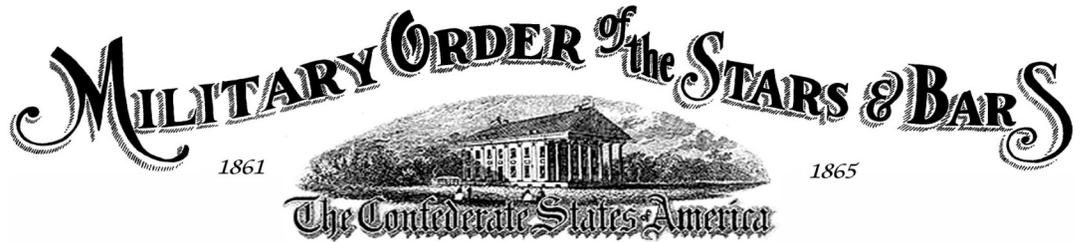




Volume 2, Number 8
October 2010



Officer's Call

Sesquicentennial Series Article #4 Cause of Secession, Cause of War? By J.A. Barton Campbell

With the looming onset of the War Between the States Sesquicentennial, the “talking heads” are waxing verbose on “the cause” of the “Civil War”. We have already seen it in our local newspaper, and perhaps you have too. One recent guest editorial, by a prominent local “historian”, categorically came down on the simplistic and politically correct side of “slavery, solely” (to paraphrase). We are going to see much more of this.

I would like to address the question in my title, admittedly in capsulated form, but one which might give you ammunition as you find yourself in these dialogues. I am indebted to some degree in my thoughts to my colleagues Waite Rawls of the MOC, who tackled this issue in a recent talk to an area Rotary Club, and Jack Ackerly (see fine article on Jack in the latest CWPT magazine), who shared with some friends his reaction to the recent newspaper column. However, the thoughts as expressed here are couched in my own terms, and expand somewhat on their treatment of the issue.

My purpose in this short dissertation is to point out that the causes of secession and the causes for the war were not synonymous. This is a distinction conveniently blurred by many. In the case of the first seven states to withdraw from the Union, a right they saw as inherent in the Constitution (and to which I believe most of us would concur), the action was precipitated by Lincoln’s election, and the subsequent fear of his ensuing policies. The subject of slavery did play a predominant role in this, as is stated clearly in the ordinances of secession of most of these states. However, it was Lincoln’s call for 75,000 militia to “put down the rebellion” that led to the withdrawal of Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Arkansas. They saw his action as unconstitutional, and were not prepared to countenance being a part of invading their southern neighbors. It is worth noting that by some figures, fully 50% of the manpower of the southern armies came from these four states. And it is abundantly clear from Lincoln’s own statements in his first inaugural address, and his rescinding of Fremont’s “emancipation order” in Missouri in 1861, that his motives were not driven by the issue of slavery, but that of the onus of seeing the Union dissolved.

Twice Lincoln chose force over diplomacy and negotiation; first with his call to arms to subdue the original seceding seven states, and then with his subsequent overt invasion of the Confederacy. The objective observer should clearly conclude that it was the actions by President Lincoln that chose a course for war over mediation, thus condemning the country to over 600,000 American casualties. As all of this reading audience well knows, the subject of emancipation was not injected into the conflict until January of 1863, and then by means of a very political self-serving proclamation. The next time someone launches into a myopic view of the causes of the war, you should challenge them as to what do they really mean.



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Hood



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The MOS&B *Officer's Call*, a leader among heritage newsletters is published monthly by the Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

The members of the MOS&B are descendants of the Confederate Officer Corps and elected government officials. We are dedicated to the preservation and education of the memory of our ancestors and the traditional values of our Southern Heritage.

Address all general business or advertising correspondence to MOS&B IHQ, P O Box 1700, White House, TN 37188-1700

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Commander General's Message

The Three Legged Stool

In my message in the May *Officer's Call*, I summarized with the following statement:

We will continue to focus on securing our financial strength, improving membership recruiting and retention, and expanding our national footprint with other heritage organizations. By remaining focused in these three strategic areas, the Order will be successful.

These three major areas of effort and focus for our Order are tangibly interdependent and are just like the three supporting legs of a stool. Remove one leg and the stool is no longer stable and functional. If we allow one of these three strategic areas to fail, our Order may not be successful in its mission of preservation and education.

Our financial strength represented in our balance statement continues to remain strong. We are entering our major 2011 dues collection period and we must encourage 100% retention of our existing members. Without retention, we will find our revenue stream severely diminished, which will impact our 2011 budgetary objectives. Additionally, it takes all of our members with their individual networks to produce our most effective recruiting. These networks also include the membership in other national fraternal and/or heritage organizations which exponentially increases our opportunity to reach out and encourage applications for membership within the Order. This is our **critical third leg of the stool**.

Many of our members also belong to other organizations; e.g., Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Confederate Veterans, Civil War Preservation Trust, Masons, and the War of 1812. There are many other fraternal and/or heritage organizations such as the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Cincinnati, the English Speaking Union, the Blue and Grey, the Morgan's Men Association, and the Mosby Society. How many more organizations exist and how do we already connect with them? I urge every member to evaluate his memberships in these other organizations for potential recruits for our Order.

It is imperative that we expand our national footprint – our public image - by ensuring that these fraternal and heritage organizations know and understand the mission and purpose of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. Our best recruiters in this effort are our members who belong to other organizations. We must “brand” the Order – define its soul, and have these multiple members spread our unique gospel. They are our ambassadors, and we are counting on their descriptive, diplomatic and persuasive abilities. We are also gradually approaching other International organizations and success in this field will boost our prestige and financial security.

Other initial actions that we have taken are the purchase of advertisement space in the United Daughters of the Confederacy September and December 2010 magazine issues. In turn, the Southern Heritage Ball and the Descendants of Confederate Veterans have purchased advertising space from us in the *Confederate War Journal* (November *Officer's Call*). We also recognize the young men who earn the Boy Scouts of America's Eagle rank and the ROTC Cadets of the Year on our collegiate campuses.

Gentlemen, the future of the Order is in **YOUR** hands!

Max L. Waldrop, Jr.
Commander General



Civil War Monument Dedication (Submitted by Bert Blackmon)

On July 24th the first Civil War Monument in Baldwin County, AL was dedicated on an exceedingly hot day. About 40 people braved the blistering 100 degree plus temperature to view the ceremony. The Monument is a part of monument row in the new Bicentennial Park south of Stockton.

The Confederate part of the monument was provided by money raised by the St John Richardson Liddell Chapter. The Chapter held a brick sale to raise the needed funds. The bricks will become a part of the walkway in the military section of the park.

Several Chapter members were in attendance with Commander Blackmon delivering the dedication. A new member, Zachary Locklear, kept the re-enactors in step with his drum. The Re-enactors, under command of Colonel Tom Robinson and General Way were letter perfect in all respects and several elected politicians contributed to the program. The local papers printed very favorable articles and the county film crew was on hand to add the day to the county film archives.



Submitted by Bert Blackmon



Request for E-Mail and Mailing Changes

We need your correct E-mail address and mailing address. We are sending out the "Officer's Call" electronically; as well as, printed. We find many members have not reported their address and others have not advised us of address changes. Please make sure we have your current E-mail and physical address. Contact us at headquarters@mosbihq.org or by phone (877) 790-6672 so we may stay in touch.

More Pictures of the Baldwin County Civil War Monument Dedication (Submitted by Bert Blackmon)



ALABAMA SOCIETY

GORGAS CHAPTER #299 REPORT

(By Dr. Sam Gambrell, Jr, Adjutant)

Our Beloved Southern Heritage

As a Southerner you were bequeathed a most enviable legacy. Southerners have played a most important role in the making of this country and guarding its principles. We are not much thought of in this respect by our northern friends. I think it is because Southerners were more talkers than writers and in the fast moving world of today families do not have the time to share with the younger generations the stories and histories of by gone generations. Because of this, much of the achievements and sacrifices made by our ancestors are being forgotten.

Southerners played a most important role in the achieving of freedom for our Nation, forming of our government and protecting it. One only has to look at the Founding Fathers to see the contributions and importance of Southerners at that time, Washington, Madison, Monroe and Jefferson to name a few.

But before this Republic could be formed, its' independence had to be won. The beginning of the end of the Revolutionary War was started with the winning of the Battle of Kings Mountain and other battles in the south. They were won by Southerners who were no more than a rag tag army of backwoodsmen who did not know military tactics except what they had learned by fighting Indians. These men had defeated the entire left flank of the best trained, best equipped, most feared and thought to be the best army in the entire world, at that time.

It was mostly Southerners at Cowpens, Guilford Courthouse and other southern battles that went on to Yorktown achieved the defeat of the British army there. Had it not been for the winning of these battles, we might speak with a British accent today.

I would like to insert a page from Hank Messick book "Kings Mountain" and what he wrote as well as quotes from Theodore Roosevelt and F. N. Boney.

"The Revolutionary War in the southern states has received little attention in comparison to the detailed study given the campaigns in the North. This is unfortunate since much decisive action took place there, but perhaps the nature of the struggle accounts for the historians' neglect. The heroes of the southern fighting were not the officers of the Continental army but rather the natural leaders of the people, who had learned their skills in the continuing effort to seize the land of the Indian.

By achieving better perspective of the past, something may be accomplished in the present. For the hero of this book has fallen on evil times. He is called various unflattering names today and is the butt of comic-strip buffoonery and the "villain" of serious novels. Because he remains an individualist, he is a safe target.

There's nothing new about this attitude, of course. In the American Revolutionary War period, he was sneered at by the rich merchants of the lowlands, he was held in contempt by the Continental army's high command, and he was considered less than human by the British. Major Patrick Ferguson called him a bandit, a barbarian, a mongrel. He had little respect for law and order. He could be quite ruthless. He was also superstitious and at times naïve. Yet Theodore Roosevelt could write of him: "The fathers followed Boone and fought at King's Mountain; the sons marched south with Jackson to overcome the Creeks; the grandsons died at the Alamo."

And, it should be added, the great-grandsons provided Lee and Johnson with the best fighting infantry the world had yet seen. Poorly clothed, half-starved, they responded magnificently to magnificent leadership and almost won America's second civil war as their forefathers had won the first.

Moreover, in wars since, they have always been the cutting edge. As F. N. Boney, the Georgian historian, puts it: "There is no shortage of rednecks in the neat, quiet American military cemeteries which now dot the globe. However rejected in normal times, the redneck has always been welcomed when the nation went to war.

Peace is the dream today, and the redneck shares that dream. For him it was often a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight." He never started a war, but he was always ready when his home and personal liberty were threatened. And because of the readiness to do his duty as he saw it, this nation was founded and kept alive."

Southerners again saved our freedom at Fort McHenry and New Orleans. Was it not Southerners like Madison, Armistead, and Jackson who played major roles in winning the War of 1812?

Look at the contribution that Price, Davis, Lee and other Southerners made in the War with Spain. Houston, Crockett, Travis and more Southerners in the War with Mexico made their own type of contributions.

The most colorful and best thought of Americans who fought in the War Between the States were Southerners. Men such as Davis, Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, Mosby, Simms, Forrest, Pickett, Stewart, Bragg, Hunley, Rodes, Sanders and many others are the soldiers admired and respected by the Americans on both side during this epic struggle.

The Southerner was defending the Constitution their grandfathers had adopted and freedom they had won in the Revolution. They were defending their States that freely joined the Union and felt they not only had a right and even an obligation to leave the Union if they were discriminated against, which they were through taxation's and duties. The shift in representation brought on by the influx of immigration was a detriment of the south's representation in Congress.

The South sustained 4 long years of war. Starting a new nation and suffering a blockade of her ports that prevented needed necessities, even salt, from being shipped in. The Southern people suffered tremendously during this period yet, as a whole remained loyal to their cause. The suffering continued during reconstruction, however they became united again when called upon on to defend this Country from foreign aggression.

The most decorated soldier in World War I was Sgt. Alvin York of Tennessee and in World War II was Audie Murphy of Texas. I know that Southerners since then have also rose to the challenge.

If ever our northern neighbors refer to any Southerner or me as bandit, barbarian, mongrel, hick or redneck, I will wear that as a badge of honor. For had it not been for my ancestors that were also called those very names, he and I would probably be saluting the Union Jack, singing "Hail to the Queen" and ruled by the British government.

Conservatism is the marrow of liberty and Americanism. The South is the bastion of Conservatism. Thomas Jefferson said, "The tree of Liberty must sometimes be nurtured by the blood of Patriots and Tyrants". In today's environment, the tears of Liberals and ballots of Conservatives must nurture the tree of Liberty.

It is our duty to see that our youths are educated to the values, the traditions, history and heritage of the Southland now as much as ever. And they are encouraged to become our Nation's leaders. If not, some future historian will record in the annals of history that the greatest period in the liberty of man, has vanished from the earth.

Written by Walter E. Dockery, DCS, Past Commander of the Gen. Josiah Gorgas MOS&B Chapter, AOT Executive Councilor

GENERAL FORREST MONUMENT PROJECT

The Chapter's effort to establish a monument to General Nathan B. Forrest at Gainesville, AL is moving along well. The monument will be a Georgia granite stone approximately five feet tall and the General's entire farewell address will be engraved on the stone in letters 5/8 inches high. Dedication of the monument is tentatively set for early May of 2011. Individuals and groups interested in honoring General Forrest and/or their Confederate ancestors are encouraged to contribute to the effort. Fund raising is going well but contributions, in any amount, are still needed. Chapter Commander Richard Rhone has applied to the Order of the Southern Cross for funds. Checks should be made payable to Gorgas Chapter, MOS&B and mailed to 71 Coventry, Tuscaloosa, AL 35404.



WAR SERVICE MEDAL

At the last national convention in Oklahoma City, Chapter member Lieutenant Colonel Dan Clark (US Army), currently on active duty, was awarded the War Service Medal for service in combat. Since he was unable to attend the convention, the medal was awarded at the July meeting of the Chapter. In the photograph, Lieutenant Commander General and Gorgas Chapter Commander Richard Rhone (right), is seen presenting the medal to LTC Clark.

RECENT PROGRAMS

July- Chapter member, Dr. Jerry Oldshue, spoke on “**The history of the 16th Alabama Infantry Regiment**”. The regiment was formed at Courtland, AL on August 6, 1861 with eight hundred men in seven companies from northwest Alabama and one company from south Alabama. Five of the McGowan brothers were in the south Alabama Company, four of which were killed or died while serving. The regiment started with some men being armed with flintlock rifles. The regiment began fighting at Fishing Creek near the Cumberland River in General Zollikoffer’s brigade, losing 64 men there. Union forces drove them across the Cumberland and they moved ultimately ending up at Wood’s Field at Shiloh after where they lost 162 men killed and wounded. The regiment had been previously placed in General Wood’s brigade along with the 33rd Alabama, the 44th Tennessee, and the 32nd and 33rd Mississippi. Moving to various battlefields during the war they were at Corinth, Tullahoma, Murfreesboro (Stones River) where they lost 168 men, Chattanooga (Chickamauga) where they lost 244 men, Dalton, and Atlanta and then fought in the retrograde movement of the Western Army losing 200 men. On the bloody field at Jonesboro, they lost about 150 men. Moving with Hood into Tennessee, the brigade lost half of its remaining force and every commissioned officer at Franklin and Nashville. A remnant of the brigade surrendered at Goldsboro, NC with about 50 men present. Jerry read several very interesting letters from soldiers in the 16th which described life in the camps and on the battlefield. Very heavy losses in killed and wounded were cited in the letters.

August- Chapter member, the Reverend Dr. John Killian, spoke on the subject “**J. William Jones, Prophet of the Confederacy**”. Jones was a prominent Baptist Statesman and fervent Confederate. Attending the University of Virginia, Jones became a Christian leader, set up a school for Blacks, and caused over 100 people to join the church. He was ordained in June, 1860, married on December 20, and appointed Pastor of the Little River Baptist Church. During the WBTS, he served as a chaplain in the Confederate Army and was a consistent leader for religious matters. He traveled throughout the Confederacy preaching and baptizing soldiers and insisted that the Bible be available to all soldiers. In 1865, he became Pastor of two churches in Virginia and a good friend of Robert E. Lee. The Lee family requested that he become the official biographer of R. E. Lee. He spent the rest of his life in Virginia and was a leader in the Southern Baptist Convention. Over the years, he chronicled the lives of Lee, Jackson, and Davis more than any other author. He served as Chaplain of the United Confederate Veterans and was always a strong defender of R. E. Lee. He authored, “Christ in the Camp”, his most famous book among the many that he wrote. He died on March 17, 1909 in Columbus, GA while visiting his son.

Quarterly Meeting of the Lt. Gen. Nathan Forrest MOS&B Chapter

The quarterly meeting of the LT GEN Nathan Bedford Forrest MOS&B Chapter 100 was held on July 24, 2010, at the Lee County Library in Tupelo, Miss. Commander Christopher Cummins, MD, called the meeting to order. After the invocation and pledges Commander Cummins gave a brief history of the MOS&B to all our visitors. We were also briefed on more issues regarding our bank account in regard to monthly balance fees.

Compatriot Larry Jolly then introduced visitors from the Tupelo Thomas Gray Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which all were also of Confederate ancestry. Compatriot Jolly then introduced our guest speaker, Judge Jim Roberts of Pontotoc. Judge Roberts gave a most interesting and informative history of his eight Confederate ancestors. Judge Roberts also told us of his participation as a fifteen year old youth in Jackson, Miss., at the 100th anniversary of Mississippi Secession leading to the War Between the States.

Commander Cummins concluded the meeting with a very moving Roll of Honor ceremony recognizing our Confederate ancestors, and, also, LT GEN N B Forrest, Generals Robert E. Lee & "Stonewall" Jackson, and President Jefferson Davis.

The Mississippi Society MOS&B annual reunion will be held in October in Ripley. Commander Cummins will also inform the Chapter membership of our next regular meeting in Ripley by e mail and/or phone.

- Submitted by Preston E. Irving, Lt. Commander

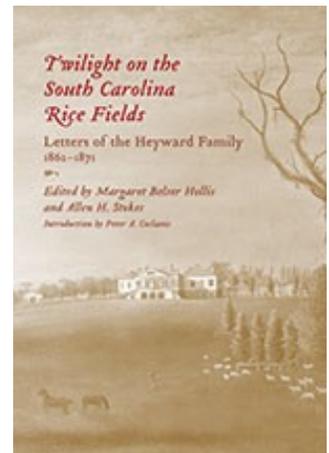
Request for Anniversary Book Information

We are currently working on updating the History Book of the Military Order of Stars and Bars. The last to be created was the Sixty-Fifth Anniversary Edition of 2003.

Please assist in this effort by providing updated information on your Army, Society, and Chapters as soon as possible. This is an important and overdue effort and worthy of our diligence. I encourage and implore all levels of the organization to contribute to a successful document that will endure for generations to come.

Please send all information and documentation to:

Raymond W. Gill, Jr., DCS
 Historian General
 10938 Tidewater Trl
 Fredericksburg, VA 22408-2023
 raywgill@comcast.net



South Carolina MOS&B Lee – Jackson Dinner

Please mark Saturday, January 22nd, 2011 on your calendars. The SC Society, MOS&B will hold our 2011 Lee-Jackson Dinner at the South Carolina State Archives and it will be a special evening for all. Director of the SC Archives, Dr. Eric Emerson (PHD from Alabama) requested that we hold our event at the Archives. By doing this he will be able to show us items which have not been on public display for many years. These items are relating to the 1832 Nullification Crisis and later the Southern secession and the beginning of the War Between the States.

Our main speaker for the evening will be Dr. Alan Stokes of the University of South Carolina, Caroliniana Library. Dr. Stokes will be discussing the book which he was co-editor of: *Twilight on the South Carolina Rice Fields, Letters of the Heyward Family 1862-1871*.

Thomas Heyward who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence had a plantation across the inlet from Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. President Washington stayed there (two or three times), and Sherman's army burned it to the ground. At the beginning of the 20th century, Duncan Heyward would be Governor of South Carolina.

The cost for our Lee-Jackson Dinner is \$35 per person. A full description of our 2011 Lee-Jackson Dinner and the registration form can be found on our website: http://scmosb.org/2011-Lee-Jackson_Dinner.htm.

CORRECTION

In the August, 2010 edition of Officer's Call magazine it was reported that the Confederate Legacy Endowment Fund was created in 2002-2004 during the administration of Past Commander General Jeffrey Massey. In fact, the fund was created in 2000-2002 during the administration of Past Commander General Albert Jones. We regret this error.



2011 Sesquicentennial MOS&B Convention Dinner on the St. Johns River

On Thursday evening, 14 July 2011 we are planning a cruise on the beautiful St. Johns River. Depending on the number that sign up, we will take one of the two paddle wheel ships for a seated dinner while cruising past downtown Jacksonville, the commercial harbor where thousands of foreign automobiles, containers from all parts of the world are discharged, Blount Island where the military pre-position ships are maintained. The St. Johns is one of only two major rivers in the world to flow north (the other being the Nile) and empties into the Atlantic Ocean.



During the War Between the States, the river was a dividing line between the Federal forces to the east and Confederates controlling the remainder of the state. We will have a local historian, Larry Skinner, explain to you the "River War" and how the Confederate forces were successful in sinking Federal ships on the river using torpedoes (mines) and cavalry troops. The Federals felt they could penetrate Florida by sailing up the river into the interior of the state where they expected to find blacks eager to return with them to become soldiers and fight the Confederates.

The small Confederate bands of cavalry were successful in frustrating these efforts and maintained control of the vast majority of the state. This story is fascinating and one you will enjoy hearing.

Make your plans now to register for the 2011 convention in Jacksonville and make your hotel reservations by clicking on http://www.wyndham.com/groupevents2010/jaxht_mosbfl/main.wnt Should you have any questions, contact us at convention@mosbfl.org

We are planning to make this the Convention of the century and hope you will make your plans early to attend.



A Reminder

The close out sale on the MOS&B jackets is still on going.

Sale price is \$50.00 each with free shipping which means a savings of \$20.00 off the original price.

***There are only a few of these jackets remaining.
Order today!***

<u>Sizes</u>	<u>Item #</u>	<u>Sizes</u>	<u>Item #</u>
3XL	MC007	XL	MC009
2XL	MC008	L	MC010

The MOS&B 2011 Sesquicentennial Convention

Registration Form: Jacksonville, Florida

Name: _____ Member Number: _____
 Address: _____
 E-mail Address: _____ Telephone: _____
 Spouse's name: _____ Others: _____

Member registration:	\$ 75	Total \$ <u>75</u>
Thursday: Dinner on the St. Johns excursion	\$ 45	Total \$ _____
Friday: Forrest Cavalry Breakfast (FCC)	\$ 25	Total \$ _____
MOS&B Luncheon	\$ 25	Total \$ _____
Historical presentation and museum	\$ 25	Total \$ _____
Commander General's Reception and Dinner	\$ 40	Total \$ _____
Saturday: Prayer Breakfast	\$ 25	Total \$ _____
Award's Luncheon	\$ 35	Total \$ _____
Gala Ball	\$ 55	Total \$ _____
Olustee Battlefield tour (bus)	\$ 30	Total \$ _____
Florida Historical presentation (conference room)	\$ 15	Total \$ _____
Additional Sesquicentennial Convention Medals	\$ 30	Total \$ _____
Additional copies of "Florida History"	\$ 15	Total \$ _____
Total for all events and extras:		Total \$ _____

Make your checks payable to MOS&B Florida Society and mail with reservation to:

Adjutant Raleigh Worsham
 6768 Hartsworth Drive
 Lakeland, FL 33813-0809

You may make reservations with the hotel at:

http://www.wyndham.com/groupevents2010/jaxht_mosbfl/main.wnt

Please address your questions to Convention@mosbfl.org or Adjutant@mosbfl.org

Note: The Registration Fee of \$ 75 includes one Sesquicentennial Convention Medal and one copy of "Florida History."

Required Convention Attire:

For Business Sessions, Luncheons, Reception: Jacket/Coat, Collared Shirt, Tie

For Banquet and Ball: Jacketed Formal, Tuxedo, US Military or Period attire

Boone Brothers

Fought Side-by-Side for the Confederacy



COLONEL DAVID CROCKETT BOONE
(No. 8.4.)

(Editor's note: The following biographies of Col. Squire Boone and his brother, Sgt. Crockett Boone, were written by their great-great-nephew, Richard L. Deavers, 223 Reservoir Avenue, Central City, Ky. 42330, a life member at-large of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars.)

The history of the Civil War is riddled with stories of families being ripped apart--one family member joining the Confederate Army and the other siding with the Union. It was, in many cases, literally brother against brother. However, this is a story about just the opposite experience--two brothers, Col. Squire Boone and Sgt. David Crockett Boone, fighting alongside each other in the famous 15th Arkansas (Northwest) Infantry.



Colonel Squire Boone

Both were born in Kentucky but made Ozark, Ark. their home.

Colonel Squire Boone was born April 13, 1830 in Daviess County, Ky., the son of Dr. George Washington and Persis Karns Boone. His great-grandfather was Edward Boone, who was killed by Indians in 1780 while hunting with his famous brother, Daniel Boone.

Around 1851, Col. Boone went with his father, step-mother, Ann Haynes Purcell Boone, brother, Crockett, and half-sister, Persis H., to Ozark, Ark. On Oct. 31, 1854 at White Oak, Ark., he married Tennessee Bourland, who died in 1859. He married (2) Martha Thomas Bullard in 1869. From the mid-1850s until the outbreak of the Civil War, Col. Boone was a prominent attorney in Ozark and editor/publisher of The Southwestern Newspaper. On July 8, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 15th Arkansas (Northwest) Infantry as a first lieutenant and soon was appointed adjutant of Hobb's Regiment. On May 20, 1862 he was appointed lieutenant colonel at Camp Priceville near Tupelo, Miss. He was subsequently advanced to colonel on Aug. 22, 1862 at Camp Rogers, Miss., and was commander of his regiment.

Col. Boone fought bravely and heroically in several famous battles of the Civil War, including Wilson's Creek, Elkhorn Tavern, Iuka, Siege of Corinth and Vicksburg. He was wounded by a mini-ball on Oct. 4, 1862 while leading his troops in battle at Corinth. A description of his participation in that battle appeared in his obituary from the Van Buren, Ark. Press of July 25, 1873: "The Colonel won the entire love and respect of his men...At the Battle of Corinth, Miss., while in front of his regiment, and while leading his men over the fallen timber and under a ceaseless fire of the enemy, producing such slaughter as was scarcely excelled in any battle of the war, the Colonel received a severe wound in the right leg."

The following report by Gen. Sterling Price concerning the Battle of Corinth, found in Official records of the Rebellion, Series 1, Vol. 17, Part 1, Pages 388-89, speaks of Col. Squire Boone.

"Many of my ablest and most gallant field officers are wounded, several mortally. Of this number are Colonels Erwin, Sixth Missouri Infantry; MacFarlane, Fourth Missouri Infantry; Pritchard, Third Missouri Infantry; Moore, Forty-third Mississippi, and McLain, Thirty-seventh Mississippi; Lieutenant-colonels Pixlee, Sixteenth Arkansas; Hedgpeth, Sixth Missouri Infantry; Terral, Seventh Mississippi Battalion; Lanier, Forty-second Alabama; Hobson, Third Arkansas Cavalry; Matheny, Twenty-first Arkansas; Campbell, Fortieth Mississippi, and Boone, Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry."

Col. Boone was captured and due to his injuries, had his right leg removed above the knee by Dr. J.H. Murphy, U.S.A., on the same day. That amputation is mentioned in the November 1894 issue of The Confederate Veteran, in a letter from Dr. J.C. Roberts of Pulaski, Tenn.: "I was on Gen. Price's Staff, assistant medical director to Dr. T.D. Wooten, when he made the fight at Iuka, Miss. I was ordered by Dr. Wooten to take charge of the wounded, which I did and remained there until the Battle of Corinth was fought about a month later. Having finished with my hospitals, I went down under a flag of truce and was permitted to go in. The fight was still going on out at Blackland and cannon was booming.

When I got to Corinth, I found our wounded scattered over the fields and woods, and only one Confederate did I see under a tent or in a room, and that was Col. Boone with an amputated thigh." Col. Boone also contracted smallpox. On Jan. 10, 1863 he was taken to the Union Prison at Alton, Ill. and remained there until being transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio. He arrived at Camp Chase as a POW on March 17, 1863 and was released as part of a prisoner exchange on March 28. He was sent to City Point, Va. as part of the prisoner exchange. On April 29, 1863 he was appointed colonel of the 21st Arkansas Infantry. He was able to reach his regiment shortly before the fall of Vicksburg, and was again taken prisoner on July 4, 1863. He was paroled on July 8. Col. Boone was then placed in command of the Confederate Post at Marshall, Texas until the end of the war. His physical description on war records was: grey eyes, grey hair, sandy complexion and 6-0 tall. "He came home from the war crowned with many honors, though with vivid marks of debility as a remnant of the lost cause," according to the same obituary. Col. Boone is also mentioned in Encyclopedia of the West, Arkansas, published in 1881. In the entry for Tennessee Bourland's brother, Dewbart Lee Bourland, we find the following: "Tennessee, born in Franklin County, Ark..., married Colonel Squire Boone, a descendant of Daniel Boone of Kentucky. (He was actually a great-nephew of Daniel Boone.) He was a colonel in the Confederate Army, noted for his gallantry in the battles of Oak Hills, Elkhorn Tavern and Corinth, where he lost a leg. He was

also at the Siege of Vicksburg, where he was captured. He afterwards commanded the post at Marshall, Texas. She died in 1859 and he in 1873."

After returning to Ozark, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin County. He continued serving in his chosen profession as a lawyer until his untimely death on July 20, 1873 at age 43. According to an inquest held at the time of his death, after eating a hearty meal with his family, Col. Boone was lying on the bed reading a newspaper when he was stricken with a stroke and died immediately. Col. Boone is believed to be buried at Highland Cemetery in Ozark, Ark., sadly in an unmarked grave. He had four children, a son, Voet Z. Boone, born in December of 1855; a daughter, Cener Boone, born July 10, 1857; a son, Squire Boone Jr., born March 6, 1869; and a son, Daniel Green Boone, born Aug. 1, 1873.

"Uncle" Crockett Boone, as he was affectionately called by those who knew him in later years, was born March 29, 1846 in Daviess County, Ky. His full name was David Crockett Boone, but was always called Crockett. For the last 20 or so years of his life, he was referred to as "Colonel" Crockett Boone. He went to Ozark, Ark. in 1851 with his father, Dr. George Washington Boone; step-mother, Ann Purcell Boone; older brother, Squire Boone; and younger half-sister, Persis H. Boone. Upon his father's death in 1855, Squire Boone was appointed guardian of Crockett Boone by the Franklin County Court.

At the age of nine, Crockett began working on the newspaper started by his brother in Ozark. That experience put printer's ink in his blood and he would pursue that profession up until the day he died. Crockett was only 15 years-old when the Civil War began. However, according to his obituary in the Jan. 6, 1911 issue of the Santa Anna, Texas News, "he immediately espoused the cause of the Confederacy and gallantly served through the war." He enlisted on July 8, 1861 in Bentonville, Ark. in Capt. Stuart's 15th Arkansas (Northwest) Infantry, the same regiment his brother, Col. Squire Boone, would later command. Crockett Boone rose to the rank of assistant quartermaster sergeant. Crockett fought for the Confederacy at Wilson's Creek, Elkhorn Tavern (where he was wounded), Iuka, Port Gibson, Hatchie Bridge, Champion Hill and Corinth and was taken prisoner at Vicksburg. He was paroled on July 8, 1863. After being paroled he was sent to a prisoner exchange camp near Washington, Arkansas, and afterwards took part in The Camden Expedition (March 23–May 2, 1864).

In his own handwritten account of his Civil War service, listed on the descriptive list of Robert E. Lee Camp 158, United Confederate Veterans, Fort Worth, Texas, dated May 4, 1907, Crockett Boone said, "After I was exchanged, I took the field again. Mt. Elba was our first fight after the exchange, followed by Prairie de Anne, Mark's Mill, Poison Springs and a number of skirmishes. We disbanded at Marshall, Texas on May 26, 1865." According to his obituary, "after the star of the Confederacy had set at Appomattox, Crockett Boone went to Mexico and offered his services to Prince Maximilian."

Based on this writer's research, it is very likely that Crockett Boone took part in what has come to be known as the Shelby Expedition to Mexico. The Handbook of Texas Online states that, "A substantial number of former Confederates went to Mexico after the Civil War. These exiles either hoped to continue the struggle or were fearful of their future in the United States...Those led by Gen. Joseph Orville (Jo) Shelby, former commander of the Iron Cavalry Brigade of Missouri, came to be called the Shelby Expedition...Shelby was in Marshall, Texas at the time of Lee's surrender. He was one of the few Confederate commanders who refused to surrender to the Union forces. On June 1, 1865, with his army disintegrating around him, he determined to take as many of his men as would go to Mexico to continue the fight. With a few hundred well-disciplined men, with their cannons, arms and ammunition, he marched from Corsicana through Waco, Austin and San Antonio to Eagle Pass. Many soldiers joined them along the way...They arrived in Mexico City in mid-August and offered their services to Maximilian." After spending a couple of months in Mexico, and unable to reach Brazil as he intended, Crockett Boone returned to the United States. On Oct. 16, 1865, he was granted a parole certificate in San Antonio, Texas by the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Gulf.

Following his parole, Crockett Boone remained in Texas and became one of the most successful and prominent newspaper editors and publishers of his era. On July 8, 1873 he married Molly (Mary) Cooley in Marshall, Texas. She died on July 1, 1887 in Greenville, Texas. There were no children from this union, and Crockett Boone never re-married. He owned at least a dozen newspapers and was editor of several others. He was associated with newspapers in Dallas, San Angelo, Jefferson, Greenville, Santa Anna, Coleman, Van Horn, Teague, Clarendon, Corsicana, Royse City, Rockwall, Farmersville, Atlanta and Pittsburg.

He was a member of the Robert E. Lee Camp 158 of the United Confederate Veterans in 1907. On his descriptive list for that camp, Crockett wrote that he previously served "as adjutant of the Mason County encampment, colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. (Sul) Ross, and captain of the state encampment of Rockwall County."

Former Confederate Gen. and later Texas Gov. Sullivan (Sul) Ross was elected commanding general of the Texas Division, United Confederate Veterans, in 1893, and it was during his administration that Crockett Boone was commissioned a U.C.V. colonel.

Crockett Boone moved to Van Horn in late 1910 and was editor of the Van Horn Chronicle. He contracted pneumonia and died there on Jan. 5, 1911. His last request was to be buried in Santa Anna Cemetery. A tombstone and Southern Cross of Honor marks the final resting place of this true son of the Confederacy.

His death was reported in every major daily newspaper in Texas, as well as many of the newspapers he had edited or owned. Perhaps the best tribute appeared in the San Angelo Standard: "Crockett Boone was a man who united sound sense with strong convictions, and a candid, outspoken temper...who aided in raising a high standard of citizenship in our state and country."

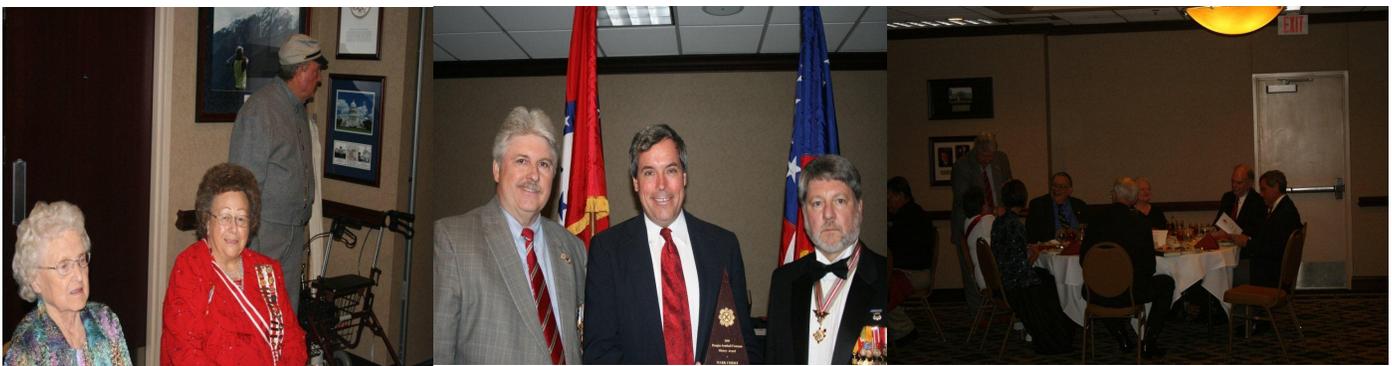
Arkansas Division United Daughters of The Confederacy Annual Convention: September 24-26, 2010



On September 24 through 26, 2010, the Arkansas Division United Daughters of the Confederacy met, in Little Rock, for their annual convention. Our Commander General Max Waldrop had been invited to be the key note speaker on Friday Night at their Historical Evening banquet. The commander showed up on Thursday night and was well received. Friday night he gave an outstanding talk on why we honor our Confederate Ancestors. He and Past Commander General Troy Massey presented Mark Christ the MOS&B Douglas Southall Freeman Award for his book "History of the Civil War in Arkansas, 1863, The Battle for a State." He then presented DeeLois Lawrence, the Past UDC Division President, the Varina Howell Davis Medal.

The UDC presented two MOS&B members Military Service Awards, they were Sammy Joe Massey and Mr. Paul Bryant, Jr. Mr Bryant is a member of the Alabama Society and in the same General Josiah Gorgas Chapter as Commander General Waldrop. Mr. Massey is a member of the Wright Chapter in Harrison, Arkansas.

It was a beautiful event and with Commander General Waldrop and Mr. Bryant, who is the son of the famous football coach, Paul 'Bear' Bryant, being in attendance made it a very positive showing for our organization. In fact, I heard several of the ladies refer to us as the elite group. It made me very proud to be apart of the MOS&B.



Below is a paper that was read during one of the Arkansas Division UDC business meeting that has been included for your enjoyment.

Evidence of Genuine Patriotism

There is no finer evidence of genuine patriotism to be found than that of the Confederate Veterans. The Gray line of 1911 had not grown nearly as thin as the press had made it sound. True, the veterans were growing feeble, many still carried the scars they received from battle, but the joy of meeting comrades with whom they served in camp and battle for four years outweighed their afflictions.

Yet, on the other hand, there is a just appreciation of their adversaries. The great body of Confederate veterans esteemed the men who fought them, far above the politician. They looked to the better class of the Union veterans to cooperate with them in maintaining a truthful history. They believed that a time would come when the remnant of the soldiers, North and South, would confer together for the good of the country.

Within a score of years there had developed a close and cordial cooperation between the veterans and such representative organizations as the Southern Memorial Association, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. All were, and still should be, devoted to the highest patriotic ideals.

The patriotism of these old veterans never showed more than it did, in May of 1911, right here in Little Rock, Arkansas. The occasion was the United Confederate Veterans Reunion. Fifty years had passed since the war began. Little Rock a town on hardly 30,000 populations had grown by over 100,000 over night. All the hotels were booked full; school, churches, and even private homes were used to accommodate the visitors. McArthur Park was made into a tent city which the veterans named Camp Shaver, after the aging General Robert Shaver.

As I describe to you the Grand Parade to begin the reunion I would like for you to see in your mind

These men now in their 70's and 80's, as they march with their tattered Flags, some on crutches, others with their canes. Some with an arm or leg missing, still they marched proudly just as they had 50 years before. -----

On May 18th the Gray Line formed along West Markham for a Grand Parade to begin the reunion. Major General James F. Smith, the husband of Mrs. Catherin D. Fronev-Smith, the founder of the first UDC Chapter and the Arkansas Division, was the Parade Marshall. He was, at the time, Arkansas Division Commander of the UCV. Each Division commander had a carriage for himself and his staff. There were carriages for the queens & their maids, and the Commander-in-Chief. As the bands blared and the tattered battle flags fluttered in the wind, the old veterans marched to Main Street, down Main Street the long gray line marched. At 9th street the line counter marched back to Markham and then west on Markham. They passed the Old Arkansas State Capitol where a grand stand which would seat 1000 was built to seat those veterans who were unable to march in the parade, and their wives.

So, I ask, what true evidence of genuine patriotism do we have today? Would we be here if the only place to stay was in a tent across the 9th Street in McArthur Park? Would any of us be able to make a march of some 20 blocks?

There is no glory to be received in just being a MOSB member. Let me read you a quote from Albert Pike, the great poet, philosopher and a Confederate General; -----“To work with the hands or brain, according to our capabilities, to do that which lies before us to do, is more honorable than rank or title.”

Our honor, our evidence of our patriotism does not come from having our names enrolled on the roster of the MOSB, but it comes by the way we work together to achieve the goals that are set for us to do.

- Submitted by Jerry Lawrence, Lt. Commander, Arkansas Society MOS&B

Have you shopped at the MOS&B Store lately?

Check out the new items as well as these specialty items!

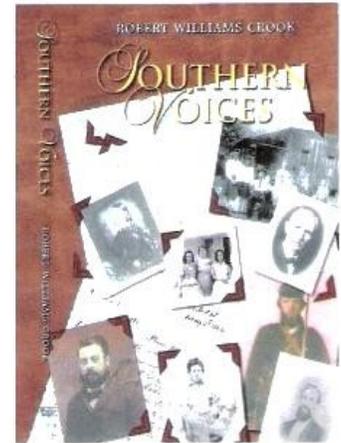
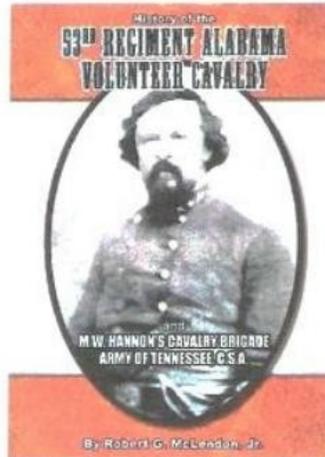
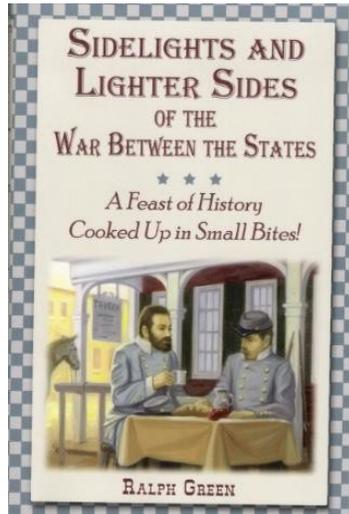


Blazer Patch
Fastens to your jacket with pins, But looks like it is sewed on.



Pocket ID Badge
Slips into your jacket or shirt pocket. Personalize with your name and MOS&B title or just with your name.

Don't forget the book section where you'll find great books by MOS&B member authors.



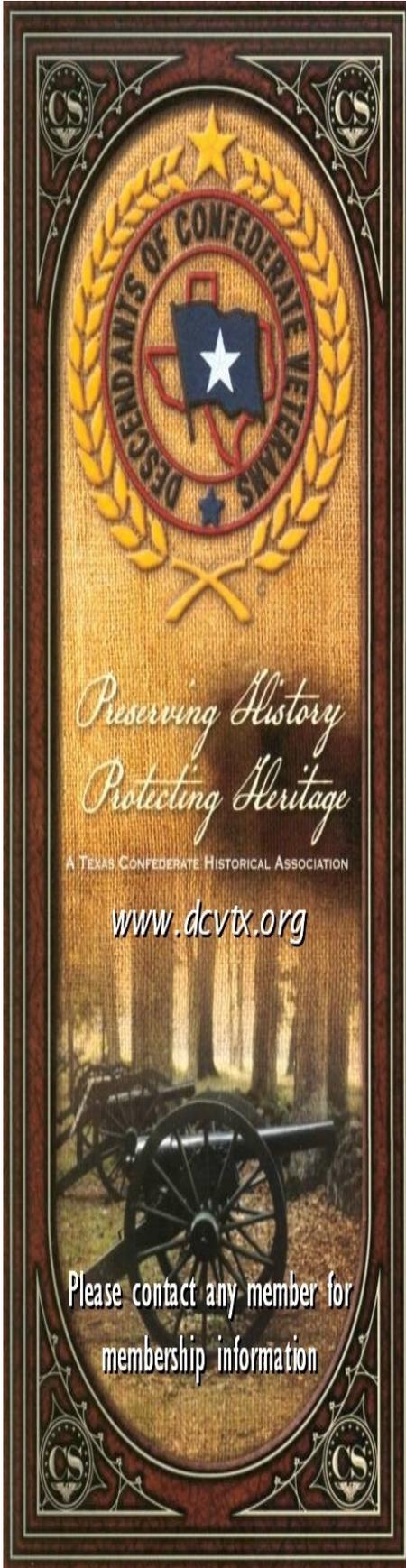
www.mosbihq.org



Second Annual Heritage Day at the Goodman Museum in Tyler, TX

On May 15th, the Col. Richard B. Hubbard Chapter #261 represented the MOS&B at the second annual Heritage Day at the Goodman Museum in Tyler. This is a wonderfully restored 1860's mansion. Other heritage organizations, and period crafts were portrayed: blacksmith, spinning, weaving, etc. Carriage rides, and small animals added to the day. The setting was perfect, lots of shade trees on a broad lawn. Lois and I had three tables with displays of a Revolutionary War Captain uniform, a War of 1812 plumed hat, Confederate Corporal and Confederate Colonel uniforms, belts, and pistols. We also demonstrated period embroidery and the making of corn husk dolls. We will join the festivities indoors for Christmas at the Goodman Museum in December. The above picture is me, Bob G. Davidson sitting behind some of the items we exhibited at this event.

Bob G. Davidson, Texas Society MOS&B Chief of Staff
Col. Richard B. Hubbard Chapter # 261, Tyler, TX



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Missouri Secession Day Dinner

Hosted by the Missouri Society, MOS&B

October 30th, 2010

Osage Beach, Missouri (Lake of the Ozarks)

Commemorating Missouri's Secession from the Union on October 31, 1861

You won't want to miss this years Speaker, Professor James M. Pasley of Columbia College on his subject, "State's Rights"

Jim is an exciting speaker that will keep you on the edge of your seat!

Tickets are \$30 per person

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Virginia Society Report

The Virginia Society held our awards ceremony at the Museum of the Confederacy on June 30. Virginia Lt. Cmdr and ANV Councilor Henry Heyer Knauf had attended the national convention in Oklahoma City and was the custodian of the awards earned by Virginia Society members and we took this meeting to distribute them. Past Virginia Society Commander Raymond Warren Gill won the Gold Star Award while Marc and Jill Ramsey, proprietors of Owens & Ramsey Historical Book-sellers in Bon Air, just outside of Richmond, won the Judah Benjamin Award. Allen Mock, Henry Knauf, and Taylor Cowardin received Lt. Charles Read Meritorious Service Medals. One of the Order's longtime members (with a four-digit member number, no less), James C. "Robbie" Robertson was awarded the Colonel John Pelham Legion of Merit.

In addition, Pickett chapter Commander Taylor Cowardin swore in two new members -- William Lee Akers, Jr. and William Bryant Akers. We welcome them into the Order.

After the presentations and inductions, Commander Allen Mock spoke to the assembled about the upcoming Sesqui-centennial of the WBTS. He reminisced about the Centennial and how it was commemorated. For example, Allen showed us a Virginia high school yearbook from the early 60's that had full page pictures of Union and Confederate leaders. Allen tasked the assembled to be working on ideas for projects in the upcoming years that would be uniquely MOS&B and would showcase to the public the attributes of the Confederate generation.

On August 21, the Virginia Society Executive Council met at Brock's Riverside Grill overlooking the Rappahannock River in Fredericksburg. In attendance were Allen Mock, Henry Knauf, Society Adjutant Lee Scouten, Society Genealogist Allen Brahin, Ray Gill and Past Society Commander Anthony Smith. The committee discussed plans for the 2011 Virginia Society convention, a Society directory, and options for the commemoration of the Sesquicentennial.

The Immortal 600 Chapter 298 of Luray sprang into action on September 4th at the Taste of the Mountains Festival in Madison. (While Chapter 298 is based in Luray in the Shenandoah Valley, they have members on the east side of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Madison, Orange and Culpeper Counties.) In the own words of the Madison County Chamber of Commerce, the Taste of the Mountains Street Festival "celebrates the mountain and traditional cultures of the 18th and 19th century America as reflected in the customs and history of the Blue Ridge Mountains". Under the able leadership of Commander Bill Graham and Adjutant Greg Kelly, the members set up a table on the front lawn of the General James Lawson Kemper mansion on Madison's Main Street. (General Kemper commanded a brigade at Gettysburg where he was badly wounded. After the war, Kemper served as Governor of Virginia from 1874-78.) With the First National flag on one side of the table and the Virginia flag on the other, Bill, Greg, and Len Cowherd talked up the MOS&B to festival-goers. On display at the table were 298's chapter charter, framed member certificates, and photos from previous chapter events. Plans are already underway for next year's festival.

The Pickett Chapter 115 met at the Westwood Racquet Club in Richmond on September 8th for the election and installation of chapter officers. Conway Bagwell Moncure is now the commander. He spent his career as an investment advisor and CPA after graduating from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and serving in the US Army Reserve. Currently, Conway volunteers at the Museum of the Confederacy and gives tours of the White House. Harry Boyd is all settled into the Lt Commander's position, while outgoing chapter Commander Taylor Cowardin has rotated into the Adjutant's office.

Fort Morgan Re-enactment

On August 7, 2010 the annual Fort Morgan Re-enactment was held. This year it was held as more of a living history than an actual battle although those dastardly Yankees did mount an attack on our brave defenders. Compatriot Zach Locklear handled the drumming duties and kept the men in step while Compatriot Bert Blackmon filled the roll of Adjutant. We had the use of the 1903 Junior Officers House to sleep in Saturday night and enjoyed an evening of fishing before turning in on Saturday night. It was a good weekend at an interesting and historic location.

The event was very well attended and the guests interacted enthusiastically with the re-enactors.

-Bert Blackmon, St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter

