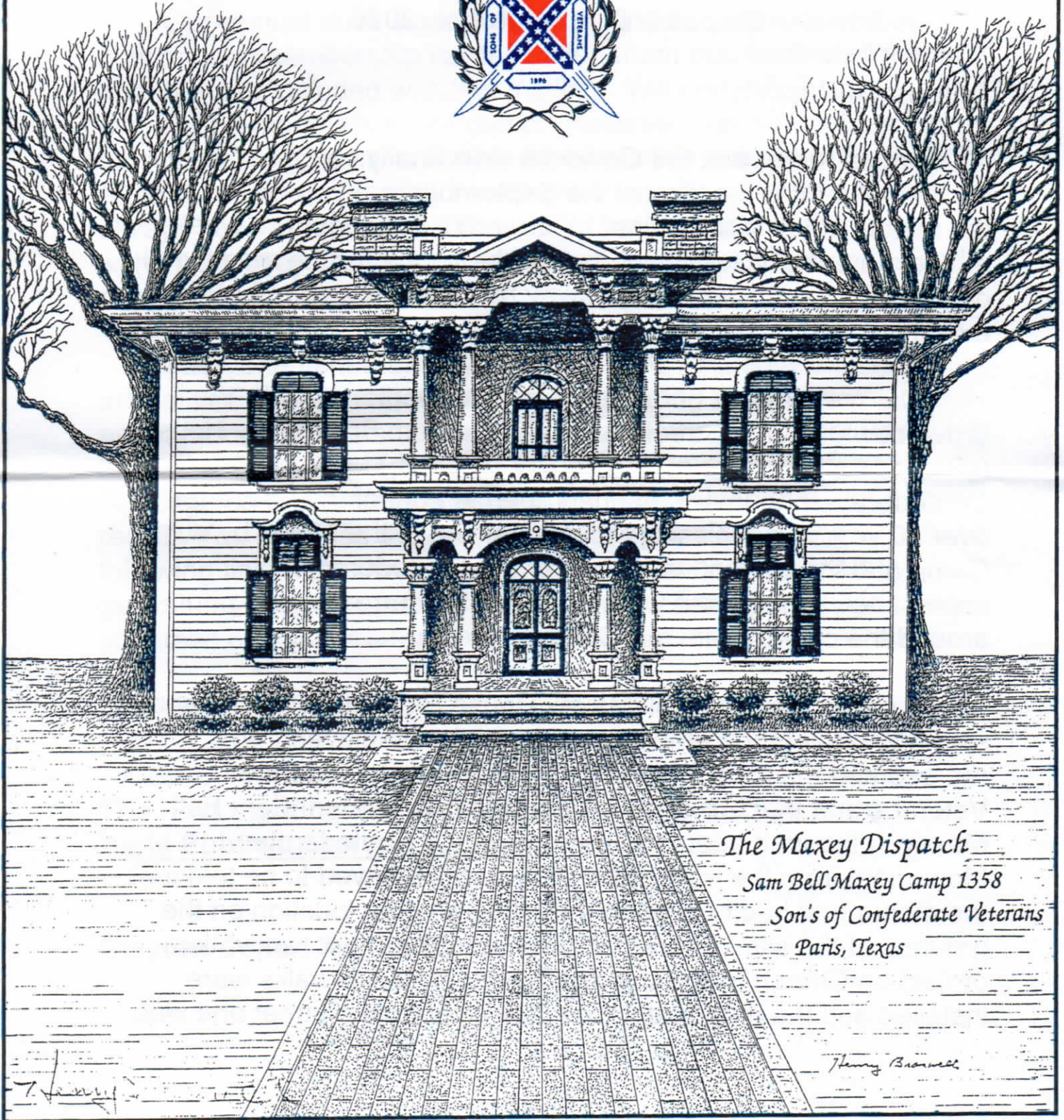


TEXAS



The Maxey Dispatch
Sam Bell Maxey Camp 1358
Son's of Confederate Veterans
Paris, Texas

Henry Braswell

Sam Bell Maxey House - Paris, Texas - By Judge Henry Braswell

THE MAXEY DISPATCH
The Newsletter of the Gen. Sam Bell Maxey Camp 1358
Sons of Confederate Veterans, Paris, Texas
Dispatch # 303 October, 2020

Adjutant's Report:

I must report that the Covid-19 virus finally caught up with my wife and I. At the time of the September meeting we were in the middle of our "quarantine". We were ill for about two weeks. I am not sure if anyone showed up at the library for the meeting. I do know that some were kept away by severe weather that evening.

Our first day out of "quarantine" was September 8th. As I drove down Church Street past the Gen. Sam Bell Maxey House (pictured on the cover of The Maxey Dispatch) I noticed that the Confederate monument that had been in front of the house for over 20 years was missing. It was erected in the 1990s by our Camp and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. I immediately thought the worst with what is currently going on around the country with our Confederate monuments.

I called the Sam Bell Maxey House State Historic Site and spoke to one of their employees. I told the employee that I represented the local chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and that our camp bears the name of Gen. Sam Bell Maxey. I inquired about the removal of the Confederate Monument from the front of the site. I was relieved to be told that the monument had only been moved to another location on the grounds of the site. There had been a major street renovation project on Church Street this past year. New sidewalks were installed and the monument was very close to the street and was

actually in the City's right of way. The monument is safe and sound on the west side of the site at the rear of the house.

Our annual dues were processed and I finally received our new annual membership cards. I filled them out, laminated them and they are included with this mailing. We currently have twenty-one members in our camp. However, three members live outside Lamar County and nine members live outside of Texas. Attendance at our monthly meetings is usually six or less but we always have a good time. The rest of you are kept in the loop with The Maxey Dispatch. The current "pandemic" has not helped our meetings; but we press on.

I add one item that may be of interest. I recently saw an article on Fox News about someone capturing video of what appears to be "ghosts" at the Gettysburg National Military Park. I have heard similar stories over the years about mysterious sightings on the battlefield but this is the first video that I can recall. You can read the article and view the video at the following link: <https://www.foxnews.com/us/man-captures-gettysburg-ghosts-video-tour-civil-war-site>. Take a look and draw your own conclusions.

Deo vindice.

The next meeting will be Tuesday 6 October, 2020 at the Paris Public Library at 6:00 pm.

Clayton Coker: Adjutant

Editorial:

I have several replicas of Confederate long arms in my collection; one of which is the Enfield Pattern 1853, "three-band". The Enfield Pattern 1853 rifle-musket was a .577 caliber, rifled musket, used by the British Empire from 1853 to 1867. The barrel had three grooves and was fastened to the stock with three metal bands, so that the rifle was often called a "three-band" model.

The rifle's cartridges contained 68 grains of black powder, and the ball was typically a "Pritchett" type, hollow based, 530-grain "Minie ball". However, the rifle could also fire the U.S. 1861 .58 caliber cartridge used by the U.S. 1861 Springfield Model rifle. The Enfield 1853 rifle-musket was used by both the North and the South in the American Civil War, and was the second most widely used infantry weapon in the war, surpassed only by the Springfield Model 1861 Rifled Musket. The Confederates imported more Enfields during the course of the war than any other small arm, buying from private contractors and gun runners. It has been estimated that over 900,000 P53 Enfields were imported into America and saw service in every major engagement from the Battle of Shiloh (April, 1862) and the Siege of Vicksburg (May 1863), to the final battles of 1865. The gun was highly sought after in the Confederate ranks.

I also make replica cartridges for both rifles. (Another post).

Quasi Editor - Clayton Coker

**Stand firmly by your Cannon
Let ball and grapeshot fly
And trust in God and Davis
But keep your powder dry!**