



THE Clarion Call



TEXAS SOCIETY, MILITARY ORDER OF THE STARS AND BARS



March 1, 2002

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GENERALS IN GRAY

As members of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, we are all descendants of one or more Officers of the Confederate military or of a government official of the new nation that found itself under attack by invading military forces of the United States. Our ancestors were honorable people who were leading a legal effort by the citizens of the south to form a government of their choice. The Constitution of the United States did not prohibit any state from freely withdrawing from the Union. The newly elected radical government of the United States decided to attack our ancestors and invade the south rather than permit them to leave peacefully.

Among the many leaders of the new Confederate States of America were 425 individuals who were appointed to one of the four grades of General by President Jefferson Davis. 299 of these Generals were still in grade at the end of the war. The others were no longer serving due to the following reasons:

77 were killed in action or died from wounds; 19 resigned; 15 died from natural causes; 5 had their appointments cancelled; 3 actually declined their appointment; 2 were killed in "personal encounters" (Brigadier General Marshall Walker was killed in a duel in Little Rock, Arkansas, Sept. 6, 1863 between himself and Brigadier General John S. Marmaduke, who had allegedly reflected unfavorably on Walker's courage -and Brigadier General John Austin Wharton was killed in a quarrel with Colonel George W. Baylor of the 2nd Texas Cavalry, in Houston, Texas on April 6, 1865. They quarreled and General Wharton called Baylor a liar, after which Baylor shot and killed Wharton); 1 General was assassinated; 1 also committed suicide; 1 retired by reason of his wounds; 1 reverted to the rank of Colonel; and 1 was listed as having been dropped.

The principal pre-war occupations of the 425 Generals were as follows:

129 were Lawyers or Jurists; 125 were Professional Soldiers; 55 were Businessmen, Bankers or Merchants; 42 were Farmers or Planters; 24 were politicians; 15 were Educators; 13 were Civil Engineers; 6 had been Students; 4 were Doctors; 3 were Ministers; 3 were "Frontiersmen" or Peace Officers; 2 had been Indian Agents; 2 had been Naval Officers; 1 was an Editor; and 1 is listed as a Soldier of Fortune.

(Generals in Gray continued on page 11)

ROBERT E. LEE-

A REAL AMERICAN HERO

In this day and time it has become politically correct to remove pictures of some great American Heroes- including General Robert E. Lee. Many believe that Lee is among the greatest Americans who have lived. Sir Whston Churchill viewed Lee as "one of the noblest Americans who ever lived." President Theodore Roosevelt honored Lee as "the greatest of all the great captains that the English-speaking peoples have brought forth."

General Lee was a terror to his enemies. In battle after battle he routed well-fed, well-equipped federal forces two or three times the size of his own starving, threadbare southern troops.



Gen. Robert E. Lee

Union Commanders were often notorious for their abuse of Southern civilians. Many encouraged their men to burn and loot at will. In contrast, when Lee's army invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, many Southerners hoped the Yankees would get a taste of their own medicine. But that was not Lee's way. He prohibited "wanton injury to private property" and ordered his soldiers to pay for any supplies they took from civilians.

Many, if not almost all, historians and teachers of our day dismiss Lee's virtues and accuse him of fighting for an evil cause- the preservation of slavery. Yet, Lee opposed slavery.

(Robert E. Lee continued on page 11)



"THE CLARION CALL" is published quarterly by the Commander of the Texas Society, Military Order of the Stars and Bars, for members and friends of the Texas Society, MOS&B. Opinions expressed by the Editor or individual writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the organization. Any correspondence should be directed to G. Ronald Aldis, Commander, Texas Society, and Editor, 1317 Richelieu Lane, Houston, Texas 77018-1913. E-Mail: graldis@iopener.net - Phone: 713-688-5471.

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THANK YOU

We have stated before that this quarterly publication, "The Clarion Call" was being started on faith. Our Society does not have the money to pay for such a publication. We are paying for the postage (34 cents) per issue. All other expenses, paper, preparation, printing, additional postage when required, and such is being paid by donations from others. Several donations have been recognized in prior issues and we want to add Compatriot Dale Fowlkes, Commander of the Col. Richard B. Hubbard Chapter #261, MOS&B, of Tyler, Texas. We thank Dale and all others for the contributions and support of our Texas Society and this publication.

TEXAS DIVISION - SCV TEXAS SOCIETY - MOS&B

Saturday, June 15, 2002, in Arlington, Texas. Receptions & Registration begins Friday night, LaQuinta Inn & Suites, 825 No. Watson Rd, Arlington, Texas 76011 (Phone: 817-640-4142). Discounted rates for the convention have been quoted at \$80 for a standard guest room and \$109 for a deluxe two-room suite. [NOTE: Some have made reservations using an AARP card and were quoted a \$62.99 rate. Others have said the regular rates are now lower than those first quoted, so it would be good to question and see what is available.] We encourage each Chapter to be represented at our convention. Be sure to watch for special MOS&B meetings and activities.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE TO HOST THE SCV / MOS&B NATIONAL CONVENTION

Headquarters is the historic downtown Peabody Hotel. Events will begin on Wed., July 30th and continue through Sat., Aug. 3rd. Watch the next issues of the "Confederate Veteran" for schedules, etc. You can then determine when you wish to arrive and depart. The Registration fee is \$50 if paid by June 1st. Room rates are \$99 per night. To make a Reservation: Call 1-800-833-2548 or call the hotel direct at 1-800-PEABODY. Internet info can be found at www.SCVMemphis2002.org.

The Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp #215 is host. Their mailing address is PO Box 11141, Memphis, TN 38111.

CHAPTER REPORTS

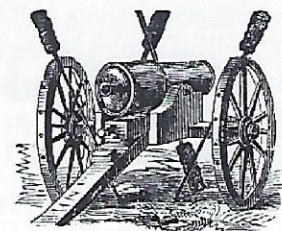
Due to a lack of space we will omit the various Chapter Reports in this issue. We will have full reports in the next issue to be dated June 1st.



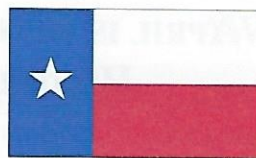
Confederate Sentinel

A REQUEST

The 2nd Texas Frontier District Camp #1904, SCV, has received approval from the Comanche County Commissioners to place a monument honoring the approx. 500 Confederate Veterans buried in the County. That SCV Camp encompasses three Counties in north central Texas - Erath, Eastland and Comanche. We now have Confederate monuments on the Courthouse square in Eastland and Erath Counties and in cemeteries in Eastland and Comanche. A suitable monument can be purchased for about \$1,600 and more than one-third of that amount has already been raised. If any SCV Camp or MOS&B Chapter or individual wishes to contribute to help make this possible, checks should be made payable to the SCV and marked for "Comanche Monument". They should be sent to: Thomas Hanison, PO Box 41, Gorman, TX 76454-0041. This message was sent by Gary Loudermilk, Color Sgt. of the SCV Camp, and Commander of the John Loudermilk Chapter #264, MOS&B.



BEING TEXAN



[The following is part of an article taken off the internet that was written by Bum Phillips, former head coach of the Houston Oilers. Bum is well-known and well-liked by most Texans. Some of this article has been slightly "altered" to eliminate some of Bum's "colorful" language. With events in March and April being so important in the early history of Texas, I hope that all Texans (those born here and those who got here as fast as they could after being born elsewhere) will enjoy Bum's thoughts.]

What it means to me to be a Texan? My friends know it means just about everything. In thinking about writing this statement I considered writing about all of the great things I love about Texas. There are way too many things to list. Here is a very short list. It starts with The Window at Big Bend, which in and of itself is proof of God. It goes to Lake Sam Rayburn where my Granddad taught me more about life than fishin' and enough about fishin' to last a lifetime.

I can talk about Tyler, and Longview, and Odessa and Cisco, and Abilene and Poteet and every place in between. Every little part of Texas feels special. Every person who ever flew over the Lone Star thinks of Bandera or Victoria or Manor or wherever they call "home" as the best little part of the best state.

This last month or so I finally went to Europe for the first time. I hadn't even been and didn't too much want to. But you know all my friends are always talking about "the time they went to Europe." All the Europeans did when they saw me was say the same thing, before they'd ever met me. "Hey cowboy, we love Texas." I guess the hat tipped 'em off. But let me tell you what, they all came up with a smile on their faces. You know why? They knew for sure that I was gonna be nice to 'em. They knew it cause they knew I was from Texas. They knew something that hadn't even hit me. They knew Texans, even though they'd never met one.

That's when it occurred to me. Do you know what is great about Texas? Do you know why when my friend Beverly and I were trekking across the country to see 15 baseball games we got sick and had to come home after 8? Do you know why children in Japan can look at a picture of the great State and know exactly what it is about the same time they can tell a rhombus from a trapezoid? I can tell you- its those with that spirit of Texas-its You.

The same spirit that made 186 men cross the line in the sand in San Antonio over 165 years ago is still in you today. Why else would my friend send me William Barrett Travis' plea for help in an e-mail just a week ago, or why would I be asked to reprint a Texas independence column written a year ago?

What would make a woman say, "I don't know if I can marry a man who doesn't love Texas like I do?" "Why do 1,000 people come to my house to celebrate Texas Independence Day—a holiday to celebrate what used to be a nation that is now a State? Because the spirit that made that nation is the spirit that burned in every person who founded this great place we call Texas, and they passed it on through blood or sweat to every one of us.

That spirit that made Texas what it is is alive in all of us, even if we can't stand next to a cannon to prove it, and it's our responsibility to keep that fire burning. Every person who ever put a "Native Texan" or an "I wasn't born in Texas but got here as fast as I could" sticker on his car understands. Anyone who ever hung a map of Texas on their wall or flew a Lone Star flag on their porch knows what I mean.

My Dad's buddy Bill has an old saying. He says that some people were forged of a hotter fire. Well, that's what it is to be a Texan. To be forged of a hotter fire. To know that part of Colorado was Texas. That part of New Mexico was Texas. That part of Oklahoma was Texas. Yep. Talk all you want. Part of what you got was what we gave you. To look at a picture of Idaho or Istanbul and say, "what the Hell is that?" when you know that anyone in Idaho or Istanbul who sees a picture of Texas knows good and well what it is. It isn't the shape, it isn't the state, it's the state of mind. You're what makes Texas.

When was the last time you went to a person's house in some other state and saw a big map of that state on the wall? That was never. When did you drive through another state and see their state flag waving on four businesses in a row? I am very sure that most people in many other states don't know much about their flag. In Texas you can't drive 20 minutes from your house without seeing a big Texas flag in front of a business. When you ask a man from New York what he is, he'll say "I'm a republican," or they might be a democrat. When you ask a Texan what they are, before they say, "I'm a Methodist," or "I'm a lawyer," or "I'm a Smith," they tell you they're a Texan. I got noth'in against all those other places, and Lord knows they've probably got some really fine folks, but in your gut you know it just like I do, Texas is just a little different.

So tomorrow or next March when you are driving down the road and you see a person broken down on the side of the road, stop and help. When you are in a bar in California, buy a Californian a drink and tell him it's for Texas Independence Day, and tell him all about

(Being Texan continued on page 11)

APRIL IS CONFEDERATE HERITAGE AND HISTORY MONTH IN TEXAS

On March 30, 1999, after efforts had been made for several years to get then Governor George W. Bush to declare Confederate History Month in Texas, and he basically ignored all requests, the State Legislature did pass the following Resolution declaring every April as "Confederate History and Heritage Month in Texas."

We encourage each of our MOS&B Chapters as a group, or each of us individually if our Chapters are unable to host a special ceremony, to celebrate our Confederate heritage in some manner during the month of April. I believe that our ancestors who wore the uniform of gray would expect us to keep them in our memories during this month when nature speaks - spring is with us - southern skies will begin to see the

dogwood, and azaleas will begin to spread their glorious colors. Whether in rolling hills or in the tall southern pines, or along the coastal plains, each of us need to stop and remember them and bow our heads in solemn prayer - for those who wore the gray. This earth in Texas and throughout the southland is hallowed by the blood of those who gave their lives or offered to do so for what they deemed the sacred rights of man. We, as their descendants, never need to bow our heads in shame, but we do need to raise a toast of thanks for the pride that we an share for the part our ancestors played in the glorious history of our nation by their four-year struggle for constitutional government and states' rights.



APRIL IS CONFEDERATE HISTORY AND HERITAGE MONTH IN TEXAS

Senate Resolution No.526



STARS AND BARS



BATTLE FLAG

- WHEREAS, April is the month in which the Confederate States of America began and ended a four-year struggle for states' rights, individual freedom, and local government control; and
- WHEREAS, The State of Texas declared herself to be a free and independent state and subsequently joined the Confederate States of America of which it was a member from 1861 until 1865; and
- WHEREAS, The battlefields, monuments, museums, and other historical sites to be found in Texas allow our citizens and visitors to remember, study, and appreciate the men and women of that unique time in the history of Texas and the nation; and
- WHEREAS, The flag of the State of Texas was carried by Texas Confederate soldiers in every major battle of the War Between the States and the state contributed over 115,000 soldiers and sailors to the service of the Confederate States of America; and
- WHEREAS, During the period of reconciliation, Texas Confederate veterans became instrumental in the continued development of our state and local governments and our institutions of higher learning; and
- WHEREAS, We honor our past and draw from it the courage, strength, and wisdom to go forward into the future together as Texans and Americans; and
- WHEREAS, The State of Texas has long recognized her Confederate history and the leaders who made sacrifices on behalf of the Confederate cause; and
- WHEREAS, The Texans who served in the War Between the States are memorialized in almost every county in the state, and many cities and counties in the State of Texas bear the name of Confederate veterans; and
- WHEREAS, It is important for all Texas to reflect upon our state's past and to respect the devotion of her Confederate leaders, soldiers, and citizens to the cause of Southern liberty; and
- WHEREAS, In years since the war, the morally abhorrent practice of slavery has in the minds of many Texans become the prime motivation of Southern soldiers, despite the fact that 98 per cent of Texas Confederate soldiers never owned a slave and never fought to defend slavery; and
- WHEREAS, Politically correct revisionists would have Texas children believe that their Confederate ancestors fought for slavery when in fact most Texans joined the Confederate armed forces to defend their homes, their families, and their proud heritage as Texans; and
- WHEREAS, Confederate Memorial Day in April is a time for all Texans to honor those men and women who died for Texas, and also all the Texans who came forward afterward and benefited from their legacy of honor and devotion to our state; now therefore, be it
- RESOLVED, That the Senate of the State of Texas, 76th Legislature, hereby recognize April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in the State of Texas and encourage all Texas schools and citizens to join in efforts to become more knowledgeable of the role of the Confederate States of America in the history of our country.



NAVAL ENSIGN



NAVAL JACK



NATIONAL FLAG, MAY 1, 1863



NATIONAL FLAG, MAR. 4, 1865

Rick Perry, President of the Senate

I hereby certify that the above Resolution was adopted by the Senate on March 30, 1999.

Autry King, Secretary of State

Mike Jackson, Member, Texas Senate



ARE WE INVITING PROSPECTIVE NEW MEMBERS?

Membership recruiting is important for any organization. All of the current members will one day be gone and no longer a part of our group. We must continually look for prospective members and be alert to invite them. Each of us can do that in our own way. What works for one person might not be the best for another person. The SCV/MOS&B is currently much more active than we were a number of years ago. We have more members than we have had in a long, long time. There are many reasons—one being that the attacks on our heritage and everything we admire about the efforts of our ancestors by certain groups and individuals has heightened the awareness of many of us that we need to stand up and stand together.

Some have asked for “good pointers” in drawing new members, as well as renewing the interest of our current inactive members, to SCV Camp and MOS&B Chapter meetings. No one answer or group of answers will fit each situation, but here are a few thoughts on the subject.

- 1) Always have informative and educational and interesting programs.
- 2) The most active groups have a lot of different activities planned. Members tend to get involved - what appeals to one person might not appeal to the next - try to have some variety in programs and activities.
- 3) Newsletters and/or other types of personal communications to each member is a must. Telephone contact, e-mail contact, a newsletter as mentioned above, or if that is impossible, just a post card - whatever you can do in your situation should be done to improve attendance.
- 4) Involvement of the Camp and/or Chapter Officers is required. If the Officers are active and constantly trying to improve the operations, attendance will go up.
- 5) Each of us - personally and individually - invite others to be our guests at a meeting with the hope that they will decide they would like to join with us. Who to invite??? Start with those in your own family circle and other relatives. Neighbors - longtime and newcomers to your community - are good prospects; friends from your Sunday School Class or Church; contacts in other organizations and clubs where you participate, such as a Lodge or a Veterans group; persons who are involved in a hobby

AWARDS

The year 2002 is here and Spring and Summertime will be here very soon. It is soon time to recommend deserving people for different awards. Each Chapter and each officer and each member needs to have the following information as certain recommendations must be in at different times.

NATIONAL AWARDS include the following:

- 1) The “Dr. James M. Edwards” Distinguished Chapter award based on growth, membership retention, meetings, memorial services, newsletters, special events and others. Any Chapter wishing to participate in this competition should request an entry form from IHQ in Tennessee.
- 2) The “Captain John W. Morton” award is presented annually to the Chapter publishing the outstanding MOS&B local Chapter Newsletter, based on format, Chapter news, historical content, editorials, etc. IHQ can give details about an entry .
- 3) The “Distinguished Service Medal” is presented by the Commander General to a member who has provided long and dedicated service to the advancement of the MOS&B and its goals. Recommendations for this Award should be made in writing to Commander General Albert Jones at IHQ.
- 4) The “Colonel John Pelham” Legion of Merit Award is presented by the Commander General to a member of the MOS&B for actions of highly meritorious service to the advancement of the organization and its goals. Recommendations for this Award should be made in writing to Comm. Gen. Albert Jones at IHQ.
- 5) The “Lieutenant Charles S. Read” Merit Award is presented by the Comm. Gen. to members who have demonstrated meritorious service in behalf of the MOS&B. Recommendations for this Award should be made in writing to Comm. Gen. Albert Jones at IHQ.
- 6) The Meritorious Service Award is presented to members for a meritorious act in behalf of furtherance of the MOS&B. Recommendations should be made in writing to Comm. Gen. Albert Jones at IHQ.

(continued on page 10)

It is a fact that the overwhelming majority of people who come to any organization attend because someone they know INVITED them! This is a simple but powerful way for you to advance the SCV and the MOS&B. Reach out and invite others to join you at the next meeting. Through YOUR INVITATION, miracles can happen!

CELEBRATE TEXAN INDEPENDENCE

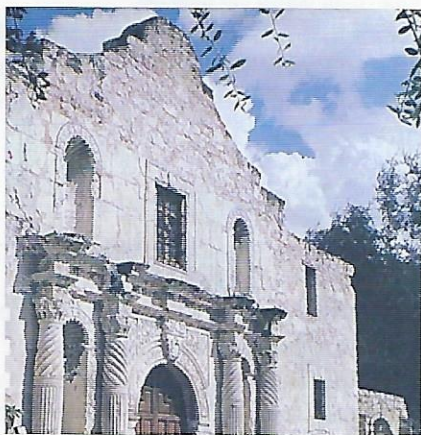
Our Military Order of the Stars and Bars helps us to honor our Confederate ancestors. Many of us in Texas also had ancestors who fought in 1836 when the "Texians" revolted against a despot and dictator who ruled Mexico. March and April were important months in that struggle and we want to honor them, as well as our Confederate ancestors.

TEXAS INDEPENDENCE DAY

On March 2, 1836, the Texians in convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos officially declared Texas to be an independent Republic, free from the rule of Mexico. General Sam Houston was placed in command of the "Texas Army."

SIEGE AND BATTLE OF THE ALAMO

February 23rd through March 6th, 1836. Mexican Emperor and General Santa Anna, determined to put an end to the talk of independence by the people in Texas, started arriving in San Antonio about the 23rd of February. About 145 Texans in the area took refuge in the old mission known as the Alamo under the joint command of Colonel William Barrett Travis (for the regular army) and Jim Bowie (for the volunteers). In the next two weeks Mexican forces grew to more than 5,000 and a few did arrive to join those in the Alamo, bringing their number of about 189 men. After days of bombardment, the siege ended on March 6th when the Mexicans stormed the Alamo fortress. All Texan defenders were killed. Several non-combatants were spared and released for them to go out and spread the word of the fate of the defenders. Losses in the battle have been placed at 189 Texans and about 1,600 Mexicans.



TEXAS! The very word brings to mind images that span many centuries and cultures, from the Tejas Indians to the Tejanos of South Texas to the "Texians" of the new Republic and to the Texans who joined the Confederacy's fight for independence, even to the Texans of the 20th century and the new 21st century. Let us just look at these three engagements of the Texas Revolution, and how they have contributed to our history.

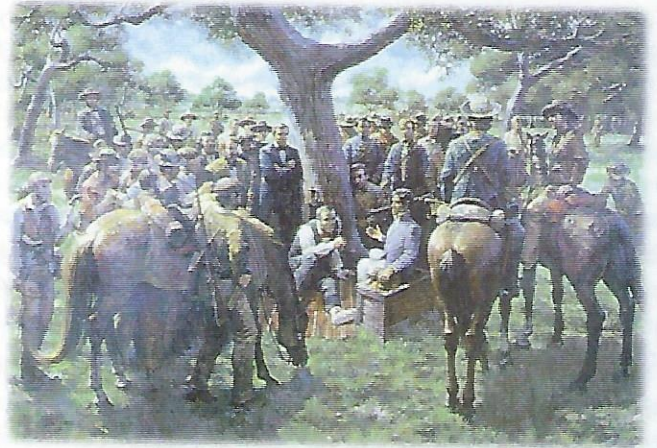


GOLIAD MASSACRE

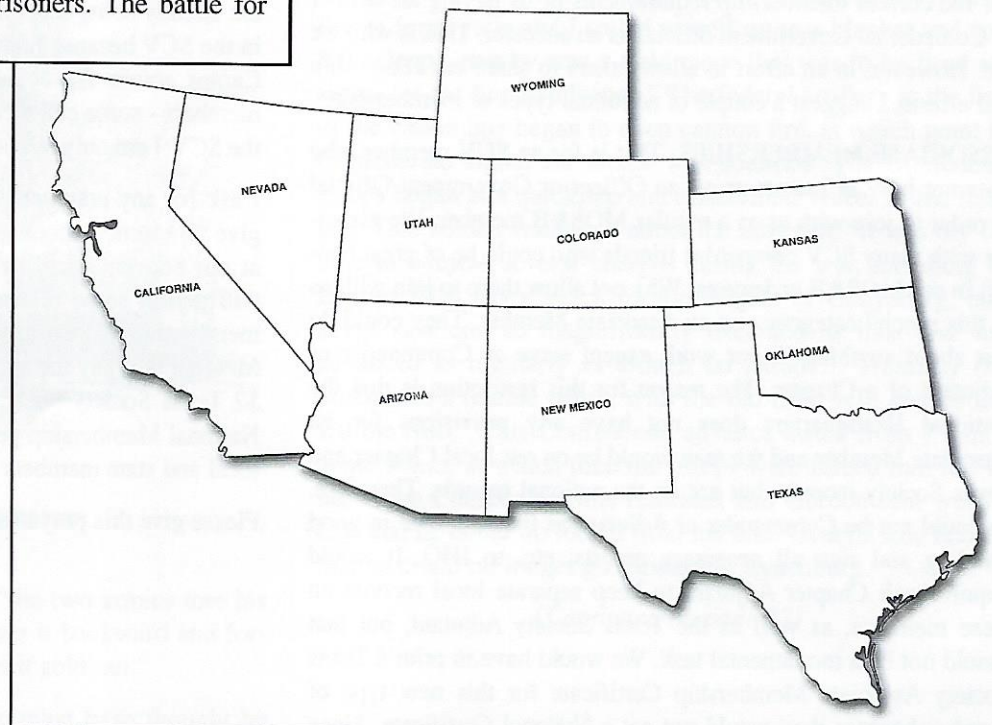
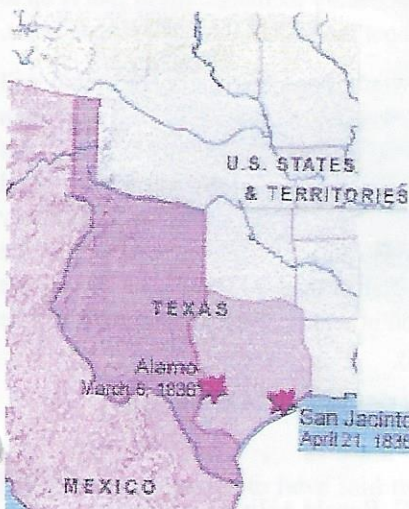
In addition to Santa Anna's army of at least 5,000 men, Mexican General Jose Urrea had about 900 troops that entered Texas from around Matamoras and followed a coastal route. They encountered several small groups of Texans and captured or killed most of them. Colonel James Fannin had about 350 men in his Texan force around Goliad. After the fall of the Alamo, Sam Houston ordered Fannin and his men to retreat to Victoria, but Fannin failed to accomplish this. Finally, after a delay of several days, Fannin began his retreat and soon found themselves surrounded on open prairie. They were attacked several times and did repulse Urrea's troops by deadly fire from the Texans. By dusk about 60 Texans had been killed and about 200 Mexicans. Still heavily outnumbered and without water and few supplies, the Texans asked for a truce and were promised to be treated as prisoners of war and did surrender on March 20th, and were taken back to Goliad. When Santa Anna found out about this capture, he ordered them executed. Following sunrise on Palm Sunday, March 27, 1836, the prisoners were divided into three groups, marched out onto open prairie, and shot. A few did manage to escape. Those massacred were collected into piles and burned.

BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO

After leaving Washington-on-the-Brazos following the Declaration of Independence, Sam Houston and his meager "army" went to Gonzales where they learned of the fall of the Alamo. They then began to retreat eastward. The troops became impatient, and wanted to stand and fight. General Sam Houston, however, continued the retreat—recruiting more men when possible, and trying to pick the proper time and place to stop and fight. They eventually reached the Buffalo Bayou a few miles southeast of present-day Houston. On April 19th the Texans crossed over and marched down the right bank of Buffalo Bayou to within half a mile of its confluence with the San Jacinto River. Here they stopped and prepared their defenses on the edge of a grove of trees. Their rear was protected by timber and the bayou, while before them was an open prairie. On April 20th the Mexican army came marching across the prairie in battle array. A volley from the Texan's "Twin Sisters" artillery brought Santa Anna to a sudden halt, where they fell back to a clump of trees and formed in line of battle. The Texas Cavalry actually charged the Mexican army, but accomplished little except to inspire the Texans with fresh enthusiasm for the following day. The 21st of April dawned bright and beautiful. The Texas Army of about 750 men faced 1,500 of the Mexican enemy. After having sent men to burn the bridge over which the Mexican army had arrived, in order to prevent any escape, Sam Houston's army began to advance across the open field toward the enemy, about a quarter mile distance away. When about 70 yards away the order to "fire" was given and the Texans shouting "Remember the Alamo" and "Remember Goliad" advanced along the entire line. Within a short time 700 Mexicans were slain, with another 730 taken as prisoners. The battle for Texas was won.



A panel on the side of the monument at the San Jacinto battlegrounds underscores the vital importance of the battle after more than a century and a half. The panel reads: **"Measured by its results, San Jacinto was one of the decisive battles of the world. The freedom of Texas from Mexico won here led to annexation and to the Mexican War, resulting in the acquisition by the United States of the States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas and Oklahoma. Almost one-third of the present area of the American Nation, nearly a million square miles of territory, changed sovereignty."**



ASSOCIATE MEMBERS AND HONORARY MEMBERS

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE TEXAS SOCIETY CONSIDER ADDITIONAL TYPES OF MEMBERSHIPS

The Military Order of the Stars and Bars will never be an extremely large organization due to the requirements of us having a Confederate officer ancestor. I am honored to be the descendant of a 2nd Lieutenant. I know that all of us who are a part of our organization are in it because we are proud of our ancestors. Of course I have many other Confederate ancestors who were enlisted men in various units, and I am also extremely proud of each of them.

I have never considered us to be an "elite" group or "superior" in any form to our compatriots in our Sons of Confederate Veterans camps. I belong to the MOS&B because I think that it is important for us to make certain that the efforts and often special sacrifices of our officer corps and government officials of the Confederacy are never forgotten. I think we need to have special programs to honor all of them- from President Jefferson Davis and Generals Lee and Jackson and Johnston down to a 2nd or even 3rd Lieutenant in an often obscure unit. I know that most of you will agree

In looking for methods and programs to improve our organization, I find that we need to improve our local Chapters. Our local chapter is where the MOS&B can be most useful and successful and where we often need the most help. Some of our Chapters are very small, and that is OK. They can still do and accomplish some great things. However, just about every Chapter - large or small - can use some additional manpower. This is where I think we should consider adopting some additional membership eligibility requirements.

First, let me state that I do not wish to alter or change in any manner the current membership requirements of us having an Officer or Confederate Government official as an ancestor. That is who we are. However, in an effort to allow others to share our fellowship and efforts, I suggest a couple of additional types of membership.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIPS: This is for an SCV member who does not have or cannot prove an Officer or Government Official in order to join with us as a regular MOS&B member. We associate with many SCV compatriot friends who could be of great benefit in our MOS&B endeavors. Why not allow them to join with us in this special category - as an Associate Member. They could do just about anything in our work except serve as Commander or Adjutant of a Chapter. The reason for this restriction is that the National Headquarters does not have any provisions for an Associate Member and the man would be on our local Chapter and Texas Society records, but not on the national records. Therefore, he could not be Commander or Adjutant as they must be in good standing and sign all necessary reports, etc. to IHQ. It would require each Chapter Adjutant to keep separate local records on these members, as well as the Texas Society Adjutant, but that should not be a monumental task. We would have to print a Texas Society Associate Membership Certificate for this new type of member because they would not get a National Certificate. Since

they are in the SCV they would get the Confederate Veteran magazine and other such national information.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIPS: These men would be very much like the Associate Memberships listed above except they would not be members of the SCV. These would be special men who are dedicated to our cause and wish to join with us. Some might be people whose ancestors did not come to America until after 1865. There are so many possibilities - adopted children of a member - other family members who do not meet the SCV/MOS&B requirements - persons who want to stand up and fight with us to preserve the good name of the Confederate veterans and help us spread the news about all of the real causes of the War Between the States - to preserve the Constitution, and to fight to preserve some local control over our affairs, and in general to support states' rights. There is a National Honorary Membership Certificate, but it is very limited in scope and each person must be submitted to and approved by the General Executive Committee of the National organization. This is fine in some most outstanding cases, but my thoughts are for us in Texas to adopt Honorary Memberships in order to help some of our smaller Chapters to grow and prosper. Again, we would have a Texas Society Honorary Membership Certificate prepared that each Chapter can use, because these members will not receive anything from IHQ. Since they are not SCV members they will have to subscribe to the Confederate Veteran if they wish to receive the magazine.

I have discussed this idea with our National Commander General and he approves these plans. Such additional types of memberships are already being accepted in certain other states. The same is true in the SCV because I have read on the internet about various SCV Camps across the country who accept Associate and Honorary members - some call them secondary members. All of that is up to the SCV. I am only talking about the MOS&B in the State of Texas.

I ask for any comments. I would hope that the membership will give this some serious consideration, and we can make a decision at our convention in Arlington this coming June. Hopefully this will permit some of our MOS&B Chapters to recruit additional membership and therefore manpower. Each Associate or Honorary Member will pay the regular MOS&B Chapter dues, as well as the \$2 Texas Society dues. Of course they will not have to pay the National Membership portion of annual dues because they will be local and state members only.

Please give this prayerful and thoughtful consideration.

G. Ronald Aldis, Commander
Texas Society, MOS&B

WILMER McLEAN OF VIRGINIA

HE TRIED TO RUN AND HIDE BUT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL

At 4:30 a.m. on the 12th of April, 1861, General P.G.T. Beauregard directed his Confederate gunners to open fire on Fort Sumter in the harbor at Charleston, South Carolina. Thirty-four hours later the bombardment ended when the Union garrison at the fort hoisted a white flag. The only injury in this affair is said to have been a Confederate horse, but this firing was the beginning of the bloodiest war in American history - the Second American Revolution - the War for Southern Independence.

Later that year during July, 1861, the first great battle of the War Between the States was being fought near Bull Run creek at Manassas, in Northern Virginia. Living on this site was Wilmer McLean and his family. It was a nice farm with a fine farm house. McLean had purposely bought his farm in a quiet spot in Virginia because he didn't like crowds, noise and trouble. He liked to be left alone. But trouble came. Armies of the North and the South gathered near this small railroad junction and the Confederate officers took over Wilmer McLean's farm house as a headquarters. It was lunch time and the officers were about to sit down with the McLeans for lunch when a cannon was fired at the house. The cannon ball traveled straight down the chimney landing in a kettle of stew which had been prepared for General P.G.T. Beauregard and others. The first battle of Bull Run, as the Yankees called it, or First Manassas, as the Confederates termed it, was on. About a year later, Second Manassas or the Second Battle of Bull Run was fought over the same ground.



The McLean House, Manassas

McLean is supposed to have said that "the two armies tore his place all to pieces, and kept running over it backward and forward till no man could live there, so I just sold out."

In looking over the map of Virginia he must have thought he

was moving to the most unlikely place for a battle to happen when he selected a dusty little crossroads town far south of Richmond - out of harm's way. He wanted to get away from those battlefields and he chose this quiet little spot called Appomattox Court House. He thought no one would ever bring the war to this tranquil place when he purchased, in 1863, what was called "the old Raine property" by the locals. He was going to escape from the war.

The war continued and finally, in the early spring of 1865, the Union armies had been relentlessly engaging the badly outnumbered and poorly equipped Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert E. Lee. Lee's army was weary after years of heroic fighting. They had evacuated the defenses at Petersburg on April 2nd and General U. S. Grant's Union army then occupied Richmond, our Confederate Capitol, on April 3rd. General Lee began an orderly retreat of his beleaguered army, attempting to get to Lynchburg where he thought he would obtain food and supplies, and then he intended to connect his army with that of General Joseph E. Johnston, who still had his army in the field in North Carolina. Finally on April 8th, the Army of Northern Virginia reached Appomattox. They were near to Lynchburg, but not yet there. They were actually now almost surrounded on three sides by Union forces. At daybreak the Confederate battle line was formed to the west of the Appomattox village and the Union soldiers were in position in front of the Confederates line with a line of cannons and earthworks. A Confederate soldier recalled that morning, "over a few little sticks of wood I boiled and drank the hottest cup of coffee I ever drank in my life." Another soldier remarked how it was a bleak and misty morning, and "after the line was formed for the charge, the men, who shivered in the morning coolness, built a fire of fence rails and I rolled myself up in a blanket and soon fell asleep ...nearby was a field piece that was to be fired as a signal for the line to advance." The federal artillery in the front of the Union line began to open cannon fire, at which point the Confederate signal for attack was sounded. The Confederate troops began at a quickstep and raised their voices in the Rebel yell. One soldier remarked about the advance, "it was my fortune to witness several charges during the war, including the famous third day's attack on the heights of Gettysburg, but I never saw one so magnificently executed as this. Our men advanced as regularly as though on parade... Presently they broke into a double quick, with the old time yell, and an irresistible rush." This Confederate advance lasted from 7 a.m. to about 9 a.m. at which time the troops were forced into the village. The Confederate line retreated and Gordon sent word to Lee that he could no longer hold his line. General Lee realized that he could no longer go forward to Lynchburg.

(Continued on page 12)

AWARDS (Continued from page 5)

- 7) Ladies Appreciation Medal is presented to ladies who have demonstrated unusual support for the MOS&B and its goals. Recommendations should be made in writing to Comm. Gen. Albert Jones at IHQ.
- 8) The "Varina Howell Davis" Award is presented upon recommendation by a MOS&B member to the Commander General and his approval of the award. Nominations should include a narrative of not less than fifty (50) words and not more than two hundred fifty (250) words. Inquiries about details can be made to Comm. Gen. Albert Jones at IHQ.
- 9) The "Joseph Evans Davis" Award - the Recipient must be a member in good standing of the Children of the Confederacy or any member of the SCV or MOS&B between the ages of 12 and 18. It is presented and approved by the Commander General upon recommendation to him by a MOS&B member. Nominations should include a narrative of not less than 50 and not more than 250 words.
- 10) The Law and Order Award - presented by the Commander General to a law enforcement officer, local, state or federal, for conspicuous gallantry and dedications beyond the call of duty. Recommendations for this Award should be made in writing to Comm. Gen. Albert Jones at IHQ. At such time as this Award is presented, the officer's spouse and immediate superior should be invited to participate in the ceremony.
- 11) Certificate of Appreciation - may be presented to any non-member, male or female, for their contributions to the protection of Southern Heritage and/or the advancement of the MOS&B. It bears the signature of the Commander General. Details about having this presented are not clear, but we believe that any member of a MOS&B Chapter can submit recommendations. It is suggested that each member work through his Chapter Commander.
- 12) War Service Medal - can be presented to a member of the MOS&B who has served honorably in our nation's military services during wartime - at least 90 days during any of the following periods:
- A) World War I: 4-6-1917 to 11-11-1918
 - B) World War II: 12-7-1941 to 12-31-1946
 - C) Korean War: 6-25-1950 to 1-31-1955
 - D) Vietnam War: 12-22-1961 to 5-7-1975
 - E) Lebanon, Grenada: 8-24-1982 to 7-31-1990
 - F) Panama: 12-20-1989 to 1-31-1990
 - G) Persian Gulf: 8-2-1990 - open

Inquiries and recommendations should be made to the Commander General at IHQ.

- 13) The "Lieutenant Simeon W. Cummings" Award - is presented annually to MOS&B Chapters who mark at least three (3) graves of Confederate Officers with government

headstones during the year since the last convention. A photo of each new marker set must be sent to the Chairman of the Awards & Scholarship Committee when applying for this Award. To avoid confusion, all photographs from a given Chapter are to be sent at the same time.

The above listed National Awards can be sent to the following address: ALBERT D. JONES, JR., Commander General
Military Order of the Stars and Bars
P. O. Box 59
Columbia, Tennessee 38402-0059

For information only: IHQ Phone # is 931-380-1844. Any e-mail messages, questions, etc. can be sent to Commander Jones at cgmomb@aol.com.

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ARMY OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT. AWARDS:

Compatriot Curtis Hopper, the ATM Dept. Commander, has sent the following instructions regarding the Department awards to be presented this year. The awards he mentions are the "DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD" and the "MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD." These are specifically ATM Dept. Awards and are not a part of the National Awards outlined earlier in this article. Each Chapter and/or each member of the MOS&B in our ATM Dept. is invited and encouraged to submit nominations. Nominations should be submitted in writing (50 word minimum and 100 word maximum) in letter form, describing why the Nominee should receive an Award. Please state their Society and/or Chapter Name and their own Name in your letter or nomination. They will be judged on merit, MOS&B activity and overall performance in the service of the MOS&B. The deadline for your entry is JUNE 5, 2002. The letter of nomination should be sent to each of the four (4) Awards Committee members of the Army of the Trans Mississippi Dept.: (We understand that Nominations for these awards are now being accepted.)

Mr. Darrell L. Maples, Awards Committee Chairman
2416 Iven Road, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101-5159
E-Mail: PvtMape@aol.com

Mr. John David Massey, Committeeman
P. O. Box 850612, Yukon, Oklahoma 73085-0612
E-Mail: OKMOSBSCV@aol.com

Mr. Mike McCullah, Committeeman
402 East Gum Street, Russellville, Arkansas 72801-8962
E-Mail: mccullah@cox-intemet.com

Mr. Charles H. Smith, Committeeman
709 West Ridge Court, Yukon, Oklahoma 73009
E-Mail: okgun@prodigy.net

GENERALS IN GRAY (Continued from page 1)

A number of our Generals were casualties, including Army Commander Albert Sidney Johnston who was killed at Shiloh; Corps Commanders killed were Lieutenant General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson at Chancellorsville; Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk at Pine Mountain; and Lieutenant General Ambrose P. Hill at the fall of Petersburg. Division Commanders killed were: Major General William D. Pender at Gettysburg; Major General J. E. B. Stuart at Yellow Tavern; Major General W. H. Walker at Atlanta; Major General Robert E. Rodes at Opequon; Major General Stephen D. Ramseur at Cedar Creek; Major General Patrick R. Cleburne at Franklin and Major General John Pegram at Hatcher's Run.

More than 60 Brigadier Generals who were Brigade Commanders were killed in various engagements during the war, including but not limited to the battles of First Bull Run, Pea Ridge, Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Stone's River, Port Gibson, Chancellorsville, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Yellow Tavern, Bethesda Church, Peach Tree Creek, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Petersburg, Franklin, and others.

Much of this information came from "Generals in Gray."

BEING TEXAN (Continued from page 3)

Texas gaining Independence from Mexico - which by the way led to the same independence for California and much of the west. At work remind your co-workers that he or she wouldn't be here enjoying this if it weren't for Sam Houston, and if he or she doesn't know the story, tell them. When William Barrett Travis wrote in 1836 that he would never surrender and he would have Victory or Death, what he was really saying was that he and his men were forged of a hotter fire. They weren't your average everyday men. Well, that is what it means to be a Texan. It meant it then, and that's why it means it today. It means just what all those people North of the Red River accuse us of thinking it means. It means there's no mountain that we can't climb. It means that we can swim the Gulf in winter. It means that Earl Campbell ran harder and Houston is bigger and Dallas is richer and Alpine is hotter and Stevie Ray was smoother and God vacations in Texas. It means that come Hell or high water, when the chips are down and the Good Lord is watching, we're Texans by damned, and just like in 1836, that counts for something. If you are sitting wondering what the Hell I'm talking about, this ain't for you. But if the first thing you are going to do when the Good Lord calls your number is find the men who sat in that tiny mission in San Antonio and shake their hands, then you're the reason I write this, and this is for you. So until the next time you hear from me, God Bless and on March 2nd remember to celebrate Texas Independence Day, and next April 21st, celebrate San Jacinto Day.

ROBERT E. LEE (Continued from page 1)

In 1856 he wrote to his wife, "In this enlightened age, there are few I believe, but what will acknowledge, that slavery as an institution, is a moral and political evil in any country." Lee believed that slaves should be emancipated gradually, their owners compensated, and the slaves trained and set up in steady jobs. Lee had been given charge of his father-in-law's slaves after the man died. Lee freed them all, in slow stages. Before Lincoln issued his 1863 Emancipation Proclamation, every slave in Lee's charge had already been freed.

After the war, another example of Lee's greatness is as follows. At a service in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Richmond, a black man created a stir by rising to receive communion. One witness reported that the parishioners "retained their seats in solemn silence and did not move," while the priest looked "embarrassed." It was Robert E. Lee who broke the ice. He strode up the aisle and knelt beside the black man to take communion. Others then rose and followed his lead. Men of such magnitude are rare in history.

The north gave us Abraham Lincoln, the first President to suspend habeas corpus and the Constitution. He is honored as a great American. The south gave us Robert E. Lee. His greatness has taken a beating in recent years because he fought for his State and for the Confederacy and the preservation of constitutional government.

Think about it! I know what I think! Anytime, anywhere, it is time to speak up for our heroes. Any place where pictures have been taken down or moved "out of site," it is time that those of real heroes be restored to their places of honor - in school books and University buildings and government buildings - wherever they have been removed. We cannot afford to see the squandering of our heritage. As members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, it is our duty.

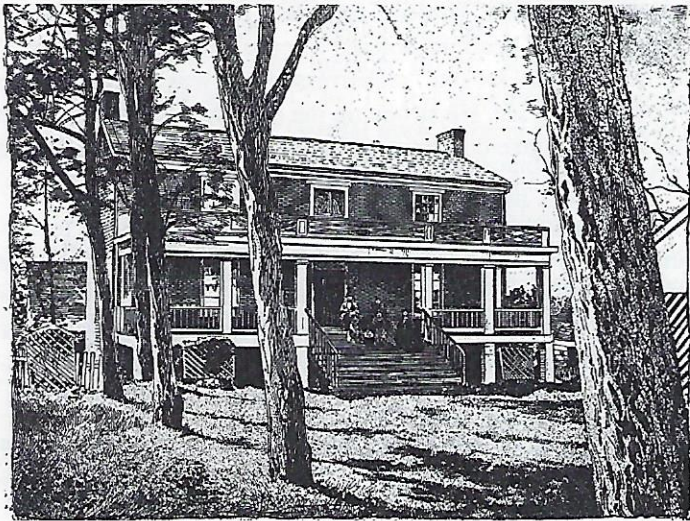
Captain Ike Turner Chapter #211 Reactivated

In mid-February the paper work was sent to IHQ to reactivate the Ike Turner Chapter #211, MOS&B.

We are happy to have ten (10) men return to active MOS&B membership. Col. Mack E. Neal is the Commander and James B. Sterling, III is Adjutant. In addition they have submitted one new member, Kevin L. Adams, who will join this Chapter as soon as his paper-work is approved. It is great to have "The Confederate Voice of East Texas" back in the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. Welcome back Compatriots!

WILMER MCLEAN OF VIRGINIA *(Continued from page 9)*

Lee and Grant had exchanged a couple of messages the previous day, initiated by General Grant, and "Marse Robert" considered the terms mentioned by Grant to be most reasonable. Lee sent word to Grant that he wished to meet with him that afternoon, and sent Colonel Charles Marshall ahead to the village in order to find a place for the generals' conference. As Marshall passed through the village he found Wilmer McLean in the vicinity of the courthouse. He asked McLean if he knew of a suitable location, and McLean took him to an empty house that was without any furniture. Marshall rejected this suggestion and then McLean offered his own home. After seeing the comfortable country home, Marshall readily



McLean's House at Appomattox Court House

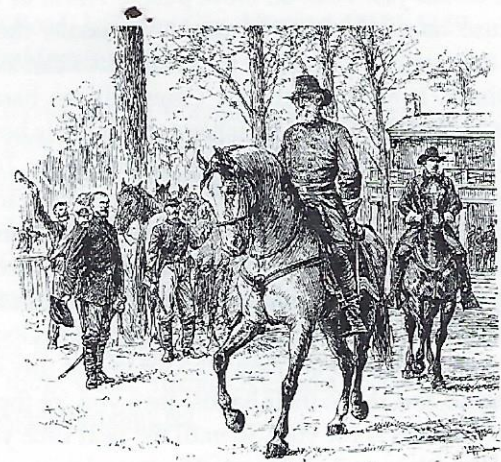
accepted and sent Sergeant Tucker back to inform General Lee that a suitable meeting site had been found. Lee arrived at the McLean house about 1 p.m. and took a seat in the parlor. A half hour later a clatter on the stage road signaled the approach of General Grant. Entering the house, Grant met Lee in the center of the room; Following the agreement on terms and the signing of papers, Lee left to return to his headquarters. As he passed his men with tears streaming down his face, he said, "Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done the best I could for you." The rest is history. The war in Virginia was at an end. In the days and weeks following, other armies were surrendered, President Davis was captured, and the Confederate States of America were no more.

Wilmer McLean, a quiet man, saw the first big battle of the war involve his home at Manassas, and saw the most important surrender that foretold the impending demise of the Confederacy, take place in his new home at Appomattox. He is supposed to have said that "the war began in his dining room and ended in his parlor." Also, he complained after the surrender that "not a fence rail is left on the place and the last guns trampled down all my crops." He was indignant to the end.

It was three days later, April 12th, before most of the sons of the south moved forward to actually stack their arms and hesitatingly remove their cartridge boxes and lay them down. Lastly—reluctant-

ly, with agony of expression - they tenderly folded their flags - battle worn and torn, blood-stained, heart-holding colors, and laid them down. Some frenziedly rushed from their ranks to kneel over their banners and to cling to them one more time—pressing them to their lips with burning tears. However, this was the day they had to give up their bloodied battle flags and only the flag of the Union was left standing this day to greet the sky. As enemies, these men in blue and gray had faced each other in numerous battles. Now, they again stood in great ranks opposite each other -one now the victor, the other now the vanquished.

Placed in command of receiving the Southern surrender was Brigadier General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, who bore four battle wounds inflicted by these men in gray and butternut now assembled before him. However, any animosity toward these former foes was absent, and present instead was a sense of respect for fellow soldiers who had given their all in this war. At Chamberlain's order there was no jeering. No beating of drums, no chorus of cheers nor other unseemly celebraion. "Before us in proud humiliation," Chamberlain would later recall, "stood the embodiment of manhood: men whom neither toils and sufferings, nor the fact of death, nor disaster, nor hopelessness could bend from their resolve; standing before us now, thin, worn, and famished, but erect, and with eyes looking level into ours, waking memories that bound us together as no other bond." At Chamberlain's command, the Northern troops receiving the surrender shifted their weapons to "carry arms" - a soldier's salute, delivered in respect to the defeated Army of Northern Virginia standing before them. Confederate General John B. Gordon, immediately recognizing this remarkable, generous gesture offered by the former foe, responded with a like salute. Honor answering honor. Then it was over, and a new day had begun. We all know that the period of so-called "Reconstruction" was a failure and a blot on American history, but at least for this brief period the more than 28,000 men surrendered and later paroled, and their much larger victorious former enemies, did provide us with a dramatic and moving moment that all Americans should cherish.



Lee and His Horse Traveler
Leaving Appomattox