



Military Order of the Stars and Bars

Colonel Richard Bennett Hubbard

Chapter 261 Tyler, Texas

Vol. 2

January 1, 2018

1st - Quarter Issue No. 1

TRIBUTE TO:

GENERAL EDMUND KIRBY SMITH



General Edmund Kirby-Smith was a native of Florida, and graduated at West Point in 1845.

He was Major in the United States Army when he resigned to join the Confederate Army in 1861.

He was made a Confederate Brigadier in June 1861, and a Major General in October of that year.

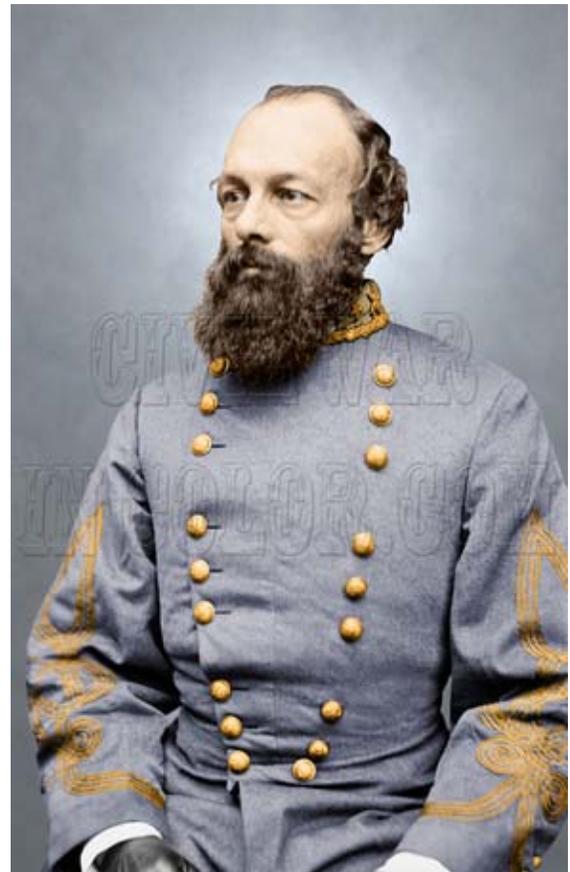
In 1862 he was promoted to Lieutenant General, and in 1864 a full General.

His achievements in the war are an interesting part of its history. President Davis is said to have told him, in assignment of the Trans-Mississippi Department in 1863, that he gave him more authority than he dare put in writing.

The last full General in the Confederate War, on either side, died at his home in Sewanee, Tennessee, March 28, 1893.



Continued on page 11



**General Edmund Kirby Smith
1824-1893
COMMANDER
ARMY OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI**

Military Order of Stars and Bars



Col. Richard Bennett Hubbard

**Chapter 261
Tyler, Texas**

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Bobby W. Smith**

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Article Submittal Request



WELCOME

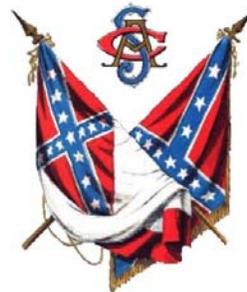
If you have an article that you would like to be considered for publication, please send your submittal to Bobby W. Smith (Editor General) at bsmith9305@aol.com.

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 for-mat 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 pro-vide such material.

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



Military Order of Stars and Bars



Col. Richard Bennett Hubbard
CHAPTER 261
TYLER, TEXAS

OUR OFFICERS **2017 - 2018** **OFFICERS**

Commander: Dr. James Newsome
1st Lieutenant: Larry Joe Reynolds
Chief of Staff: Dennis Brand
Adjutant: John D. Haynes
Chaplain: Marvin Don Majors



WHO WE ARE?

"Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles."

Robert E. Lee

On June 10th, 1889, in New Orleans, Louisiana, a group of proud surviving soldiers of the Confederate States of America organized an association called the United Confederate Veterans. Its goals were to protect and defend the honor and dignity of the memory of the Confederate soldier. As the ranks of the aged veterans of the UCV began to thin with the passage of time, a group of the surviving Confederate officers met in Columbia, South Carolina on August 30th, 1938 to discuss their concerns that the unique contributions made by the Confederate leadership were not properly chronicled in our nation's history books. They felt a particular duty fell to them as members of the Officers Corp.

This first meeting of what they named the "Order of the Stars & Bars" was convened with a great deal of enthusiasm by seventeen former Confederate officers as well as an additional forty-seven male descendants of Confederate officers in attendance. These dedicated men were unanimous in voting to begin a new CSA veteran society that would hold annual meetings. The OSB was unique in that the organization was made up of veterans and their descendants with the understanding that as the original Confederate officers died that it was the sacred responsibility of their male offspring to continue to carry on the purposes of the Order.



The first Commander-in-Chief was Captain Homer Atkinson of Petersburg, Virginia. He served as the chief officer of the Order from the beginning until his death in 1945. In addition to commanding the new Order, Captain Atkinson also served two terms as Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. Other successful leaders who later assumed the role of commander included Gen. Robert E. Lee's grandson Dr. George Bolling Lee. Eligibility qualifications were later broadened to allow collateral male descendants of Confederate commissioned officers as well as of any elected or appointed member of the Confederate Government. This brought additional members and new vigorous leadership to the Brotherhood.

The name of the Order was changed to "The Military Order of the Stars & Bars" at the 39th General Convention held in Memphis, Tennessee in 1976. The first National Flag of the Confederate States of America, the Stars and Bars was accepted as the official insignia of the Order and the commanding officer title was changed to Commander General of the Military Order of the Star and Bars.

Today the fraternal Military Order of the Stars & Bars, a non-profit 501(c) 3, non-political educational, historical, patriotic, and heritage group continues its dedication to the preservation of Southern history and remains the only heritage organization actually founded by Confederate veterans. A wide range of programs have been added to reorganize outstanding contributions in the fields of history, fine arts and journalism. College scholarships are offered to worthy candidates to emphasize the need for truth in Confederate history. Prestigious literary prizes are awarded to authors and publishing houses. Monuments are being erected to the CSA soldiers. Journalists who practice ethical and fair reporting of local and Southern history are recognized. An emphasis is placed on American Patriotism and the honoring of all American veterans of all wars.

As Jefferson Davis once said, "It is a duty we owe to posterity to see that our children shall know the virtues, and rise worthy of their sires." From the National Site.

ABOUT US

The Military Order of the Stars and Bars is a fraternal organization for documented descendants of men who served as commissioned officers in the armed forces of the Confederate States of America or who are descended from members of the Confederate Congress, or any elected or appointed member of the Executive Branch of the Confederate Government. Membership is open to males, aged 12 or older, who are direct or collateral descendants of Confederate Officers who served honorably in the Confederate military, elected or appointed civilian officials of the individual Confederate States, officials of the Confederate National government, and officials of the Five Civilized Tribes that allied with the Confederacy. Its headquarters is in White House, Tennessee. Members may join local chapters as well as state societies or be a national at-large member, with the organization working as a lineage society.

OUR HISTORY

The Military Order of the Stars and Bars (MOSB) was born in South Carolina on August 30, 1938. The 48th Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans and the 43rd Annual Convention of the Sons of Confederate Veterans met at the Columbia Hotel in Columbia, South Carolina August 30 through September 2, 1938. On August 30, 1938 an organizational meeting was held at 3:00 PM and the Order of the Stars and Bars, as it was known then, was created. The initial membership was composed of 17 former commissioned officers of the Confederate

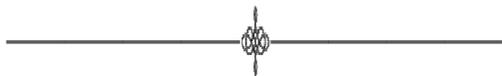


States military and 47 male descendants of Confederate officers. Two South Carolinians, both descendants of Confederate officers, were among the original members of the MOSB. These were Dr. Baylis H. Earle of Greenville and James d'Alvigny McCollough of Honea Path.

In 1976 the organization changed its name to "The Military Order of the Stars & Bars" at the 39th General Convention held in Memphis, Tennessee. They adopted the Confederate battle flag (the square "Southern Cross" incorporated into the second and third National Flags of the Confederate States of America, not to be confused with the "Stars and Bars" adopted as the first national flag) as the official insignia of the order. The leader would be called the commander general of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

Today the fraternal Military Order of the Stars and Bars is a non-profit 501(c) 3, non-political educational, historical, patriotic, and heritage group that is dedicated to preserving Southern history. It has added programs to recognize outstanding contributions in the fields of American history, as well as the fine arts that emphasize Southern culture.

It offers college scholarships and awards for the study and communication of Confederate and American history. It awards literary prizes to authors and publishing houses, and recognizes journalists who practice ethical reporting of local and Southern history. It erects monuments to the memory of the CSA soldiers. The organization emphasizes American patriotism and the honoring of all American military veterans of all wars. The order emphasizes family and tradition, and encourages its membership to preserve their family's Confederate history for posterity.



CHAPTER #261 HISTORY

The Colonel Richard Bennett Hubbard Chapter was chartered February 6, 2001, with twelve members. Dale Fowlkes and Bob G. Davidson were the driving forces behind the formation of the Chapter, with Bob acting as Founding Commander. After the chartering of the Chapter, Dale was elected as its first regular Commander, followed by Larry McClellan, Charles Hayes, Dan Horton and Dr. Tom Clinkscales. Officers for 2011-2015 are Commander Dr. Tom Clinkscales, Lt. Commander Dan Horton, Adjutant John Haynes. The Charter Meeting was held at the Potpourri House in Tyler, Texas, with Past Commander General Edward Cailleateau of New Orleans, Louisiana and Texas Division Commander Walter Nass of Houston Texas acting as the Chartering Officers.

The Hubbard Chapter acts in close concert with the Captain James P. Douglas Camp #124 of Sons of Confederate Veterans, Mollie Moore Davis Chapter #217 of United Daughters of the Confederacy and Emma Sansom Chapter #31 of the Order of Confederate Rose, also centered in Tyler. Four of the Chapter's Charter members are former Commanders of the Captain James P. Douglas SCV Camp.

Members of the Hubbard Chapter help promote Southern history in numerous ways. Each year on Heritage Day at the Goodman Museum, MOSB members man tables, pass out literature about the War Between the States, and promote respect for Southern heritage. Members give programs at area schools; participate in battery reenactments; participate in marker dedications. Our Chapter sponsors a Lee-Jackson dinner each January.

Some facts give special pride: both Dale Fowlkes and Bob Davidson have been awarded Distinguished Commander Status, and both have been named Honorary Commander General. Dale Fowlkes is Past Texas Society Commander and Past ATM Commander, and



has been awarded the prestigious Silver Chalice. Bob Davidson has been Texas Society Chief of Staff for twelve years, and Texas Society Editor-Publisher for ten years.



CHARTER MEMBERS

Thomas S. McCall
H. Patrick Porter
John D. Haynes
Waymon Larry McCellan
Carl D. McClung
Bob G. Davidson (Deceased)
Hugh Dale Fowlkes (Deceased)
Marvin Don Majors
Leland Carter
James E. Rheudasil (Deceased)
Joe Parker Harris (Deceased)
Andrew Wayne Jones



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
hobobrand1@gmail.com

about membership



**Military Order of Stars and Bars
Memorial Services, Oakwood Cemetery, Tyler, Texas**



SUNDAY NOVEMBER 12, 2017 2:00 PM



Col. Richard Bennett Hubbard Chapter 261 Tyler, Texas.
Photos Courtesy of Rebecca Smith

Memorial Services For

Col. Richard B. Hubbard
Commander,
5th Texas Infantry Battalion, CSA
Governor of Texas
Ambassador to Japan
Prominent Tyler Attorney,
and Civic Leader

Memorial Services For

Captain James Postell Douglas
Commander,
1st Texas Artillery, CSA
(Known as the Douglas Battery)
Member, United Confederate Veterans
Prominent Tyler Businessman
And Civic Leader



**Col. Richard Bennett Hubbard
1832 – 1901**



**Military Order of Stars and Bars
Col. Richard B. Hubbard Chapter # 261**

**PRESENTATION OF COLORS by:
ATM-MOSB Commander Johnnie Holley**

**BIOGRAPHY OF: Col. Richard B. Hubbard
by: ATM-MOSB Commander Johnnie Holley**

**LAYING OF ROSES by :
TNOCR- Order of Black Rose**

RIFLE SALUTE by: Charles Bolding

**MOSB BENEDICTION
By: ATM-MOSB Commander Johnnie Holley**

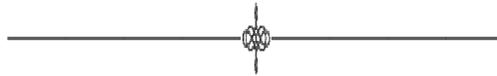
**RETIRING COLORS by:
ATM- MOSB Commander Johnnie Holley**

OUR SOUTHERN HERITAGE



“ WE WILL NEVER FORGET “

**Captain James Postell Douglas
1836 – 1901**



**Sons of Confederate Veterans
Captain James P. Douglas Camp # 124**

**WELCOME: Commander Matthew Lee
INVOCATION : Chaplin Don Majors**

**PRESENTATION OF COLORS by:
ATM-MOSB Commander Johnnie Holley**

**PLEDGES AND SALUTE TO FLAGS:
Lt. Commander R.D. Plato**

DIXIE: Chaplin Don Majors

**CHARGE TO SCV :
Lt. Commander Dennis Brand**

**INTRODUCTION OF GUEST:
Commander Matthew Lee**

**BIOGRAPHY OF : Captain James P. Douglas
by: ATM-MOSB Commander Johnnie Holley**

**HISTORY OF : James P. Douglas Camp # 124
by: Adjutant Cooper Goodson**

GREETINGS: TNOCR Reta Brand

**LAYING OF ROSES by :
TNOCR- Order of Black Rose**

RIFLE SALUTE by: Charles Bolding

**BENEDICTION by:
ATM-MOSB Commander Johnnie Holley**

**RETIRING COLORS by:
ATM-MOSB Commander Johnnie Holley**





Color Guard Presentation Oakwood Cemetery, Tyler, Texas (Photo Courtesy Rebecca Smith)



Color Guard Presentation Oakwood Cemetery, Tyler, Texas (Photo Courtesy Rebecca Smith)



Laying of Roses at Douglas Grave, by: TNOCR- Order of Black Rose (Photo Courtesy Rebecca Smith)





“Lest They All Forget” UDC Tex. Div. District VIII Chairman Mrs. Norma Holley



Laying of Roses at Hubbard Grave, by: TNOCR- Order of Black Rose (Photo Courtesy Rebecca Smith)



Color Guard Presentation at, Col. Richard B. Hubbard Grave. (Photo Courtesy Rebecca Smith)

Thank You for coming. We extend our Appreciation and Sincere Thanks to everyone who participated in the Memorial Services.



Continued from page-1

**THE FUNERAL OF
GENERAL
EDMUND KIRBY SMITH**



General Edmund Kirby Smith

The funeral was an occasion never to be forgotten by those who had the melancholy pleasure to be present. There was a special train from Nashville of six coaches.

The Episcopal Chapel at Sewanee was filled with mourners, veterans having first seats after the family. The usual service was interrupted, at the proper time, by Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Vice Chancellor of the University of the South. This superb young man has declined the office of Bishop and several calls to churches in our largest cities, like Kirby-Smith, choosing rather to serve his Church and fellows at Sewanee. He is greatly esteemed wherever known, and his remarks thrilled the assembly ;

There are times when the reverent silence with which the Church lays her dead to rest may be fitly broken, and this is such a time. There are lives which ' stand forth conspicuous above their fellows, occupying lofty station or gifted with "heroic qualities of soul, or illustrious with great achievement, and in the best way of all these ways—in essential worth—this was such a life. As the last full General of that Confederacy which is becoming more and more a tender and distant memory, our dear friend in his death closed another generation of men. As one by one the leaders have passed over to the silent shore, some of us have felt that the glory and sadness, the hopes, the Memories, the regrets of that sublime but fruitless struggle were concentrated in him, lent new interest to his life, and crowned him with a crown of honor. Surely all that was best and truest and most worthy in that cause which we call "Lost" was imaged forth in this pure and manful and unselfish life. And when the recording angel shall unroll the scroll on which are blazoned the names of those whose lives have been lives of sacrifice for conscience' sake, there will be none that will shine with a purer lustre than that of Kirby-Smith. For these qualities of a great soldier were pre-eminent in him—courage, magnanimity, humility, unselfishness, and the fear of God. All the records of chivalry can disclose no truer nor higher attributes of nobleness than these. His Strength was gentleness, his gentleness was strong. Valiant in light, a stranger to tear, a hero in many a conflict, lie was yet a little child in the genuineness of his simplicity—the reality of that humility which lie learned at the feet of Jesus Christ. The magnanimity of great, majestic souls was his. When he surrendered the war for him was over. No bitter accusations, no vengeful reproach passed his lips. Though it were the very furnace of affliction, the dread anguish of shattered hopes and a career cut short, no darkness of those dark days could dim the cheerfulness of his hope,



the constancy of his faith. No temptation of public fame, no attraction of worldly advantage, no opportunity of self-praise, ever wrung from him one harsh or angry word in poor and pitiful contention of reviews. Yes, over all and through all and in all the impulses of his nature were that love and fear of God which made his home a Christian home and made his life a Christian life. No stress of financial embarrassment, no privation of those comforts which men hold dear, tempted him for a moment to forget his honor. To toil, even in his age, to suffer and to submit; these were small Things to him compared with the sting of conscience. From the day when he deliberately spurned the wealth which his command of the Trans-Mississippi Department placed within his bands to the day—only a few weeks ago—when he refused a princely income as the price of principle, he was always in flexibly and grandly true to what he believed was his honor as a soldier, his duty as a citizen his faith as a follower of Jesus Christ. Thus was he brave. Thus was he faithful. Thus was he a good soldier, tried and steadfast, amid the smoke and din and tumult of the hi l-stained field. Thus was he a greater soldier on that harder battlefield of life, where those whom we expect to be the bravest too often flinch and fail.

To-day, therefore, those of us who are too young to have known him in tin- stirring scenes of his military career, but who have learned to love and reverence his character in the peaceful occupation and enjoyment of this place, come with sad hearts and glad devotion to pay tribute to the beauty and the strength of his unique personality. His faith was strong, his hope was buoyant. But above both of these and shining through them was a great and tender human love, of which the apostle speaks when he says: " Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity."

To us here this was perhaps the most conspicuous quality of his nature. The most devoted of husbands! The most affectionate of fathers! To the trees, the flowers, the rock-ribbed mountain and the starlit sky; to the creatures that crawl and creep and fly and run and leap around us in the living world; to man and brute, nature in all her moods and to nature's God, this man's heart went out in sweet, unselfish joy. God is love.

What nobler tribute to his servant can there be than this? What crown of glory 80 unfailling! He loved much. He was much loved. And "whether there be prophecies, they shall fail: whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge it shall vanish away, lint love never faileth."

*He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast;
He prayeth best who loveth best
All things, both great and small.
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.*

The Bishop of Tennessee, Rev. R. Q. T. Quintard, D.D., whose identity with the Confederacy has ever been the pride of the South, at the conclusion of Mr. Gailor's peroration, requested that Col. Thomas Claiborne, of Tennessee, a gray-haired veteran of two wars, address the congregation. Col. Claiborne stepped to the dais of the chancel and said:

I thank the reverend clergy conducting the services for the invitation to the old comrades of the deceased hero to give some expression of their feelings on this occasion. We come here to bury our friend, not to the sound of cannon, for the roar of a hundred brazen throated guns cannot speak the praises of the dead hero as we estimate them, but we come to show our love and respect for



him. This is not the place nor the time for us to set forth his eulogy, yet we desire to say what we think of him as a man and brother, for he was one who felt the brotherhood of mankind, and dealt in charity with all men. I, who have known him from his youth, can give my testimony to the truth of all that the reverend Gentleman has said of the life and characteristics of this good man. He was always gay and cheerful, no matter how darkly loomed the cloud of disaster. He was most courteous to every one. and we feel a just pride that he was a son of the Smith and an adopted son of Tennessee. He is gone. I know that he sits nut at the feast of the heroes of Valhalla, for they were bloody. I rather see him now in the communion of those who have been redeemed through the intercession of Jesus Christ.

At the grave there were beautiful songs as the burial was being concluded. The firing of salute by the military, largely sons of veterans, was followed by "taps" from the bugler.



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THE GRAVE OF GENERAL EDMUND KIRBY SMITH



General Edmund Kirby Smith

BIRTH: 16 May 1824
Saint Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida.

DEATH: 28 Mar 1893
Sewanee, Franklin County, Tennessee.

BURIAL: University of the South Cemetery
Sewanee, Franklin County, Tennessee.

GPS Latitude: 35.20446, Longitude: -85.91583

FIND-A-GRAVE : MEMORIAL ID 8829



**CONFEDERATES STATES ARMY
GENERAL**

Bio by: Mark Genson

Edmund Kirby Smith was born on May 16, 1824, in St. Augustine, Florida. Son of Joseph Lee and Frances Kirby Smith, His father Joseph Lee Smith was a lawyer and a judge. Enrolled in the United States Military in 1841, graduating in 1845, and was commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant in 5th U.S. Infantry. He served in the Mexican War under General Zachary Taylor and General Winfield Scott and was brevetted for gallantry. After the war he taught mathematics at the Military Academy and served in the 2nd U.S. cavalry in Texas. When Texas seceded, Smith, now a major, refused to surrender his command to the Texas State forces and expressed his willingness to fight to hold it. In 1861 he resigned from the army to join the Confederate forces. He served as chief of staff to General Joseph E. Johnston at Harper's Ferry and helped organize the Army of the Shenandoah. He was commissioned colonel of the cavalry and rose to the rank of general. While commanding a brigade in the army, he was severely wounded at Manassas (Bull Run). In January 1863, Smith was transferred to command the Trans-Mississippi Department (primarily Arkansas, Western Louisiana, and Texas) and he would remain west of the Mississippi River for the rest of the war. He surrendered the last military force of the Confederacy on May 26, 1865. After the war he went to Mexico and Cuba to avoid prosecution for treason, but returned in November to take the Oath of Amnesty. He was president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, co-chancellor of the University of Nashville from 1870 to 1875. In 1875 he left to become a professor of mathematics at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee. He died on March 28, 1893, at Sewanee, the last surviving full general of either army. He is buried University of the South Cemetery, Sewanee, Franklin Co., Tennessee.

**FAMILY OF
EDMUND KIRBY SMITH**

Parents :

Joseph Lee Smith
1776-1846
Frances Kirby Smith
1785-1875

Siblings :

Benjamin Kirby Smith
1806-1847
Ephraim Kirby Smith
1807-1847
Frances I Webster Danner
1847-1925

Spouse:

Cassie Selden Kirby-Smith
1837-1907

Children:

Caroline Selden Kirby-Smith Crollly
1862-1941
Frances Kirby-Smith Wade
1864-1952
Edmund Kirby-Smith
1866-1938
Rowena Selden Kirby-Smith Buck
1870-1965
Lydia Kirby-Smith Hale
1871-1943
Elizabeth Chaplin Kirby-Smith
1872-1917
Reynold Marvin Kirby-Smith
1874-1962
William Selden Kirby-Smith
1876-1941
Josephine Kirby-Smith Fayerweather
1878-1961
Joseph Lee Kirby-Smith
1882-1939
Ephraim Kirby-Smith
1884-1938



MAJ. GENERAL SAMUEL BELL MAXEY



SAMUEL BELL MAXEY

(March 30, 1825 – August 16, 1895) was an American soldier, lawyer, and politician from Paris, Texas, United States. He was a Major General for the Confederacy in the Civil War and later represented Texas in the U.S. Senate.

EARLY LIFE

Samuel was born in Tompkinsville, Kentucky, to Rice and Lucy (Bell) Maxey. His father was a lawyer, and in 1834 he moved the family to Albany, Kentucky to take a position as the County Clerk for Clinton County.

In 1842 young Maxey got an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Although he consistently ranked near the bottom of his class, Maxey did graduate in 1846 and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Seventh Infantry Regiment which was engaged in the Mexican- American War, and joined them in Monterrey, Mexico. Maxey was cited for his actions in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Contreras in the summer of 1847. He also participated in the battles of Churubusco and Molino del Rey. He received a brevet promotion and was placed in command of a police company in Mexico City.

In June 1848 Maxey was transferred to Jefferson Barracks in Missouri, and the following year he resigned from the army. He returned to Albany, read law with his father Rice Maxey and they began a joint practice when Samuel was admitted to the Bar in 1851. He married Marilda Cass Denton on June 19, 1853. Then in October 1857 father and son moved their families to a small farm they purchased just south of Paris, Texas. They resumed a joint law practice here as well.

CIVIL WAR

Samuel was elected the district attorney for Lamar County in 1858 and was a delegate to the state's Secession Convention in 1861. That same year he was elected to the state Senate, but never served, preferring military duty. His father, Rice Maxey, was elected to replace him. Samuel had been given authority by the Confederate government in September to raise a regiment as its Colonel.

In December, Colonel Maxey led his 1,120 man Ninth Texas Regiment from Bonham to join General Johnston at Memphis, Tennessee. However he was soon separated from his regiment and set to building bridges near Chattanooga.



In March 1862 Maxey was promoted to Brigadier General. The regiment was badly mauled at the Battle of Shiloh, but he was not present. In fact he saw very little action during this period. He did see action at the Siege of Port Hudson in 1863.

In December 1863, General Maxey was assigned as commander of the Indian Territory. His early success in conducting raids and capturing supplies prevented a Union Army invasion of Texas and earned him a promotion to Major General.

In 1865 he was ordered to Houston, Texas, to take command of a Division. He turned over command of the Indian Territory to the Indian General Stand Watie on February 21, 1865 and proceeded to Houston.

Maxey's new command was plagued by desertions and his inability to get supplies and equipment. Frustrated and discouraged, he was allowed to resign on May 22, 1865.

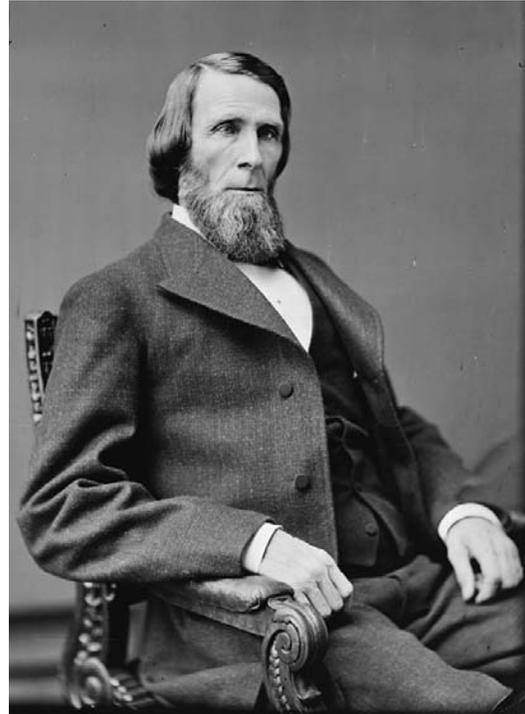
He returned home to Paris, and formally surrendered in July to General E.R.S. Canby. Although nominally a prisoner of war, he remained at home on parole.



LATER POLITICAL CAREER

As a senior officer of the Confederacy, Maxey was not eligible to hold political office or even practice law. In October 1865 he began his appeal for a presidential pardon. He was finally successful when President Johnson

pardoned him on July 20, 1867 after a personal appeal from Maxey's former West Point classmate Ulysses S. Grant. He resumed the practice of law in Paris.



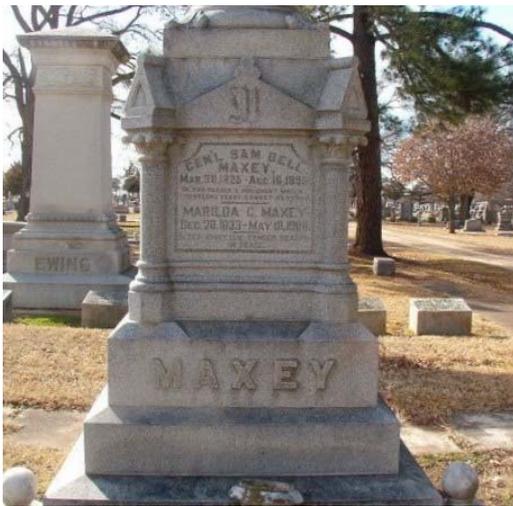
In 1872 he ran for the U.S. Congress, but lost in the Democratic Party Primary to William P. McLean. In 1873, Governor Davis offered Maxey an appointment to the Texas District Court, but he declined due to prior involvement as a lawyer with cases before the court.

In January 1875, the Texas Legislature elected him to the United States Senate where he served two terms, from March 4, 1875 until March 4, 1887. He improved postal and rail service in Texas and argued against increased tariffs. He took little interest in larger national or party affairs. The legislature named the more dynamic John H. Reagan to replace him.



Maxey returned to the practice of law in Paris, this time with his wife's nephew Benjamin Denton and Henry William Lightfoot. The latter of the two later married Maxey's adopted daughter Dora Maxey. When his nephew, Sam Bell Maxey Long, joined the firm in 1892 he finally retired.

He died in 1895 at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where he had gone for treatment of an intestinal problem.



Samuel and Marilda are Buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Paris.



The Sam Bell Maxey House

The townhouse that he built there in 1867 is now a State Historical Site on South Church Street in Paris, Texas and is open to visitors.



Samuel, Marilda & Dora Maxey



Maxey Monument



JOHN MARSHALL CLAIBORNE

SOLDIER - CONFEDERATE SPY -
POLITICIAN - EDITOR

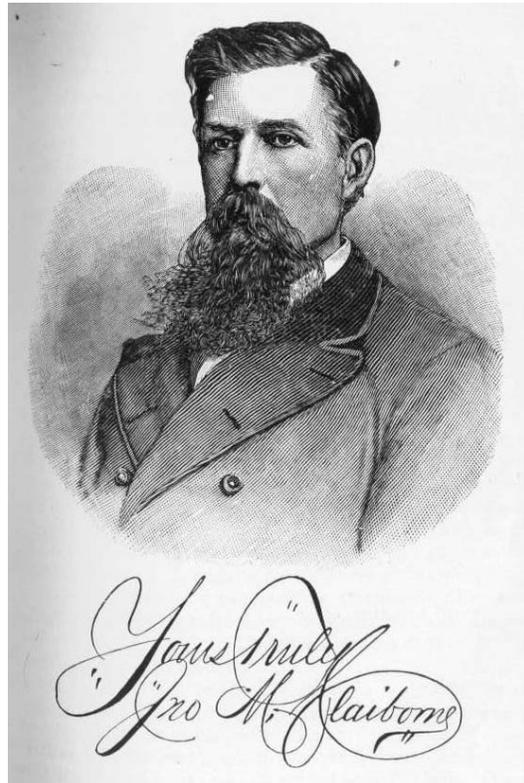
by Jane Leslie Newberry

EAST TEXAS
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

In the old section of Cedar Hill Cemetery in Rusk, Texas, two weathered concrete tombs are shaded by several gnarled magnolia trees. The tombs, connected to each other, are enclosed by a rusted, dilapidated iron fence. Although the lot is large enough for six or eight graves, the tombs rest alone. Susan Mary Phillips Claiborne and John Marshall Claiborne have claimed this place for almost a century. John Marshall Claiborne lived and loved the life of a soldier. These words are written on his tombstone:

*The muffled drum's {sic} sad roll
Has beat this soldier's last tattoo
And his proud form in battle gashed
Is free from anguish now.*

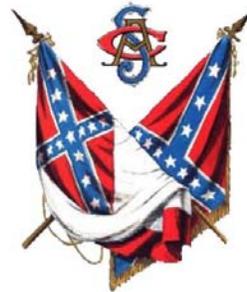
Claiborne died on April 28, 1909, finally defeated at seventy years old by a stroke. In his will he finally stated his philosophy of life: "I die with few regrets ... to my state and country I have conscientiously discharged every duty required of me, but hold in more reverence the deeds done and performed during the four years of the War between the States than all other acts of not an uneventful life." Then Claiborne included a cryptic message that indicates some agonizing moments of his life: "I freely forgive all who have despitefully used me. I may have done my fellow man wrong as I hate demagoguery in state and the 'humbug' in religion - for any wrongs in this,



General John Marshall Claiborne

1839 – 1909

**Company D
Terry's Texas Rangers
8th Texas Cavalry Regiment**



may the injured and my God forgive me."1 The old soldier left few legacies except his written word - much of which has been destroyed. The remaining material reveals a unique and imposing individual in conflict with society whose life never seemed to fit into a patterned mold.

The mysteries that surround the life of John Marshall Claiborne have led to this research of his background, experiences as a soldier and spy, his three children, and his two marriages.

Claiborne's tombstone reads, "General," the rank granted to him when he served as major general of the Texas Volunteer Guard long after the Civil War. Had it not been for a lack of communication during the war, Claiborne's name might have been listed with other Confederate generals.2

Claiborne was born in Gibson County, Tennessee, on February 27, 1839. He was the oldest child of Phillip and Mary Billingsly Claiborne. Phillip, usually known as "Phil," was a lawyer born in Virginia. Mary Billingsly, the daughter of Jephtha and Miriam Randolph Billingsly, moved with her family to Tennessee from Cooper County, Missouri, about 1827. In the middle 1840s, the Billingsly's and the Claiborne's moved to Bastrop, Texas, a frontier town located near Austin, Texas. In an area still suffering from the pangs of birth as a free country and now a part of the United States, John Marshall Claiborne grew to manhood.3

Conflict between the Texans and wealthy Mexican aristocrats brought the Texas Rangers to the aid of the Anglos during the infamous "Cortina Uprising" in 1859. These Rangers already had played an important role in Texas history during the war with Mexico, 1846-1848. Juan Nepomcina Cortina, called the "Red Robber of the Rio Grande," was defeated after a "Mexican Standoff" when the Texas Rangers and the American forces headed by Lt. Robert E. Lee, forced him across the Mexican border. During this "uprising" the Texas Rangers created the

famous combination Indian war whoop and Mexican *grito* later called the "Rebel Yell."4 It was where some became part of "Terry's Texas Rangers."5 When a call was made for volunteers by the 8th Texas Cavalry in August 1861, Claiborne enlisted as a private on September 7 in Houston, Texas. Already an adventurer, he was twenty-three years old and described as 5' 10 1/2" tall, with light hair and gray eyes. In just thirty days, 1193 men, armed and equipped, responded to the call. This group became Company D, Terry's Texas Rangers, or the 8th Regular Texas Rangers. The famed 8th Texas Rangers "rebel yelled" their way through Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, Nashville, Chickamauga, Shelbyville, Waynesboro, Georgia, Bentonville, North Carolina, and other skirmishes. According to T. R. Fehrenbach, Terry's Texas Rangers were never excelled for their reckless mobility and heroic dash. Two-third's of the Rangers were killed.

According to Confederate records, Claiborne became ill shortly after he enlisted and was in a private hospital suffering from rubella from October 15, 1861, until November 23, 1861. He received a \$25,00 payment for that hospital stay at Camp Hardee in February 1862.

Even though the records are adequate for Terry's Texas Rangers, John Marshall Claiborne's Confederate service record is incomplete. After his bout with measles, he returned to duty at Camp Hardee. Official CSA records show that Claiborne was on detached duty from January 5, 1862, until June 8, 1862, for which he received \$114.76. He was again on detached duty from August 22, 1862, until September 21, 1862, for which he received \$22.00. These documents were signed by John A. Wharton, commander of the 8th Texas Cavalry. This detached duty may have been Claiborne's first scouting or spying experience.7

Claiborne wrote concerning the Texas Rangers in an article that appeared in the *Confederate*



Veteran, January 1897. He described Terry's Texas Rangers as a unique group of men who frequently were spoken of by the Federal troops as "centaurs, mamelukes, and devils." He stated that the Rangers were not brigaded, but were attached to divisions for specific duty, principally to teach other cavalry how to ride and fight. Claiborne quoted a Federal cavalry commander, who, when asked what troops he had engaged in the early morning, replied, "I don't know; either devils or Texas Rangers, from the way they rode and fought."⁸

Although the official records have little mention of them, and even General John Bell Hood made no reference to them in *Advance and Retreat*, one of the most important assignments for some members of the Rangers was that of scout. Scout, in essence, meant, spy.

These hardened and seasoned men were first known as an intelligence gathering organization. Hood named Alexander May Shannon, famous for his ~ exploits behind enemy lines, to reconnoiter General William T. Sherman's army on its march through Georgia and the Carolinas. It seemed to be this type of action that enthralled Claiborne, and he became Hood's spy before the Tennessee campaign.

The most accurate account available concerning Claiborne's career as a spy appeared in the *Confederate Veteran*, Volume IX, page 31, in 1901. Written by John M. Claiborne and entitled, "Secret Service for General Hood;" this article explains some of his secret actions.

July 18, 1864, I reported to Gen John B. Hood, in front of Atlanta, GA, as a subaltern for the special duty of secret service, having on my own account served successfully in that time simply in an adventurous way, neither in quest of fame or glory, but simply to gratify a thirst for fun and a desire for adventure.

After the disastrous battle of July 22 in front of Atlanta, I began to gratify myself in this most dangerous duty in the life of a soldier.

In it there is more thrill than in any other service. It was to me perfectly fascinating. When Gen. Hood reached the vicinity of Trenton, GA on his way into Tennessee, he called me to him - just after I had returned from a ten clays' scout in the enemy's country - and said, "I want you to pick three men whom you can trust, and I will give you the soldiers necessary to reach from your field of operations to the army, stationed ten miles apart. . He then informed me of what he was moving at that time toward Tuscumbia, Ala. I picked my men, and the four of us left at midnight for the Tennessee River, across; the mountains in the direction of Cottonport, above Florence, Ala where we were to begin observations and operations. After the courier company reported, I began to bla7..c the way into Middle Tennessee on untraveled lines, leaving men from ten to twelve miles apart, the last being left in the hills near the home of a Mr. Massie, a few miles from Franklin; my three trustees and myself making a rendezvous near the iron bridge on Harpeth. We accepted two days and nights finding whom we could "swear by." I place my trust in Tennessee girls, and never wa.o.; faith better founded. The third night I spent in the town of Franklin, while one of the boys picketed in "Hollow Tree Gap or Dug Hallow], across the river near the road to Nashville. He also went over to the Cumberland River to outlook, while the other kept the tryst, paying a night visit to the Spring Hill country in the rear. Our batch of information was put in the hands of the courier line, and sent on to Gen, Hood. I called on two young ladies about midnight to get their aid in opening a way into Nashville, and in them I found accomplices that were never excelled. They were indeed "wise as serpents and harmless as doves." They were half-sisters, and the brother and half-brother of each were with Gen. Cheatham. They were willing, anxious, and alert. I had gold, and they knew how to use it successfully. We were now "burning daylight." Twenty days had gone



since leaving Hood, five of them right among the enemy, and yet not even an adventure. But Nashville, Triune, Eagle Grove, Nolensville, Murfreesboro, Edgefield, Gallatin, and Lebanon were to be looked carefully over. The girls got off early the next morning with butter, eggs, and other products of the farm, with an old dilapidated horse cart and a chart to be filled out. They had a list of article~ that we needed - disguises being their main purpose. Soon the boys got away on the duty of thirty-six hours. They were to rendezvous near the old Overton place, six miles from Nashville. In this neighborhood the writer had acquaintances, among them "sweet sixteeners" and a lovely and patriotic old maid. Any of them were as ready to give aid and information as I was to get it. To these women of Williamson and Davidson Counties monuments should be erected.

The ladies having executed splendidly every trust, it then devolved[sic] on us to dare the risk of the execution of our mission, that of spying into the camp of the enemy_ To me fell the lot of going into Nashville to locate the forts and make plots of approaches, etc. Suffice it to say, I did so and successfully. I danced at a party at Brig. Gen. Miller's, who was the chief quartermaster [or commissary]. Going home with his daughter, I was shown the fortifications by a Federal officer, and met and discussed the war and its conduct with prominent officers.

I made my report to Gen. Hood, at Columbia, Tenn." three days before the battle of Franklin. I left Nashville at night, riding the horse of some general officers, judging from the trappings. At daylight, I passed through Franklin, locating the fans on the river. I selected a suitable point a few miles above Franklin to put the pontoon bridge, never dreaming of a fight being made at Franklin or Nashville, but expected we would invade Kentucky, and have many thousands of men to join us in the invasion. How I managed is of so personal a nature that I will not detail it. I have since learned that I was in great danger, but I

did not know it then.

From the 22nd day of July to the 12th day of December, I used every character known to man, from a negro field hand in his dotage to an intelligent preacher. I received for this service the private commendation of the most glorious of men, John B. Hood, also three gilt stars with the half wreath later on. Pierce de Graffenried, George Arthur, and Emmit Lynch were the aids I had with me. They have all passed over the river. Lynch was killed in battle~ De Graffenried died in Nashville a few years ago. We did some things that were not creditable to our hearts, but they seemed necessary. We afterwards concluded never to refer to them, as for twenty years after we would have been subject to the rope. In this cautious way it does not carry the true thrill of adventure, but I write it specially to pay tribute to the Tennessee women of Williamson and Davidson Counties. We re-crossed the Tennessee river at Florence, Ala., on January 1, 1865, and Hood resigned at Tusculum the next day, a victim to the duty of a soldier obeying orders [against his judgment] of his superior officer at Richmond."9

In 1882, Claiborne identified Archer and Lynch in a Texas Ranger's roster he prepared. George Archer was alive in 1880, living in Mexia, Texas. J. Emmit Lynch died near Raleigh, North Carolina, in April 1865, and was the last Texas Ranger killed in the war. There was no mention of De Graffenried. Claiborne's' roster contains valuable information concerning most of the Rangers.

Few veterans mentioned their experiences as spies. Some submitted ambiguous articles to the *Confederate Veteran*, but most never broke their silence. Even Shannon, commander of "Shannon's Scouts," who went into business with John Hood after the war, never commented on his exploits.

An article in *Civil War Times* entitled "'With Tears in Their Eyes," edited by Paul Scott, contains portions of a diary written by Private Enoch D. John of Galveston, Texas.



In the diary, John reported in vivid detail the activities of the scouts whose job was listed officially as "intelligence gathering." These men gained a reputation for their effectiveness in dealing with Federal stragglers and foragers - exploits cloaked in a conspiracy of silence. Called "Shannon's Scouts:~ they were under the command of Captain Alexander May Shannon of the 8th Texas Cavalry - Terry's Texas Rangers. 11 A picture of five of the scouts is included in the article. The men were identified as W.A. Lynch, Felex Grundy Kennedy, and Peter Kenwall or Kendrum. There was a *PL*. Kendall listed in Company C., Terry's Texas Rangers.

Emmit Lynch is listed in Claiborne's article. In the Texas Ranger roster, Claiborne reported that J. E. Lynch had been wounded three times while scouting in 1864. He reported in a later article that Emmit Lynch was murdered by his prisoner. Claiborne identified W.A. Lynch as having received two wounds on the same day near Rome, Georgia. EG. Kennedy was living in Mexia, Texas~ in 1880, and Enoch D. Jones died in 1875. It is possible that Emmit Lynch and W.A. Lynch were brothers.

Claiborne's roster also identified Shannon as a first lieutenant, later promoted to captain on October 18, 1862. and then to colonel, commanding special scouts and secret service on February 8, 1865.

Another Texas Ranger and a member of Shannon's scouts, R. L. Dunman of Coleman, Texas, wrote a revealing article in 1923 about his experiences as a scout. Dunman is also listed in Claiborne's roster.¹²

Claiborne was president of the Survivors Association of Terry's Texas Rangers in 1897. The thirtieth reunion of the Rangers was held in Nashville, Tennessee, on June 21, 1897. Claiborne had written several articles for that convention that were printed in the *Confederate Veteran*.

In a publication written in 1898, Claiborne corrected several articles that had appeared in the *Confederate Veteran* with what he called «erroneous material." He stated, "I was in charge of the secret service during the entire campaign [Nashville] until sent to Florence." After making his corrections, Claiborne urged absolute accuracy in articles sent to the magazine.

According to Claiborne, Hood released him after the Tennessee campaign with letters to Confederate President Davis. He also claimed that Hood recommended him for promotion to brigadier-general. For some unknown reason or miscommunication, he never received the rank. Claiborne then went to North Carolina where General Joe Johnston later surrendered at Bentonville. From there, Claiborne joined President Jefferson Davis and General John C. Breckenridge. At the time Davis was captured near Washington, Georgia, Claiborne was said to be only a few hours ride from him. According to official records, Claiborne was captured near Cedartown, Georgia, on May 15, 1865.

Cedartown, Georgia, was the home of nineteen-year-old Susan Mary Phillips, daughter of Hiram and Vienna Berry Phillips. After his capture and release, Claiborne met Susan, and they were married in Cedartown before December 1865. By December, the Claiborne's had returned to Bastrop, Texas, where John served as county clerk from 1865 to 1867. I.' It also appears that Claiborne read for the law during this period. A bleak future faced the young couple in Texas. One-fourth of the productive white male population was dead, disabled, or dispersed. U.S. occupation troops were sent by the thousands to Texas, and men who appeared in public in remnants of gray uniforms were arrested. For nine years the outside rule produced hatreds, fears, and distrusts which would last for over a century.



Sometime before 1871, the Claiborne's moved to the largest settlement in Texas, Galveston, which boasted 14,000 inhabitants in 1870 and was considered the financial capital of the state. It is difficult to ascertain Claiborne's business ventures during this period. Susan Claiborne wrote to her sister, Emily Jane Allen, October 29, 1871, that she soon would be moving into her new home, that her baby was fine, and that John was out of town frequently. The couple's first child, R. Sydney Claiborne, was born before October 1871.

The Claiborne's second known child, Hattie, was born in Galveston in December 1877, and the third known child, Thomas Jack Claiborne, was born in March 1880. Claiborne was listed as a clerk in a store on the United States Census for 1880. Life was not easy for the returning Confederate soldiers. For Claiborne, settling down into the mundane life of husband, father, and work-a-day life was probably difficult. With the help of the Texas State Library in Austin, it is now possible to reconstruct some of Claiborne's activities during the 1880s. One of the mysteries was produced by his will, in which he stated how he was ... "despitefully [sic] used by his fellow man ... as I hate demagoguery [sic] in State " has been answered by these papers.

Several pieces of correspondence that were found in the annual reports of the Adjutant General's office from 1880 until 1885 provide insight concerning the Texas Volunteer Guard and Claiborne's subsequent verbal battle with Governor John Ireland in 1885. The official correspondence is, unfortunately, often one-sided because many letters are missing. 14 According to the report of the Adjutant-general of the State of Texas, December 31, 1882, Claiborne was appointed colonel in Galveston on February 4, 1880. It is also known that Claiborne attended a reunion of the Texas Rangers in 1882 and made a roster of the outfit. In the roster, he stated that he was wounded three times, appointed sergeant major in 1852, and made adjutant on December 31, 1864.

The official roster of the Texas Volunteer Guard indicated that Claiborne had been promoted to major general on February 23, 1883. But in 1885 trouble arose when an encampment for all Texas militia units was scheduled to be held in July in Lampasas, Texas. Claiborne evidently took for granted that he would be in absolute command of the encampment as he has been in contact with city officials of Lampasas.

H. B. Rice, an officer of the Houston Savings Bank, informed Claiborne that the citizens of Lampasas had raised sufficient money to support the encampment. He also requested Claiborne's assistance in getting the governor to call for the encampment. Claiborne sent a notice to the governor and subsequently received a reply from W.H. King, Adjutant General, stating that the governor was eager to call for the encampment but that he needed the managers of the enterprise to make the proposition in writing. Evidently, some serious problems developed because Claiborne wrote the governor on June 15, 1885, indicating that he felt that the encampment was an advertising scheme. It was a personal insult that infuriated Claiborne. He wrote to King that he felt as if he had been insulted because someone else had been appointed to be commandant of the camp. Claiborne conducted "In this stand upon the matter and the governor will, I think, sustain me as it is a direct insult to the buttons of my clothes and to the Governor who put me into a Major General's uniform." One letter followed another from Claiborne to King. Claiborne claimed that he knew that the governor and King would support him in his desire to command the camp, and that he knew who was at the bottom of the insult. Finally, King wrote that the governor would have nothing to do with the encampment other than to permit the military organizations to attend and participate. King continued that no officer of the Volunteer Guard had any authority to interfere and that the control and direction of the affair should be



in the hands of local committees. Furthermore, King told Claiborne that it would not be proper nor lawful for him to issue orders of a conflicting character since the governor had declined to issue the order placing him in command of the encampment.

Unfortunately, there is no correspondence that tells what happened, but in Claiborne's report on the encampment at Lampasas, dated July 8, 1885, he stated that he was placed in command of the camp at 3:00 p.m. Monday by the local citizens' committee. Claiborne then wrote a glowing report of the encampment at Camp Ireland in Lampasas. Although Claiborne was in command in the end, the controversy was not over. The question of Claiborne's position as major general in the Texas Volunteer Guard had been smoldering for some time. It appears that Governor Ireland had suspended Claiborne's commission early in 1885. King informed Claiborne that the militia needed to be reorganized and that the officers should be the choices of the men. "If," King concluded, "you are chosen by the men, I will support that decision." Whatever happened during the next several months was culminated by an indignant and emotional letter from Claiborne to Governor Ireland, October 1, 1885:

"To Jno. Ireland, Governor of Texas, Austin
Dear Sir: Referring to your letter in which you stated that my commission as Major General had expired nearly a year ago, I will say that before and since that time you addressed me as Major General and appointed on my staff three different parties as staff officers thus recognizing me as the Major General of Volunteer Guard. A.S. Robert's commission expired when you went into office and under your ideas expired with mine and he is not published in the Senior Brig. Genl - of this I care nothing ~ I am satisfied to let bad treatment go to be repaid in the same com[?].

but I do not desire nor will I permit to have it rubbed in, without an honest protest - I tendered to you my resignation and you avoided with a subterfuge - unworthy of the kindness I had ever shown you - on the position you occupy - and your previous record. Roberts has been appointed at San Antonio the Division Staff invited and every indignity heaped upon me that could be - and I have no remedy - is it right now to make it all right - simply send me an acceptance of my resignation and there you have a right to do as you please select the Senior Brig. Gen. anyone else - to take command of the Va. -but you have no right to trample my feelings under foot by these appointments until you do send me an acceptance. As far as King is concerned, I care nothing as with your term of office he will disappear and never be heard of outside of his county limits - and I can't afford to go against a wooden man no way - I do not think you have given the matter that attention necessary to see the position your actions places me -

Very Respectfully, Jno. M. Claiborne

The last correspondence concerning the matter, dated October 19, 1885, was from King:

"General John M. Claiborne. Galveston, Texas
Sir: In response to your highly characteristic letter of the 15th instant, addressed to Governor Ireland, I have the honor to announce that your resignation as Major General of the Texas Volunteer Guard has been accepted to take effect from and after the first day of the present month. I might comment on the style and tone of your said letter, but deeming it a waste of time, I forbear, with the single statement that the invitation to your former staff officers to attend the Folks-fest was conceived in the kindest spirit towards them,



without a thought of hurting your feelings in any way.

Truly yours,
W.H. King, Adj. General

From the report of the Adjutant General's office~ State of Texas, Austin, September 6, 1886, the following notation was made: "For reasons satisfactory to himself, Major General John M. Claiborne resigned his position in the Volunteer Guard last year and the vacancy remained until the twentieth day of November of the present year when Brigadier-General A.S. Roberts was appointed to the place ... Major General Claiborne took great interest in the success of the Volunteer Guard, and while at its head as a division commander he worked with great zeal and earnestness for what he believed would be beneficial and helpful to its excellence and efficiency. His efficient staff lost their official position by his resignation, as the present defective law makes no provision for retaining staff officers when their official chief ceased his connection with the Volunteer Guard." The article concluded stating that it was decided to reorganize the entire volunteer force. John Marshall Claiborne never forgave. He earned his anger to his death, as noted in his will.

Between 1887 and 1890, Claiborne again had the chance to express his opinion~ when he served as a state senator from Galveston. During that time, he presented Senate Bill #299 which provided \$200,000 to furnish the new capitol in Austin. Several editorials appeared in the *Austin Daily Statesman* opposing the bill. Although the Senate passed the bill, it died in the House, thus ended Claiborne's fight for fame in the Texas legislature.

Between 1887 and 1890, the Claiborne family moved to Rusk, Texas, where he took part in the New Birmingham investment. New Bill Birmingham was an iron-ore venture town, located on the

outskirts of Rusk, Texas. Although the venture promised to bring millions to Texas, it lasted only a few years. In 1890, Claiborne was the managing editor of "The leading Newspaper in East Texas," the *New Birmingham Times*. In 1891, New Birmingham was a prosperous community of about 3500 people, with electric lights and an electric railway. In just a few years the area declined from a lack of fuel, limestone, and a severe depression. The last remaining houses were demolished in the 1930s for a new highway. On January 28, 1900, Susan Mary Phillips Claiborne died at the age of fifty-six and was buried in the first concrete tomb at Cedar Hill. Later that year, John Claiborne and his son, Thomas Jack, served as enumerators for the United States census of 1900 for Cherokee County, Texas. Claiborne continued to write and make speeches. In September 1900, he delivered a speech that held his listeners "spell-bound" as he recounted the trials and victories of the times and men of those "dark days of blood and thunder." Claiborne also joined his fellow Confederates as a member of the Eclor Camp #51, United Confederate Veterans, Rusk, Texas. On February 3, 1902, Claiborne married Louella Holbrook, the daughter of John Hiram and Mary Jefferson Holbrook. "Ella" was only thirty-six years old-twenty-seven years younger than her husband - and it appears that the children of his first marriage did not approve. Shortly after his marriage to Louella, Claiborne wrote his will. He expressed gratitude to his new wife and a request that she receive his personal property at his death. Claiborne told his wife to give his son, Tom Jack, one of his watches and chain, along with articles that belonged to his mother -if- the "said Tom Jack does not annoy the said Louella." Of his other children, R. Sidney and Hattie Evans, Claiborne said that they had no claim on any part of his possessions, each having already received a share taken more than they are entitled to or deserved.



John Marshall Claiborne died on April 20, 1909, and was buried in the second concrete tomb at Cedar Hill. He left little legacy to Louella: life insurance amounting to \$2732.00; household and kitchen furniture valued at \$100.00; and a bank deposit of \$547.27. The property he had owned in other areas had been sold for taxes. His obituary appeared in the *Daily Courier Times*, Tyler, Texas, April 24, 1909. It stated that he had died of paralysis. It also noted was that he had been a candidate for Congress in 1896 and a populist nominee for judge of Rusk County in 1900. Louella never remarried. She lived in Rusk until 1920 when she moved to Dallas. Louella Holbrook Claiborne died at the Women's Confederate Home in Austin, Texas, on April 29, 1946. and was buried in Dallas, Texas. She outlived her husband by thirty-five years. So much time had passed that Claiborne's wish for Louella to be buried by him on that lonely knoll in Cedar Hill had been long forgotten.



The Grave of John Marshall Claiborne

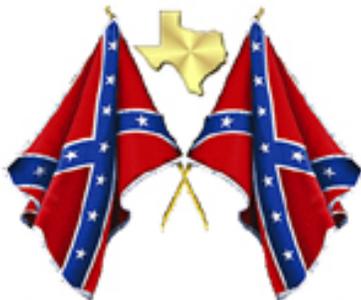
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Upcoming Events

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!*



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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



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- Feature Articles • Firearms • Display & Classified Ads

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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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