







Texas Society, Military Order of Stars and Bars



Volume 2, Issue 1

January 2006

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FROM THE COMMANDER

Gary M. Loudermilk, Commander

Another year is behind us, and what a year of changes it was. A significant change for our organization was the separation of the SCV and MOSB, but there were many other major events during the year. The devastation of the Gulf coast left thousands of homes destroyed and many people injured or killed. In the MOSB we felt the effect of the property destruction when we learned Beauvoir was severely damaged. As usual, our Texas MOSB members gave generously and helped the restoration project. Not only did our Chapters make donations, but also many members gave personal gifts, or gave through their SCV Camp. We should all be proud of our efforts.

Because of the problems in the Biloxi-Mobile area, the National Headquarters of the MOSB was relocated to a temporary home for the next year. All correspondence to National HQ should now be addressed to:

MOSB IHQ P. O. Box 100 9086 Merritt Lane, Suite E Daphne AL 36526

If you need to contact IHQ by phone, the toll free numbers are 877-790-6672 or 877-789-6672 or 877- 626-0151. These changes were effective January 1st so please use them for all future contacts with Headquarters.

Because of the separation from the SCV, the MOSB held its own Reunion in Nashville in July, and it was an enjoyable and productive session, unlike the recent joint conventions. This year, the Texas Society will also have a separate Reunion for the first time in at least 50 years, and possibly for the first time ever. Details of the time and place of the Texas Society Reunion will be announced in the near future. (Editor's note: See page 6 for National Convention information.)

Any new problems the MOSB faces are more than offset by the new opportunities we have. We certainly have a great opportunity for growth, and we have formed a Society Recruitment and Retention Committee to help us take advantage of the many potential members who are looking for a new Heritage home. Please assist this committee if you are asked.

In the meantime, existing MOSB programs, such as the Jackson medal and the Scholarship Awards, continue to provide great opportunities to honor our heritage and our ancestors in a positive and uplifting way. For example, MOSB ATM Commander Fowlkes is urging all of us to take advantage of the Scholarship program this year. Each Chapter should find some worthy young person who has the qualifying ancestry, and help them submit an application. If your Chapter Commander has not received the Scholarship package, please ask him to contact me. Remember, this is just one of the many ways we can remind ourselves and others, of our history and heritage in an honorable way.

As 2006 begins, let's redouble our efforts to be the kind of organization that our ancestors would be proud of. In many respects, we now stand alone as the oldest true Southern Heritage Organization, and we must ensure that we do nothing to sully our forefathers' memory. Let's make 2006 one of our best and most productive years!

Deo Vindice -- Gary M. Loudermilk



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FROM THE LT. COMMANDER

Jim Templin, Lt. Commander Col. W.H. Parsons Chapter #273, Ennis, Texas

It is an honor to have been selected as your Lt. Commander and I look forward to working with Commander Loudermilk and his staff. MOSB is on a totally new path now that we are a totally separate organization. I see many opportunities for us to gain membership. Each of us needs to begin recruitment. There are many men who still want to be in a Confederate heritage organization, but are no longer comfortable with the direction the SCV has taken. We need to seek those people out and work with them to get them into MOSB.

Our convention will be different this year - in a different place and at a different time than that of the SCV. We plan to hold it at a time that will not interfere with attending the SCV convention, for those who would attend both. Late April is being looked at as a possibility.



Children of the Confederacy Back to Nature Retreat 2006

This year's Texas Division Children of the Confederacy's Back to Nature Retreat is being held April 8 and 9, 2006, at the historic Confederate Camp Ben McCulloch in Driftwood, Texas, just 20 miles south of Austin.

The camp is located on a 40-acre site along spring-fed Onion Creek. The facility is somewhat primitive, but has potable water, electricity, bathrooms, and a covered area for our activities. The retreat is \$5 per person to help pay for meals. There are RV electric/water hookups, if needed. There is a small motel in nearby Dripping Springs, as well as Buda.

Confederate Heroes Day

Bob G. Davidson, Chief of Staff

January and April are especially important months for Confederate heritage. On January 19th, we observe Confederate Heroes Day, chosen in honor of the birthday of Robert E. Lee. By tradition, we place special emphasis on General Robert E. Lee, and on General Stonewall Jackson, whose birthday is January 21st. Many Lee and Jackson events are held, but we should remember this day has been set aside for all the heroes of the South. It is interesting to note that Confederate Heroes Day is included in the listing of Texas Holidays of 2006.

On April 26th, we observe Confederate Memorial Day. It is interesting to note that this day is not included in the Texas listing of holidays for 2006.

One of the great blessings given to humanity is that we are not given the ability to know what lies ahead ~ whether good or ill. We rarely celebrate the birthdays of the bad guys. We celebrate birthdays of those who have gone before us, based on the measure of the man at his death. We invite you to read the obituaries of General Lee and General Jackson (see page 3). Both men earned ~ and received ~ much praise during their lives, and after death.



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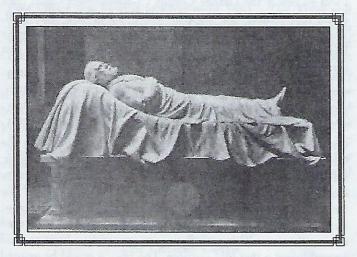
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The Robert E. Lee Obituary

Upon Lee's death, the New York Herald wrote an obituary.

It reads as follows:

"On a quiet autumn morning, in the land which he loved so well and served so faithfully, the spirit of Robert Edward Lee left the clay which it had so much ennobled and traveled out of this world into the great and mysterious land.



"Here in the North, forgetting that the time was when the sword of Robert Edward Lee was drawn against us — forgetting and forgiving all the years of bloodshed and agony — we have long since ceased to look upon him as the Confederate leader, but have claimed him as one of ourselves; have cherished and felt proud of his military genius; have recounted and recorded his triumphs as our own; have extolled his virtue as reflecting upon us — for Robert Edward Lee was an American, and the great nation which gave him birth, would be today unworthy of such a son, if she regarded him lightly.

"Never had mother a nobler son. In him the military genius of America was developed to a greater extent than ever before. In him all that was pure and lofty in mind and purpose found lodgment. Dignified without presumption, affable without familiarity, he united all those charms of manners which made him the idol of his friends and of his soldiers and won for him the respect and admiration of the world.

"Even as in the days of triumph, glory did not intoxicate, so, when the dark clouds swept over him, adversity did not depress."

January 19, 1807 - October 12, 1870

The Funeral of Stonewall Jackson Local newspaper account - from *The Lexington Gazette*May 20, 1863

All that was mortal of our great and good chief, Lieut. General T.J. Jackson was consigned to the tomb on Friday last.

The body having reached Lexington by the Packet boat on Thursday afternoon, accompanied by his personal staff, Maj. A.S. Pendleton, Surgeon H. McGuire, Lieut. Morrison, and Lieut. Smith, by his Excellency Gov. Letcher, and a delegation of the citizens of Lynchburg, it was received by the Corps of Cadets and escorted to the Institute, and deposited in his late Lecture Room, which had been appropriately draped in mourning.

There was the table used by the late Professor - the same chair in which he sat - the cases with the Philosophical apparatus he had used - all of his quiet and told unobtrusive labors in his Professional life - and placed just as he left them, when he received the order of the Governor of Virginia to march the Corps of Cadets to Richmond, on the 21st of April 1861. He left the Virginia Military Institute in command of the Cadets.

He has been brought back to sleep among us - a world renowned Christian Hero.



The Late General "Stonewall" Jackson

The procession moved from the Institute on Friday morning at 10 A.M. The Funeral escort was commanded by Maj. S. Ship, Commandant of Cadets, a former pupil of General Jackson and a gallant officer who had served with him in his Valley Campaign, as Major of the 21st Virginia Regiment.

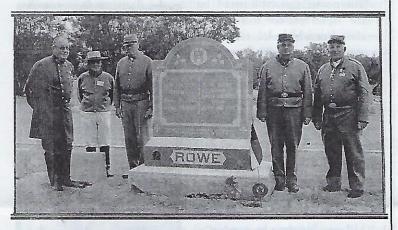
The Escort was composed as follows: Cadet Battalion, Battery of Artillery of 4 pieces, Company of the original Stonewall Brigade, Company of convalescent officers and soldiers of the army, Squadron of cavalry, The Clergy; The Body enveloped in the Confederate Flag and covered with flowers, was borne on a caisson of the Cadet Battery, draped in mourning; Pall bearers, Family and Personal Staff of the deceased, The Governor of Virginia, Confederate States Senator Henry of Tennessee, The Sergeant-at-Arms of Confederate States Senate, and a member of the City of Richmond Council, Faculty and Officers of Virginia Military Institute, Elders and Deacons of Lexington Presbyterian Church, Professors and Students of Washington College, Franklin Society, Citizens.

January 21, 1824 - May 10, 1863

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE TEXAS SOCIETY

Colonel W.H. Parsons Chapter #273 - Ennis

Our chapter has been having an excellent year. We have added two new members, and have participated in many activities. Several of our members' wives are members of UDC, so we work with them on many of their projects, and they help us with ours. On Memorial Day, we assisted with the placement of 84 Confederate Flags in the local cemetery, and afterwards had a picnic for the participants. We have also provided the color guard for two grave marker dedications they have held. We are assisting in the placement of bronze 'Confederate Veteran' flag holders at the graves of the soldiers.



Color Guard Participants at UDC Marker Dedication LR Jim Templin, Jack O'Bannion, Robert Davis, Glenn Toal, Bruce Wilson

Our main project again this year is to place an eighteen by thirty inch gray granite footstone on the grave of a Confederate officer. This year we have selected the grave of Capt. Simon Bowden Farrar, who is buried in the Smith Cemetery, north of Ennis. The stone will read:

Capt. Simon Bowden Farrar Confederate States Army

A member of Col. Wood's Regiment in the Mexican War, was elected a lieutenant in the state militia of Texas upon his return. He and four other men were selected to choose a spot for a fort in the west. They selected the site that has become the city of Fort Worth. In 1862, he raised Co. H. 4th Regiment Cavalry, Texas State Troops of which he was Captain, and served on Galveston Island until the close of the war in 1865. *Military Order of the Stars and Bars* 2006

Members of our chapter are serving the state society:

Jim Templin as Lt. Commander

Glenn Toal as Color Sergeant

Jack O'Bannion on Recruitment and Retention Committee

Col. Benjamin H. Norsworthy Chapter #276 - Orange

Our Chapter has had several goals that we are working toward. All our projects are normally worked in conjunction with our local SCV camps. We will be involved once again in the presentation of the Robert E. Lee Leadership Award at some of our area schools. We will be doing this ongoing project in conjunction with SCV camp #1295 of Beaumont, #858 of Wallisville, and #1745 of Orange.

I will go before the Orange County Commissioners Court once again representing the MOSB, SCV, UDC, and the OCR. There I will be asking them to proclaim April as Confederate History and Heritage month once again, as they have for the past three years.

The project we have been working on for well over a year is finally becoming a reality. The State Historical marker titled "Orange County and the Civil War" was destroyed in a act of vandalism several years ago. There were negotiations with the Orange County Historical Commission, which I am a member, on the funding of a new plaque. I then went before the Orange County Commissioners Court, with a plea to have the Commissioners direct that the plaque be placed on the Orange County courthouse lawn next to the cannon, which was used during the war. This was the most appropriate location and accomplished a two fold purpose. The plaque would be assured of not being vandalized again, and the location is one which most befits the title. I am sure the information will be read by many, and will help to educate the public of Orange County in the roll their ancestors played during the war.

Our chapter along with members of the Orange camp will be installing the marker on the courthouse lawn January 28th. There will be a formal dedication of the marker in the future. There will be members of our chapter present, along with representatives of the "Orange County Historical Commission", several SCV camps, UDC, and OCR.

Granvel J. Block, Commander Col. B.H. Norsworthy #276



Granvel J. Block with the new Plaque

Orange County and the Civil War

Shortly after the voters of Orange County and Texas approved secession in 1861, three military companies were raised in the county for Confederate service; the Orange Light Guard, the Orange Greys and Hannah's Company. Additional forces, including the Orange County Coast Guard and several companies of state troops, were later raised for local defense. Orange County, ten miles south of the Niblett's Bluff location of C.S.A. Camp Pleasant in Louisiana, was part of an important route for Confederate forces and supplies. A C.S.A. Post Office was located at Orange in 1861. The Texas and New Orleans railroad was opened through the County, though various problems rendered it unserviceable through much of the war. Rumors of a Federal attack on the coast in 1863 prompted stepped-up defense preparations. A primary supply depot was established in July to serve nearby Camp Pleasant and a Confederate Hospital opened in Orange. preparedness provided an additional deterrent to U.S. troops at the Battle of Sabine Pass in September. Confederate surrender in 1865, occupation forces led by the 37th Illinois Volunteers arrived in Orange County, and reconstruction soon followed.

> Texas Sesquicentennial 1863 - 1968 * * * * *

The Officer Corps of the Confederate States Army

Robert W. Crook, Tyler, TX Councilor, MOS&B, ATM

Who made up the officer corps of the Confederate States Army? What were the qualities they were expected to have? To begin with, many Southern families - rich and poor alike - considered it desirable for at least one of their sons to have a background in things 'military.' It was the 'manly' thing to do to spend at least some years in a military-type environment. Many were graduates of West Point - considered the premier military school in the country - while others attended such Southern military academies as VMI, the Citadel, or their own state schools that offered cadet curriculums. Such courses led to discipline and order, instilled patriotism, and perhaps opened doors for future opportunities, both military as well as civilian.

In spite of Hollywood's version of what the Southern army consisted of, Confederate officers came from all walks of life, spanned all age groups, physical and intellectual makeup, and occupations. Some were saintly - while a minority were, or became, scoundrels. Most were respected leaders in their communities - why not leaders on the battlefield? Ideally, they were men of impeccable honor, personal courage, unwavering in their devotion to duty, willing to go onto the deadliest part of the battlefield when leading their men. In material terms, they had much to lose if the South were defeated; very little to gain in her victory. Some of these men equipped, uniformed, and armed an entire company of volunteers at their own expense,

rather than wait for their state to provide the much-needed funds. And, while it is true some of these officers obtained their rank through political connections and influence, or perhaps sought the headlines and acclaim of others, the vast majority was not cut from this cloth. Most Southerners at the time were proficient with rifle and pistol, were naturals with horses, inured to the hardships of their mostly agrarian surroundings, quick to defend the helpless and the weak, and just as quick to punish the bully in their midst. No wonder then that these men always outnumbered, out-equipped, and out-fed - considered themselves descendants of Cavaliers and Knights, and could whip at least ten Yankees to their one, and figure the odds fairly even in the fight.

Some, like Nathan Bedford Forrest, had barely learned to write, yet he proved to be one of the most effective combat leaders during the entire war. Men like Forrest may not have 'talked the talk' - but they sure knew the 'walk.' Others became officers by attrition through no fault of their own - all other senior officers had been killed, wounded and disabled, or captured. One of my own kinsmen from Mer Rouge, LA enlisted as a private at the age of 17 in Co. G of the 15th LA Infantry. Over 900 men would serve in this regiment during the course of the war. But, four years later, when he surrendered with Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House, 2nd Lt. John Barlow Davenport was the ranking officer among those of the 15th who remained to the end - all 19 of them. The regimental flag these men served under now reposes in Confederate Memorial Hall in New Orleans.

It was the custom of the day, particularly with the Southern army, to elect officers. At first, selection of these men to positions of authority may have been no more than popularity contests. It soon became apparent, however, that the lives of entire companies and regiments depended on the decisions and actions of these men, and being 'popular' might also get soldiers killed if the wrong decisions were made. The best officers were the ones who looked after the welfare of their men first (in and out of battle), attended to their needs in every way possible, displayed courage when facing the enemy, earned the respect and devotion of their soldiers, and who would never lead them into a situation he was not willing to go himself. He was a leader by example - not by military fiat. The best line officers were the ones who assured them, "Follow me, men, and I will lead you!" not "Go, yonder and attack!"

Yet, it was because of this very style of leadership that the commissioned officer was more likely to become a casualty in battle than was the enlisted man. By virtue of the method in which opposing armies fought each other in that period, lieutenants, captains, and colonels were usually in FRONT of their men, not behind them. Enemy sharpshooters singled them out as 'trophies' and many paid with their lives the privilege of rank. Many general officers fell on the field of battle as well. One only has to hear the names of the Southern heroes that will forever resonate within our hearts and minds - Johnston, Stuart, Jackson, Polk, Morgan, A.P. Hill, Barksdale, (Continued on page 6)

(Continued from Page 5) . . . Armistead, Tom Green, Pegram, Cleburne - not to mention the lesser known but not-forgotten heroes who wore the gray. In the battle of Franklin, TN - sometimes referred to as the 'Pickett's Charge of the West' - over 60 Confederate brigade and regimental officers were killed, wounded, or captured - the largest number of senior officers in any battle during the entire war, and over 30 battle flags lost. Overall war statistics suggest that one out of every four general officers was KIA or mortally wounded. When the guns fell silent the survivors returned to a land desolated by the plowshares of war. For all practical purposes, the world they had known had been destroyed. Gone were the farms, the implements, animals, crops, the stores and storehouses, railroads, the banks, the colleges and universities. Many of their homes had been ransacked and torched by the Yankees - their families forced to live with a neighbor or another family member. Widows and orphans suffered the most - totally dependent on the welfare of friends and family for their next meal. There was no Marshall Plan to rebuild the devastated South. There were no relief or disaster agencies - no Food Banks or Red Cross - no Farm Bureau or housing assistance. Private soldiers were even more destitute with very little future to look forward to. No grand parades awaited their return or pensions to ease their financial burden. In the year following the war, the single largest item in the Mississippi state budget was to provide artificial limbs for its returning veterans. I'm fairly certain other states of the Confederacy had similar needs with similar expenditures. These men, true to their character, dug deeper. Some recovered, but many spent the remainder of their lives in relative poverty, with barely a dollar in their pocket, caring for the men who had nobly and faithfully served under them or their widows and children who survived. Then, these men had to pay their proportionate share of pensions for those who had conquered them, while our own Southern men went without for almost 30 years. And, they were stripped of their citizenship - not allowed to vote, to hold office, or sit on a jury, until they had signed an 'oath of allegiance' to the federal government or made special application to the president for amnesty. Yes, they were heroes in peace no less than in war.

The Military Order of the Stars and Bars is comprised of men whose Confederate ancestor was a commissioned officer, who perhaps may have fit the description above. Perhaps he was a 21year old 2nd Lt. like Davenport or an older General. I submit to you that, even though we have our many faults as men, in our blood flows the same sense of responsibility, patriotism, devotion to duty, and an unwavering regard for our ancestors who were willing to give their last full measure, even unto death. Thus, these officers, these men whose qualities and attributes we try vainly to emulate and whose memory we endeavor to honor as best we can - after all, we and they are only human - have yet given us an example of what makes the South and her people so unique among the rest of the world. They taught us how to be brave in danger - patient in trial - magnanimous in victory undaunted in defeat. We are descended from the men who stood taller in defeat than their adversaries ever had in victory.

2006 MOS&B General Convention

Edward O. Cailleteau, Chairman (2004-2006) Time & Place - Conventions Committee, MOS&B

July 20-21-22, 2006 Host Hotel - Mobile Marriott, Mobile, AL 3101 Airport Blvd., Mobile, Alabama 36606 http://marriott.com/property/propertypage/MOBMC

Local Information: Mobile Bay Convention and Visitors Bureau P. O. Box 204, Mobile, AL 36601-0204 Main: 251-208-2000 Fax: 251-208-2060 Toll free: 1-800-5-MOBILE (800-566-2453) http://www.mobile.org/

Rate per room: \$105.00 per night + 14% tax= \$119.70 per night A block of rooms is being held and reservations may be made commencing immediately. The deadline for making room reservations is July 6, 2006 or until all rooms in the block are taken, whichever comes first.

Room Blocks W/Th: 60 Th/F: 80 F/Sa: 60

If you wish to make reservations with the Mobile property and not with Marriott's toll-free number, call The Marriott Airport Hotel by telephone at (251) 476-6400 direct and ask for Sherri Jacobi.

2006 General Convention Format - Proposed Tentative Schedule Thursday July 20: Day 1

4:00pm-6:00pm Registration

5:00pm-7:00pm Pre-Convention General Executive Council

Friday July 21: Day 2

7:30am-8:45am Confederate Lodge of Military Research/FCC Breakfast

8:00am-9:00am Registration 9:00am-9:30am Opening Session

9:45am-11:30am Business Session I

12:00pm-1:30pm Forrest Cavalry Corps Luncheon (?)

2:00pm-3:15pm Tour/Historical lecture/Session II (if needed)

3:30pm-4:30pm Memorial Service

4:45pm-5:30pm Department meetings

5:30pm-7:00pm Commander General's Reception/Dinner on your own

Saturday July 22: Day 3

8:00am-9:15am MOS&B Prayer Breakfast

9:30am-11:30am Final Business Session

12:00pm-1:45pm MOS&B Luncheon

2:00pm-3:00pm Post-Convention General Executive Council

TO BE ADDED LATER:

Banquet/Debutante Presentation-Cotillion (On evening of Day 2 or evening of Day 3?). We MUST do this – and soon – lest a whole generation of young ladies who do not want to be presented by/to the other organization pass through the age (16-23) at which they can be presented at all.

Jefferson Davis Society function. Where in above schedule?

NOTES:

Second Business Session is on an AS NEEDED basis - especially for election years. Otherwise, time is available for other events.

Forrest Cavalry Corps can be Breakfast OR Luncheon.

MOSB Salutes General John B. Gordon and Cherokee Chief General Stand Watie

The Indian Territory Society, General Patrick R. Cleburne Chapter and the national Military Order of the Stars and Bars is proud to announce the limited edition Confederate Commander Coins for 2005 and 2006.

This year we honor General John B. Gordon, Confederate General, Georgia Governor, United States Senator, and First Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans (UCV).



"Although the backbone of the Confederate Army's officer corps was composed of professional soldiers, many officers, including generals, were civilians turned soldier. Only a few of them gained the admiration of their professional brothers in arms and Gordon was one of these. Lee described him to President Jefferson Davis as being one of his best brigadiers.

Gordon was a volunteer when the war broke out in 1861. He quickly rose through the ranks with brave acts and bold efforts. 1862, in the Battle of Bloody Lane at Sharpsburg, Gordon was wounded in his calf, thigh, left arm, shoulder. He only left the battle after a shot passed through his left cheek and out his jaw. Gordon recovered and was promoted to brigadier general after the Battle of Chancellorsville.

At the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse Lee's greatly outnumbered army was threatened with being cut in two. Lee was prepared to lead the charge of Gordon's men when Gordon rode up and said, in a voice loud enough for his men to hear: "General Lee, this is no place for you."

The men took up the chant, "Lee to the rear," and Gordon seized Lee's horse's bridle and ordered some men to take Lee to the rear.

Some believe that Gordon's success in turning back the Federals at this, the Bloody Angle, gave the Confederacy an additional year of life. Clearly, he inspired his men by his reaction to Lee's attempt to lead the charge.

Although he was never promoted to lieutenant general, when the War ended Gordon had both the responsibilities and authority of a corps commander and was, according to Lee's biographer, Douglas Southal Freeman, "Lee's principal confidant – as far as any man ever enjoyed that status."

Stand Watie was born near Rome, GA. He and his brother Gallegina "Buck" Watie (aka Elias Boudinot) stood in favor of the Removal of the Cherokee to Oklahoma and were members of the Ridge Party that signed the Treaty of New Echota in 1835. Watie,

his family, and many other Cherokees immigrated to the Indian Territory, but were targeted for assassination. Only Watie would survive to see the start of the War Between the States.

In October 1861, Watie organized a regiment of cavalry, and he was commissioned as a colonel in the First Cherokee Mounted Rifles. Although he fought Federal troops, he also used his troops in fighting between factions of the Cherokee, as well as against the Creek and Seminole and others who chose to support the Union.



Watie was the only Native American on either side of the Civil War to rise to the rank of Brigadier General. He was promoted to brigadier-general by General Samuel Bell Maxey, and was given the command of two regiments of Mounted Rifles and three battalions of Cherokee, Seminole and Osage infantry. These troops were based south of the Canadian River, and periodically crossed the river

into Union territory. The troops fought a number of battles and skirmishes in the western Confederate states, including the Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Watie's force reportedly fought in more battles west of the Mississippi River than any other unit.

In 1862, during the war, Watie was elected principal chief of the Confederate or Southern Cherokee. As a tribal leader after the war, he was involved in negotiations for the 1866 Cherokee Reconstruction Treaty and initiated efforts to rebuild tribal assets. Watie and his nephew, Elias C. Boudinot, were arrested for evading taxes on income from a tobacco factory, and were plaintiffs in the Cherokee Tobacco Case of 1870, which negated the 1866 treaty provision establishing tribal tax exempt status. As a result of this case, Congress officially impeded further treaties with Indian tribes, delegating Indian policy to acts of Congress or executive order.

Watie is the only Confederate General to have been completely successful in the strategic orders from Richmond: keep the Union Army from invading Texas via the Texas Road.

As before, there will be a limited number of these coins minted. The price is \$15 per coin and includes shipping. For a limited time (through February 28, 2006), members of the MOSB who order both the Gordon and Watie Coin will receive both coins for \$25, which includes shipping. Note that due to scarcity, there is a 3 coin limit per person, per address.

Each coin weighs approximately 1.1 ounces and is 1.5 inches in diameter (38mm).

Several of the 2002 coins (NBForrest), 2003 (Cleburne) and 2004 (S.D. Lee) are still available at \$15 per coin. Submit your orders to: MOSB, C/O PCG Jeff Massey

922 South Boulevard, Suite 200, Edmond, OK 73034 Coin orders should start shipping by mid-January 2006.



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FROM THE LT. COMMANDER

Jim Templin, Lt. Commander Col. W.H. Parsons Chapter #273, Ennis, Texas

It is an honor to have been selected as your Lt. Commander and I look forward to working with Commander Loudermilk and his staff. MOSB is on a totally new path now that we are a totally separate organization. I see many opportunities for us to gain membership. Each of us needs to begin recruitment. There are many men who still want to be in a Confederate heritage organization, but are no longer comfortable with the direction the SCV has taken. We need to seek those people out and work with them to get them into MOSB.

Our convention will be different this year ~ in a different place and at a different time than that of the SCV. We plan to hold it at a time that will not interfere with attending the SCV convention, for those who would attend both. Late April is being looked at as a possibility.



Children of the Confederacy Back to Nature Retreat 2006

This year's Texas Division Children of the Confederacy's Back to Nature Retreat is being held April 8 and 9, 2006, at the historic Confederate Camp Ben McCulloch in Driftwood, Texas, just 20 miles south of Austin.

The camp is located on a 40-acre site along spring-fed Onion Creek. The facility is somewhat primitive, but has potable water, electricity, bathrooms, and a covered area for our activities. The retreat is \$5 per person to help pay for meals. There are RV electric/water hookups, if needed. There is a small motel in nearby Dripping Springs, as well as Buda.

Confederate Heroes Day

Bob G. Davidson, Chief of Staff

January and April are especially important months for Confederate heritage. On January 19th, we observe Confederate Heroes Day, chosen in honor of the birthday of Robert E. Lee. By tradition, we place special emphasis on General Robert E. Lee, and on General Stonewall Jackson, whose birthday is January 21st. Many Lee and Jackson events are held, but we should remember this day has been set aside for all the heroes of the South. It is interesting to note that Confederate Heroes Day is included in the listing of Texas Holidays of 2006.

On April 26th, we observe Confederate Memorial Day. It is interesting to note that this day is not included in the Texas listing of holidays for 2006.

One of the great blessings given to humanity is that we are not given the ability to know what lies ahead ~ whether good or ill. We rarely celebrate the birthdays of the bad guys. We celebrate birthdays of those who have gone before us, based on the measure of the man at his death. We invite you to read the obituaries of General Lee and General Jackson (see page 3). Both men earned ~ and received ~ much praise during their lives, and after death.



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