



THE ROSE CITY STAR



Newsletter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans - Walker's Greyhounds #2338 Tyler TX

Next Meeting...

**Tuesday,
March 18, 2025**

6:00 P.M. to Eat

7:00 P.M. to Meet

**Manny's Tex-Mex Cafe
1433 S. Beckham Ave.**

Tyler TX 75701

Need Directions?

903-630-5163

Topic:

**“Confederate Spirits of
Oakwood”**

By Monty Willimas

Wives are welcome
and encouraged to attend.

Meeting Location...



We are thrilled to announce that our monthly meetings will take place for the remainder of the year at Manny's!

Our new place promises better food quality, a warm and welcoming staff, and the ability to proudly display our SCV logo and camp flags. Get ready for an exciting gathering filled with camaraderie and spirit!



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New Camp Project...

Restore the Grave of Captian John M. Jessup Yarbrough's Company, Smith County Light Infantry



It has come to our attention that the headstone of Confederate Captain John M. Jessup, located in the Oakwood Cemetery, was toppled from its pedestal in a violent rainstorm this past Spring of 2024. The storm caused a large tree to fall, and the trunk fell on the headstone of John Jessup and his wife, Mary Jessup.

We are in the process of finding a monument company to help us reattach the headstone to its pedestal.

More will be discussed, and plans will be made for the restoration at our meeting on March 18, 2025.

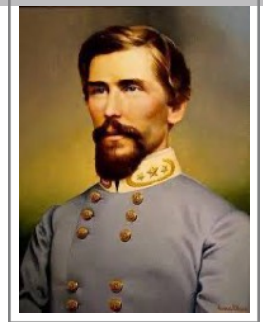


MAJOR GENERAL PATRICK CLEBURNE

by James Bozeman, Temple, Texas



Called the "Stonewall of the West," Patrick Ronayne Cleburne was one of the Confederacy's finest commanders in the Western theatre. Born on St. Patrick's Day, this native Irishman was nevertheless extremely loyal to his adopted country, saying, "If this [Confederacy] that is so dear to my heart is doomed to fail, I pray heaven may let me fall with it, while my face is toward the enemy and my arm battling for that which I know to be right." Sadly, Cleburne would have his wish.



Cleburne began his military career in an unlikely manner. When he failed the entrance exam at Trinity College, Dublin, he could not face his family. He enlisted in the 41st Foot in the British army. In 1849 he purchased his discharge and left for America eventually settling in Helena, Arkansas in June 1850 and earning his citizenship in 1855. Cleburne loved his new country, taking part in many community projects, and even being one of the few volunteers to care for the sick during a yellow fever outbreak.

In January 1861 he joined the Yell Rifles. By fall of 1861 he had risen to command the 2nd Brigade, Hardee's Division, in the Army of Central Kentucky. His first major battle was at Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. At the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky, Cleburne was wounded in the mouth (August 1862) and lost several of his teeth. Still, he earned the thanks of the Confederate Congress for his actions there. During the October 1862 battle at Perryville he was wounded again – twice, yet stayed in command during the battle. In December he was promoted to Major General.

At the December 1862 battle of Murfreesboro (Stones River) Cleburne and his division earned the praise of General Braxton Bragg for their incredible skill and valor. Cleburne's actions and character played a large role in his men's determination during battle.

In 1863 Cleburne faced off against Union General George H. Thomas at Chickamauga. Cleburne's and General John C. Breckinridge's assaults forced Gen. Thomas to call repeatedly for reinforcements. In November 1863 the Confederate army was forced to retreat after the battle of Chattanooga. However, Cleburne had defeated every assault against his men eventually charging his attackers. After the battle, Cleburne and his men were charged with covering the retreat.

On January 2, 1864, Cleburne made his most controversial decision ever. He gathered the corps and division commanders in the Army of Tennessee to present his proposal. The Confederacy was unable to fill its ranks due to a lack of manpower. He stated that slavery was their "most vulnerable point, a continued embarrassment, and in some respects an insidious weakness." Cleburne's proposed solution was for the Confederacy to arm slaves to fight in the army. In time, these soldiers would receive their freedom. The proposal was not well received at all. In fact, Jefferson Davis directed that the proposal be suppressed.

In the spring of 1864 the Army of Tennessee moved towards Atlanta, Georgia. Cleburne and his men fought at Dalton, Tunnel Hill, Resaca, Pickett's Mill, Ringgold and Kennesaw. The Atlanta Campaign began in the summer and lasted until September, when General Hood evacuated Atlanta. Hood had taken command from General Joseph E. Johnston, which Cleburne felt to be a disaster for the Confederacy.

(Continued on Page 4)

Major General Patrick Cleburne Continued...

General Hood hoped to stop Union General Schofield and his men before they could reach Nashville to reinforce General Thomas. Due to poor communications and nightfall Schofield slipped past the Army of Tennessee into Franklin.

The November 30, 1864 Battle of Franklin was a tragic loss for the Confederacy. Hood threw his men into well-fortified Union troops. The results were disastrous. About 6,000 men were killed or wounded including six generals who were killed or mortally wounded. Cleburne was one of these six, killed while attacking Union breastworks.

Cleburne was buried at St. John's Church, Mount Pleasant, Tennessee. In 1870 he was reburied in Helena, Arkansas.

About James Bozeman: James is a member of the Major Robert M White Camp #1250, serves as our Texas Division Chaplain, is the 7th Brigade Commander, and is the Chair of the Texas Division Time and Place Committee. ~ Editor



Camp Golf Shirts



Walker's Greyhounds Golf Shirts

Cardinal Red, Cutter Buck
brand Pique Golf Shirts

SHIRTS COST \$45.00

Sizes Available: SM - 3XL



Orders will be taken at
the March Meeting.



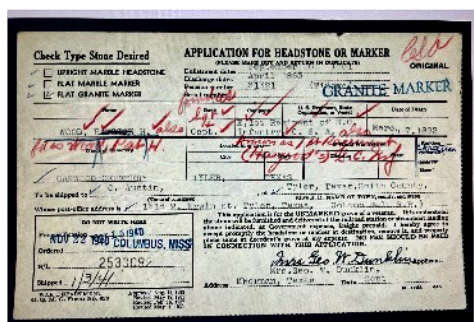
**Compatriot
Michael Hurley
cleans the
headstone of
Horace Chilton,
a US Senator
(1895-1901) and
Son of
Confederate
Colonel George
Chilton.**



Smith County Confederate Veteran Spotlight...



**The Colors of the
1st South Carolina Infantry**



Patrick Henry Wood 1842-1893

Captain, Co. E. 1st South Carolina Infantry

Patrick Henry Wood was born on Monday, September 5, 1842, in Barnwell, South Carolina. He was the fifth of thirteen children born to Jennings J. Wood (1808-1856) and Laura Ann Patrick (1821-1856). Henry grew up on a small family farm and received his education in the public schools of Barnwell.

Henry Wood was swept up in the excitement when the Civil War broke out in April 1861, like most young men from South Carolina. He eagerly volunteered on September 19, 1860, to serve in the 1st Regiment of the South Carolina Infantry and was appointed as a Sergeant in Company E of the regiment, which was formed in his hometown. The 1st South Carolina Infantry was led by Brigadier General Johnson Hagood, a prominent citizen of Barnwell, who later served as the 80th Governor of South Carolina from 1880 to 1882. The regiment entered Confederate service in April 1861 after the firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston, SC. Initially, they served in the Department of South Carolina before moving to Virginia, where they spent the rest of the war as part of the Army of Northern Virginia. While serving in Virginia, Henry Wood was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant on April 12, 1862, and then to 1st Lieutenant on May 16, 1862. The 1st South Carolina Infantry fought at Sharpsburg. After that battle, Henry was promoted to Captain of Company E on September 11, 1862, a position he held for the remainder of the war. The regiment bravely fought at Fredericksburg and was subsequently assigned to General James Longstreet's command, participating in battles at Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg before finally surrendering at Appomattox Courthouse. When the 1st South Carolina Infantry surrendered, the Regiment had only 201 enlisted men and 21 officers, including Captain Henry Wood.

After the war, Henry returned to Barnwell, South Carolina, where he married Miss Emma Kay McNatt in her hometown of Richmond, Georgia, on October 24, 1866. Over the next 16 years, they had six children. In the years following the war, Henry and Emma moved from Georgia to Waco, Texas, in 1878, where Henry established a successful furniture factory. Unfortunately, the factory was destroyed by fire on October 17, 1885, leading to a devastating financial setback from which the family struggled to recover. Following the fire, the family relocated to Tyler, Texas, in January 1886, living in a rented house about 500 yards southeast of the downtown Tyler Square. Patrick Henry Wood died in Tyler on March 7, 1893, at the age of 50, and is buried at historic Oakwood Cemetery in Tyler. Probate records indicated that he had more debts than assets at his death. Emma and their children later moved to Mount Pleasant, Texas, where Emma is buried.



130th Annual Reunion
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Houston TX
July 16-20, 2025



Houston Marriott South Hobby Airport
9100 Gulf Freeway, Houston, TX

**Full Reunion Details, Make Hotel Reservations
and Convention Registration Online:**

<https://www.scv130.com>

To Call For Hotel Reservations
713-943-7979

Use Reservation Code:
SCV 2025 National CO

Hosted by the Texas Division SCV

In Memory of the Confederate Companies from Smith County, Texas

1st Texas Infantry Hood's Texas Division "The Ragged Old First" - Colonel Louis T. Wigfall

3rd Texas Infantry Walker's Texas Division, Scurry's Brigade - General William R Scurry

3rd Texas Cavalry McCulloch's Division - Colonel George W. Chilton

11th Texas Infantry Walker's Texas Division, Randal's Brigade - Major Nathaniel J. Caraway

14th Texas Infantry Walker's Texas Division, Randal's Brigade - Colonel Edward Clark

14th Texas Cavalry "Johnson's Mounted Volunteers", Ector's Brigade - General Matthew Ector

15th Texas Infantry Polignac's Brigade, Speight's Regiment - Lt Colonel James E. Harrison

17th Texas Infantry Walker's Texas Division, Scurry's Brigade - Colonel Robert T. P. Allen

22nd Texas Infantry Walker's Texas Division, Hubbard's Regiment - Colonel Richard B. Hubbard

28th Texas Cavalry (dismount) Walker's Texas Division, Randal's Brigade - Colonel Horace Randal

Douglas Texas Battery of Artillery, Army of the Tennessee - Captain James P. Douglas



15th Texas Infantry



11th Texas Infantry



3rd Texas Infantry.



Tyler Guards - 3rd Texas Cav



14th Texas Infantry



17th Texas Infantry



1st Texas Infantry



Douglas Battery

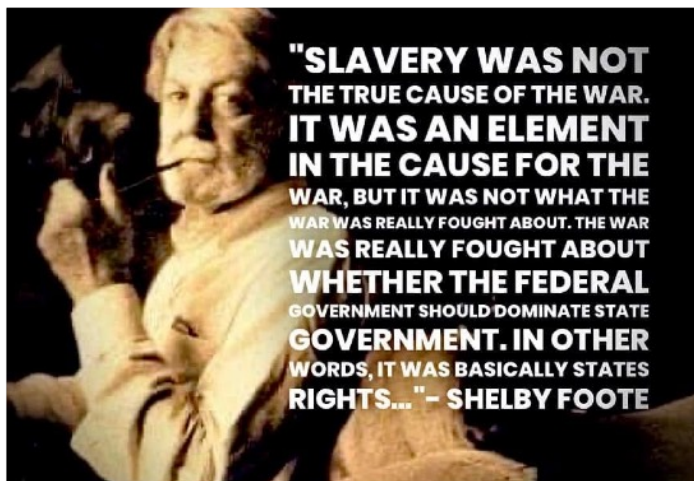




- ◆ **March 22, 2025** - Spirits of Oakwood Cemetery 2 PM - 5 PM
Cost is \$10.00. Children under the age of 12 are free.
- ◆ **April 19, 2025** - Texas Wide Confederate Heritage Month
Celebration at the Confederate Reunion Grounds, Mexia, TX
- ◆ **MAXEFFORTEVENT - April 27, 2025, at 2:00 PM** -
Wreath Laying Ceremony at the Confederate Monument at
historic Oakwood Cemetery, Tyler, TX.
- ◆ **June 6-8, 2025** - 128th Annual Texas Division SCV Reunion,
Mineral Wells, TX
- ◆ **July 16-20, 2025** - 130th Annual Reunion of the Sons of
Confederate Veterans, Houston, TX.

Find Us On the Web...

walkersgreyhounds.net



2025 Camp Leadership

How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces. Membership can be obtained through either lineal or collateral family lines and kinship to a veteran must be documented genealogically. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet membership.