



Military Order of the Stars and Bars

Colonel Richard Bennett Hubbard

Chapter 261 Tyler, Texas

Vol. 1

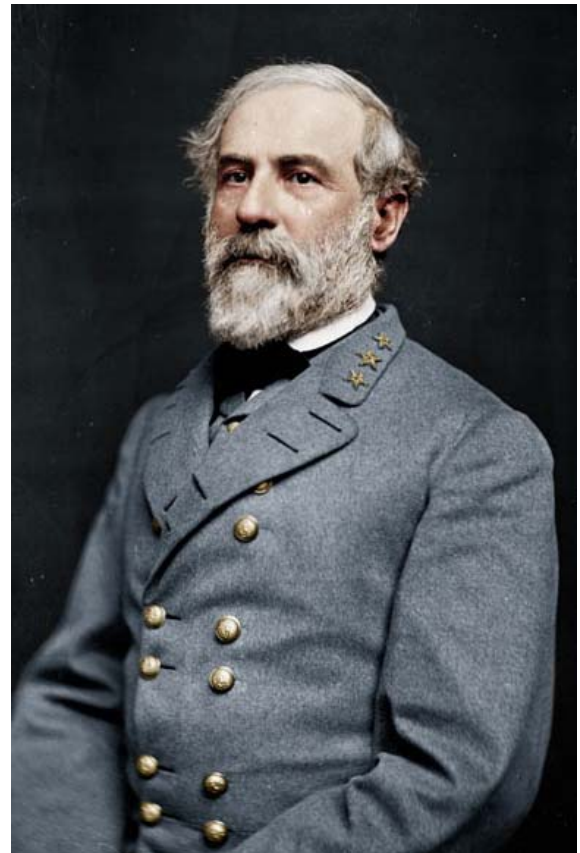
October 1, 2017 4th Quarter

Issue No. 1

ROBERT E. LEE QUOTES

- The devil's name is dullness.
- I have been up to see the Congress and they do not seem to be able to do anything except to eat peanuts and chew tobacco, while my army is starving.
- Get correct views of life, and learn to see the world in its true light. It will enable you to live pleasantly, to do good, and, when summoned away, to leave without regret.
- In all my perplexities and distresses, the Bible has never failed to give me light and strength.
- I tremble for my country when I hear of confidence expressed in me. I know too well my weakness, that our only hope is in God.
- It is well that war is so terrible. We should grow too fond of it.
- The trite saying that honesty is the best policy has met with the just criticism that honesty is not policy. The real honest man is honest from conviction of what is right, not from policy.
- I think it better to do right, even if we suffer in so doing, than to incur the reproach of our consciences and posterity.

Continued on page 4



General Robert Edward Lee

1807-1870

COMMANDER
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Military Order of Stars and Bars

**The
Col. Richard Bennett Hubbard
Chapter 261
Tyler, Texas**

Editor- Compiler : Bobby W. Smith

**PUBLISHED QUARTERLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS**

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Opinions Expressed by Individual Writers are their own
and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the
Col. Richard Bennett Hubbard Chapter261 Tyler, Texas.

Military Order of Stars and Bars



**The
Col. Richard Bennett Hubbard
Chapter 261
Tyler, Texas**

**We are looking for new members.
If you have an Ancestor who
was an Officer or
Served in the
Confederate Government,**

**Contact:
Dennis Brand
hobobrand@gmail.com**

about membership



Military Order of Stars and Bars



Col. Richard Bennett Hubbard 1832 – 1901

Name Sake of MOSB Chapter 261 TYLER, TEXAS

Richard Bennett Hubbard was born in Walton County, Georgia, on November 1, 1832. After spending his formative years in Jasper County, he graduated from Mercer Institute (now University) in 1851 and was elected National University Orator. After attending lectures at the University of Virginia, he went on to Harvard receiving his LLB in 1853 and then relocated later that year with his parents to Smith County, Texas, first in Tyler and then on a plantation near Lindale.

Hubbard first entered politics in 1855 by opposing the American (Know Nothing) Party. He supported James Buchanan in the 1856 presidential election and was appointed

U. S. District Attorney for the western district of Texas, but resigned this position in 1859 to successfully run for the state legislature where he supported secession.

Failing to win election to the Confederate States Congress, he set about recruiting men for the Confederacy. He was first a lieutenant colonel for the 5th Texas Infantry Battalion and then colonel after his old unit was consolidated into the 22nd Texas Infantry Regiment which served in the Trans-Mississippi Department in Arkansas and Louisiana. Hubbard's postwar law practice, supplemented by income from real estate and railroad promotion, allowed him to reenter politics by 1872, when he was chosen presidential elector on the Horace Greeley ticket. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1873, and succeeded to the governor position on December 1, 1876, upon the resignation of Richard Coke. Hubbard's gubernatorial term was marked by post-Reconstruction financial difficulties, by general lawlessness, and by reason of the legislature never being in session during his administration. Denied a nomination for a second term, he remained popular with the people of Texas as during his term there had been a reduction of public debt, fighting land fraud, promotion of educational reforms, and restored control of the state prison system. In 1884, he served as temporary chairman of the Democratic national nominating committee and worked tirelessly for nominee Grover Cleveland who appointed him in 1885 to be a minister to Japan. This was a time of Japan emerging from feudalism into world affairs. He was in Japan for four years and concluded an extradition treaty and provided the general provisions of revised treaties of 1894 – 1899.

In his time, Hubbard was known as the "Demosthenes of Texas" due to his oratorical ability. He lived his final years in Tyler where he died July 12, 1901. He is buried there in Oakwood Cemetery.



**ROBERT E. LEE
QUOTES CONTINUED**

- Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or to keep one.
- I like whiskey. I always did, and that is why I never drink it.
- The education of a man is never completed until he dies.
- What a cruel thing war is... to fill our hearts with hatred instead of love for our neighbors.
- We must expect reverses, even defeats. They are sent to teach us wisdom and prudence, to call forth greater energies, and to prevent our falling into greater disasters.
- The war... was an unnecessary condition of affairs, and might have been avoided if forbearance and wisdom had been practiced on both sides.
- Duty, then is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more; you should never wish to do less.
- Obedience to lawful authority is the foundation of manly character.
- We have fought this fight as long, and as well as we know how. We have been defeated. For us as a Christian people, there is now but one course to pursue. We must accept the situation.



The Character of Lee

by John Williams Jones

He possessed every virtue of the great commanders, without their vices. He was a foe without hate; a friend without treachery; a private citizen without wrong; a neighbor without reproach; a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guilt. He was a Caesar without his ambition; a Frederick without his tyranny; a Napoleon without his selfishness; and a Washington without his reward. He was obedient to authority as a servant, and loyal in authority as a true king. He was gentle as a woman in life; modest and pure as a virgin in thought; watchful as a Roman vestal in duty; submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles.

**He Lost a War and Won
Immortality**

by Louis Redmond

Even among the free, it is not always easy to live together. There came a time, less than a hundred years ago, when the people of this country disagreed so bitterly among themselves that some of them felt they could not go on living with the rest.

A test of arms was made to decide whether Americans should remain one nation or become two. The armies of those who believed in two nations were led by a man named Robert E. Lee.



What about Lee? What kind of man was he who nearly split the history of the United States down the middle and made two separate books of it?

They say you had to see him to believe that a man so fine could exist. He was handsome. He was clever. He was brave. He was gentle. He was generous and charming, noble and modest, admired and beloved. He had never failed at anything in his upright soldier's life. He was a born winner, this Robert E. Lee. Except for once. In the greatest contest of his life, in the war between the South and the North, Robert E. Lee lost.

Now there were men who came with smoldering eyes to Lee and said: "Let's not accept this result as final. Let's keep our anger alive. Let's be grim and unconvinced, and wear our bitterness like a medal. You can be our leader in this."

But Lee shook his head at those men. "Abandon your animosities," he said, "and make your sons Americans."

And what did he do himself when his war was lost? He took a job as president of a tiny college, with forty students and four professors, at a salary of \$1500 a year. He had commanded thousands of young men in battle

Now he wanted to prepare a few hundred of them for the duties of peace. So the countrymen of Robert E. Lee saw how a born winner loses, and it seemed to them that in defeat he won his most lasting victory.

There is an art of losing, and Robert E. Lee is its finest teacher. In a democracy, where opposing viewpoints regularly meet for a test of ballots, it is good for all of us to know how to lose occasionally, how to yield peacefully, for the sake of freedom. Lee is our master in this. The man who fought against the Union showed us what unity means.

Farewell to the Army of Northern Virginia

by Robert E. Lee

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them; but feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen. By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You may take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.



Lee Chapel is a National Historic Landmark in Lexington, Virginia, on the Campus of Washington and Lee University.



Article Submittal Request

If you have an article that you would like to be considered for publication, please send your submittal to Bobby W. Smith (Editor General) at bsmith9305@aol.com.

Chapter and Society News is also welcome. Please email to the address.

The preferred submittal is one in which the articles are in MS Word format and that all pictures are in jpeg format as this makes it easier to format to the proper scale within this publication.

Note that references and footnotes are requested to support where the original information is acquired as it is up to the article writer to provide such material.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact me. Thanks..



Order of the Southern Cross



The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by General's Polk and Cleburne of the Army of Tennessee, was originally created to provide financial assistance to the families of soldiers who had lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy.

The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, we have allocated more than \$500,000 to these endeavors.

If you have an ancestor who served in the Confederate Armed Forces or Government and would like to assist us in our Preservation Mission, please visit our website at www.orderofsoutherncross.com or contact:

Gregory R. Fleitzfleitzg@bellsouth.net
to learn more about our mission and membership requirements.



Upcoming Events

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



Dedication
Oakwood Cemetery
November 12, 2017 2:00 p.m.
Tyler, Texas

Lee / Jackson Dinner
Potpourri House
January 26, 2018 6:30 p.m.
3320 Troup Hwy, Suite 300
Tyler, Texas

Pledges of Flags

PLEDGE TO THE U.S. FLAG

*I pledge Allegiance to the Flag of the
United States of America,
And to the Republic for which it stands,
one Nation under God,
Indivisible, with Liberty, and
Justice for All.*

PLEDGE TO THE TEXAS FLAG

*Honor the Texas Flag.
I pledge Allegiance to thee,
Texas, one state under God,
one and indivisible.*

SALUTE TO THE CONFEDERATE FLAG

*I Salute the CONFEDERATE FLAG
with affection, reverence, and
Undying devotion to the Cause
for which it stands.*

DIXIE LAND

*Oh, I wish I was in the land of cotton,
Old times there are not forgotten,
Look away, look away, look away,
Dixie Land*

*In Dixie Land, where I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin'
Look away, look away, look away,
Dixie Land*

I wish I was in Dixie, Hooray! Hooray!

*In Dixie Land I'll take my stand
to live and die in Dixie,
away, away, away, down south in Dixie!*



A BRIEF HISTORY OF CSA



CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

The Confederate States, officially the Confederate States of America (CSA or C.S.), commonly referred to as the Confederacy, was a breakaway country of 11 secessionist slave states existing from 1861 to 1865. It was never formally recognized as an Independent Country, although it achieved belligerent status by Britain and France. The Confederacy was originally formed by seven States – **South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas** – in the Lower South region of the United States whose regional economy was mostly dependent upon agriculture - particularly cotton - and a plantation system that relied upon the labor of African-American slaves.

Each state declared its secession from the United States following the November 1860 election of Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln to the U.S. presidency on a platform which opposed the expansion of slavery. A new Confederate government was established in February 1861 before Lincoln took office in March, which was considered illegal by the government of the United States. After the Civil War began in April, four slave states of the Upper South – **Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina** – also declared their secession and joined the Confederacy. The Confederacy later accepted **Missouri and Kentucky** as members, although neither officially declared secession nor were they ever largely controlled by Confederate forces; Confederate shadow governments attempted to control the two states but were later exiled from them.

The government of the United States (the Union) rejected the claims of secession and considered the Confederacy illegitimate. The Civil War began with the April 12, 1861, Confederate attack upon Fort Sumter, a Union fort in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. In spring 1865, after four years of heavy fighting which led to an estimated 620,000 military deaths, all the Confederate forces surrendered and the Confederacy dissolved. No foreign government officially recognized the Confederacy as an independent country, although Britain and France granted it belligerent status which allowed Confederate agents to contract with private concerns for arms and other supplies. While the war lacked a formal end, nearly all Confederate forces had been forced into surrender or deliberately disbanded by the end of 1865, by which point the dwindling man power and resources of the Confederacy were facing overwhelming odds. Jefferson Davis later lamented that the Confederacy had "disappeared" in 1865.



SPAN OF CONTROL

On March 11, 1861, the Confederate Constitution of seven state signatories – **South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas** – replaced the February 7 Provisional Confederate Constitution with one stating in its preamble a desire for a "permanent federal government".



Four additional slave-holding states – **Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina** – declared their secession and joined the Confederacy following a call by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln for troops from each state to recapture Sumter and other seized federal properties in the South. Missouri and Kentucky were represented by partisan factions from those states, while the legitimate governments of those two states retained formal adherence to the Union. Also fighting for the Confederacy were two of the "Five Civilized Tribes" located in Indian Territory and a new, but uncontrolled, Confederate Territory of Arizona. Efforts by certain factions in Maryland to secede were halted by federal imposition of martial law, while Delaware, though of divided loyalty, did not attempt it. A Unionist government in western parts of Virginia organized the new state of West Virginia, which was admitted to the Union during the war on June 20, 1863.

Confederate control over its claimed territory and population in congressional districts steadily shrank from 73% to 34% during the course of the Civil War due to the Union's successful overland campaigns, its control of the inland waterways into the South, and its blockade of the southern coast. With the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, the Union made abolition of slavery a war goal (in addition to reunion). As Union forces moved southward, large numbers of plantation slaves were freed. Many joined the Union lines, enrolling in service as soldiers, teamsters and laborers. The most notable advance was Sherman's "March to the Sea" in late 1864. Much of the Confederacy's infrastructure was destroyed, including telegraphs, railroads and bridges. Plantations in the path of Sherman's forces were severely damaged. Internal movement became increasingly difficult for Southerners, weakening the economy and limiting army mobility. These losses created an insurmountable disadvantage in men, materiel, and finance. Public support for Confederate President Jefferson Davis's administration eroded over time due to repeated military reverses, economic hardships, and allegations of autocratic government. After four years of campaigning, Richmond was captured by Union forces in April 1865. Shortly afterward, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union General Ulysses S. Grant, effectively

signaling the collapse of the Confederacy. President Davis was captured on May 10, 1865, and jailed in preparation for a treason trial that was ultimately never held.



POST-WAR HISTORY

The U.S. government began a decade-long process known as Reconstruction which attempted to resolve the political and constitutional issues of the Civil War. The priorities were: to guarantee that Confederate nationalism and slavery were ended, to ratify and enforce the Thirteenth Amendment which outlawed slavery; the Fourteenth which guaranteed dual U.S. and state citizenship to all native-born residents, regardless of race; and the Fifteenth, which guaranteed the right of freedmen to vote.

By 1877, the Compromise of 1877 ended Reconstruction in the former Confederate states. Federal troops were withdrawn from the South, where conservative white Southern Democrats had already regained political control of state governments, often through extreme violence and fraud to suppress black voting. Confederate veterans had been temporarily disenfranchised by Reconstruction policy. The prewar South had many rich areas; the war left the entire region economically devastated by military action, ruined infrastructure, and exhausted resources. Continuing to be dependent on an agricultural economy and resisting investment in infrastructure, the region remained dominated by the planter elite into the 20th century. After a brief period in which a Republican-Populist coalition took power in several southern states in the late 19th century, the Democratic-dominated legislatures worked to secure their control by passing new constitutions and amendments at the turn of the 20th century that disenfranchised most blacks and many poor whites. This exclusion of blacks from the political system, and great weakening of the Republican Party, was generally maintained until after passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The Solid South of the early 20th century was built on white Democratic control of politics. The region did not achieve national levels of prosperity until long after World War II.



HISTORY

The Confederacy was established in the Montgomery Convention in February 1861 (before Lincoln's inauguration in March) and was disintegrated in April and May 1865. It was formed by delegations from seven Southern slave states that had proclaimed their secession from the Union. After the fighting began in April, four additional slave states seceded and were admitted. Later, two states (Missouri and Kentucky) and two territories were given seats in the Confederate Congress.

Many southern whites had considered themselves more Southern than American and would fight for their state and their region to be independent of the larger nation. That regionalism became a Southern nationalism, or the "Cause". For the duration of its existence, the Confederacy underwent trial by war. The "Southern Cause" transcended the ideology of states' rights, tariff policy, or internal improvements. This "Cause" supported, or descended from, cultural and financial dependence on the South's slavery-based economy. The convergence of race and slavery, politics, and economics raised almost all South-related policy questions to the status of moral questions over way of life, commingling love of things Southern and hatred of things Yankee (the North). Not only did national political parties split, but national churches and interstate families as well divided along sectional lines as the war approached. According to historian John M. Coski, "The statesmen who led the secession movement were unashamed to explicitly cite the defense of slavery as their prime motive... Acknowledging the centrality of slavery to the Confederacy is essential for understanding the Confederate."

Southern Democrats chose John Breckinridge as their candidate during the presidential election of 1860, but in no Southern state (other than South Carolina, where the legislature chose the electors) was support for him unanimous; all of the other states recorded at least some popular votes for one or more of the other three candidates (Lincoln, Douglas and Bell). Support for these candidates, collectively, ranged from significant to an outright majority, with extremes running from 25% in Texas to 81% in Missouri. There were minority views

everywhere, especially in the upland and plateau areas of the South, with western Virginia and eastern Tennessee of particular concentration.

Following South Carolina's unanimous 1860 secession vote, no other Southern states considered the question until 1861, and when they did none had a unanimous vote. All had residents who cast significant numbers of Unionist votes in either the legislature, conventions, popular referendums, or in all three. However, voting to remain in the Union did not mean that individuals were northern sympathizers. Once hostilities began, many of these who voted to remain in the Union, particularly in the Deep South, accepted the majority decision, and supported the Confederacy.

The American Civil War became an American tragedy, what some scholars termed the "Brothers' War", pitting "brother against brother, father against son, kith against kin of every degree".



A REVOLUTION IN DISUNION

According to historian Avery O. Craven in 1950, the Confederate States of America was created by secessionists in Southern slave states who believed that the federal government was making them second-class citizens and refused to honor their belief that slavery was beneficial to the Negro. They judged the agent of change to be abolitionists and anti-slavery elements in the Republican Party, whom they believed used repeated insult and injury to subject them to intolerable "humiliation and degradation". The "Black Republicans" (as the Southerners called them) and their allies soon dominated the U.S. House, Senate, and Presidency. On the U.S. Supreme Court, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney (a presumed supporter of slavery) was 83 years old, and ailing.

During the campaign for president in 1860, some secessionists threatened disunion should Lincoln



(who opposed the expansion of slavery into the territories) be elected, most notably William L. Yancey. Yancey toured the North calling for secession as Stephen A. Douglas toured the South calling for union in the event of Lincoln's election. To the Secessionists the Republican intent was clear: to contain slavery within its present bounds, and, eventually, to eliminate it entirely. A Lincoln victory presented them with a momentous choice (as they saw it), even before his inauguration – "the Union without slavery, or slavery without the Union".



CAUSES OF SECESSION

The immediate catalyst for secession was the victory of the Republican Party and the election of Abraham Lincoln as president in the 1860 elections. American Civil War historian James M. McPherson suggested that, for the Southerners, the most ominous feature of the Republican victories in the Congressional and Presidential elections of 1860 was the magnitude of those victories. Republicans captured over 60 percent of the Northern vote, while winning three-fourths of its Congressional delegations. The Southern press said that such Republicans represented the anti-slavery portion of the North, "a party founded on the single sentiment...of hatred of African slavery", and now the controlling power in national affairs. The "Black Republican party" could overwhelm conservative Yankees. *The New Orleans Delta* said of the Republicans, "It is in fact, essentially, a revolutionary party" to overthrow slavery.

By 1860, sectional disagreements between North and South relate primarily to the maintenance or expansion of slavery in the United States. Historian Drew Gilpin Faust observed that "leaders of the secession movement across the South cited slavery as the most Compelling reason for southern independence". Although most white Southerners did not own slaves, the majority supported the institution of slavery and benefited in indirect ways from the slave society. For struggling yeomen and

subsistence farmers, the slave society provided a large class of people ranked lower in the social scale than they. Secondary differences related to issues of free speech, runaway slaves, expansion into Cuba, and states' rights.

Historian Emory Thomas assessed the Confederacy's self-image by studying the correspondence sent by the Confederate government in 1861–62 to foreign governments. He found that Confederate diplomacy projected multiple contradictory self images:

The Southern nation was by turns a guileless people attacked by a voracious neighbor, an 'established' nation in some temporary difficulty, a collection of bucolic aristocrats making a romantic stand against the banalities of industrial democracy, a cabal of commercial farmers seeking to make a pawn of King Cotton, an apotheosis of nineteenth-century nationalism and revolutionary liberalism, or the ultimate statement of social and economic reaction.

In what later became known as the Cornerstone Speech, C.S. Vice President Alexander Stephens declared that the "cornerstone" of the new government "rested upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery – subordination to the superior race – is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical, and moral truth". After the war, however, Stephens made efforts to qualify his remarks, claiming they were extemporaneous, metaphorical, and intended to refer to public sentiment rather than "the principles of the new Government on this subject".



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Robert E. Lee's Former Church is no longer Named after him !

SEPTEMBER 19, 2017



Lee Chapel

SEPTEMBER 19, 2017

LEXINGTON, Va. — The Virginia church that Robert E. Lee joined after the Civil War is no longer named after the Confederate General.

After a two-year debate, leaders of R. E. Lee Memorial Episcopal Church voted Monday to change the church's name back to Grace Episcopal Church, the Richmond Times-Dispatch reports.

Discussions began in 2015 after Dylann Roof killed nine people at a black church in Charleston, South Carolina. Rev. Tom Crittenden, the church's rector, said Charlottesville played a large part in the final decision.

"It's been a very divisive issue for two years," Rev. Crittenden said. "But Charlottesville seems to have moved us to this point. Not that we have a different view of Lee historically in our church, but we have appreciation for our need to move on."



"Recumbent Statue" of Robert E. Lee asleep on the battlefield, by Edward Valentine. Located in the Lee Chapel in Lexington, Virginia, it is often mistakenly thought to be a tomb or sarcophagus, but Lee is actually buried beneath the chapel.

In the summer of 2014, the replica Confederate flags pictured in this photo were removed from the chapel after student protests.

Lee Chapel is a National Historic Landmark in Lexington, Virginia, on the campus of Washington and Lee University. It was constructed during 1867–68 at the request of Robert E. Lee, who was President of the University (then known as Washington College) at the time, and after whom the building is named. The Victorian brick architectural design was probably the work of his son, George Washington Custis Lee, with details contributed by Col. Thomas Williamson, an architect and professor of engineering at the neighboring Virginia Military Institute. General Lee, along with much of the rest of the Lexington community, attended church services at Grace Episcopal Church, a hundred yards south, at the edge of the college campus. (In 1903, that church was



renamed R. E. Lee Memorial Episcopal Church; in 2017, its governing board voted to change its name back to Grace Episcopal Church.)

When Lee died in 1870, he was buried beneath the chapel. His body remains there to this day, and for this reason among others, the Chapel is one of Lexington's major historical tourist attractions.

A centerpiece on the stage of the chapel—where the pulpit would be in a less secular place of worship—is a statue of Lee, in his uniform, asleep on the battlefield (the "Recumbent Lee"), designed by Edward Valentine. On the walls are two paintings: one of General Washington himself, by Charles Willson Peale, from the Washington family collections, and the other of Lee in his uniform, painted by Edward Pine. There is also a plaque given by the Sigma Society on one of the walls that honors two Sigma alumni from the classes of 1912 and 1915 who lost their lives in World War I.

In the basement a crypt (added after Lee's burial) contains the remains of much of Lee's direct family: the General himself, his wife Mary, his seven children, and his parents—Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee, who had been a general during the Revolutionary War, and Anne Carter Lee. Lee's favorite horse, Traveller, is buried just outside the Chapel, where students of Washington and Lee traditionally leave coins or apples in hopes of being compensated with good fortune in their studies. In the basement of the Chapel is a museum that illuminates the history of the family of George Washington and Lee as well as that of the university itself. Lee's office has been meticulously preserved in almost exactly the same condition as it was when he died.

Chapel plays a role in the modern operation of Washington and Lee. It seats about 600 in its main area and in a small, three-sided balcony. Freshmen assemble there to hear

the President of the University's student-run Executive Committee speak on the school's Honor System. Important school-wide lectures, concerts, and other notable activities are held there from time to time. On August 6, 2014, the Confederate flags in the chapel were removed after student protests. It was then agreed that the chapel's original flags, which were retired in the 1990s due to deterioration, were to be put on display on a rotating basis in the chapel's museum. Lee Chapel was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1963. It is open for tours based on the following schedule:

- Apr 1 - Oct 31: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and 1 to 5 p.m. on Sundays
- Nov 1 - Mar 31: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Saturday, and 1 to 4 p.m. on Sundays



Lee's favorite horse, Traveller, is buried just outside the Chapel.



Please Visit

NORTH AMERICAN
Preservation of Monument's



NAPOM 2017

**PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL
HISTORICAL HERITAGE**

Editor- Compiler : Bobby W. Smith

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
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Col. Charles DeMorse's
29th TEXAS CAVALRY SCV Camp # 2269



Commander Bobby W. Smith

*Monument Removal News, is so hot and spreading like wild fire across the country, that I'm having to make a **Special Edition** just to keep the latest news posted. It is overwhelming how our country is changing before our very eyes. Monuments are disappearing every day now, and have become very intolerable for certain groups of people to live with.*

*As President Trump has said;
"Quote "*

"Sad to see the History and Culture of our Great Country being ripped apart with the Removal of our Beautiful Statues and Monuments," he wrote.

"You can't change history, but you can learn from it.

Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson –

*Who's next,
Washington, and Jefferson?*

So foolish!"

Thank You

Deo Vindice
Bobby W. Smith



The Place To Go When You Want To Know About the War Between the States

- Current Events • Our Southern Heritage • Preservation
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---We don't just talk preservation – We Do It!---

We saved the historic house General James Longstreet used as his headquarters during the winter of 1863–64 from demolition and are developing it into a museum, (See www.longstreetmuseum.com), and historic Bethesda Church which was used as a hospital by both armies, and battlefield preservation.

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