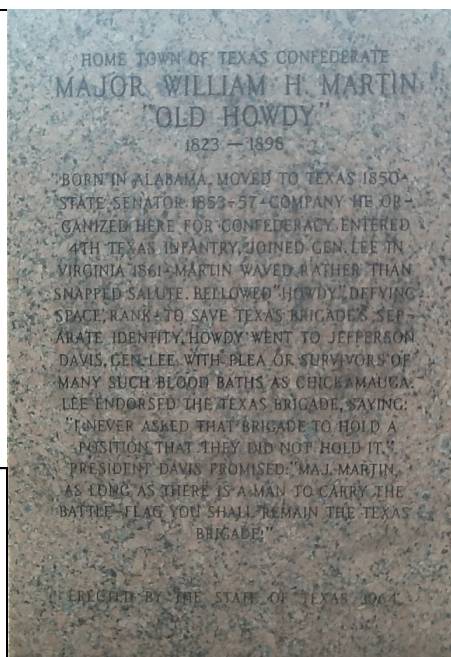
U.S. Congressman, Texas

Husband, Father, Grandfather

Great Grandfather



Above: Howdy's Grave, Hillsboro City Cemetery, Hillsboro, TX.
Right: Howdy's Marker is located in Athens on Hwy 19 South in the Confederate Park.



Above: Major W. H. Howdy Martin

Camp Officers 2016

Commander — Jimmy Abney

1st Lt Commander — Ron Freeman

2nd Lt Commander—Jim Ogburn, MD

3rd Lt Commander— Luke Freeman

Adjutant/Treasurer — Don R. Bentley

Chaplain— Jim Day

Color Sgt — Terry Teems

Sgt at Arms —Gaylon Patterson

Quartermaster — David Miller

Webmaster— Michael Burton

Historian— Luke Freeman

Aide de Camp — Jesse Giles

Surgeon — Aaron Freeman

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a genealogical-historical non-profit organization dedicated to preserving the history and honoring the memory of our Confederate ancestors. Opinions expressed by individual writers of the *Howdy Herald Newsletter* are their own and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the

Sons of Confederate Veterans Howdy Martin Camp #1241 Athens, TX.

We reserve the right to edit all submissions due to limited space for such material that honors and supports The Charge given to us in the year 1906 that may be found herein. This Newsletter is compiled and submitted to our Webmaster as nearly the same date as possible immediately following our Camp's monthly meeting.