



# Clarion

# Call



## Texas Society, Military Order of Stars and Bars



Volume 4, Issue 1

January 2008

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### *FROM THE TEXAS SOCIETY COMMANDER*

Greetings and Happy New Year.

I hope that your holidays were good and that you are looking forward to the new year. There are many things in the works for the Texas Society.

FIRST and foremost, if you have not paid your national, state, and local dues, please do so now. If you sent your national dues directly to headquarters, be aware that you still need to pay the state society dues of \$5.00. This should be sent to our Society Adjutant Glenn Toal at 1401 Newton Road, Ferris, TX 75125-9457. Then check with your chapter about dues at the local level. This is the first year that national has sent out billings for the national dues, and it has caused some confusion.

SECOND: We are attempting to update and improve our e-mail list. E-mail is very useful in getting information to the members in the fastest way. We ask that you take a moment and send your e-mail address to Jim Templin at [hjtemp@sbcglobal.net](mailto:hjtemp@sbcglobal.net) and to our communications officer Barney Hilburn at [kaynbarn@worldnet.att.net](mailto:kaynbarn@worldnet.att.net). Please include the title of the office that you hold, and the name of your chapter.

THIRD: Although we are not ready to finalize it, we will be having something new for our state convention this year. We are working with our surrounding states to have a joint convention. Oklahoma and Louisiana will probably be joining us, and though not yet set in stone, the date will probably be the last weekend in June, and it will most likely be held in Corsicana, Texas. The highlight will be a tour of

the Pierce Collection of WBTS documents and objects at the Cook Center at Navarro College. Corsicana is also close to Hillsboro and the Heritage Museum and Research Center at Hill College. We will keep you informed as we finalize things.

FOURTH: The National Reunion will be in Arkansas this year. This is close enough that many of us will be able to attend, and if you have never attended one, this is your chance to see the MOSB at its best. The Reunion will be held in Springdale, Arkansas on May 15 - 17. The convention will be held at the Holiday Inn and Northwest Convention Center. Room for the convention will be \$79.00 and can be reserved by calling 479-751-8300. Mention that you are with the MOSB convention. Please plan to attend as this is an election year, and every chapter should be represented.

FIFTH: As always, we should all be recruiting new members. The best way to do this is by having a chapter that is active and doing things. Set some goals for your chapter and work to complete the tasks. I am pleased that plans are being made to reactivate a more or less inactive chapter, and possibly start a new one. These chapters are in two of our largest cities, and we need to have a presence there.

You should have received our new magazine, the "Confederate War Journal and Officers Call." This magazine will be published quarterly, and is a very good one. The MOSB is moving forward and improving its operations. Let's all work to help.

Jim Templin, Texas Society Commander

## Clarion Call

Is published for members and friends of  
Texas Society, MOS&B.

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## 71<sup>st</sup> National MOSB Reunion May 15-17, 2008 Springdale, Arkansas

The 2008 MOSB Convention site, Holiday Inn of Springdale, phone number for reservations in Springdale, Arkansas is 479-751-8300. Tell them you are with the MOSB.

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The Reunion begins on Thursday with the Memorial Service at Confederate Cemetery. In addition to Business Meetings on Friday and Saturday, scheduled for Friday afternoon is a tour of Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park with BBQ evening meal at Prairie Grove, with program presented by the Park Rangers; and a tour of Elkhorn Tavern Battlefield (Pea Ridge National Military Park) is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, followed by Social Hour, Banquet and Ball.

Mark your calendars. A lot of planning is going into making this a most memorable reunion. Further information and registration forms will be forthcoming in the near future from the Convention Chairman, J. Troy Massey.

\*\*\*\*\*

### A Notice Concerning MOSB State Dues

This is an attempt to clarify the dues situation. Previously, dues were due before each convention for that year, and after each convention for the following year. With the change at headquarters, dues are now on a calendar year basis. Dues for the coming year are due by December 31 of each year. In other words, dues for 2008 were due by December 31, 2007, and dues for 2009 will be due by December 31, 2008. Please keep in mind that Life Members should still pay State Dues. State Dues are \$5.00. These should be mailed to Adjutant Glenn Toal at 1401 Newton Road; Ferris, TX 75125. If you have any questions, please e-mail him at [glensuzy@ectisp.net](mailto:glensuzy@ectisp.net).

**New Annual Electronic Filing Requirement for Small Tax-Exempt Organizations – e-Postcard (Form 990-N)**  
Beginning in 2008, small tax-exempt organizations that previously were not required to file returns may be required to file an annual electronic notice, Form 990-N, *Electronic Notice (e-Postcard) for Tax-Exempt Organizations not Required To File Form 990 or 990-EZ*. This filing requirement applies to tax periods beginning after December 31, 2006. **Organizations that do not file the notice will lose their tax-exempt status.**

Small tax-exempt organizations, whose gross receipts are normally \$25,000 or less, are not required to file Form 990, *Return of Organization Exempt From Income Tax*, or Form 990-EZ, *Short Form Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax*. With the enactment of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA), these small tax-exempt organizations will now be required to file electronically Form 990-N, also known as the e-Postcard, with the IRS annually. Exceptions to this requirement include organizations that are included in a group return, private foundations required to file Form 990-PF, and section 509(a)(3) supporting organizations required to file Form 990 or Form 990-EZ. In addition, this filing requirement does not apply to churches, their integrated auxiliaries, and conventions or associations of churches.

The IRS will mail educational letters starting in July 2007 notifying small tax-exempt organizations that they may be required to file the e-Postcard. The IRS is developing an electronic filing system (there will be no paper form) for the e-Postcard and will publicize filing procedures when the system is completed and ready for use. The PPA requires the IRS to revoke the tax-exempt status of any organization that fails to meet its annual filing requirement for three consecutive years. Therefore, organizations that do not file the e-Postcard (Form 990-N), or an information return Form 990 or 990-EZ for three consecutive years, will have their tax-exempt status revoked as of the filing due date of the third year. If you would like additional information about this new filing requirement, including notification when the filing system is ready, or information about other new developments, subscribe to Exempt Organization's EO Update, a regular e-mail newsletter that highlights new information posted on the Charities pages of [irs.gov](http://irs.gov).

## Another Year Past... Another Year Ahead

I once had an acquaintance lament to me about all the things he intended to do in the past year and years of his life. I could somewhat sympathize with him as he reminisced, as I was reminded by his remarks as to several of my personal regrets over missed opportunities. Missed opportunities, some that may never come again, are just that - missed. After a few moments reflection on my friend's lamentations, I asked him when will he again see last year, or the last decade? He seemed a bit surprised at the question and gave the obvious answer, "Never"! "My friend, you are absolutely correct", I replied. "When time is passed, it is passed forever. We may remember it, we may try to dissect it and analyze it, we may even try to some extent to reenact or recreate it, but it is forever in the past and it can never be changed once passed. We are the summation of our past with the good fortune to have the opportunity to shape the future".

Gentlemen, we cannot nor should we strive in any way to alter the past. Our Confederate heritage is a part of who we are; a part that we are rightfully very proud of. This cannot ever be changed. There are those in society who are ignorant of the history of this fine nation and our Confederate heritage. Some look with disapproval upon our ancestors out of their ignorance of history and misinformation distributed by our detractors. There are many who say that we should just ignore our detractors and they will go away. This response, or lack of response, would be correct if the large majority of the public were aware of the truth. Unfortunately, this is not the case anymore. It is my understanding that the majority of the current United States population's ancestry did not live in this nation until after the days of the Confederacy. Of those that did, those of the opposition outnumbered us substantially at the end of the era. As a result, due to self serving agendas of various detracting persons and organizations, our Confederate heritage - the true history of our ancestors - constantly suffers from misinformation, distortions, and slander. That is a very sad situation, but what is truly tragic is that few people will take the time to dispute the misinformed and slanderers. If the ignorant never hear anything different, why should they ever believe anything different? I am not in any way suggesting that we should ever conduct ourselves as anything but gentlemen, but it is our duty to our ancestry to defend and promote the truth. Consider this: If someone should slander a friend of yours to a crowd of those that are ignorant of the facts or of your friend's character and no one makes any attempt to refute the slander, what would they naturally think?

The time has long passed since those of Confederate ancestry were a major portion of our nation's population and as every day and year passes, the ratios of numbers are less. Even less are those of pure Confederate ancestry. That is why it is so important for us to promote positive Confederate heritage, the heritage of our people.

We are the descendants of the gentlemen leaders of the Confederacy and we should act as such. We should actively promote, support, and preserve the historical truth of the Confederacy with the honor and dignity that it justly deserves. We cannot change, nor should we attempt to alter historical record as what is past is past, but it is our duty to our heritage to preserve and promote the true history of the Confederacy. We cannot change our past shortcomings to promote and preserve positive Confederate heritage as the last year and the last decade have themselves passed into history, but we can take positive actions in the current year and years to come. We have an honored and dignified heritage. Let us strive to preserve and promote it in a manner that would do justice to our esteemed ancestry.

At Your Service,

Henry B. Seale, Lt. Cmdr.  
Texas Society, MOSB



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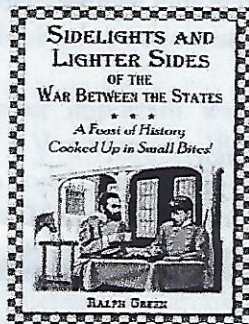
### The Lone Star Chapter Dallas, Texas

The Lone Star Chapter is now meeting jointly with the Dallas Chapter of the Descendants of Confederate Veterans.

Submitted by Adjutant Ralph Green

\* \* \*

The Burd Street Press has just published *Sidelights and Lighter Sides* by Lone Star Chapter Adjutant Ralph Green. This is a collection of hundreds of anecdotes, some humorous, some touching, about people, and events of the WBTS. It's available on-line and through bookstores. For an autographed copy, contact the author at [jnyreb@juno.com](mailto:jnyreb@juno.com)



### Col. W. H. Parsons Chapter #273 Ellis County, Texas

The Parsons Chapter has had a good year, adding two new members. We were represented at the National Reunion in Richmond by two members, and several of our members received awards at that meeting. We continue work on the cemetery plot of Captain Mark Latimer in Myrtle Cemetery in Ennis. As always, we continue working with the ladies of the UDC, providing them with color guards when needed, and assisting them in placing flags on the veteran's graves on Memorial Day.

### Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter #5 Houston, Texas

This coming January 19<sup>th</sup> is the 201<sup>st</sup> birthday of Robert E. Lee. Most of the members of ASJ #5 are involved in the Southern Heritage Ball which is the Houston event that celebrates his birth. PCIC Earl Faggert compliments us by saying our Ball is the "Grandest Ball of All." It is anticipated that over 400 people will attend this black tie birthday party being held at the River Oaks Country Club. One of the highlights of the evening is the arrival of the debutantes in the horse-drawn French carriages.

This year the Chairman of the Ball is P/C of ASJ #5, Don Lee. His Co-chair is Page Steele, Past President of the UDC Jefferson Davis Chapter 1637 of Houston, Texas. Both Don and Page have chaired this event before.

Our new officers for the year 2008 are Ward Slack, Commander; John Hoover, Lt. Commander; and Ray Stocks, Adjutant. These gentlemen will be sworn in at the February 7<sup>th</sup> quarterly meeting. A finer group does not exist.

The Houston Chapter continues to hold joint meetings with the local chapter of the DCV with continued good attendance.

Commander Burt Moulden of the Col. Isaac E. Avery Chapter 282, in Alvin and Texas City, has announced that his Chapter has accepted the invitation to join Albert Sidney Johnston #5 at their 2008 quarterly meetings. We wholeheartedly welcome these compatriots. We will do our best to make their trip to Houston worthwhile.

For the Chapter,  
David G. Whitaker, Commander



## Col. Richard B. Hubbard Chapter #261 Tyler, Texas

Our new Chapter officers are Dan Horton, Commander; Tom Clinkscales, Lt. Commander; John Haynes, Adjutant; Don Majors, Chaplain.

In November, we had our annual memorial for Colonel Richard B. Hubbard at Oakwood Cemetery in Tyler.

Our Chapter requests the honor of your presence at a very special Birthday Party! Please join us in celebration of the birthdays of General Robert E. Lee and General Stonewall Jackson on Friday, February 1<sup>st</sup>, at the Woman's Building, 911 S. Broadway, Tyler, Texas; parking across Dobbs Street at First Presbyterian Church Parking Area. We will gather at 5:30 - Celebration will begin at 6:30

Rose-Mary Rumbley, Texas historian/humorist will be our featured speaker.

We will hold Raffle Drawings for two Jeb Stuart Sword Replicas and award several Lee-Jackson related Door Prizes.

### \*Dinner Menu

Herbed Pork Loin    Oven Fried Chicken

Roasted Potatoes    Glazed Carrots

Country Green Beans

Salad Bar    Fresh Baked Rolls

Iced Tea    Coffee    Dessert

Please remit \$20.00 per person,  
payable to Hubbard Chapter #261, to:

Dan Horton, P.O. Box 158, Ben Wheeler, Texas 75754  
no later than January 25, 2008.

Prepaid Reservations required.

For information call

Dan Horton 903-833-5539 Dale Fowlkes 903-561-7069

Tom Clinkscales 903-567-4708

Period Dress encouraged, or Casual

## How County Came to be Called "Free State of Van Zandt"

Mr. M. N. Crestman, a lawyer in Dallas, gives the following story of how the County of Van Zandt came to be called "The Free State of Van Zandt." The story was given to him by Rev. S. N. Allen, his mother's brother, a superannuated Methodist minister, now living at Beeville, Texas. Following the Contest of ballots, in 1867, which sent Texas back into the Union, a Convention was held in Van Zandt County, whereupon it was declared by the citizens that their county be a free and independent state, free and independent of the State of Texas, Southern Confederacy and the United States of America, and put themselves in a position to fight for their liberty.

General Sheridan had his headquarters at New Orleans, and when he learned that there was a "rebellion", sent a troop of cavalry to quell the riot. The woods in Van Zandt County in those days were such that horsemen were handicapped and the boys of the Free State used the process of "Pot-shot" on the Yankee soldiers to the extent that they faded away. Not being able to find the Union soldiers in time, they assembled in the town of Canton, the Capital of the Free State of Van Zandt, and proceeded to celebrate the victory of defeating the State and nation.

But they imbibed the current standard of liquor to excess. In the height of their celebration Sheridan's troops came riding from every point of the compass and captured the entire army of the Free State.

Federal soldiers proceeded to build a prison by setting upright in the ground, long and large logs encircling a few acres of ground in or near the present site of Canton, Texas. Each prisoner, bereft of his weapons, had a pair of anklets safely locked on him. Guards were put on duty around the prison, but the Free State were model prisoners, somewhat enjoying the food.

## Confederate Soldiers, April Memories

April 8, 2007

*Sent along by Gary M. Loudermilk*

KENNESAW, Ga.~ While they lived,  
few criticized the men of the Blue and Gray.

This story is about the heroes of Dixie, commemorated during Confederate History and Heritage Month in April-when proclamations will be signed by governors, mayors, and county commissioners in their memory.

Let me tell you of Arlington National Cemetery-where this nation honored the men who fought for the Confederacy and the Union, and men and women who fought our nation's wars since the War Between the States. Did you know there are 245,000 servicemen and women, including their families, buried at Arlington? The world-famous Arlington National Cemetery is located in the shadow of the Custis-Lee Mansion (Arlington House) that was home to Gen. Robert E. Lee and family until 1861 at the beginning of the War Between the States.

In 1864, Union soldiers were first buried here-and by the end of the war the number rose to 16,000. The Union burial site at Arlington National Cemetery is at Section 13. Around the start of the 20th century, this country also honored the men who fought for the Confederacy. This site is located in Section 16. There is an inscription on the 32.5-foot-high Confederate monument at the cemetery that reads, ". . . In simple obedience to duty as they understood it; these men suffered all; sacrificed all and died."

Some claim this Confederate Monument at Arlington may have been the first to honor black Confederates. Carved on the monument is a depiction of a black Confederate marching in step with white soldiers. In 1898, President William McKinley, a former Union soldier, spoke in Atlanta and said, "In the spirit of fraternity, it was time for the North to share in the care of the graves of former Confederate soldiers." In consequence of this speech, by an act of Congress, a portion of Arlington National Cemetery was set aside

for the burial of Confederate soldiers. At that time, 267 Confederate remains from and near Washington were removed and re-interred at this new site.

In 1906, the United Daughters of the Confederacy asked permission from William Howard Taft to erect a monument. Taft was at the time serving as United States Secretary of War and was in charge of national cemeteries. With permission, the Arlington Confederate Memorial Association was formed and the United Daughters of the Confederacy given authority to oversee work on the monument. An agreement and contract was made with Sir Moses Ezekiel, a Jewish Confederate veteran by the record of his service at the Battle of New Market while he was a cadet at Virginia Military Institute. Work started at his workshop in Italy in 1910, and upon his death in 1917, the great sculptor was brought back home and buried near the base of the Confederate monument.

On June 4, 1914, the Arlington monument was unveiled to a crowd of thousands, including former Confederate and Union soldiers. The memorial event was presided over by President Woodrow Wilson and the people applauded the stirring speeches given.

The Confederate monument unveiling was concluded with a 21-gun salute, and the Arlington monument was officially given to the War Department. President Wilson said: "I am not so happy as proud to participate in this capacity on such an occasion-proud that I represent such a people."

Since Wilson, wreaths have been sent to both sections of Arlington, including the Confederate section, to honor those who died for freedom. Some presidents have also spoken at Arlington on Confederate Memorial Day.

What is your city, county, or state planning for Confederate History Month? Let's remember all our soldiers.

**Calvin E. Johnson Jr. is the author of  
"When America Stood for God, Family and Country"**

### Dear Ancestor

*Sent along by Gary M. Loudermilk*

Your tombstone stands among the rest;  
In this field of green.  
The name and date are chiseled out  
For all the world to see.

It reaches out to all who care  
It is too late to mourn.  
You did not know that I'd exist,  
You died long before I was born.

Yet we are of one, you and I,  
In flesh, in blood, in bone.  
Our blood contracts and beats a pulse  
Entirely not our own.

Dear Ancestor, the life you lived  
One hundred years ago  
Spreads out among the ones you left  
Who would have loved you so.

I wonder if you lived and loved,  
I wonder if you knew  
That someday I would find this spot,  
And come to visit you.



Confederate Memorial Monument  
At Arlington Cemetery

### Treasured Southern Roses

#### Hidden Roses

#### The Roses Hidden from the Yankees

*Southernness, Inc.*



As Union troops burned and ravaged grand Southern homes and gardens during the War Between the States, Southern belles struggled valiantly to save their cherished family roses.

Inspired by authentic letters and diaries, Southernness honors the passion and courage of these Southern ladies.

Prized in antebellum gardens, many Southern roses were directly descended from those collected by the Empress Josephine in her vast gardens at Malmaison. Such roses were often quite expensive, yet cultured Southerners cherished these rare, fragrant beauties as an investment in the good life. Southern belles so loved their roses that garden diaries of the period speak of ladies adopting the scent of a particularly loved rose as their signature fragrance and of handsome sums expended for their nurturing and display.

Quite naturally then, as the vast, cruel campaign of General Sherman burned through the South, driving women and children from their homes and obliterating their gardens, Southern belles strove to protect their beloved roses. Some ladies directed their servants to dig up entire rose bushes, while others would take a clipping from a special rose and stick it in a potato to nurture the specimen until the lady could reach safe ground with family or friends far from her home and gardens.

Culled from an exhaustive analysis of the roses most popularly sold by commercial nurseries in the port cities from the 1840s to the 1860s, "Hidden Roses", the Roses Hidden from the Yankees, is a bouquet of many of these wonderful, antique Southern beauties.

At the heart of the scent is the delightful rose, Champney's Pink Cluster, which adds its special "lemony" astringent note to lighten the perfume and add a hint of mystery. Southernness is honored to shed light on this important chapter in Southern gardening history and on the contributions of these Southern ladies.

## Robert E. Lee

By Dick Night

Nashville, Tennessee

February 2007



One of the last known images  
of Robert E. Lee  
... after the War.

Have you noticed that many of the books and speeches about Robert E. Lee focus on what a Christian gentleman he was? And what a devoted husband and father he was? And how he nursed his ailing mother, visited his father's grave on Cumberland Island (in 1863, on a trip to inspect Charleston's fortifications), and made his staff officers eat off of tin plates and drink from tin cups just like the soldiers? These things are important in evaluating the man, but they overlook other important features.

In my opinion, most important was the fact that Lee considered himself a Virginian. In 1859, on the eve of the war, Virginia was celebrating its ~ are you ready? ~ BICENTENNIAL. That was important to Lee. The United States did not reach that milestone until 1976.

So, is it so farfetched to suggest that, when Lee took the oath at West Point as a plebe, his oath was conditioned on Virginia's continuation in what was, to him, and just about everybody else, a voluntary association/federation of states?

I mean, just 34 years before, at the Virginia Constitutional Convention, the very existence of the United States rested in the hands of the Virginians: Madison, Jefferson, Lee's father, Patrick Henry, and men of this caliber. Only by the narrowest of margins (ten votes out of 350) did Virginia ratify the Constitution, and that was only because the ratification carried a very important qualification: Virginia's right to withdraw whenever it suited Virginia to do so. Had Virginia not ratified the Constitution, the U.S. would never have been formed. It all turned on Virginia. The states that had not yet convened were going to follow Virginia's lead.

The record is clear that Lee thought that it was an absurd notion that a union created by states could prevent a state from withdrawing.

We also rarely read of Lee's leave of absence from the Army, 1859-1861. His father-in-law, George Washington Parke Custis, owner of Arlington, at least 75 slaves, and reputedly the wealthiest man in Virginia, had died, and Lee, as executor, needed time to settle his very complicated estate (with plantations and farms scattered throughout Virginia). Lee's wife, Mary, was her father's beneficiary/legatee.

Lee spent much of the next two years freeing the slaves, but only when he was satisfied that they had somewhere to go. He freed them all. In effect, Lee and his family were left with property, but with no one to work the fields and almost no income. They were reduced to genteel poverty and they died in genteel poverty. (For the Texans: Upon leaving the 2nd U.S. Cavalry in Texas, in 1859, to travel back to Virginia, Lee stopped at the Menger Hotel in San Antonio.)

As Churchill points out, Lee was very principled on the point of Virginia's sovereignty. He was not going to draw the sword over slavery. That was a Constitutional question involving the taking of property (with or without due process). BUT, he WAS going to draw the sword over coercion. And there was nothing more coercive than Lincoln's call for Militia ~ including Virginia's allotment of 7,500 infantry ~ to march on South Carolina. Until then, Virginia had NOT seceded and Lee had been content to oversee Arlington. Lincoln's call to arms changed the entire equation.

### OF HISTORIC INTEREST

Sent along by Frank Crisp, Jr.  
Marshall, Texas

In a letter to Capt. James May, 9 July 1866, Lee wrote:

"I had no other guide, nor had I any other object than the defense of those principles of American liberty upon which the constitutions of the several States were originally founded, and unless they are strictly observed, I fear there will be an end to republican government in this country."

(from the book *Life and Letters of Lee*, pg. 391, by J.W. Jones)

\* \* \* \* \*

***On January 19<sup>th</sup> We Honor  
All Confederate Heroes, and Especially  
Remember Generals Lee and Jackson.***



## Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson

From 1851 until the outbreak of the Civil War, Thomas J. Jackson served as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Instructor of Artillery Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, Virginia. Natural Philosophy (in modern terms, roughly equivalent to Physics; it included astronomy, mechanics, acoustics, optics, and other sciences), was a difficult part of the mid-nineteenth century curriculum; many cadets found it almost impossible to master under the best of circumstances. Francis H. Smith, VMI's Superintendent during Jackson's era, wrote the following in his *History of the Virginia Military Institute*:



"As Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Major Jackson was not a success. He had not the qualifications needed for so important a chair. He was no teacher, and he lacked the tact required in getting along with his classes....His genius was in the Science and Art of War. He found a field for the display of this genius when the war opened in 1861."

\* \* \*

The outbreak of the Civil War saw Jackson still teaching at VMI. He was quiet, full-bearded with piercing green-gray eyes and a long face. He was ordered to Richmond, along with the entire corps of cadets, to drill new army recruits. Less than a week later, Colonel Jackson took command of troops at Harper's Ferry and was soon promoted to brigadier general.

*From Wikipedia* "Stonewall" Jackson was a Confederate general during American Civil War, and probably the most revered Confederate commander after General Robert E. Lee. Military historians consider Jackson to be one of the most gifted tactical commanders in United States history. His Valley Campaign and his envelopment of the Union Army right wing at Chancellorsville are studied worldwide even today as examples of innovative and bold leadership. He excelled as well at the First Battle of Bull Run (where he received his famous nickname "Stonewall"), Second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. Jackson was not universally successful as a

commander, however, as displayed by his weak and confused efforts during the Seven Days Battles around Richmond in 1862.

His own troops accidentally shot him at the Battle of Chancellorsville and he died of complications from an amputated arm and complications of pneumonia several days later. His death was a severe setback for the Confederacy, affecting not only its military prospects, but the morale of its army and the general public. As Jackson lay dying, General Robert E. Lee sent a message to Jackson through Chaplain Lacy, saying "Give General Jackson my affectionate regards, and say to him: he has lost his left arm but I my right."

### Quotes:

Always mystify, mislead, and surprise the enemy, if possible; and when you strike and overcome him, never let up in the pursuit so long as your men have strength to follow; for an army routed, if hotly pursued, becomes panic-stricken, and can then be destroyed by half their number. The other rule is, never fight against heavy odds, if by any possible maneuvering you can hurl your own force on only a part, and that the weakest part, of your enemy and crush it. Such tactics will win every time, and a small army may thus destroy a large one in detail, and repeated victory will make it invincible.

To move swiftly, strike vigorously, and secure all the fruits of victory, is the secret of successful war.

—Jackson, 1863

The only true rule for cavalry is to follow the enemy as long as he retreats.

—Jackson to Colonel Munford on June 13, 1862

War means fighting. The business of the soldier is to fight. Armies are not called out to dig trenches, to throw up breastworks, to live in camps, but to find the enemy and strike him; to invade his country, and do him all possible damage in the shortest possible time. This will involve great destruction of life and property while it lasts; but such a war will of necessity be of brief continuance, and so would be an economy of life and property in the end.



Newsletter of the  
Texas Society, Military Order of the Stars and Bars  
Jim Templin, Commander  
2500 Woodlawn Drive, Ennis TX 75119



Opinions expressed herein are the opinions of individual writers, and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the organization.



### Military Order of the Stars and Bars Pledge

We, the posterity of the Officer Corps and Civil Officials of the Confederacy, do pledge ourselves to commemorate and honor the service of leadership these men rendered in the Cause of the fundamental American principles of self determination and States' Rights and to perpetuate the true history of their deeds for the edification of ourselves, our society, and for generations yet unborn.

#261 BOB G DAVIDSON  
10858 MOSSWOOD DR  
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### WILLIAM HUGH YOUNG 1838 - 1901

William Hugh Young  
was born  
in Booneville, Missouri on  
January 1, 1838.

His parents took him to Texas in infancy, where the family lived first at Red River, and later in Grayson County. He received a good education at Washington College, Tennessee, and McKenzie College, Texas, and at the University of Virginia, which he attended from 1859 to 1861.

In September 1861 he returned to Texas and recruited a company for Confederate service. He was elected captain of this unit, which became a part of the 9<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry. After the battle of Shiloh he was

promoted to colonel. He fought with great gallantry at Perryville, Kentucky; Murfreesboro, where he was wounded; in the Vicksburg campaign with Johnston, when he was again wounded; and at Chickamauga, where he received yet another wound. In the Atlanta campaign, the 9<sup>th</sup> Texas was in General W. D. Ector's brigade. At Kennesaw Mountain, Young suffered two more wounds, but continued in command. He was made brigadier general on August 15, 1864, to succeed Ector, who was disabled. On the subsequent March into Tennessee General Young's left foot was all but shot off in the attack upon the Federal Fort at Allatoona. There he fell into the hands of the enemy, resulting in captivity at Johnson's Island, Ohio, until July 24, 1865.

After that time, he was a prominent lawyer and real estate operator in San Antonio, Texas, until his death on November 28, 1901.

He is most honorably buried in the Confederate Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas.