



Clarion Call



Texas Society, Military Order of Stars and Bars



Volume 7, Issue 1

February in the Year of Our Lord 2011

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FROM THE TEXAS SOCIETY COMMANDER

Gentlemen of the Texas Society,

My term as Commander of the Texas Society will soon be at an end. This is my last chance to address some of you. I want to thank all of you for giving me the chance to serve our Order. There is a lot of work that goes on behind the scenes to make an all volunteer organization function and grow. As most of you know, I still work full time. I give as much time to the Order as possible, but I certainly could not have made it through the last two years without some very dedicated, experienced and competent men (and their wives) to assist and sometimes lead the way. I could not have asked for a better staff and cannot thank them enough for their contributions.

I know the Texas Society is on the right track to remain one of the leading historical groups in our great state. Many of our members are serving at a National level within the Order. This is a tribute to the fact that we are blessed with a great group of leaders who are willing to give of their time and expertise.

Please make plans to attend the Texas Society Reunion. The Registration form is included in this issue of our newsletter. It is at these reunions where many ideas and plans for the future are born.

In today's world, communication is always at our finger tips, but nothing builds bonds and finds quicker results, than sitting down face to face. If you have never been to a reunion, come on out. At the very least, you will make a friend or two. If you have been before, come to Brownwood and let us show you some hospitality from my part of Texas.

"Get correct views of life, and learn to see the world in its true light. It will enable you to live pleasantly, to do good, and, when summoned away, to leave without regret."

Robert E. Lee

God Bless,

Gary L. (Nux) Loudermilk
Commander
Texas Society MOSB

Clarion Call

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2011 Southern Heritage Ball

The Southern Heritage Ball has come and gone and what a success it was. The Debutantes were beautiful young Texas ladies, as they always are. The 200 year old antique French Carriages pulled by Dutch Warm Bloods from the Netherlands, brought the Debutantes to the front entrance of the most beautiful country club in Houston, Texas. You have never seen a more elegant moment as those young ladies being helped from the carriages by well attired Confederate soldiers. The next elegant moment is when these Debutantes are introduced and they make their bow, sometimes referred to as the Texas Dip. WOW!

The guest list of 275 people in formal dress and of Southern Heritage included such notables as Jerry Patterson, Texas Land Commissioner, Janice K. Langford, Past President, of General, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mr. Bertram Hayes-Davis, Great-great Grandson of President Jefferson Davis, Jamie Davis, President of the Texas Division, UDC, and Bryan Roehrig, III, Lt. Commander of the Order of the Southern Cross.

The Texas Chapter #5 of the Military Order of the Stars & Bars is very active in the administration of this 44 year old fundraiser. MOS&B members of the non-profit corporation Board of Directors are John Moncure, President; Ray Dickens, Jr., vice-

president; David G. Whitaker, Secretary; and Don Lee, John Hoover, Dennis Guiffre, Board Members. All of these men have served as Chairmen of the Ball with PC Don Lee doing so twice, and all are Past Commanders of The Texas Chapter.

David G. Whitaker DCS
Chief of Staff, National
Military Order of the Stars & Bars



Sesquicentennial Remembrance

Bob G. Davidson DCS
Chief of Staff, Texas Society MOSB

150 years ago, on February 2, 1861, the Secession Convention of the State of Texas adopted the Ordinance that officially separated Texas from the Union by 166 to 8. The Ordinance was ratified by the voters of Texas, 34,794 to 11,235, on February 23, 1861. (See page 6 for complete text of the Ordinance.)



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Important information regarding Texas Society Convention

Gary L. Loudermilk, Commander

2011 is an election year for the Texas Society. The Society has only two elected offices, Commander and Lt. Commander.

Nominations:

By-Laws, Article VI Section 3:

"All candidates under consideration for the post of Commander and Lieutenant Commander shall be interviewed by the Nominating Committee. The committee shall determine from this conference the willingness of the candidates to serve. Any nominee presented to the delegates as the choice of the Nominating Committee shall have received a majority vote of the members of the Nominating Committee."

This years Nominating Committee is chaired by Past-Commander Jim Templin; also on the committee are Tom Clinkscales, Don Lee, Gary M. Loudermilk, and Bob Davidson.

The important thing here is that under our by-laws, no one can be nominated from the floor without first presenting themselves to the nominating committee prior to the meeting.

Proposed Amendments

By-Laws, Article VII Section 1:

"The Bylaws of the Texas Society may be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Society Executive Council. Amendments to the bylaws shall be effective immediately upon adoption by the Society Executive Council"

Section 2:

"All adopted amendments and proposed amendments to the Bylaws shall be sent to each Chapter in the Texas Society at least thirty (30) days prior to the convening of the Society Convention. The delegates shall accept or reject the amendments by majority vote."

So, if anyone has a proposed amendment, they must get it to the SEC in time to be considered and mailed out to the Chapters 30 days prior to April 30th. It is suggested you get this done ASAP, no later than March 18th.

Credentialing:

A complete and accurate credential form is required to vote at the Society Convention. Credential forms will be mailed out to Texas Society Chapter Commanders and/or Adjutants of record. If your Chapter has had a change in command and you have not advised Society Adjutant Glenn Toal <glennsuzy@gmail.com>, you should do so immediately to ensure your chapter receives its form. Rules regarding voting are covered in the Constitution, Article IV Section 1. Specifically as to credentials, see paragraph "e":

"Only delegates with proper written credentials may be entitled to cast his chapter's votes. Each chapter should notify the convention credential committee in writing with the names of its authorized delegates."

A complete copy of the Texas Society Constitution and by-laws is available at

<http://www.texasmosb.com/constitution.html>

The Texas Chapter #5

Houston, Texas

Ray Stocks, Lt. Commander/Adjutant

Our 1st Quarterly Meeting was held Friday, February 11, 2011. Our Commander, John Hoover, was our speaker. He spoke about his great uncle's book, "A Pioneer Speaks" by Edward Baxter Featherston, covering his Great-Grandfather, Charles H. Featherston, Captain of the 11th Texas Cavalry

National MOS&B News:

We have another member of our Chapter that is now a National officer. Dr. Toni Turk has accepted the position of Adjutant General, joining Don Lee, who is the Commander of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi, and David Whitaker, who serves as National Chief of Staff. Dr. Turk is also the Mayor of Blanding, Utah. Another Texan, Jim Templin, of Ennis, Texas, serves as Treasurer General.

Editor's Note: See page 2 for article on the Southern Heritage Ball, supported by The Texas Chapter.

Col. Richard B. Hubbard Chapter #261

Tyler, Texas

Bob G. Davidson DCS, Texas Society Chief of Staff

On November 6, 2010 I was privileged to take part in the Bullard, Texas gathering of school children at the traveling Vietnam Wall replica. They were very interested in the cannon, my uniform, and the history of *our* war, as well as the Vietnam War. This event was in conjunction with the annual Red, White and Blue Parade in Bullard.

The Hubbard Chapter hosted their 4th annual Lee-Jackson dinner on January 29, 2011. The evening also commemorated the 150th anniversary of the February 2, 1861 Secession of Texas (see pages 6 and 7), as well as the 10th anniversary of the Chartering of the Hubbard Chapter on February 6, 2001, as well as two January 29th birthdays, and the birthdays, within just a few days of the 29th, of half a dozen or so, more folks at the dinner. Outgoing Chapter Commander Dan Horton was presented with an Appreciation Plaque for his service, and for initiating the Hubbard Chapter Lee-Jackson dinners. Incoming Chapter Commander Tom Clinkscales spoke about the two Generals, and about "The Cause" for which they fought. Dan Horton moves to Lt. Commander, and John Haynes continues as Adjutant/Treasurer.

Col. W. H. Parsons Chapter #273

Ennis, Ellis County, Texas

Jim Templin, Past Commander

Many of you remember Randy Jones, Commander of our chapter, and the man who always had a smile for everyone. I am sorry to report that Randy lost his battle with cancer last year. At Randy's funeral, his Confederate uniform, as well as his SAR uniform, were on display. He will be missed by all who knew him.

Gerald Tyler, a longtime member of our chapter, has been elected Commander, and we all look forward to working with him. We continue to meet once each quarter and are planning our upcoming activities for several marker dedications, as well as assistance to the local UDC in placing flags on Memorial Day.

Texas Traveler: The Battle of Galveston

By Brittanie Shey in *Texas*

Monday, December 21, 2009



The destruction of U.S.S. Westfield during the Battle of Galveston

...Take a moment to think about the soldiers who, 147 years previous, were fighting their brethren on both land and sea in the early part of the Civil War.

The Galveston Historical Foundation...hosted a handful of tours ... to commemorate the Second Battle of Galveston, "widely acknowledged as the most important military event in Galveston's history."

Often referred to as simply The Battle of Galveston (the First Battle of Galveston was a naval attempt for the Union to block Galveston Harbor) the battle took place both by land and by sea, in the wee hours of January 1, 1863.

At the time, Galveston was the southern US's most important port and also the largest gateway for immigrants to enter the country.

In October 1862 Union Fleet Commander William B. Renshaw managed to blockade Galveston Harbor, giving the Union forces a line of defense that stretched all along the upper Texas coast to New Orleans. But at dawn on New Year's Day, 1863, Confederate gunboats attacked the Union's seven warships, while ground troops battled it out on the beach. Renshaw and some of his men set off to destroy their grounded ship, The Westfield, with explosives, but they detonated too early, killing him and several of his troops.

Union soldiers on land became confused by this and surrendered, thinking their Commander had surrendered at sea. The remaining ships fled back to New Orleans, and the Confederacy never lost control of the port again.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE STARS AND BARS
Texas Society Reunion
April 29th and 30th Brownwood, Texas

Registration Form

Name: _____ Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____ MOSB Chapter # _____

Phone: (____) _____ E-mail: _____

Registration (For MOSB Members Only) _____ @ \$15 _____
Due no later than Saturday, April 8th 2011

Late Registration for Members after April 8th _____ @ \$20 _____
Meals not guaranteed after April 15th

Commander's Reception-- Friday Evening 6-8PM _____ @ \$10 _____
(hors d'oeuvres and drinks)

Luncheon _____ @ \$15 _____

Tour of the Douglas MacArthur Academy of Freedom _____ @ no charge

Total Enclosed \$ _____

Please list Member and Guest Names as you want them on Name Tags:

Please make checks payable to: TEXAS SOCIETY MOSB

Mail payment and Registration Form to: MOSB 2011 Reunion
C/O Glenn Toal
1401 Newton Road
Ferris, Texas 75125

Attire: Commander's reception: casual
Business meeting: business casual (we will leave from the meeting for the museum tour)

Accommodations: Hampton Inn
1103 Riverside Drive
Brownwood, Texas 76801
325-641-1122 ask for the MOSB Rate... \$90 + tax

A Message for Vicksburg

Sent along by Past GC Troy Massey - 12/29-10

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) ~ A glass vial stopped with a cork during the Civil War has been opened, revealing a coded message to the desperate Confederate commander in Vicksburg on the day the Mississippi city fell to Union forces 147 years ago.

The dispatch offered no hope to doomed Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton: Reinforcements are not on the way. The encrypted, 6-line message was dated July 4, 1863, the date of Pemberton's surrender to Union forces led by Ulysses S. Grant, ending the Siege of Vicksburg in what historians say was a turning point midway into the Civil War.

The message is from a Confederate commander on the west side of the Mississippi River across from Pemberton. "He's saying, 'I can't help you. I have no troops, I have no supplies, I have no way to get over there,'" Museum of the Confederacy collections manager, Catherine M. Wright, said of the author of the dispiriting message. "It was just another punctuation mark to just how desperate and dire everything was."

The bottle, less than 2 inches in length, had sat undisturbed at the museum since 1896. It was a gift from Capt. William A. Smith, of King George County, who served during the Vicksburg siege. It was Wright who decided to investigate the contents of the strange little bottle containing a tightly wrapped note, a .38-caliber bullet and a white thread. "Just sort of a curiosity thing," said Wright. "This notion of, do we have any idea what his message says?" The answer was no.

Wright asked a local art conservator, Scott Nolley, to examine the clear vial before she attempted to open it. He looked at the bottle under an electron microscope and discovered that salt had bonded the cork tightly to the bottle's mouth. He put the bottle on a hotplate to expand the glass, used a scalpel to loosen the cork, then gently plucked it out with tweezers. The sewing thread was looped around the 6½ by 2½ inch paper, which was folded to fit into the bottle. The rolled message was removed and taken to a paper conservator, who successfully unfurled the message.

But the coded message, which appears to be a random collection of letters, did not reveal itself immediately. Eager to learn the meaning of the code, Wright took the message home for the weekend to decipher. She had no success. A retired CIA code breaker, David Gaddy, was contacted, and he cracked the code in several weeks. A Navy cryptologist independently confirmed Gaddy's interpretation. Cmdr. John B. Hunter, an information warfare officer, said he deciphered the code over two weeks while on deployment aboard an aircraft carrier in the

Pacific. A computer could have unscrambled the words in a fraction of the time.

"To me, it was not that difficult," he said. "I had fun with this and it took me longer than it should have."

The code is called the "Vigenere cipher," a centuries-old encryption in which letters of the alphabet are shifted a set number of places so an "a" would become a "d" - essentially, creating words with different letter combinations. The code was widely used by Southern forces during the Civil War, according to *Civil War Times Illustrated*.

The source of the message was likely Maj. Gen. John G. Walker, of the Texas Division, who had under his command William Smith, the donor of the bottle. The full text of the message to Pemberton reads:

"Gen'l Pemberton: You can expect no help from this side of the river. Let Gen'l Johnston know, if possible, when you can attack the same point on the enemy's lines. Inform me also and I will endeavor to make a diversion. I have sent some caps (explosive devices). I subjoin a despatch from General Johnston." The last line, Wright said, seems to suggest a separate delivery to Pemberton would be the code to break the message.

"The date of this message clearly indicates that this person has no idea that the city is about to be surrendered," she said. The Johnston mention in the dispatch is Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, whose 32,000 troops were encamped south of Vicksburg and prevented from assisting Pemberton by Grant's 35,000 Union troops. Pemberton had held out hope that Johnston would eventually come to his aid. The message was dispatched during an especially terrible time in Vicksburg. Grant was unsuccessful in defeating Pemberton's troops on two occasions, so the Union commander instead decided to encircle the city and block the flow of supplies or support. Many in the city resorted to eating cats, dogs and leather. Soup was made from wallpaper paste.

After a six-week siege, Pemberton relented. Vicksburg, so scarred by the experience, refused to celebrate July 4 for the next 80 years.

So what about the bullet in the bottom of the bottle? Wright suspects the messenger was instructed to toss the bottle into the river if Union troops intercepted his passage. The weight of the bullet would have carried the corked bottle to the bottom, she said. For Pemberton, the bottle is symbolic of his lost cause: the bad news never made it to him.

The Confederate messenger probably arrived to the river's edge and saw a U.S. flag flying over the city. "He figured out what was going on and said, 'Well, this is pointless,' and turned back," Wright said.

Online: Museum of the Confederacy: <http://www.moc.org>

The Texas Ordinance of Secession (February 2, 1861)

The Texas Ordinance of Secession was the document that officially separated Texas from the United States in 1861. It was adopted by the Secession Convention on February 1 of that year, by a vote of 166 to 8. The adoption of the ordinance was one of a series of events that led to Texas' entry into the Confederacy and the War Between the States.

The ordinance text is much less known and less accessible to the general public than the Texas Declaration of Independence. According to some historians, however, it ranks equally with the earlier document in its impact on Texas.

* * * * *

A declaration of the causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union

The government of the United States, by certain joint resolutions, bearing date the 1st day of March, in the year A. D. 1845, proposed to the Republic of Texas, then a free, sovereign and independent nation, the annexation of the latter to the former, as one of the co-equal States thereof,

The people of Texas, by deputies in convention assembled, on the fourth day of July of the same year, assented to and accepted said proposals and formed a constitution for the proposed State, upon which on the 29th day of December in the same year, said State was formally admitted into the Confederated Union.

Texas abandoned her separate national existence and consented to become one of the Confederate States to promote her welfare, insure domestic tranquillity and secure more substantially the blessings of peace and liberty to her people. She was received into the confederacy with her own constitution under the guarantee of the federal constitution and the compact of annexation, that she should enjoy these blessings. She was received as a commonwealth holding, maintaining and protecting the institution known as negro slavery—the servitude of the African to the white race within her limits—a relation that had existed from the first settlement of her wilderness by the white race, and which her people intended should exist in all future time. Her institutions and geographical position established the strongest ties between her and other slave-holding States of the confederacy. Those ties have been strengthened by association. But what has been the course of the government of the United States, and of the people and authorities of the non-slave-holding States, since our connection with them?

The controlling majority of the Federal Government, under various pretenses and disguises, has so administered the same as to exclude the citizens of the Southern States, unless under odious and unconstitutional restrictions, from all the immense territory owned in common by all the States on the Pacific Ocean, for the avowed purpose of acquiring sufficient power in the common government to use it as a means of destroying the institutions of Texas and her sister slave-holding States.

By the disloyalty of the Northern States and their citizens and the imbecility of the Federal Government, infamous combinations of incendiaries and outlaws have been permitted in those States and the common territory of Kansas to trample upon the federal laws, to war upon the lives and property of Southern citizens in that territory, and finally, by violence and mob law to usurp the possession of the same as exclusively the property of the Northern States.

The Federal Government, while but partially under the control of these our unnatural and sectional enemies, has for years almost entirely failed to protect the lives and property of the people of Texas against the Indian savages on our border, and more recently against the murderous forays of banditti from the neighboring territory of Mexico; and when our State government has expended large amounts for such purpose, the Federal Government has refused reimbursement therefor, thus rendering our condition more insecure and harassing than it was during the existence of the Republic of Texas.

These and other wrongs we have patiently borne in the vain hope that a returning sense of justice and humanity would induce a different course of administration.

When we advert to the course of individual non-slave-holding States, and that a majority of their citizens, our grievances assume far greater magnitude.

The States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa, by solemn legislative enactments, have deliberately, directly or indirectly violated the 3rd clause of the 2nd section of the 4th article of the federal constitution, and laws passed in pursuance thereof; thereby annulling a material provision of the compact, designed by its framers to perpetuate amity between the members of the confederacy and to secure the rights of the slave-holding States in their domestic institutions—a provision founded in justice and wisdom, and without the enforcement of which the compact fails to accomplish the object of its creation. Some of those States have imposed high fines and degrading penalties upon any of their citizens or officers who may carry out in good faith that provision of the compact, or the federal laws enacted in accordance therewith.

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In all the non-slave-holding States, in violation of that good faith and comity which should exist between entirely distinct nations, the people have formed themselves into a great sectional party, now strong enough in numbers to control the affairs of each of those States, based upon the unnatural feeling of hostility to these Southern States and their beneficent and patriarchal system of African slavery, proclaiming the debasing doctrine of the equality of all men, irrespective of race or color—a doctrine at war with nature, in opposition to the experience of mankind, and in violation of the plainest revelations of the Divine Law.

They demand the abolition of negro slavery throughout the confederacy, the recognition of political equality between the white and the negro races, and avow their determination to press on their crusade against us, so long as a negro slave remains in these States.

For years past this abolition organization has been actively sowing the seeds of discord through the Union, and has rendered the federal congress the arena for spreading firebrands and hatred between the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States.

By consolidating their strength, they have placed the slave-holding States in a hopeless minority in the federal congress, and rendered representation of no avail in protecting Southern rights against their exactions and encroachments.

They have proclaimed, and at the ballot box sustained, the revolutionary doctrine that there is a "higher law" than the constitution and laws of our Federal Union, and virtually that they will disregard their oaths and trample upon our rights.

They have for years past encouraged and sustained lawless organizations to steal our slaves and prevent their recapture, and have repeatedly murdered Southern citizens while lawfully seeking their rendition.

They have invaded Southern soil and murdered unoffending citizens, and through the press their leading men and a fanatical pulpit have bestowed praise upon the actors and assassins in these crimes, while the governors of several of their States have refused to deliver parties implicated and indicted for participation in such offences, upon the legal demands of the States aggrieved.

They have, through the mails and hired emissaries, sent seditious pamphlets and papers among us to stir up servile insurrection and bring blood and carnage to our firesides.

They have sent hired emissaries among us to burn our towns and distribute arms and poison to our slaves for the same purpose.

They have impoverished the slave-holding States by unequal and partial legislation, thereby enriching themselves by draining our substance.

They have refused to vote appropriations for protecting Texas against ruthless savages, for the sole reason that she is a slave-holding State.

And, finally, by the combined sectional vote of the seventeen non-slave-holding States, they have elected as president and vice-president of the whole confederacy two men whose chief claims to such high positions are their approval of these long continued wrongs, and their pledges to continue them to the final consummation of these schemes for the ruin of the slave-holding States.

In view of these and many other facts, it is meet that our own views should be distinctly proclaimed.

We hold as undeniable truths that the governments of the various States, and of the confederacy itself, were established exclusively by the white race, for themselves and their posterity; that the African race had no agency in their establishment; that they were rightfully held and regarded as an inferior and dependent race, and in that condition only could their existence in this country be rendered beneficial or tolerable.

That in this free government all white men are and of right ought to be entitled to equal civil and political rights; that the servitude of the African race, as existing in these States, is mutually beneficial to both bond and free, and is abundantly authorized and justified by the experience of mankind, and the revealed will of the Almighty Creator, as recognized by all Christian nations; while the destruction of the existing relations between the two races, as advocated by our sectional enemies, would bring inevitable calamities upon both and desolation upon the fifteen slave-holding States. By the secession of six of the slave-holding States, and the certainty that others will speedily do likewise, Texas has no alternative but to remain in an isolated connection with the North, or unite her destinies with the South.

For these and other reasons, solemnly asserting that the federal constitution has been violated and virtually abrogated by the several States named, seeing that the federal government is now passing under the control of our enemies to be diverted from the exalted objects of its creation to those of oppression and wrong, and realizing that our own State can no longer look for protection, but to God and her own sons - We the delegates of the people of Texas, in Convention assembled, have passed an ordinance dissolving all political connection with the government of the United States of America and the people thereof and confidently appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the freeman of Texas to ratify the same at the ballot box, on the 23rd day of the present month.

Adopted in Convention on the 2nd day of Feby, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and of the Independence of Texas the twenty-fifth.



Newsletter of the
Texas Society, Military Order of the Stars and Bars
Gary L. Loudermilk, Commander

♦
Bob G. Davidson, Editor
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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.



JEROME BONAPARTE ROBERTSON

1815 - 1890

Jerome Bonaparte "Polly" Robertson, father of General Felix Huston Robertson, was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, March 14, 1815. Left penniless at an early age by the death of his father, he was apprenticed to a hatter for a number of years. Afterwards he studied medicine and graduated from Transylvania University in 1835. Removing to Texas the following year, he saw some service in the army of the then Republic and subsequently settled in Washington County, where he practiced his profession for 34 years. There he became renowned as an Indian fighter. He served in both houses of the Texas Legislature and was a delegate to the Texas Secession Convention of 1861.

Robertson entered Confederate service as a captain of the 5th Texas Infantry; and was promoted to lieutenant colonel November 1861; colonel June 1, 1862; and brigadier general on November 1, 1862. He led his regiment in the Seven Days battles, and was wounded at Second Manassas, and again at Gettysburg while leading the Texas Brigade composed of the 1st, 4th, 5th Texas, and the 3rd Arkansas Infantry regiments. "Polly" went with General Longstreet to the West and fought at Chickamauga and in the Knoxville campaign. He subsequently was transferred to Texas to assume command of the reserve corps of the State. The balance of his war service was in the Trans-Mississippi.

Returning home to Independence, Texas, General Robertson practiced medicine for a time, and in 1874 became State Superintendent of Immigration. Five years later he moved to Waco and interested himself in railroad building in West Texas. He died in Waco on January 7, 1891, and is buried there in Oakwood Cemetery.