



# Farthest To The Front

*The official newsletter of the  
Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society Military Order of the Stars & Bars  
Winner of the Col. Walter H. Taylor Award for Best Society Newsletter - 2006/2014-2017  
Summer 2018 Edition*

## North Carolina Society meets in Raleigh

**RALEIGH**—The 2018 Convention of the Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society was held at the NC UDC Headquarters on June 9, 2018. Special guest was NC UDC President Mrs. Peggy Johnson. Howard Talley of Wilmington was elected the new Society Lieutenant Commander. The convention discussed the planning of the upcoming Raleigh MOS&B National Convention which the Society is hosting in 2020.



**Shown are some of the members and guest attending the 2019 Convention of the Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society Military Order of the Stars and Bars in Raleigh on June 9, 2018 at the NC UDC Headquarters. Shown from left are Byron Brady, Howard Talley, NC UDC President Peggy Johnson, Ronnie Roach, Society Commander Harry Watt, Robbie Broyles, Gary Hall, Don Watson, Alan Whitlock and Mike Latta.**

## Brady & Smith elected by the Order in Baton Rouge Rouge

**BATON ROUGE, LA**—Byron E. Brady, Commander of the Captain James I. Waddell Chapter 32, Raleigh, was elected Commander General of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars at their 81st General Convention held in the Old State Capitol in Baton Rouge on July 13, 2018. MOS&B Adjutant General Joseph Judson Smith, III, of Alexandria, VA, was elected Lieutenant Commander General. Both officers were sworn in during the Commander General's Banquet held the next night. In the ANV Department elections, David Stringfellow of Virginia was re-elected Commander and Larry Brown of Greensboro was re-elected Department Councilor.

The North Carolina Society won the J.E.B. Stuart Award for the Best Society Scrapbook.

The 2019 MOS&B National Convention is scheduled for Waco, Texas, July 25-27, 2019.



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Official publication of the  
Confederate Officers of  
North Carolina Society  
Military Order of the  
Stars and Bars

Society Commander  
Harry Wade Watt

Lieutenant Commander  
John Howard Talley, III

Society Adjutant  
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of-the-Stars-and-Bars

# North Carolina Society Commander's Message

**Harry W. Watt, Commander**  
**Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society**



*North Carolina Commander*  
*Harry Wade Watt*

We know from the last few days that we are under great challenges from our foes in regards to our heritage and our monuments. The cowards at UNC in campus leadership and security have let us down as well as the state in their duty to protect the history of past UNC students that served in the military during the War Between the States. Silent Sam was a monument for brave UNC students and it seems ironic that brainless current UNC students attacked him.

I did contact the UNC Board and did get some sup-

port from some of the members for finding out who specifically harmed the statue and offered support for our side of the issue. We will see where the UNC leadership goes with the charging of crimes and what punishment is given out.

I ask each of you to think about what actions we can take individually and as NC MOS&B chapters regarding our cause and protecting the monuments:

1. Network with Local Law Enforcement—lets work to see that every county in the state has a support group of MOS&B and/or SCV local units that take on the responsibility to contact the local law enforcement about the protection of monuments in each county. In the MOS&B we have six chapters plus the state at large chapter. If we divide the state among the seven units then we could allocate each chapter seventeen counties. Please contact me with any effort on your part in this effort as we would like to cover the whole state with local law enforcement. I will reach out to

# Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society News

## North Carolina Society Commander's Message

Continued from Page 2

the SCV to see if they want to assist in this effort.

Here is the weblink for the listing by city and county of NC Confederate Monuments - <https://ncmonuments.ncdcr.gov/>. It allows you to search by one city or county at a time and does not produce a full listing.

2. Education and Outreach in each NC County—in my county I can contact the local public library and reserve a meeting room for a public education meeting in the evening about War Between the States programs which I give on our Zebulon B. Vance Museum in Statesville or historical topic. As long as they have an open room, I am accommodated. I do publicity in the local paper events calendar and on the local radio in Statesville. We often have crowds of twenty to thirty persons attend, many that are not MOS&B or SCV

members. I encourage each of you to consider conducting such education talks.

I would like to report that we are moving forward in the planning for the 2020 MOS&B National Convention in Raleigh in July 2020. We have moved forward in signing contracts with the Brownstone Hotel on Hillsborough Street and we expect to have a great convention like we had in 2017 in Wilmington. Byron Brady is now our National Commander of the MOS&B and we are grateful for his dedication to the MOS&B and rising up to provide strong leadership on the national level.

Byron will be mailing out dues notices this fall and do make your best efforts to get the annual dues back into him promptly.

*Harry W. Watt*

## Raleigh 2020 Convention Planning Committee Formed

The Planning Committee for the Raleigh 2020 MOS&B National Convention has been formed. Members include Chairman Harry Watt, Statesville; Byron Brady, Raleigh; Larry and Yvonne Brown, Greensboro; Robbie Broyles, Raleigh; Dave Edwards, Wadesboro; Gary Lee Hall, Youngsville; Debbie and Ray King, Four Oaks, Mike Latta, Raleigh; Bob Newton, Farmville; Karen Powers, Rolesville; Darwin Roseman, Holly Springs; and Howard Talley, Wilmington.

The Committee held their first meeting in Raleigh on February 17th and again on August 11th. The Committee also had a lengthy discussion on the proposed convention activities during the NC Society Convention on June 9th.

# Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society News

## Welcome New Members

Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67  
Greensboro

**David Ray Britt, Jr.**  
Asheboro

## New Society Life Members

MG W.H.C. Whiting Chapter 305  
Wilmington

**Michael Scott Hamby, Sr.**  
Wrightsville Beach  
**Michael Scott Hamby, Jr.**  
Wilmington  
**Walter Robert Newton**  
Farmville  
**John Howard Talley, III**  
Wilmington



Visit the  
North Carolina War Between the States  
Sesquicentennial Commission  
web site at: [www.ncwbts150.com](http://www.ncwbts150.com)

## Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society 2017-19 Officers

Commander - Harry Wade Watt, Statesville  
Lieutenant Commander - Howard Talley,  
Wilmington

Chief of Staff - David M. Edwards, Wadesboro  
Adjutant - Howard Talley, Wilmington  
Color Sergeant - Darwin Roseman, Holly Springs  
Inspector - George T. Valsame, Castle Hayne  
Quartermaster - Ronald Lee Perdue, High Point  
Genealogist - David M. Edwards, Wadesboro  
Chaplain - Ronnie S. Roach, Mebane  
Editor - Byron E. Brady, Raleigh



Join the  
**Sons of Confederate Veterans**  
Ancestral descendants of those who  
fought for the  
Confederate States of America

For more information and to find the  
closest camp to you, go to their web page

**[ncscv.org](http://ncscv.org)**

Or contact Andrew Johnson at:  
**[ncscv2ndltcommander@hotmail.com](mailto:ncscv2ndltcommander@hotmail.com)**

# The Anaconda Plan and Its Effect on the South and North Carolina in Particular

*By Lydia A. Pankratz, 11th Grade*

At the beginning of the War Between the States, General Winfield Scott suggested a military strategy to slowly strangle the South. Though the strategy was never officially adopted by the Union, Lincoln loosely followed it during the War. This plan, as implemented, was highly effective in the Union's efforts to subdue the Confederacy. The "Great Snake", also called the Anaconda Plan, slowly strangled the South with a combination of a coastal blockade and Union control of the Mississippi River, theoretically followed by a huge attack from all sides. The main effect of the Anaconda Plan was to conquer the South, which included North Carolina, by strangulation, starvation and isolation.

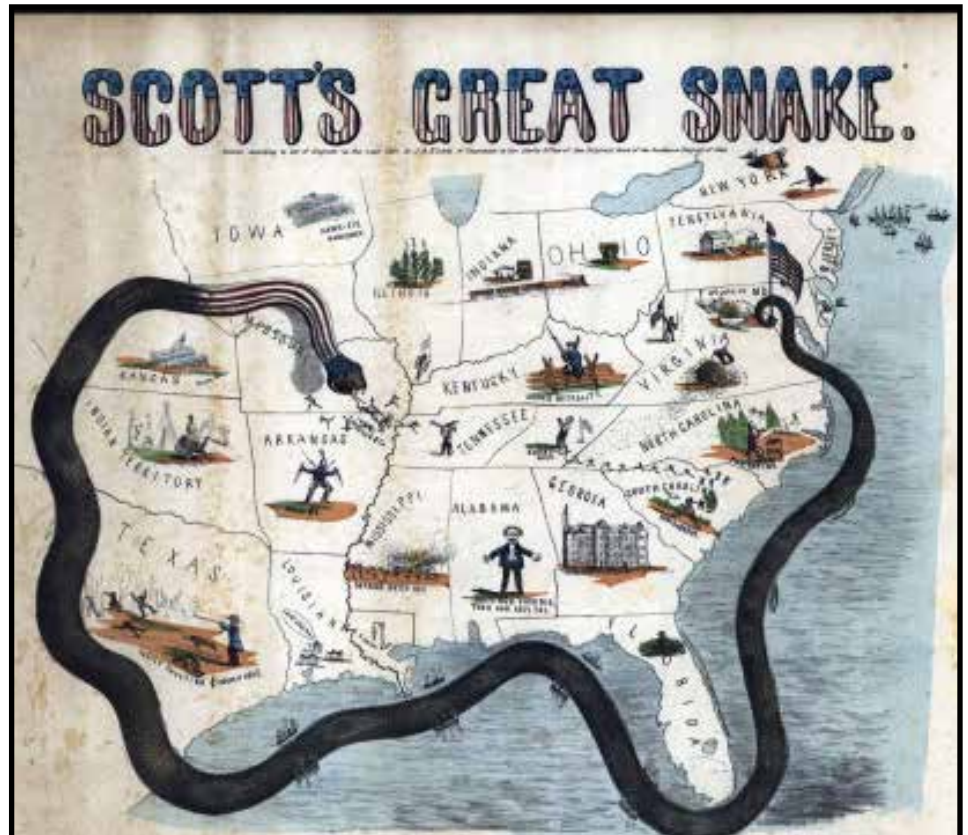
The first part of the Anaconda Plan was a coastal blockade, particularly off the Atlantic shoreline. A blockade is defined as the isolation of an area, a city or a harbor by hostile ships or forces in order to prevent the passage of traffic and commerce. In this case, that area was the South, and the blockade was a determining factor in the Confederacy's fall. Colonel Hilary Herbert of the 8th Alabama Volunteers and secretary of the Confederate Navy believed that if the blockade had been reversed ( i.e. Confederate ships had blockaded New York) the outcome of the war would have been reversed.

The blockade caused various problems. For example, many

soldiers and civilians lacked basic necessities like food and clothing. Civilian shortages were significant partly because the C.S.A. Government wanted mostly military supplies to be imported. Some things civilians had to do without were extras: Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard (who dyed his gray hair black) was forced to let it go gray during 1863. His imported dye was not obtainable! Slowed commerce and scarcity of goods partly caused inflation, a serious problem for Southerners. Even though ships did evade the blockade, they were built for speed, not cargo space, which meant they could not carry abundance of common necessities.

From 1862 to 1865, the cost of a bushel of corn, which was central to the Southern diet, rose from \$1.00 to \$30.00! Salt was so hard to get in North Carolina that the government started a state-run salt works on the coast.

The blockade also caused shortages of vital medical and military supplies, hindering the South from reaching its full military potential. North Carolina's soldiers, though more than any other Confederate state's, were among the best equipped thanks to Governor Vance's capable management of blockade running and the supplies blockade runners carried in. North Carolina even had surplus that they





**Wilmington waterfront during the War Between the States.**

donated to the Confederacy. Vance relates what the state's blockade runners carried in during the War: "Large quantities of machinery supplies; 60,000 pairs of hand-cards [hand carders for wool and other fibers]; 10,000 grain scythes; 200 bbls. [barrels] blue stone for wheat-growers; leather and shoes to 250,000 pairs, 50,000 blankets, gray woolen cloth for at least 250,000 suits of uniforms, 12,000 overcoats (ready made), 2,000 best Enfield rifles (with 100 rounds of fixed ammunition), 100,000 pounds of bacon; 500 sacks of coffee for hospital use, \$50,000 worth of medicines at gold prices, large quantities of lubricating oils, besides minor supplies of various kinds for the charitable institutions of the State. Not only was the supply of shoes, blankets and clothing more than sufficient for the supply of North Carolina troops, but large quantities were turned over to the Confederate government for the troops of other states."

The Anaconda's coils slowly tightened on North Carolina's coastal area. The blockade aspect of the plan affected North Carolina more because it was not dependent on the Mississippi River. Capturing Hat-

teras Inlet in August 1861 gave the Union a foothold in North Carolina and stopped the Confederate privateers who had used this inlet to prey on Union merchant ships. Burnside's North Carolina Expedition in 1862, which gave the Union access to much of the coast above Wilmington and Fort Fisher, was a confirmation of Lee's fears that Burnside would discover North Carolina's relative defenselessness (most of her troops were away defending Richmond) and strike. Lee telegraphed North Carolina every night to ask "Any movement on your front today?" Once the coast was in jeopardy, the Wilmington-Weldon Railroad, a vital Confederate supply line, and also most of eastern North Carolina was threatened. One author describes life in eastern North Carolina in late 1863: "The condition of eastern North Carolina grew hourly more deplorable. Frequent incursions of the enemy resulted in the destruction of property of all kinds. Especially were horses and mules objects of plunder. Pianos and other costly furniture were seized and sent North, while whole regiments of 'bummers' wantonly defaced and ruined the fairest homesteads in eager search for hidden treasure. The

'buffaloes', in gangs of a dozen men, infested the swamps and made night hideous with their horrid visitations. They and their colored coadjutors, by all manner of inducements, enticed from the farms such of the negro men as were fitted for military duty.... To the infinite and undying credit of the colored race, though the woods swarmed with negro men sent back on detailed duty for the purpose of enlisting their comrades in the Federal army, there were less acts of violence toward the helpless old men, women and children than could have been possibly expected under the circumstances."

Some good things the blockade produced in the South were heroes and new inventions. Describing his experience as a passenger on a blockade runner Dr. Moses Drury Hoge says: "I was in one of the severest and bloodiest battles [Seven Pines] fought near Richmond, but it was not more exciting than that midnight adventure, when amid lowering clouds and dashes of rain, and just wind enough to get up sufficient commotion in the sea to drown the noise of our paddle-wheels, we darted along with lights all extinguished, and not even a cigar burning on the deck, until we got safely out and free of the Federal fleet." After traveling to England and accomplishing his mission (to get Bibles and tracts for the Confederate servicemen) he sailed back to the Confederacy on the North Carolina-owned blockade runner *Advance*. They sailed into the Cape Fear River area where the Federal fleet fired on the *Advance* and pursued her until Fort Fisher's guns drove them back. What risk to make a "simple" voyage to England!

The blockade also gave rise to

new inventions and innovations. The first submarine to sink a ship, the *H.L. Hunley* was a private venture by businessmen who theorized that they could make great gains if they were able to sink all the Federal blockade vessels with submarines and collect the bounties offered on these ships. Torpedoes, forerunners of modern underwater mines, were used extensively. They strengthened defenses on the James River, Mississippi River and Cape Fear River. It was on the Mississippi River, December 12, 1862, that the USS Cairo became the first ship ever to be sunk by torpedoes. Matthew Maury, the great Southern scientist, rapidly advanced torpedo technology to help the war effort.

The second objective in the Anaconda Plan was to gain control of the Mississippi. Control of the Mississippi River was vital for either the side to win the War. For the South, the river carried their cotton, tobacco, wheat and corn to New Orleans from whence it could be exported and also carried European imports back to them. With the strong Atlantic blockade, it was doubly important as a place to receive imported goods run in at Texas, where the blockade was weak. The farmland in the Mississippi River valley was also rich and fertile, making it a valuable asset to the Confederacy. General Lee's April 1862 telegram to General John C. Pemberton shows his knowledge of the situation: "IF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY IS LOST ATLANTIC STATES WILL BE RUINED." The North clearly saw this and fought hard to capture the prize. When they did capture the "Great Father of Waters" they cut the South in two, which weakened their already weak economy

and kept much-needed military reinforcements penned up in the west. Furthermore, they opened up a highway for their own troops to get into the heart of the Confederacy. When Vicksburg, the last Confederate stronghold on Mississippi fell, the South lost a priceless waterway.

This military strategy, also called the Anaconda Plan, was the North's most effective tool in subduing the South. It helped the North win the war by cutting off the Confederacy's resources. The blockade aspect was especially super effective, truly suffocating the South. A soldier during the war, General Charles Francis Adams wrote this in reply to an article in *Blackwood's* July 1866 magazine which had stated six reasons why the South fell: "We are... by elimination brought down to one factor, the blockade, as the controlling condition of Union success. In other words, that success was made possible by the undisputed naval and maritime superiority of the North. Cut off from the outer world, and all exterior sources of supply, reduced to a state of inanition [exhaustion from lack of nourishment] by the blockade, the Confederacy was pounded to death." The Anaconda Plan slowly strangled the South and therefore was the determining factor in the War's outcome.

*Lydia A. Pankratz is an 11th Grade grade student in North Carolina whose essay was accepted by the North Carolina Division United Daughters of the Confederacy. Her essay was originally published in the Spring 2018 edition of The Courier.*

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**The *Farthest To The Front* thanks NC UDC President Mrs. Peggy Johnson for her permission to reprint this essay.**

# University of Alabama shows pride for their Confederate Heritage

By Richard Rhone, Ed.D.

**While many universities around the South are ashamed of their Confederate heritage, the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa is showing pride for their rich Confederate heritage.**

Colonel Landon Garland had a dilemma. On one hand, the University of Alabama's Corp of Cadets' mission was to train military leaders. Yet, now, with actual combat experiences available in the early 1860's, many of these cadets desired to leave the University and join the Confederate forces rather than attend classes and drill and help train raw recruits for the Confederate army. They wanted to fight, to participate in combat, to prove that one Southerner was equal to 10 Yankees, to "see the elephant" as they said. Our lecture series' name sake John Caldwell Calhoun Sanders left the University to become a private and later one of the South's youngest brigadier generals.



So, when Garland denied permission for students to leave many of the rebellious teens left anyway.

But, then rowdy disobedience was kind of normal behavior for many of these southern cadets; in fact, had University of Alabama students been well-behaved, the



**Historical marker in front of Gorgas Library proclaiming the makeup of the University of Alabama Corps of Cadets.**

University Corp of Cadets probably would not have existed.

Unlike other Confederate military schools like VMI or the South Carolina Military Academy or Georgia Military Academy, the University wasn't founded as a military school. When founded in 1831 it was strictly a civilian institution. But by the 1850's when Landon Garland became the president, he quickly realized that his most urgent and most difficult task was in finding a way to instill discipline on campus. Many of these young men were not only resentful of University rules and regulations but, as the *Selma Free Press* noted, the students generally thought the carrying of dirks, pistols and bowie knives was a part of their everyday wear.

So, after much study, and visiting other military schools, President



Garland with a less than enthusiastic Board of Trustees and even less enthusiastic State Legislature, began the expensive overhaul to transform the University into a West Point-like military school in 1860. Surprisingly, after an obvious distrust of the numerous new restrictions and requirements, including the new demerit system, most of the cadets adapted to the military system; there was an obvious marked improvement in student behavior. And the young men quickly discovered the distinct advantage a smartly uniformed cadet had when it came to the lovely Alabama ladies.

These young Katydid, as they were sometimes nicknamed because of the cut of their coats, were to become a great source of state pride. When taken by steamboat to the State Capitol in Montgomery to





**The Little Round House, one of the few remaining buildings from the War Between the States, was built as a guard house for the Corps of Cadets.**



be reviewed by the Governor and Legislature in 1861, their exceptional appearance in drill and positive public behavior led to a prideful acceptance by the state government as well as an increase in funding for the University of Alabama.

Perhaps more important to President Col. Garland was the newfound personal pride these young cadets had developed in themselves. One cadet, Samuel John in writing about the successful trip to the state capitol noted;

“During the entire trip of about ten days not a single infraction of discipline was reported; and when it is remembered that on the steamboat there was an open bar, it is a remarkable testimony to the manly qualities of those young men who in less than five months had been trained into reliable soldiers.”

And reliable they were. Their conduct is even more admirable when you realize most were 15-19 year-old teenagers. While many continued in their youthful impatience to join the service, there were always enough prospects seeking admission to take their place so that the University of Alabama with a smaller student body and fewer faculty still remained open until the

very closing days of the War. While the Corp of Cadets was offered to the Confederate government to take the field in battle on numerous occasions, President Jefferson Davis always declined to take the cadets from their camp of instructions in Tuscaloosa, where drill masters and officers were being prepared for the Confederate Army. President Davis said that the cadets’ services in training officers for the army, and in constant readiness to meet any raid into Alabama, were far more important to the Confederacy than service in the field.

While the Corp of Cadets was limited in actual combat experiences, when called upon, whether in the actual training of Alabama Confederate recruits or in active defense of the City of Tuscaloosa against Croxton’s 1500 invading Federal forces,



**Shown above are the remains of the “Mound”, site of Franklin Hall destroyed by enemy troops on April 4, 1865.**

these well-trained young men were always there.

As James Conrad points out in *Young Lions*:

“It would be an injustice to the young lions to judge them solely by the length of their campaigns, the number of engagements... Their real glory comes from the simple fact as boys-as students, not expected to fight or die-they did not hesitate to do a man’s and a soldier’s job.”

We sincerely thank the University of Alabama for not forgetting the proud heritage and history we all share in these young students and we appreciate the University and Paul Bryant, Jr. for sponsorship of this anticipated yearly event.

We should all take justifiable pride in these University of Alabama cadets and truly honor them as both soldiers and patriots.

The annual John Caldwell Calhoun Sanders Lecture Series was held at the Bryant Conference Center on March 31, 2018.

*Richard Rhone, ED.D., is a member of the General Josiah Gorgas Chapter 299, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and served as Lieutenant Commander General of the Order from 2010-2012. He resides in Tuscaloosa and is currently serving as President of the University of Alabama OLLE Board of Directors.*



# Photo History of the Elmira Confederate Prison Camp - Elmira, New York

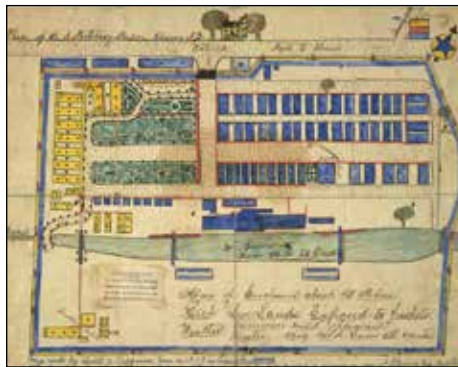
By Tom Fagart

The Elmira Prison Camp for Confederate Soldiers operated for 370 days from July 6, 1864 to July 11, 1865. A total of 12,121 prisoners were held in the prison camp with an estimated 10,000 prisoners in the camp at any given time. 2,970 prisoners died in the camp at an average of 8 per day during its 370 days of operation. Elmira, also known as "Hellmira" had a death rate of 24.5%, the highest on any Union Army prison camp.

Note: To better understand these photos, note the trees in the photos for season identification and changes in the camp. Take special notice of the one tree inside the prison camp and the tents which were first near it. New barracks were opened in January 1865 to replace tents. Also note the lack of trees on the hills in the background. Trees were being cut down for lumber in which to build the camp.



**Photo taken possibly in early Fall of 1864. Note camp tree with few leaves and overcrowding of prisoners in tents. Tents were not replaced and prisoners were not in newly built barracks until January 1865. Daily prison reports recorded prisoners living in tents during Christmas of 1864.**



**Drawing of Elmira Prison Camp in 1865 by David J. Coffman, Co D, 7th VA Cavalry.**



**Photo taken in late Fall of 1864. Winter or very early Spring of 1865. Note lack of leaves on trees and especially note the Foster House, large white building in background. The Foster House was used as the Elmira Prison Camp headquarters.**



**Photo taken in July 1864. Note the new look of tents and few men living in tents when photo was taken. Also note leaves on camp tree.**

*Tom Fagart of Concord is a member of the Captain Jonas Cook Camp 888, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and a Board Member of the Friends of Elmira Civil War Prison Camp, Elmira, NY.*

# Chapter News

News From Across  
The North Carolina Society

## Raleigh Waddell Chapter



Shown from left are Frank Powell, Ray King, Gary Hall, Ronnie Roach, and Byron Brady at the Annual Jefferson Davis Memorial Service in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery on June 2, 2018.



Shown from left are Barney Roberts representing the Joseph Kanaka SCV Camp, Hawaii, Lieutenant Commander General Byron E. Brady representing the Captain Waddell Chapter, and Gary Lee Hall, representing the 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp. The photo was taken prior to the start of the Annual Jefferson Davis Memorial Service held June 2, 2018, at the gravesite of Jefferson Davis in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery.

The Captain Waddell Chapter hosted the 2018 NC Society Convention held at the NC UDC HQ in Raleigh on June 9th. Earlier on June 2nd, the Chapter placed a wreath at the grave of Confederate President Jefferson Davis in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery. Four members of the Chapter traveled to Richmond together with members of the Captain Samuel Ashe UDC Chapter, Raleigh, and the 47th Regiment NC Troops SCV Camp, Wake.

At the camp's August 16, 2018, meeting, Commander Byron Brady presented *The Dalhgren Affair*.

## Greensboro Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter



Shown from left are MOS&B Army of Northern Virginia Commander David Stringfellow of Virginia, General Whiting member and Army of Northern Virginia Councilman Larry Brown of Greensboro, and Ron Perdue, Commander of the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67, Greensboro. They were at the MOS&B Recruitment Booth at the SCV National Reunion in Franklin, Tennessee on July 21, 2018.

# Chapter News continued

## Greensboro Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter

The Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67 was proud to support the Lt. F.C. Frazier SCV Camp 668 and the Laura Wesson OCR Chapter 5 again this year during their annual Confederate Memorial Day Observance on May 5, 2018, in High Point's Oakwood Cemetery. Our members on the Confederate Memorial Cannon Crew made some noise in memory of our Confederate Veterans.



**Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67 (left to right) Keith Jones, Dwain Roberts, Terry Brady, Ron Perdue, John Martin, Patrick Williams, Daryl Wilson, Larry Brown, Damon Webb and Rodney Williams.**



**The Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67 and the Reidsville Sons of Confederate Veterans supported the Greensboro Children of the Confederacy, the Col. John Sloan SCV Camp and the Greensboro UDC in their annual Confederate Memorial Day service held on May 10, 2018, at Greenhills Cemetery, Greensboro.**



**On May 27, 2018, the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter co-hosted the Confederate Memorial Day observance with the SCV and UDC of Reidsville at Veterans Park in Rockingham County.**

# Chapter News continued

## Wilmington

### W.H.C. Whiting Chapter

The next meeting of the Major General W.H.C. Whiting Chapter 305 will be held on September 14, 2018, at 11:30 A.M. at the Cape Fear Club, 206 Chestnut Street, Wilmington. Brunswick Town Supervisor Jim McKee will be the keynote speaker and his topic will be *The Fall of Fort Anderson and the Garrison Flag*. The buffet lunch will cost \$25.00 per person and is payable to Linda Lashley. A dress code is in place: no denim, please. We would like to invite members from other chapters. If you would like to attend, please notify Howard Talley at: [grendl1@ec.rr.com](mailto:grendl1@ec.rr.com). He will need a headcount for the chef.

Commander Donald Watson, along with Howard Talley and Larry Brown, attended the Military Order of the Stars and Bars State Convention in Raleigh. We are proud to announce that the Whiting Chapter will host the 2019 NC Society MOS&B Convention in June.

Larry Brown and Howard Talley attended the 2018 MOS&B National Convention in Baton Rouge July 12-14. Our chapter received the Lieutenant General Simon B. Buckner Award for maintaining 100 percent membership. The chapter newsletter, *Shepherd's Battery*, won 3rd place in the Best Chapter Newsletter competition, and the chapter scrapbook received 2nd place in the Best Scrapbook competition. Howard and Larry were elegantly turned out in Captain and Major General uniforms.

Adjutant Glenn Kye participated at the Oakdale Cemetery Confederate Memorial Day. He also participated June 9, 2018, at the UDC's Bestowal of Military Service Awards Ceremony in Winnabow. He participated in the ceremony and gave a heartfelt speech to the large group of family and friends, asking everyone to honor American veterans of all wars.

The chapter had their quarterly joint meeting on June 23, 2018, at Jackson's Big Oak Bar B Que in Wilmington. Member Bob Newton and Linda Lashley joined together to gift the group with table flags/stand to be used at the meetings. The large, full size flags were getting heavier and heavier, it seemed, and becoming almost unmanageable. Lieutenant Commander General Byron Brady was in attendance, presenting the 2018



**Shown from left is David Reavis of Myrtle Beach, SC, and Lieutenant Commander General Byron E. Brady receiving the 2018 John Esten Cooke Fiction Award from the Military Order of the Stars and Bars at the General Whiting Chapter meeting held June 23, 2018.**

John Esten Cooke Fiction Award to David C. Reavis for his book, *Upon These Steps*. We were pleased to hear a fascinating presentation by OCR chapter President and wife of Commander Donald Watson. The subject was *The Jefferson Davis Funeral Train*, and many previously unpublished pictures were included.

Our December meeting and Christmas party will be held on December 20, 2018, at the Hanover Seaside Club at Wrightsville Beach. This will be a combined party for the SCV, MOS&B, and OCR. The cost is normally around \$20.00 per person. There is a private parking lot and the building is handicap accessible with an elevator. More details will be announced later. If you would like to attend, please email Commander Watson at: [mewdss@aol.com](mailto:mewdss@aol.com). The chef will need a headcount and it will be pre-payment only. This will be the first time all three organizations are coming together for a joint party, and we are expecting a fun evening. Come join us and bring your spouses and significant others. Respectfully submitted, Linda Lashley

# Chapter News continued

## Wilmington

### W.H.C. Whiting Chapter



Shown from left are Katherine Davis Whiting OCR members Frances Wray, Cathy Tilghman, Brenda Shadrack, Linda Lashley, President Martha Watson, Yvonne Brown, and Deelane Reavis. The OCR Chapter received a Presidential Certification of Appreciation from the North Carolina Division OCR.



Shown from left are General Whiting members Larry Brown and Howard Talley at the Commander General's Banquet held at the Baton Rouge National Convention July 14, 2018, at the Baton Rouge Capitol Hilton.



Shown from left are General Whiting Chapter member Bob Newton, Chapter Commander Don Watson, and Linda Lashley. Commander Watson was presented with table-top flags of the US, NC, and Confederate Stars and Bars to be used at the chapter meetings.



Shown from left are MOS&B Army of Northern Virginia Commander David Stringfellow of Virginia, General Whiting member Army of Northern Virginia Councilman Larry Brown of Greensboro, and Ron Perdue, Commander of the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67, Greensboro. They were at the MOS&B Recruitment Booth at the SCV National Reunion in Franklin, Tennessee on July 21, 2018.

# International Headquarters News

Post Office Box 18901, Raleigh, North Carolina 27619-8901

## Warm welcome extended to MOS&B at SCV Annual Reunion

Byron E. Brady became the first sitting Commander General to bring greetings at the SCV National Reunion since the two organizations separated. The Order was well received during the opening ceremonies and the MOS&B Booth in the vendor's area was busy for most of the three-day meeting. Another first took place when a group photo was taken of many of the more than 40 MOS&B members attending the reunion in Franklin.



Some of the more than forty MOS&B members at the Annual SCV Reunion Opening Ceremonies in Franklin, Tennessee in July. Photos by Larry Martin.



Commander General Byron Brady bringing greetings at the Annual SCV Reunion Opening Ceremonies in Franklin, Tennessee in July.



**MOS&B GEC  
to meet next on  
October 20, 2018**

**TUSCALOOSA, AL**—The Fall 2018 GEC Meeting will be held at the Bryant Conference Center on the campus of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa on October 20, 2018. The three-day event will be hosted by the General Gorgas Chapter 299, MOS&B, Tuscaloosa. The weekend events begin Friday evening and conclude Sunday afternoon with a Fish Fry sponsored by MOS&B member Paul W. Bryant, Jr.

**2019  
Military Order of the  
Stars and Bars  
National Convention  
July 25-27, 2019  
Waco, Texas**