



Military Order of the Stars and Bars

Lawrence Sullivan Ross

“Sul Ross”

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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 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."

Mission Statement

This newsletter's mission is to educate, inform the membership and others of the true history and the events, the strengths and the weaknesses of those we are descendants of, why they fought for Independence in what is called the (not so) Civil War by most "historians".



General Sul Ross, CSA

Confederate Texas Generals

Hiram B. Granbury

Nation of Texas

Granbury, Brigadier General Hiram B. was born March 1, 1831 in Copiah County Mississippi. He was a graduate of Mississippi's prestigious Oakland College, located near the town of Rodney, Mississippi. In the 1850's Granbury moved to Waco, Texas where he was admitted to the Texas Bar and later served as chief justice of McLennan County. On March 31, 1858, he married Fannie Sims (born in Alabama in 1838) of Waco; they had no children. Granbury recruited the Waco Guards and in November 1861 at Hopkinsville, Kentucky the Texas Volunteer regiment elected Granbury as Major.

On February 15, 1862, he was captured with his command at the Battle of Fort Donelson. Under Grant's terms of surrender, the Confederates were shipped north and taken as prisoners of war. The enlisted men were sent to Johnson Island Prison, Lake Erie. In order to be close to her husband, Fannie traveled to Boston where they hoped he would be paroled. Instead, Granbury was taken by boat to Fort Warren Prison, 6 miles out in Boston Harbor leaving Fannie behind in a city of strangers. During this time his wife, Fannie became ill and was scheduled to undergo

surgery at a hospital in Baltimore. In 1862 the officers were paroled as part of an officers exchange from prison. Granbury was given an early parole in order to meet his wife and attend the surgery. When Granbury visited the doctor in Baltimore, they found that Fannie was suffering from advanced ovarian cancer and nothing could be done for her condition. Fannie stayed in the Dr. MacGill home, a political prisoner from Maryland and one of Granbury's prison mates, while Granbury returned south to resume his war efforts.

Following his exchange from prison, Granbury was stationed in northern Mississippi as part of Maxy's Brigade and was promoted to the rank of colonel. He was also assigned to Texas on recruiting duty. In October of 1862, he traveled to Baltimore and brought Fannie home to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where she remained in the home of her father, where she passed away in March 1863.

Colonel Granbury resumed his war efforts leaving for Port Hudson, Louisiana, then on to Raymond, Mississippi. Col. Granbury had only been widowed two months when he fought the Battle of Raymond. After the Confederate defeat at the Battle of Raymond, he continued as commander for the 7th Texas and moved on to fight in the Battle of Chickamauga where he was slightly wounded.

On Feb. 29, 1864, following a brilliant performance in the Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Granbury was commissioned brigadier general. Nine months later, while commanding Granbury's Brigade, he was killed at the Battle of Franklin. Brig. Gen. Granbury was first buried near Franklin, Tennessee, then reinterred in Ashwood's Cemetery belonging to St. John's Episcopal Church. On Nov. 30, 1893, his remains were removed to Granbury, Texas a town named in his honor,

Introduction and List of Chapter Officers

Commander **Raymond Reeves**. Previously, Raymond served for two terms as First Lieutenant Commander, so he is not new to positions of leadership in our Chapter. He also is currently Camp Commander in Hood's Texas Brigade Camp #153, SCV.

First Lieutenant Commander **Dale Tidwell** also serves as Assistant Chaplain, and has become a champion of our Adopt a Confederate Officer's Grave Campaign. He also belongs to SCV, Hood's Texas Brigade, Camp #153.

Second Lieutenant Commander David Towery was appointed to this position after the resignation of Yancey Swearingen due to advancing age and recurring health issues.

Because of health issues **Yancey Swearingen** has resigned as Chief of Staff. We wish to thank him for his unwavering devotion and hard work in and for our Chapter. A replacement for Chief of Staff is being sought.

Other volunteers are being solicited to fill a number of appointed Staff Officer positions with our Chapter. All interested compatriots are encouraged to step forward and assist us in the leadership ranks of *your* Chapter.



Quarterly Business Meeting

Our fourth Quarterly Business Meeting will be 05 October, at La Fonda Mexican Restaurant, Alamo Heights, located at 8633 Crownhill Blvd., San Antonio, TX. 78209, 11:30 AM-1:30PM.

November Convivial Dinner

Our November Convivial Dinner will be 04 November at Blanco BBQ, located at 13259 Blanco Road, San Antonio, TX. 78216, 6:30-8:00 P.M.

December Confederate Christmas Regale

Our Christmas Regale will be held 09 December at Albi's Vite Italian Restaurant, located at 24165 I-10 Unit 433, San Antonio, TX. 78257. More information will be forthcoming via email.



Confederate Surgeon General

Samuel Preston Moore was born in Charleston, SC, in 1813 and graduated from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina in 1834. He moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he practiced briefly before being appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Army in 1835. During this time with the US Army, Moore served at posts in Florida, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri. While serving in Texas during the Mexican War (184-1848), Moore met Jefferson Davis, future president of the Confederacy. At the end of the Mexicam War Moore returned to Missouri where he was promoted to surgeon with the rank of major in April 1849. Between 1849 and 1860, Moore served in Oregon, Texas, New York Harbor, And West Point.

When South Carolina seceded from the Union, Moore resigned his commission as surgeon in the US Army and returned to Little Rock to open a private practice. Soon after returning to Arkansas Moore beagn receiving requests from Jefferson Davis to join the Confederate army. In his correspondence to Moore, Davis described the deplorable conditions caused by the overwhelming number of casualties and a lack of Southern physicians trained in military medicine. Moore accepted the position of acting surgeon general on July 30, 1861 and was confirmed by the Confederate Senate in November of that same year.

Among the more notable achievements of his tenure as surgeon general was the organization of the Confederate Medical Departtment, the establishment of examining boards for surgeons and assistant surgeons, the construction of military hospital huts, or one-story pavilion hospitals, and the establishment of drug, hospital supplies and surgical instrument factories around the Confederacy to supply the Army's needs. Moore also directed the recruitment of Army surgeons, and commissioned two ground breaking resources for Confederate military medicine: JJ Chisolm's Manual of Military Surgery and FP Porcher's Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests. After his service in the war, Moore settled in Richmond, Virginia where he died on May 31, 1889.

Waring Historical Library



Proverbs 22:28

Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set,

Jeremiah 6:16

Thus saith the Lord, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls. But they said, We will not walk therein.

Ref: KJV.

God Bless You and God Bless Texas
Go in Peace.

