

Volume 3, Number 3  
March 2011

## Officer's Call

### Sesquicentennial Series Article #8

Lincoln Takes Office: March 4, 1861

By Bob McLendon

By the time Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States on March 4, 1861, seven states of the Deep South had already seceded from the Union and formed the new Confederate States of America. At least on paper, the Southern states had little to fear as far as Lincoln's interference with slavery where it already existed. Two days prior to the inauguration, the United States Congress had passed a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing slavery in the United States by a two-thirds vote of both houses. The key words were "where it already existed." To Southerners, the question of the extension of slavery to the West was looked upon as a political issue, and was tied directly to the balance of power in the Senate. For decades, they had been subjected to the disparity that had existed in the House of Representatives. With no check to insure an equal number of slave and free states in the Senate, Southerners feared their rights, already trod upon, would be placed in further jeopardy. Under the three-fifths clause in the Constitution, Southerners had been allowed to count every five slaves as three persons for the purpose of determining their number of congressional seats. If new states in the West were admitted only as free states, there would no longer be a balance of power in the Senate, and the Republican Party would have a decided advantage in Congress. Therefore, Lincoln led the Republican Party in opposing the extension of slavery for political and not moral, reasons. Most Southerners favored the ability of new states to determine their own status on this question. Since Lincoln opposed the extension of slavery in the West, this question helped fuel the South's opposition to his Presidency.

In his inaugural speech, Lincoln made it clear that he had no inclination to interfere with slavery where it already existed. In fact, he believed it would be unconstitutional to do so. However, decades of subjugation had led Southern leaders to question the actual intentions of any Northern politician, especially one controlled by politicians of the Northeast. On the matter of slavery, he had always been willing to compromise. In reality, Lincoln had no real solution to the slavery question, except for the idea of colonization, which he had received from Henry Clay. During his presidency, he met with freed black leaders and implored them to lead a colonization movement back to Africa. Lincoln gave colonization a high priority, and took positive steps toward carrying out the goal. For example, when Congress ended slavery in the District of Columbia in 1862, it appropriated \$600,000 to send the freed blacks back to Africa. Lincoln also instructed his Secretary of the Interior to work out plans for colonization. Senator Samuel Pomeroy was asked to supervise the efforts, and he proposed a Central America colony called 'Linconia.'

Despite what was going on in the Confederate States, the institution of slavery was still legal in the United States. The Dred Scott decision in 1857 had ruled that slavery was constitutional, and the document would have to be amended in order to end slavery. Southern leaders still looked at Lincoln with a wary eye. They were unclear about what Lincoln really intended, or what his actions might bring about. They knew he had always been a strong proponent of protectionist tariffs, but they were not so sure about taking his word in relation to his position on slavery. They weren't as concerned about emancipation as they were about a slave insurrection encouraged by the increasing, although still small, abolitionist movement in the North. Since Lincoln was a Northern sectional candidate, who had no support from the Southern states, Jefferson Davis later wrote that Southerners were fearful that the Northern public would pressure his administration to ignore the Fugitive Slave Law, and that any anti-slavery agitation might lead to a slave insurrection.

(Continued on Page 4)



MOS&B International  
P O Box 1700  
White House, TN 37188-1700  
Headquarters@mosbihq.org



## 2010-2012 General Executive Council

Commander General	Max L. Waldrop, Jr.
Lt. Commander General	Richard W. Rhone
Adjutant General	Toni R. Turk
Chief of Staff	David G. Whitaker
Judge Advocate General	Jeffery W. Massey
Treasurer General	James C. Templin
ANV Commander	Larry T. Brown
ANV Executive Councilor	Henry H. Knauf
ANV Executive Councilor	M. Cain Griffin
AOT Commander	O. David Denard
AOT Executive Councilor	David L. Floyd
AOT Executive Councilor	Walter E. Dockery
ATM Commander	Donald E. Lee
ATM Executive Councilor	W. Howard Jones
ATM Executive Councilor	K. Patrick Sorhwide
Past Commander General	Dr. C. Anthony Hodges
Past Commander General	Phillip H. Law
Past Commander General	Daniel W. Jones
Past Commander General	Jeffery W. Massey
Past Commander General	Albert D. Jones, Jr.
Past Commander General	Joe B. Gay
Past Commander General	James Troy Massey
Past Commander General	Perry J. Outlaw
Past Commander General	Charles H. Smith
Past Commander General	Robert L. Hawkins, III
Past Commander General	Edward O. Cailleateau
Past Commander General	John L. Echols, Sr.
Past Commander-in-Chief	Mark L. "Beau" Cantrell

## Table of Contents

Page	Topic
1	Sesquicentennial Series Article # 8
3	Commander General's Message
5	Arkansas Society Update
6	Chaplain's Corner
7	Patriot Guard Riders
8	Col. Edward Porter Alexander at the Battle of Gettysburg, PA
14	Update on the Real Sons of Confederate Veterans
15	Annual Convention Registration Form
16	Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission Awards Grant for Projects
16	2011 Southern Heritage Ball: Houston, TX
17	2011 Confederate Flag Day: NC Society
18	Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration
19	Gorgas Chapter Report
20	Collecting Bios and Photos of Confederate Officers
22	Lt. Gen. N. B. Forrest Chapter News
23	Chapter Personality

### Officer's Call Staff

<i>Communications General</i>	Dr. Gary M. Loudermilk
<i>Deputy Communications General (Officer's Call)</i>	Jeffrey L. Sizemore
<i>Deputy Communications General (Confederate War Journal)</i>	Charles H. Smith
<i>Publication &amp; Scheduling Manager</i>	Ben H. Willingham
<i>Advertising Manager</i>	Larry T. Yeatman
<i>Feature Article Editor</i>	James Troy Massey
<i>International Dispatches</i>	Roger P. Thornton
<i>Leadership Article Editor</i>	Raymond W. Gill
<i>Photographer</i>	John David Massey
<i>Book Review Editor</i>	William L. Caynor, Sr.

### Staff Contributors

<b>ANV Commander</b>	Larry T. Brown
<i>North Carolina</i>	Byron E. Brady
<i>South Carolina</i>	
<i>Virginia</i>	Lee Scouten
<b>AOT Commander</b>	O. David Denard
<i>Alabama</i>	Dr. Sam C. Gambrell
<i>Florida</i>	Jeffrey L. Sizemore
<i>Georgia</i>	Jeff R. Bailey
<i>Mississippi</i>	Dr. Christopher J. M Cummins
<i>Tennessee</i>	G. Frank Heathman
<b>ATM Commander</b>	Don E. Lee
<i>Arkansas</i>	James Troy Massey
<i>California</i>	Stephen R. Renouf
<i>Missouri</i>	Larry T. Yeatman
<i>Texas</i>	David G. Whitaker
<i>Oklahoma</i>	K. Patrick Sorhwide

The MOS&B *Officer's Call*, a leader among heritage magazines, 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



## Commander General's Message

### Seed Corn and Survival

In agriculture, the term “seed corn” is used when a grower saves the good quality seeds from one year’s harvest for planting in the following year. With the genetic technology employed today, the seeds are hybrids and provided by the local co-op or farm supply center. They are made available to the farmers at the appropriate time for planting with the instructions that the seed is to be used entirely for producing the next crop and not saved as seed corn. My county in Tennessee has been historically labeled the Dark Fired Tobacco Capital of the World and tobacco is one of the main crops produced. The tobacco seeds are strictly controlled and are available to the farmer based on the amount of pounds the farmer has contracted with the major tobacco companies to produce for that year. Often, these seeds are sown and grown to produce plants in a controlled environment such as a nursery, green house, or planting bed. Once the young plants have reached the proper size and the weather and soil are at optimal conditions, then the plants are transplanted to the prepared fields.

From the Order’s perspective, what is our seed corn and are we preserving our seed corn for future survival?

Simply answered, the seed corn for the Order is the new member that we recruit. Additionally, our seed corn is the true history of our ancestors in their great struggle for independence and states’ rights. Without new members to perpetuate this history and knowledge with the generations that are to come, our Order will lose its germination capability and without the genetics we will not be able to survive. We also require “seed corn capital” which is defined as the financial investments required in supporting the Order’s model of organization and mission. It is that money spent with calculated risk in anticipation of eventually achieving positive results.

Where do we find our plant beds and our greenhouses? Quite frankly, our chapters are the places where our new members are provided the optimum conditions for growth and development. The chapters are our farmers and the ones who contract for the seed corn and deliver the yields. Without the chapter’s members and capable leadership, we will find it difficult to preserve and then effectively use our seed corn for the next year’s planting and harvest.

The phrase “eating the seed corn” describes those actions taken in desperate times to forestall starvation at the risk of losing all hope for the future. While it seems that we do not face any immediate disasters of such magnitude, *we must be ever mindful to ensure the survival of the Order.* We must focus on recruiting the new member, improving the capabilities of the chapter, developing our leaders so that we will always be able to finance the effective planting and harvesting cycles of our seed corn.

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

***Max Lee Waldrop, Jr.***  
Commander General

(From Page 1 - Lincoln Takes Office: March 4, 1861)

While the states of the Deep South had left the Union by mid-February 1861, the states of the upper South (Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia), remained loyal to the Union until Lincoln decided to wage an invasion of their neighbors to keep them from peacefully seceding. Lincoln would have been perfectly happy to have these four slave states remain in the Union, and without his invasion they most likely would have remained there. The Virginia legislature originally voted to remain in the Union, and then reversed itself after Lincoln made it clear he was preparing to launch a military invasion. It is interesting that in the early weeks of the war, there were more slave states loyal to the Union than had joined the Confederacy.

In relation to slavery in the territories, Lincoln stated that nothing in the Constitution expressly said what either could or could not be done regarding slavery in the territories. He indicated his willingness to enforce the Fugitive Slave Act so long as free blacks could be protected from being kidnapped and illegally sold into slavery through its misuse.

As to the legal status of the states in the new Confederate States of America, Lincoln asserted that as he had just taken an oath "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States" and his oath enjoined him to see that the laws of the Union were faithfully executed in all states—including those that had seceded. As to secession, Lincoln stated that the Constitution was established "to form a more perfect union." He added that even if the Constitution were to be construed as a simple contract, it could not be legally rescinded without an agreement between all parties, meaning all of the states, North and South. Therefore, he believed that all the seceded states were still in the Union.

Interestingly, Lincoln promised that there would be no use of force against the South, unless it proved necessary for him to fulfill his obligation to "hold, occupy, and possess the property and places" belonging to the federal government, and to collect legal duties and imposts. However, if the South chose to actively take up arms against the Government, their insurrection would meet a firm and forceful response.

Lincoln concluded his speech with a plea for calm and cool deliberation in the face of the mounting tension throughout the nation. He assured the Southern states that the Federal government would never initiate any conflict with them, and stated his own conviction that once "touched" once more by "the better angels of our nature", the "mystic chords of memory" within both North and South would "yet swell the chorus of the Union". The northern press praised Lincoln's speech, but those in the new Confederacy responded either with indifference, or in a less than favorable manner.

Since Lincoln knew that the negotiation of the Southern states back into the Union was now a moot subject, he had to find another method of bringing them back into the Union. In the following weeks, he would break some of his promises made in his inauguration speech, and orchestrate a situation that would justify his chosen method of using military force to achieve his primary goal of reuniting the country.

## Real Son James Walton Follin Passes Away at 92 Years of Age

On January 26, 2011, James "Walton" Follin, of Annandale, VA, passed away at his residence. Father of Walton Lee (the late Sarah) Follin, Thomas (Linda) Nelson Follin and Lynda D. (Rick) Rozman. He is also survived by eight grandchildren, nine great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren. He will be greatly missed by many friends and relatives. Family will receive friends on Wednesday, February 2, 2011 at First Christian Church, 6165 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22044. Visitation will be held from 9:30 a.m. to 11 a.m. where a funeral service will be held at 11 a.m. Interment National Memorial Park. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made in his name to First Christian Church. Arrangements were made by Arlington Funeral Home.

## "New" Book Review Column

The Officer's Call will now be offering a column pertaining to the review of Southern literature. This will give authors an opportunity to acquire some exposure and compatriots the chance to experience what is available in the marketplace regarding Confederate history and culture. Authors, please submit all book review requests to: *ADC William L. Caynor P.O. Box 775875 Steamboat Springs, CO 80477 (970)879-7850 caynorwrls@frii.com*



# Arkansas Society Update

Compatriots:

We are going to brag a little bit in Arkansas, particularly the Massey's hometown of Marshall, settled in the beautiful Ozark Mountains of north Arkansas. First, to celebrate the holiday of General Lee on Monday, January 17, the Marshall City Hall was closed in General Lee's remembrance and flew the Confederate flag below the US flag. To the left of this article is a scanned photo of the front page of the paper with the Confederate flag proudly displayed. Of all our friends across the Confederation, I would like to hear from any that can say that of their hometown's City Hall or county government. Secondly, in the Harrison, AR newspaper, the Harrison Daily Times, the annual writing of General Lee was celebrated with his photo and article. Thirdly, in Arkansas' largest newspaper, the Arkansas Democrat Gazette, a full page was written honoring General Lee as always, thanks to Pulitzer Prize author, Paul Greenburg. He has done this for many years and should be remembered by the national MOSB though honored a few years ago by the General Patrick R. Cleburne, Arkansas Society, for his Pro-Confederate articles.

I just wanted to let everyone know that everything is OK in Arkansas as we celebrated our great hero, General Robert Edward Lee's birthday on January 19th.

J. Troy Massey  
MOS&B Past Commander General

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

- Current Events • Our Southern Heritage • Preservation
- Calendar of Events • Book Reviews • Reenactments
- Feature Articles • Firearms • Display & Classified Ads

**-----We don't just talk preservation – We Do It!-----**

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

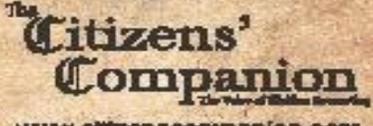
Free Sample Copy: 800-624-0281 ext. 326 • email: [cweditor@lcs.net](mailto:cweditor@lcs.net)



**CAMP CHASE GAZETTE**  
www.campchase.com



**CIVIL WAR COURIER**  
www.civilwarcourier.com



**The Citizens' Companion**  
www.citizenscompanion.com



## The Chaplain's Corner: Revival Services in the Confederate Armies

By Chaplain General Dr. John Brinsfield

The revivals in the Confederate armies, which eventually encompassed an area from Virginia to Arkansas and Georgia to Texas, tended to feature strong evangelical preaching by Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians. Yet there was also a spiritual rebirth among the Episcopalians and other liturgical faith groups as well. Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, Brigadier General William Pendleton, and Chaplain Charles T. Quintard of the 1st Tennessee Infantry were all ordained Episcopal priests; and Polk was, of course, also an Episcopal bishop. On May 8, 1864, when the Army of Tennessee was in winter quarters at Dalton, General John B. Hood, General Joseph E. Johnston, and Lt. Gen. William Hardee all asked Polk to baptize them. In addition, Chaplain Quintard baptized Major General B.F. Cheatham and Brigadier General O.F. Strahl of Cheatham's Division in Atlanta at about the same time (1). The other national leaders who joined churches in 1863-1864 included General Braxton Bragg, Lieutenant General Richard Ewell, and President Jefferson Davis (2).

There is no question but that the revivals in the Confederate armies from 1862 to 1864 were significant events. Chaplain J. William Jones and Chaplain L.C. Vass estimated that at least 15,000 soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia made professions of faith during the war. The Rev. W.W. Bennett, Post Chaplain at Richmond and future President of Randolph-Macon College, believed that 150,000 soldiers in all the Confederate armies, East and West, had been converted and that one-third of all Confederate soldiers in the field were members of some branch of the Christian church at the end of the war (3). Chaplain Jones, moreover, discovered after the war was over that "four-fifths of the Christian students of our colleges had been in the army, and that a large proportion of them had found Christ in the camp—and nearly all of the army converts were maintaining their profession, many of them pillars in the Churches."(4)

If Chaplain Bennett was even close in his estimates, it means that the revivals and other evangelical work in 1862-1864 produced an army which was significantly more religious than the society which originally produced it. In 1860, approximately 25% of the Southern people were church members, whereas in 1865 some 33% of the soldiers supposedly had made a Christian commitment. Professor R.L. Dabney of the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, who had once been chaplain to the 18th Virginia Infantry in Pickett's Brigade, wrote after the war:

In short, the conversions in the various Confederate armies within the ensuing year were counted...The strange spectacle was now presented, of a people among whom the active religious life seemed to be transferred from the churches at home—the customary seats of piety—to the army; which, among other nations, has always been dreaded as the school of vice and infidelity. Thus the grief and fears of the good, lest this gigantic war should arrest the religious training of the whole youth of the land, cut off the supply of young preachers for its pulpits, and rear up for the country a generation of men profane and unchristian, were happily consoled; they accepted this new marvel, of an army made the home and source of the religious life of a nation...(5)

Not since the Great Awakening under the Rev. George Whitefield, Dabney proposed, had there been a more imposing display of "the power of the truth" upon such a great congregation (6). Most chaplains who left records agreed that it was the most amazing display of spiritual power ever witnessed among fighting men on the American continent.(7)

1. Arthur Howard Noll, *Doctor Quintard: Chaplain C.S.A. and Second Bishop of Tennessee*, 96.

2. Henry Steele Commager (ed.), *The Blue and the Gray* (Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company, 1950), I, 302.

3. J. William Jones, *Christ in the Camp*, 390.

4. *Ibid.*, 463.

5. R.L. Dabney, *Life and Campaigns of Lt. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson*, 657.

6. *Ibid.*, 649.

7. Charles Pitts, *Chaplains in Gray*, 2; W.W. Bennett, *A Narrative of The Great Revival*, 365-366.

Excerpted from John W. Brinsfield, ed. *The Spirit Divided: Memoirs of Civil War Chaplains—The Confederacy*, Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 2005, pp. 191-193.



## PATRIOT GUARD RIDERS

The Patriot Guard Riders (PGR) are motorcyclists who participate in the funerals of soldiers and sailors who were killed in action. They ride many miles to attend a service and then provide an escort for the fallen hero to the burial site. A truck or van accompanies the riders carrying items such as flags that cannot readily be carried on the bikes. Then, at the graveside the riders form an encircling and protective ring around the services, each holding an American flag. The pictures accompanying this article are from recent PGR services in Texas. The article was written by Steve vonRoeder, Texas MOS&B member and a long time member of the PGR in Austin Texas.



### *Who are the Patriot Guard Riders?*

We are veterans and non-veterans standing together to honor fallen soldiers; and if necessary, shielding the grieving family from misguided protesters. We are invited guests of the family.

When the family of a fallen hero walks the flag line after the funeral and shakes our hands to say "Thanks for being here", we hold their hand and tell them thanks for allowing us to be here to honor their fallen loved one. When the Military Honor Guard comes out to shake our hands for standing there, we tell them with confidence that it is our honor. The Patriot Guard Riders are men, women and children, bikers and non-bikers, riding in formation, or driving a support vehicle loaded with flags, coolers of ice and water, and supplies for each one standing in the flag line, whether it is in 100+ degree heat, or in the rain with a cold wind blowing hard enough to have the entire flag line struggling to hold the US flags up straight.

The PGR includes the Viet Nam veteran that was spit on when he came home, who will look you in the eye and say, "I'm here to see that these heroes will not have that happen to them." The group may include veterans of other wars, their families, friends, and sometimes even total strangers who pass by, see the flag line, and stop to hold a flag to show their respect to the family of the fallen hero.

We may have the mother or sister or daughter of a fallen soldier cry on our shoulder, thanking us for being there; or a Marine, who has escorted his buddy from Afghanistan, standing at attention to salute us, with tears streaming down his face; or a Navy Seal who shakes our hands and tells us that what we are doing makes them proud.

There are so many heartfelt stories, I can not tell them all. Standing on the tarmac of the airport watching the flag covered casket of a young Marine being lowered from the plane and noticing that everyone on the plane and those in the terminal are standing quietly with their hands over their hearts is a profound experience, for which there are no words.

Being a Patriot Guard Rider can be one of the hardest things you will ever do. However, you will never stand with better people. It will likely be one of the most rewarding things you will ever do. Without a doubt, it will change your life forever; and it will be my honor to stand with you anytime, anywhere.

It's really difficult to describe why the Patriot Guard Riders do what they do and there are as many reasons as there are riders. Simply, it is a way for us to attempt to re-pay a debt that can not be paid.

It's not about us; it's about our fallen heroes. No American soldier should ever have to ask: "Who will stand for me?"

*Steve vonRoeder*

*Member, Col. W. H. Parsons Chapter # 273, MOS&B, President, Descendants of Confederate Veterans (DCV),*

*Member, Austin PGR*

## Submittal Entries

MOS&B Officer's Call Magazine welcomes submittals via e-mail to [Editor@mosbfl.org](mailto:Editor@mosbfl.org) on or before the 1st day of the preceding month. Pictures are welcome. Please submit articles in Microsoft Word format or as plain text in your e-mail. It will be most appreciated that a copy of the MOS&B chapter newsletters; as well as, the MOS&B State Society newsletters also be sent to the e-mail above.

Thanks!

## Colonel Edward Porter Alexander At the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa

By Jack M. Travis "Colonel Black Jack"

The Confederate victory at Chancellorsville, Virginia, in May of 1863, was due to General Stonewall Jackson's brilliant flank attack on the Union right. This victory gave General Lee and the Confederate Government great confidence. They now felt that winning the war was in their grasp. Unfortunately, the Battle of Chancellorsville was won at a great cost to General Lee and the South. General "Stonewall" Jackson, who was General Lee's "right arm", was mortally wounded.

General Lee and the Confederate high command determined that now was the opportune time to attempt another Northern invasion to cross the Potomac and fight the Yankees on their own turf. The Army of Northern Virginia was also compelled to move in order to feed over 80,000 men and 800,000 horses, mules, and oxen. The farm lands of Virginia were depleted and could no longer support the Army. So, entering the Pennsylvania rich farm lands could serve this purpose extremely well.

When the Battle of Chancellorsville was over, Alexander's Battalion encamped near Milford Station, Virginia. However, Colonel E. P. Alexander and his wife, "Miss Teen" Mason were staying at the very comfortable home of Mrs. Woolforks. The Woolforks' three sons were members of Alexander's Battalion.

Meanwhile, General Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia started their march north by June 17<sup>th</sup>. Colonel Alexander's Battalion made their way up the Shenandoah Valley and into Pennsylvania. On Saturday, June 27, 1863, Colonel Alexander was at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. His battalion was now made up of:

- Ashland (VA) Artillery            Two Napoleons, Two 10-pdr Parrotts
- Bedford (VA) Artillery            Four 3-inch Ordnance Rifles
- Brooks (SC) Artillery            Four 12-pdr Howitzers
- Madison (LA) Artillery            Two 12-pdr, Four 24-pdr Howitzers
- Parker's (VA) Artillery            Four 3-inch Ordnance Rifles
- Taylor's (VA) Artillery            Four 12-pdr Napoleons

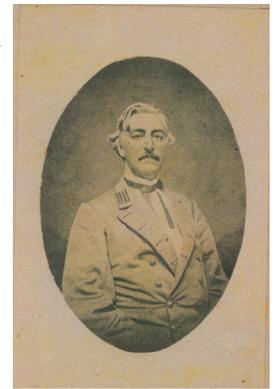
General Lee received word that President Lincoln had replaced Union General Hooker with General George Meade. General Meade ordered the Union Army across the Potomac and northward to intercept the Confederates. General Lee decided now was the time to unite his army. Lee and his staff searched their maps for a convenient location to concentrate the army. Gettysburg was chosen as the site because of the excellent convergence of roads.

General Longstreet's First Corps of Artillery rested in Chambersburg until June 30, 1863. General Longstreet's official Chief of Artillery was an older gentleman by the name of James B. Walton. Colonel Walton always rode his large cold-black stallion named "Rebel". He was also a founding member of the famed Washington Artillery of New Orleans, Louisiana. However, General Lee and General Longstreet were well aware of the skills of their young genius artillery officer, Colonel E. P. Alexander.

A quote from Colonel Alexander states the tension between Walton and other artillery officers as they march to Gettysburg:

"Now, when different commanders march together it is custom of service to let them alternate in having the lead on successive days for the march is easier, & the camp earlier, with choice of ground. But Walton, somehow, ignored that custom and always gave his own Battalion the lead. At this camp some of my Captains became indignant & wished me to protest but I refused. Moody prepared to go over & challenge one of Walton's Captains, but I objected to any one taking any notice whatever of the matter, to which all at last agreed, consoling them-selves by saying that would get in front when the fighting began. My relations with Walton were always very pleasant and friendly, I really suppose his never giving us the lead was merely from inadvertence & of course I never complained. But we had ample revenge at Gettysburg as well duly appear."

On June 29, 1863, the day before Lee made his decision to move to Gettysburg, General A. P. Hill, gave General Henry Heth permission to go into Gettysburg to investigate the rumor that a supply of shoes was in the town. On June 30, 1863 Heth sent a brigade to Gettysburg and was surprised to find that three thousand Union cavalry had just occupied the town. This force was commanded by General John Buford. The remainder of Heth's command and General William D. Pender's twelve thousand man division arrived at Gettysburg. The Battle of Gettysburg was under way as both armies converged on the town.



Captain George V. Moody



Colonel James B. Walton  
Washington Artillery



General Henry J. Hunt  
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac

At four o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, Colonel Alexander and the First Corps Artillery left their camp near Greenwood and marched thirteen miles to bivouac at Marsh Creek, four miles from Gettysburg. At dawn on July 2<sup>nd</sup>, Alexander's battalion marched four miles, arriving very near the battlefield between six and eight in the morning, Colonel E. P. Alexander led on the column of First Corps guns. General Longstreet had ordered him to keep out of sight of the Federal signal tower on top of Little Round Top. Colonel Alexander followed the Chambersburg Road before turning off into open fields leading to Marsh Creek. His command then followed the course of that stream until they reached a small hill, located less than a few hundred yards from the Black Horse Tavern. Alexander stopped the column there. If they had proceeded over the hill, they would be spotted by the Yankee signal tower on Little Round Top. The bright young Colonel found a way to advance by easing the guns along the banks of the Marsh Creek at a point where it meandered just north of the Curran farm and avoiding Union eyes on Little Round Top. Going a few hundred yards by this route, the Artillery cut back to the road and galloped past the plank farm toward the back of Willoughby Run. They then proceeded to a shallow gully, close to a schoolhouse between the run and wooden area opposite the Emmitsburg Road. About midday, Colonel Alexander rode back to collect the other battalions that had remained with General Longstreet's main column.

A quote from Colonel Alexander: *"As soon as we halted Colonel Walton rode on to the front to report our presence to General Longstreet. In about a half hour he returned, & riding up to me, told me that General Longstreet wished to report to him in person. I could but feel sorry for Walton, who evidently felt himself overslaughed & that I was going practically put in charge of the artillery on the field. And, as I rode off to the front, he stopped with his Battalion & dismounted & I saw him no more that day."*

*This unexpected change of artillery command for the First Corps was a very unpleasant issue between Walton and Alexander for many years after the War. Colonel Alexander rode to the front and found Longstreet with General Lee. They were surrounded by numerous staff officers and generals reconnoitering the battlefield and the town".*

Another quote from Alexander: *"In Gen. Lee's presence Longstreet pointed out the enemy's position & said that we would attack his left flank. He told me to take command of all the artillery on the field, for the attack, & suggested that I go at once, first, & get an idea of the ground, & then go & bring my own Battalion up. But he told me to leave the Washington Artillery, in bivouac where they were. And he specially cautioned me to keep all movements carefully out of view of the signal station whose flags we could see wig-wagging on Little Round Top. In ten minutes after I reported, I had my orders, & was off to examine all the roads leading to the right & front, & to get an understanding of the enemy's position & how & where we could best get at it."*

Alexander, after careful examination of the ground, began to place the First Corps Artillery Battalions. Major Henry's Battalion was then placed at the far right flank of the Confederate line. To the left of Henry's Battalion was Colonel Cabell's Battalion, with Alexander's Battalion to the left of Cabell. By 3:30 in the afternoon of July 2, 1863, Union General Daniel Sickles had moved his third Corps without orders to a position which would virtually give the Confederates the opportunity to destroy him. From the Peach Orchard to Little Round Top, it became "Artillery Hell." Henry's Battalion became hotly engaged in an artillery duel with Hazlett's Battery on Little Round Top. Cabell was firing into Sickles' left flank, in support of Confederate General John Hood's division. Alexander could see the desperate fight in the Peach Orchard, Wheat Field, and Plum Run line. General McLaws' division now began their attack at this time. Alexander's moment of "Artillerist's Heaven" had come. He ordered his Battalion of six batteries to limber up their guns. Placing himself at the head of the Battalion, he stood up in his stirrups and yelled, "Charge!"

"The Charge" by Colonel Alexander was a superb example of artillery battlefield tactics and drill. Teams of men and horses were dashing under spur and whip across an open field in perfect line of order under the fire of Federal shelling while officers and men were whirling their guns into position; the gun trails clearing the pintle hooks of the limbers and the crews throwing themselves with all speed upon their pieces. From Little Round Top all down the Union line; Alexander gave the maximum artillery demonstration from his guns to support the Confederate infantry movements upon the Union line.

There were 54 guns under the command of Colonel Alexander. These guns were engaged to destroy General Sickles' salient. They were composed of 18 guns from Alexander's Battalion, 18 guns of Captain Henry's Battalion, and another 18 guns from Colonel Cabell's Battalion. Alexander pushed his battalion very close to Sickles' line during the charge because of the unreliability of Confederate artillery ammunition, due to the lack of graphite. This type of gun powder made Confederate projectiles unstable at long distances. This secret compound was unknown to the south, but was discovered and used by Lamont DuPont & Company, a northern gun powder manufacturer. An overwhelming amount of Confederate artillery shells and case shot were defective: an estimated 70% to 80%. The graphite gun powder secret was revealed after the war.

The Union chief of artillery, General Henry J. Hunt from Michigan, and a graduate of West Point class of 1839, was a superb artillery commander. He skillfully countered Alexander with the use of his superior artillery organization, reserve

artillery, and better artillery tactics. During the battle, a mini ball passed between Alexander's legs, ripping his pants and slightly skinning his knee, but he was unharmed. However, Alexander's dark bay horse, Dixie, was wounded and out of action. The Confederate artillery under Alexander's command had a hot and active day of dueling with the Yankees. The Confederates managed to drive the Union line back. By nightfall, it was too dark to keep up the artillery fire with any effect. The exchange of blue and gray artillery compliments for the day was over.

The simultaneous attacks that General Lee had planned for July 2<sup>nd</sup> did not materialize as he wished. Instead, a series of fragmented and uncoordinated Confederate attacks took place at Culp's Hill and Cemetery Ridge as well as at Little Round Top. These attacks took place hours apart and failed to dislodge the Union defenders in crucial areas of the battlefield. However, the Confederates did meet with great success by pushing the Federals from the Wheatfield, Peach Orchard, Devil's Den, and The Valley of Death. General Lee's overwhelming confidence in his men gave him great faith in his decision to attack the Union center, which he believed was the weakest point in the Union line. On Friday night, July 3, 1863, Union Commander General George Meade held a council of war with his staff and corps commanders and they all decided to stay and fight at Gettysburg and maintain their excellent defensive position with the added strength of interior lines. These decisions made by Generals Lee and Meade would unknowingly result in one of the most famous days in the annals of American military history.

After the decision of both armies to give each other additional compliments for another day, Colonel Alexander knew he had the task of getting his battalions up and ready. The men were exhausted as was Alexander. Many of the cannoneers were suffering from over exposure to heat from the very hot July weather. The men would remove their shirts to give themselves some relief from their perspiring bodies caused by the very laborious work of keeping their guns in action. Serving on a gun crew was physically and mentally stressful. They would be splattered with blood and body fragments from their comrades who were killed or wounded by the enemy's counter artillery fire. The cannoneers had to be in excellent physical condition to withstand the rigors of battle and there was no time for them to rest. The artillery commanders were given orders by Colonel Alexander to get their battalions ready for battle.

The following orders came from Alexander: *"Check your primers and refill your ammunition chest. Clean and swab your powder-fouled tubes and vents with hot water. Inspect your carriages with special attention to axles, wheels, and poles; repair or replace if needed. Make sure your rammers, vent picks, and lanyards and thumbstalls are in good working order. Water and feed all your artillery horses before your men eat."*

Colonel Alexander also had the unfortunate duty of replacing the cannoneers and artillery horses that were killed or wounded during the battle that day. Harness had to be repaired and refitted for the new animals and he had to find the men to replace the battery casualties. He obtained these men from the infantry units. The battery captains that were killed or out of action were replaced by young lieutenants, some of who had misgivings about their new duty. Fortunately, it was a bright moonlit night which helped facilitate all the necessary movements. By one o'clock, Colonel Alexander had most prepared for the morning orders and was now able to get a little sleep for himself. He found two fence rails for support and his saddle for a pillow, with dead Union men and horses all around; he was able to get two hours of much needed sleep.

At three o'clock he was up, placing his battalions into positions with 75 guns ordered by General Longstreet and Pendleton to support the infantry attack on the Union Center. He also replaced his wounded horse Dixie with a shorter and lighter colored bay named Meg. With a fresh horse and battalions ready for action, he awaited his orders.

His orders were as follows: *"First to give the enemy the most effective cannonade possible. It was not meant simply to make noise, but to try and cripple him-to tear him limbless, as it were, if possible. Drive off the enemy or greatly demoralize him."* General Longstreet also ordered that the Washington artillery be brought up to join in the bombardment.

Colonel Alexander noted that he thought the ground was very unfavorable for his artillery battalions because it was too open and exposed. The Union commanders could view all of his movements, horses, limbers, and caissons. The enemy could answer with superior ammunition, bigger and better quality guns. He could not hide anything from them. Alexander estimated the distance to the Union line generally be over 1,200 yards. He had only enough ammunition for an hour bombardment of the Union line. Alexander knew he had very little ammunition to waste and he must save some in the event of a Union counter attack.

Colonel Alexander was observing the movements of the Union artillery with his special telescope when he was approached by General William Nelson Pendleton, General Lee's chief of artillery. General Pendleton, a West Pointer, was a good friend of General Lee's and an Episcopal minister. He was recognized as a good organizer and a fine southern gentleman but he was also regarded as a very poor chief of artillery. Such being the case, Alexander had a free hand with Longstreet's artillery. By this time, both men knew that General George Pickett and General James Pettigrew would be in command of the charge on the Union Line. General Pickett was a Virginian, a West Pointer, and a Division Commander in Longstreet's 1<sup>st</sup>

Corps. General James Pettigrew was a North Carolinian and a graduate of the University of North Carolina. He commanded a division in General A. P. Hill's 3rd Corps. General Pickett was placed in overall command of the charge. As General Pendleton and Alexander were riding along inspecting Alexander's placement of his guns to support the charge, Pendleton informed Alexander that Colonel R. L. Walker, chief of artillery, 3rd Corps, had nine 12-pdr Howitzers that he could not use because of their short range of fire. Pendleton asked if Alexander could make use of them. He jumped at the chance and had an excellent idea for their use. Major Richardson and his nine Howitzers soon appeared and waited for Colonel Alexander to place them. Alexander and a courier, Private Arthur Catlett, positioned Richardson in "the bit of woods": to hide them from Union view. Alexander's idea was to follow Pickett's infantry in the charge to give close artillery support by blowing holes in the fence line along the Emmitsburg Pike and also firing into the stone wall that protected the Union infantry and artillery. This would help the Confederate infantry to break the Yankee line. Time would tell if this would come to fruition.

After all the hot and laborious work of placing the First Corps guns in position, Alexander was begrimed, coatless, and sweat drenched the symbols of his rank barely visible on the collar of his gray shirt. He limped as a result of his wounded knee. All was ready for the bombardment. Captain M. B. Miller of the Washington Artillery and his two 12-pdr Napoleons were placed near the Klingel farm to serve as the signal guns to start the cannonade.

General Longstreet had argued all morning for the army to redeploy and take a defensive position on the ground of their choosing. However, General Lee insisted on the frontal assault. Alexander knew that Longstreet was looking for any excuse to stop or hold up Pickett's charge. By one in the afternoon, Longstreet personally gave the order for Captain Miller's signal guns to fire. One of the Napoleon guns misfired and was quickly made ready and fired. Thus started the largest cannonade that ever occurred on the North American continent. The ground shook like an earthquake and the thunderous noise could be heard for several miles. The roaring and rumbling tempest was more terrifying than a thunderstorm. The gun smoke was so thick that Alexander could not see the effect of his guns with his telescope.

General Hunt ordered that his artillery was to hold their fire as much as possible to save his ammunition for the impending Confederate infantry attack that the federals knew was coming. However, some exchange of artillery firing did occur. General Hunt now removed eighteen guns from the center of his line to trick the Confederates into believing that the Union artillery was withdrawing and to encourage the Confederate infantry to begin their charge. These eighteen guns most likely came from Major T. W. Osborne's brigade.

At 1:35 p.m., Colonel Alexander, seeing that the eighteen Union guns were being removed and his ammunition running lower by the minute sent a note to General Pickett. It read, "for God's sake come quick or I can't support you." During the cannonade, General Longstreet and Alexander had an exchange of messages. Longstreet wanted Alexander to make the decision as to when Pickett was to make his attack. However, Alexander gracefully handed that decision back to Longstreet. Alexander now sent Catlett to bring up Major Richardson and his nine Howitzers. Catlett returned after being gone for a long time and reported that Richardson had disappeared. Now Alexander's excellent plan to give Pickett close artillery support was lost. Major Richardson had moved his guns without orders because of heavy Yankee shelling of his position but did not inform Alexander of his position. Colonel Alexander was also told that General Pendleton had moved the ammunition wagon train and Alexander's caissons could not find these wagons in order to refill the limber ammunition boxes. General Pendleton failed to send courier to tell Alexander the new location of the wagons.

By 2:00 p.m. Alexander halted his cannonade so General Pickett could now form up and get ready to start their ill fated charge. Suddenly, at the far right flank of the Confederate line, Yankee cavalry appeared under the command of General E. J. Farnsworth. Colonel Alexander swiftly ordered Captain Reilly's battery of Major Henry's battalion to swing their guns to their right in order to stop Farnsworth's cavalry. This was done with great effect by Captain Reilly's North Carolina battery, killing General Farnsworth and repelling the cavalry attack.

The Confederate commanders and artillery could only watch as Pickett's men were slaughtered on the open fields by the Union artillery. From Little Round Top to the Union Center, it was a killing ground for the Union guns. Hunt's trick worked. He brought up his eighteen guns to the center that helped mow down the Confederates like blades of grass. General Hunt had resisted pressure that would have expanded his ammunition for the attack. By the time the Confederate infantry reached the Union stone wall and broke into the Union lines, over 60% were lost before the others limped back to their lines. Generals Lee, Longstreet, and Colonel Alexander prepared for a Union counter attack that never came. The army of northern Virginia and its artillery had to redeploy back across the Potomac River and into Virginia for its safety. They feared that General Meade might follow up with a massive attack on their rear lines. As if God was weeping for the thousands of men killed, it rained for days after the battle. Unfortunately, Colonel Alexander lost his hat and had to use a bandana to wrap around his head to keep himself dry. Colonel Alexander would now play a major role in commanding the Confederate artillery until the war's end, becoming a Brigadier General.

In conclusion, that at the Battle of Gettysburg, the cannons on both sides served their guns with skill and bravery. The Union artillery had superior leadership, commanders, and artillery organization. The Union also had better quality ammunition, faster means of transporting supplies, and a greater number of cannons that were manufactured with excellent metals and skilled workmanship. However Colonel Alexander and the brave men of the Confederate artillery made a great showing despite all these vast disadvantages.



## Princess Anne County, Virginia: Its Contributions and Sacrifices To The War Between The States

by **Kenneth Harris**

When the War Between the States broke out in April of 1861 with the capture of Fort Sumter in South Carolina by the Confederates, Virginia quickly threw herself into the war on the side of the Confederacy. The folks of the tiny farming community of Princess Anne County were one of a handful of counties in that state that voted unanimously to leave the Union. Unfortunately it would come back to haunt them, and little over a year after the war started, they would be under Union occupation. This occupation would last the rest of the war. After several attempts to get the citizens of Princess Anne to take sides with the occupying forces by taking the oath of allegiance, the Yankees finally gave up. A few would side with the Yankees and sign the oath, but for the most part, the folks of Princess Anne refused to have any dealings with them. After all, their loved ones, husbands, sons, brothers, cousins, uncles, and friends were all off fighting for the Confederacy. By refusing to turn their backs on them, they created hard times for themselves. The occupying forces would ravage the countryside by sending regiments of colored troops and contrabands into the area to commit widespread depredations, robbing, looting, stealing, and in some cases, burning the citizens of Princess Anne County right out of their homes. Over seven-hundred men from this tiny farming community would go off and fight in what would become this country's bloodiest conflict. Sadly, many of them would not return, and many that did would be scarred either physically or mentally for life. The war divided this tiny community and pitted neighbor against neighbor, creating hard feelings that in some cases would never heal. This book takes a look back during this sad time in our history. It is the story of how the good folks of Princess Anne County learned to cope with the occupying Yankee forces and what they did to protect their loved ones at home, as well as those off fighting for the Confederacy.

Kenneth Harris was born in Norfolk Virginia on December 4th 1956 and resided in Princess Anne County until 1963, when at the age of six it became today's modern day Virginia Beach. Harris has resided in that city ever since. He has researched and studied the subject of the Civil War and its impact on the once tiny farming community of Princess Anne and its inhabitants for over ten years now. He is a self-proclaimed historian of that area of Virginia. Harris graduated from Kellam High School and worked in the construction field most of his life. He is now retired after twenty years as a building/construction inspector for the city of Virginia Beach. He resides in the southern rural section of Virginia Beach with his wife Pam of twenty-six years, who also graduated from Kellam High School. Their twenty-three year old daughter, Samantha, also a graduate of Kellam High School, is now attending a local college.

For book orders, contact Maximilian Press Publishers at 1-888-595-1402 or author Kenneth Harris at [pacountyreb@cox.net](mailto:pacountyreb@cox.net)

### **Linden Grove Cemetery 2011 May 29<sup>th</sup> at 11:00 am**

To everyone who wishes to observe the ceremony at Linden Grove Cemetery, located in Covington Kentucky, the Military Order of the Stars and Bars and the Sons of Confederate Veterans along with the Ladies Auxiliary would welcome your attendance. In observance of the true day set forth over 140 years ago by Mrs. Chas. J. Williams of Columbus, Georgia who instituted the beautiful custom of decorating soldiers graves with flowers.

Please RSVP by email, phone or letter to;

Roger Adkins  
4617 Pensacola Blvd.  
Moraine Ohio 45439  
[rogeradkins1955@yahoo.com](mailto:rogeradkins1955@yahoo.com)  
(937)-239-2760

Glenn Venner  
707 Bernard Rd  
New Vienna Ohio 45159  
[glv214@yahoo.com](mailto:glv214@yahoo.com)  
(973)-283-5270

## MOS&B STORE March Reminders



The unique MOS&B Signet Ring is available in gold, silver or non-precious metals and is a great looking accessory regardless of the metal chosen. Choose from the following:

Item #	Description	Cost
MM022	10K Yellow Gold	\$820.00
MM023	10K White Gold	\$820.00
MM024	Sterling Silver	\$310.00
MM025	Stainless Steel Gold Color	\$275.00
MM026	Stainless Steel Silver Color	\$275.00

Personal Engraving is available for \$10.00 per site up to a maximum of 20 characters.



### ROBERT E. LEE BUST

This six-inch portrait sculpture of Robert E. Lee is crafted in the style of the great French neoclassical sculptor Jean-Antoine Houdon. It would look great on a mantle, bookshelf, desk, or wherever you would like to display it.

Available in bronze or white on the MOS&B store web site:

<http://www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.net/store/>



### CIVIL WAR HISTORY

## JAMES COUNTRY MERCANTILE

**111 N. Main Liberty, MO 64068**

**816-781-9473 FAX 816-781-1470**

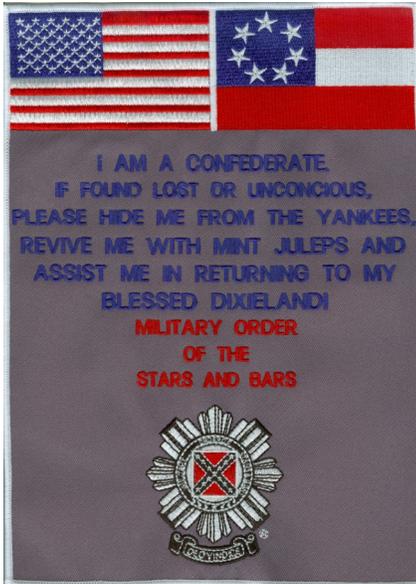
**jamescntry@aol.com [www.jamescountry.com](http://www.jamescountry.com)**

*Everything Needed For The Living Historian!*

*Ladies - Gentlemen - Civilian - Military*

Uniforms – Ladies Clothing - Accoutrements—Weapons - Accessories

**YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED!**



## The MOS&B Sesquicentennial Convention

July 14-16, 2011 Jacksonville, Florida

**Breaking News: The hotel rate we negotiated four years ago has now been reduced to \$99 for single or double occupancy! This is great news so come on down and join us.**

As a member of the MOS&B, you should definitely plan on attending the 2011 Convention. This will be the event that will set a new standard for fun and fellowship within the Order. We start out on Thursday evening with a seated dinner cruise on the beautiful St. Johns River. Following the business session on Friday morning, we will have a historical presentation and visit to the Museum of Southern History. Friday evening will be the Commander's Reception at the Florida Yacht Club, a magnificent old club on the River with an unbelievable view of the river with the city in the background. There will be plenty of time and a facility to visit with old friends at the reception as well as in a special Hospitality Room at the hotel. Saturday begins with a Prayer Breakfast, followed by the final business session and meeting of the Armies. In the afternoon you will have a choice of touring the Olustee Battlefield or other activities depending on your taste. Our hotel, the Wyndham Riverwalk, is located on the river and within walking distance to the dinner cruise landing or to the water taxi for a ride to the Jacksonville Landings, a shopping center with multiple restaurants (see the red roof in the picture above). Saturday evening will host the Gala Ball at the hotel with period music, good food and fellowship.

You can make your reservations with the hotel on-line or by phone by using the instructions below but please send in your registration form without delay so we might get a good head count. The ability to provide quality events at a reasonable price is driven by the number of attendees so let us know you are coming so we can plan.

## Update on Real Sons of Confederate Veterans

For several years, I have been sending cards to our Texas Real Sons on their Birthday, at Easter, at Thanksgiving, and at Christmas. Sad to say, we are now down to only one known Real Son in Texas. He always responds to the cards with a note, and enthusiastic thanks for my letter.

Through the past several months, I have been sending letters also to Real Sons in other parts of the country, from the list published in the Officer's Call - July 2010. For the most part, there has been no response, but the letters received back have been very, very heartwarming, and convince me the effort is well spent. One letter was written by a daughter - in the first person of the Real Son, who began by saying "I can't read or write". The letter did not explain whether he had never learned, or if he was no longer able, but he was very glad to have received my letter. He lives on the same land his family has lived on since 1878. The daughter was also very glad and thankful that I had written to him.

Another letter was from another daughter, who advised that her father, Clyde Jefferson Morris, had passed away at age 102, and noted that the Jefferson in her father's name is from Jefferson Davis. She went on to write "*What a coincidence it was that you sent a note card that had a picture at Gaines Mill. That is the place where Granddaddy was first wounded*". Although wounded twice or three times, granddaddy had survived the War, and returned home to teach school for 40 years. She is a retired teacher, and concluded her letter with "*We are glad you wrote and would like to hear from you again.*"

Mike Y. Yancey wrote saying "*I received your letter. It was so interesting and I really appreciate you sending it. Enclosed you will find some history of me and my family*" (a very interesting two page article with pictures, which was apparently published in a magazine).

Received from Frank (Francis) H. Vittetow was a four page handwritten letter detailing his family history. He is a World War II veteran, and his children are also veterans, making three generations of military service.

I will continue to correspond with our Real Sons.

Bob G. Davidson, DCS  
Honorary Commander General Military Order of Stars and Bars

# The MOS&B 2011 Sesquicentennial Convention

## July 14, 2011 - July 16, 2011

**Registration Form: Jacksonville, Florida**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Member Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse's name: \_\_\_\_\_ Others: \_\_\_\_\_

Member registration:	\$ 75	Total \$ <u>75.00</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](http://www.wyndham.com/groupevents2010/jaxht_mosbfl/main.wnt)

Reservations may also be made by telephone at (800) 996-3426 and requesting the Jacksonville Riverwalk. For our special \$99 rate, reference the Military Order of the Stars and Bars and not just MOS&B.

Please address your questions to [Convention@mosbfl.org](mailto:Convention@mosbfl.org) or [Adjutant@mosbfl.org](mailto: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

## ARKANSAS CIVIL WAR SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION AWARDS GRANTS FOR PROJECTS

LITTLE ROCK—The Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission has awarded five grants for projects that will commemorate the war in the state, ACWSC Chairman Tom Dupree announced today. Recipients of the \$2,000 Civil War Sesquicentennial Grants were:

- \* TeleVision for Arkansas for “War in the ‘60s,” a documentary film about the Civil War in Arkansas
- \* Community Services Clearinghouse of Fort Smith for a Civil War commemoration as part of its annual Heritage Festival
- \* Encyclopedia of Arkansas/Central Arkansas Library system to add hundreds of Arkansas Civil War-themed entries to the online encyclopedia
- \* Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism for a Civil War Trails motorcycle brochures and patch for motorcyclists who want to follow the paths of Civil War armies in the state
- \* Bill and Sharon Arnold Family Foundation for a DeValls Bluff Civil War program that will explore the town’s role in the Civil War.

The deadline to apply for the next round of ACWSC grants is February 18, 2011. Grant applications and guidelines can be downloaded at <http://www.arkansascivilwar150.com/historical-markers/grants.aspx>, or can be requested by writing to ACWSC Grants, 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street, Little Rock, AR 72201, sending an e-mail to [acwsc@arkansasheritage.com](mailto:acwsc@arkansasheritage.com), or calling (501) 324-9667. For more information on sesquicentennial plans, visit [www.arkansascivilwar150.com](http://www.arkansascivilwar150.com) or e-mail [acwsc@arkansasheritage.org](mailto:acwsc@arkansasheritage.org). The Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission is housed within the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program. The AHPP is the Department of Arkansas Heritage agency responsible for identifying, evaluating, registering and preserving the state’s cultural resources. Other agencies are the Arkansas Arts Council, the Delta Cultural Center in Helena, the Old State House Museum, the Mosaic Templars Cultural Center, the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and the Historic Arkansas Museum.

### 2011 Southern Heritage Ball: Houston, Texas

The Southern Heritage Ball has come and gone and what a success it was. The Debutantes were beautiful young Texas ladies, as they always are. The 200 year old antique French Carriages pulled by Dutch Warm Bloods from the Netherlands brought the Debutantes to the front entrance of the most beautiful country club in Houston, Texas. You have never seen a more elegant moment as those young ladies being helped from the carriages by well attired Confederate soldiers. The next elegant moment is when these Debutantes are introduced and they make their bow, sometimes referred to as the Texas Dip. WOW!

The guest list of 275 people in formal dress and of Southern Heritage included such notables as Jerry Patterson, Texas Land Commissioner, Janice K. Langford, Past President, of General, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mr. Bertram Hayes-Davis, Great-great Grandson of President Jefferson Davis, Jamie Davis, President of the Texas Division, UDC, and Bryan Roehrig, III, Lt. Commander of the Order of the Southern Cross.

The Texas Chapter #5 of the Military Order of the Stars & Bars is very active in the administration of this 44 year old fundraiser. MOS&B members of the non-profit corporation Board of Directors are John Moncure, President; Ray Dickens, Jr., vice-president; David G. Whitaker, Secretary; and Don Lee, John Hoover, Dennis Guiffre, Board Members. All of these men have served as Chairmen of the Ball with PC Don Lee doing so twice and all are Past Commanders of The Texas Chapter.

- Submitted by David G. Whitaker DCS, Chief of Staff, Military Order of the Stars & Bars

### Forrest Monument Dedication - MARK YOUR CALENDAR!!

The date for dedication of the General N. B. Forrest monument in Gainesville, AL has been set for **10:00 AM, Saturday, March 12, 2011** at the site. Re-enactors will be present to participate in the program activities. The monument includes Gen. Forrest's farewell address to his troops. This monument is being erected by the Josiah Gorgas Chapter, Military Order of the Stars and Bars, in Tuscaloosa, AL. The directions is as follows: From Birmingham, take Interstate 59-20 south to County Road 14 which leads to Clinton, Alabama. If from other area, please check a map to Clinton. At Clinton, take County Road 39 through Mt. Hebron to Gainesville. Stay on 39 to County Road 116 (State Street). You will see a small park with a gazebo. The Forrest Monument is located on the road to the west (Gainesville Noxubee Road). You should see a small fenced-in area on a small raised area and the monument in within the fenced area.

- Submitted by Sam Gambrell, Adjutant, Gorgas MOS&B Chapter



## 2011 Confederate Flag Day – North Carolina Society



I am happy to say that I was able to see the 1st National Confederate Flag (Stars & Bars) fly over the State Capitol of NC today, March 5, 2011 in Raleigh, NC.

MOS&B/SCV Member Ronnie Roach gave the keynote address in the old NC House Chamber which was full. The Event was sponsored by the NC Division of the SCV. The NC Society was invited to the event, and we were well received. NC MOS&B Society members present were NC Society Commander Rodney Williams, Society Color Sergeant Bill Bunting and Wadell Chapter Commander Frank Powell & MOS&B at-large member Ronnie Roach. The Flag of the Order was allowed to be placed down front for the service. After the service NC Society Color Sergeant Bill Bunting paid honor to the Monument of Samuel Ashe, the first Vice Commander in Chief of the Order of the Stars & Bars being elected at the very first meeting in Columbia, SC in 1938. After the service Bill and myself went to the historic Oakwood Cemetery and placed the flag of our Order on the grave of Lt. Walsh of the Texas Cav. (the lone defender of Raleigh) Lt. Walsh was hung by Sherman's men for shooting at his Bluecoats as they entered Raleigh in 1865. He was the 1st Confederate Soldier to be buried in Oakwood. I placed my neck ribbon on his stone to pay respect to him from our Society and our Order.

Thanks,

Rodney Williams



## Col. Joseph Bland Love U.S. Army (Ret.) Passed Away on 3/8/2011

Joe was born to Joseph Bennett and Mabel Bland Love in Shelby, MS on March 30, 1925. He grew up in Mississippi and Arizona. In March 1943, Joe joined the U.S. Army Air Corps; he was a B-24 navigator with the 307th Bomb Group, 13th Air Force SWPAC and flew 28 combat missions earning two air medals. Joe next briefly attended the University of Arizona where he was an SAE. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1950. After earning his paratrooper wings, he joined the 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division. He married Mary Pharr Lathram from Bessemer, Alabama, in June 1951. Shortly afterwards he was deployed to Korea and commanded G Company, 5th RCT. Joe was awarded the Silver Star and Combat Infantryman's Badge. He was selected by General James Van Fleet to lead President Eisenhower's Inaugural Parade as Commander of Eighth Army Colors Detachment. Joe next commanded A Company, 3d Infantry (Old Guard). There followed assignments as Aide to the Superintendent at USMA; Ranger School, where he earned his Ranger Tab; Quantico, (USMC Junior School); Ft. Bragg (77th Special Forces); Ft. Leavenworth, (Command & General Staff School); France; Germany; the JCS in Washington; Vietnam, (Commanding 2/5 1st Cavalry Div., awarded the [Bronze Star](#) with V and Oakleaf, the Legion of Merit with Oakleaf, and two Air Medals with V); Carlisle Barracks, (US Army War College); Ft. Rucker for helicopter pilot training; and Ft. Bragg (acting Commander of JFK School for Special Warfare; Commanding Officer 7th Special Forces Group (Green Berets); and CO, 1st Corps Support Command, 18th Airborne Corps). Joe retired to Jacksonville in 1975 having served 32 years and in 3 wars. Joe was a skilled tennis & squash player. The year he retired he was the Inter-Service Tennis Doubles Champion and then the Florida Senior Squash Champion. He continued playing winning tennis at the Florida Yacht Club. In civilian life in Jacksonville, Joe earned a MBA from UNF and worked in real estate sales, and bank & law firm administration. He served as an Elder in the St. Johns Presbyterian Church; as a board member at Pine Castle; and as an active member and Commander of both the Kirby Smith Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. He was also an active

member of the St. Andrews Society; the Sons of the American Revolution; the West Point Society; the Meninak Club; the Aztec Club; and the 200 Club. Joe is survived by Mary Pharr Love, his devoted and loving wife of 59 years; daughters Mary Bland Love Gobelman (Bob), Ouida Anne Love, Robin Love Ellis (Craig), and Lee Love Woodard, M.D. (Bobby); grandchildren Reily and Caroline Ewald, and Ben, Sarah and Matt Woodard; niece Kristin Love Robinson (Kane); and nephew Scott Reily Love (Sarah). His brother John Reily Love (Col. USMC Ret.) preceded him in death in 2010. For the last several years Joe lived courageously with kidney failure and prostate cancer. In August 2010 he decided to stop dialysis. He and his family thank his caregivers who were so capable and compassionate during his last march - Geneva McClain, Alex McClain, and Charlotte Duncan. A celebration of life will be held on Friday, March 11, 2011 at 11:00 a.m. at St. Johns Presbyterian Church, 4275 Herschel Street, 32210, Associate Pastor Tara Thompson, presiding, concluding with military honors. His inurnment will be at Friendship Cemetery, Columbus, MS. In lieu of flowers, Joe requested contributions to St. Johns Presbyterian Church; the ARC of the St. Johns, 2101 Arc Drive, St. Augustine, FL 32084; or the Museum of Southern History, 4304 Herschel Street, 32210. Messages of condolence may be left at [www.greenpinefuneral.com](http://www.greenpinefuneral.com). Arrangements by Green Pine Funeral Home. DUTY HONOR COUNTRY.

## Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration Held January 16th



Members of the 47th Regt. NC Troops SCV Camp Color Guard retire the colors at the 22nd Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration held at the NC State Capitol in Raleigh on Sunday, January 16th.

**RALEIGH, NC**—The 22nd Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration held in the historic House Chambers of the NC State Capitol in Raleigh drew over 100 people on Sunday, January 16th. The celebration was sponsored by the Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter No. 32 MOS&B, Raleigh; the Capt. Samuel A. Ashe Chapter No. 2572 UDC, Raleigh; and the 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp 166 SCV, Wake Forest. The Stars & Bars flew over the Capitol during the ceremony.

Frank B. Powell, III, Commander of the Capt. Waddell Chapter served as the master of ceremonies. NC SCV Commander Tom Smith brought greetings from the SCV and Carolina Cooper, President of the Capt. Ashe Chapter brought greetings from the UDC.



NC SCV Commander Tom Smith (left) is shown with SCV CIC R. Michael Givens at the 22nd Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration held at the NC State Capitol in Raleigh on Sunday, January 16th.

SCV Commander-in-Chief R. Michael Givens of Beaufort, SC, gave the keynote address on *Robert E. Lee: Master of War, Servant of the Lord*. Members of the Robert F. Hoke Chapter Children of the Confederacy, Raleigh, led in the salutes to the flags and members of the 47th Regiment NC Troops SCV Color Guard posted and retired the colors. David Lanier of the Capt. Waddell Chapter provided music throughout the service including Dixie.

Members of the Capt. Waddell Chapter in attendance included Frank Powell, David Lanier, George Pearson, and Byron Brady.

## CALENDAR

Chapters, Societies and Departments can have their special events publicized on the [new website](http://www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org/) calendar at: <http://www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org/>. Please submit the name of the event, its location, date, time, contact person, and any special instructions to the Adjutant General Toni Turk at: [trturk@frontiernet.net](mailto:trturk@frontiernet.net).

## 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](mailto:headquarters@mosbihq.org) so we may stay in touch.



1 **ALABAMA SOCIETY - GORGAS CHAPTER REPORT**

(Submitted by Dr. Sam Gambrell, Jr., Adjutant)

**Alabama Society Meeting**

On November 20th, five members of the Gorgas Chapter, Richard Rhone, Walter Dockery, Scotty Hughes, Wiley Hales, and John Killian, attended a called meeting of the Alabama Society in Troy, AL. The meeting was hosted by Society Commander Bob McLendon. A good time of fellowship was had by all as matters of importance to the Society were discussed and future plans made. Photo 1 shows the group in attendance at the meeting. The next meeting of the Alabama Society will be held on April 2, 2011 during the General John C. C. Sanders Lecture Series at the Museum of Natural History on the campus of the University of Alabama.



2

**Christmas Wreaths**

On December 17, members of the Gorgas Chapter, MOS&B and the Amelia Gayle Gorgas Chapter, UDC decorated the graves of fifty-two Confederates in Greenwood and Evergreen Cemeteries in Tuscaloosa, AL. Forty-three of the graves are for unknown Confederate soldiers. Graves of four generals, Gorgas, Johnston, Wood, and Roddy were decorated along with the grave of Sallie Swoope, a nurse for the 11<sup>th</sup> Alabama. Photo 2, in Greenwood Cemetery, shows some of the graves of the unknown Confederates with Gorgas Chapter members, left to right, Sam Gambrell, Richard Rhone, Walter Dockery, and Frank Delbridge. Photo 3, in Greenwood Cemetery, shows UDC members, left to right, Gwen Dockery and Anne Rhone at the grave of Captain Benjamin Eddins, the only Confederate killed in the Battle of Tuscaloosa in April, 1965. In Evergreen Cemetery, wreaths were placed on the graves of General Gorgas and his wife, Amelia Gayle. Decorating these graves in the two cemeteries has become an annual event.



3

**Lee-Jackson Banquet**

On January 18<sup>th</sup>, thirty-eight people (Photo 4), including members of the MOS&B, SCV, and UDC, and their guests, attended the annual Lee-Jackson banquet held at Circlewood Baptist Church in Tuscaloosa, AL. The speaker was Dr. George C. Rable (Photo 5), the Charles G. Summersell Professor of Southern History at the University of Alabama and author of several books including the recent award winning book **Fredricksburg! Fredricksburg!**, who gave a most interesting and informative talk on General T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson. Stating that General Jackson was a devout Christian who prayed nightly, he pointed out that the General did not join a church during his early life but was an avid student of the Bible. Jackson grew up in a hardscrabble life which included very severe restrictions on Sunday activities which remained with him for the rest of his life and influenced everything that he did. Later in life, Jackson joined the Episcopal Church and, in 1851, became a professor at VMI where he was known to students as a terrible teacher. He eventually joined the Presbyterian Church and was noted for sleeping through most of the sermons. His very devout nature and strict adherence to Presbyterianism was known by soldiers throughout the Confederacy. In Lexington, to the consternation of many people there, he taught Sunday school classes to slaves. He believed that the Bible sanctioned slavery, and believed that everything was in God's plan for mankind.



4



5

General Jackson, as a soldier, believed that he had to serve with great devotion to the cause. As a pious person, he was often compared to major figures in the Bible. He wanted all of his soldiers to be soldiers of the Cross and wanted people in the Confederate government to be God fearing. He was always a part of the large revivals held for Confederate soldiers, believed that success in battle was tied to prayer, and always gave God credit for that success.



6

General Jackson believed that his severe wounding by Confederate soldiers was the will of God and thought that he might not die because God had more work for him to do. He stated that he always wanted to die on Sunday, which he did, and church leaders had difficulty understanding why such a God fearing, noble, Christian leader was taken. Throughout the Confederacy, people hoped that God would raise up another Jackson, but there would not be another Jackson. Many soldiers thought that General Jackson's death was God's sign of a defeated Confederacy. In appreciation for his excellent presentation, Gorgas Chapter Commander Richard Rhone (Photo 6) presented Dr. Rable with a bust of General Jackson.

## Collecting Bios and Photos of Confederate Officers: An MOS&B Chapter Action Plan

By Munsey Moore, Commander  
Col. Thomas Williamson Chapter #249, Chase City, VA

### Step 1: Identify officers from your community by name

- A. Compile excel spreadsheet of officers and units. This becomes the "target list" for initial collections. This is the Chapter's starting point.
- B. Sources for officers list will vary. The best source remains the Compiled Service Records Unit cards because company grade officers (Lieutenants and Captains) are listed on the unit index card. The CSR can be accessed electronically at **Footnote.com** enabling an MOS&B member with an account to perform the bulk of the work without ever leaving home;
- C. Published unit histories, county histories, Confederate monuments with inscribed names may provide supplemental information on each officer as well as additional names of field grade officers (Majors and above).
- D. Chapters should limit their initial effort to keep collections manageable. Target one community or county at a time;
- E. A review of the officer names by members of the local Society may result in identification of older families from the community and additional potential sources of information.

### Step 2: Identify the action officer/archivist to receive the materials

- A. **Single point of contact.** Identify a single point of contact within the chapter to serve as the repository of the information;
- B. **Duties:** The primary duty of this individual will be to (a) expand the biographic information (as it becomes available) on the excel spreadsheet as well as (b) labeling photos for future storage and retrieval by the Chapter;
- C. **Administration is critical.** Early commitment to proper labeling and cataloging will facilitate transfer of materials to the MOS&B International Headquarters for a master file. It will also facilitate transfer of material to local, state and Confederation historical societies. While it is important to collect the information and photographs, it is also important that data is labeled to allow logical retrieval by third parties.
- D. **Team Effort.** ALL MOS&B members should be involved in collecting Confederate officer photographs and biographic information from families in their communities and facilitate getting the information to the Chapter's single point of contact for entry into the master files.
- E. **Scan Images As Soon As Possible.** SCAN the photographs as soon as possible and ensure an electronic copy is forwarded to the donor as well as the archivist. **ENSURE A BACKUP COPY EXISTS** either with another member of the Chapter or on a USB drive or desk-top storage device. The latter can be purchased relatively inexpensively at Wal-Mart or any computer store.
- F. **Photo-copies should be scanned.** While original photo images are desired, collectors will find that sometimes a family member does not have an actual photograph but only a paper photo-copy of a photograph handed down by another family member. These will vary in quality depending on when they were made. **But, even if the image is of poor quality, SCAN it into a jpeg or PDF file.** There are programs that will enhance many poor quality images. While the Society Chapter may not have the skills or programs to enhance the image, the expertise may reside elsewhere within the Society. Enhancement

of the image can occur anytime after initial collection. The primary mission at this point is to copy the image.

**G. SCAN any image of the officer.** Most images are likely not wartime photographs made while the individual was in uniform. What is important is that a photo of the officer be obtained, regardless of what point in life it was made. In many ways, post-war images are particularly desirable for educational purposes to illustrate the continuing influence of these men when they raised their families or help build their communities. These men are not 'ancestors'; they are 'family' and part of our 'living memory'. There are persons alive today who remember their Confederate grandfather or uncle. This point is important to make when engaged in educational and public relations activities.

**H. Full biographic information is also critical.** The military records of most officers exist. What is not known and really needed is '*What did they do after the war?*' The enormous post-war struggle to rebuild families and communities is just as, if not in some cases, more heroic than wartime activities. These men turned their swords into ploughshares and rebuilt their communities in a variety of professions: business, agriculture, education, politics, the clergy, trades, etc. They became members of the town councils, started community fire departments, were trustees at colleges, universities, medical schools, etc., and some even returned to war in 1898. Their post-war contributions to society are as various as the men who served. For example, Commodore John Randolph Tucker became an explorer of the Amazon River! This needs to be captured on paper, particularly for men whose contributions were reserved to their local communities and are not as well documented. The critics who malign Confederates need to understand that many of the institutions we cherish today are the direct result of the civic work these very same Confederates engaged in before and after the war. Their contributions to our cultural heritage extend beyond battlefield leadership and valor.

**I. Sources:** Document sources of information in the excel spreadsheet. The source of the biographic information and/or photography may be the oral tradition of multiple family members or a published local history. Because the Chapter is compiling 'history', it is important that sources be documented as well as possible. If the source is a family member, get the phone, e-mail and street address of the donor so follow-up questions can be asked, if needed. It may also provide an opportunity to attend that family's annual reunions to pose questions to other members of the family that may have living memory of the Confederate in question. This generally results in identification of other photos unknown to some family members or artifacts that belonged to the Confederate. The artifacts can be photographed for inclusion in the overall biography.

### Step 3: Getting 'the word' out.

**A. Identify local news outlets.** In rural areas, local newspapers are generally printed on a weekly basis. Further, local radio stations are generally friendly to local reporting. Identify appropriate 'news outlets' in your community for receipt of a news release from the Chapter.

**B. Draft the news release.** The shorter the news release, the more likely it will be printed by local newspapers that have a premium on space. Keep it simple and keep it short (no more than one typed page). Ensure the basic message (who, what, when, where, why and how) and an MOS&B point of contact is included so readers know how to share their information with the Chapter. (An example of the Williamson Chapter #247 news release is attached and can be used as a template.);

**C. Issue the News release.** This can be done via e-mail, postal mail or in-person visit. The in-person visit may result in more publicity. Identify the local newspaper's publication date. A public relations tactic that may result in more local coverage is to visit the local editor and drop off the news release on the day after the newspaper has been published for the week. Because the editor has just finished one paper, he'll be starting for the next week's paper and will likely have time to talk. This may result in an interview with the MOS&B officer and result in a larger newspaper article and favorable coverage. If possible, choose a spokesman who already has a favorable personal relationship with the editor/reporter. Cultivate these relationships.

**D. Don't forget the radio.** Most folks listen to the radio at work. The news release one uses for the newspaper will work for the radio. Same tactic: contact the news manager or station manager at one's local radio station and see if they want an 'on air' statement when the release is dropped off. If so, be prepared to make comments. Type out a 30 to 45 second statement that can be read over the phone or a microphone. KISS – Keep it simple and use words easily articulated and understood. Some local radio stations also have free 'want ads' or 'coffee chats' programs where folks call in to sell stuff. These are also good venues to 'get the word out' to a target audience. Use them.

### Step 4: Follow-up actions.

**A. Public Relations.** Keep the public informed of the Chapter's progress through periodic press releases providing updates (i.e.; 'We're half-way there' or 'Wartime photo obtained', etc). This keeps the Chapter and the project in the news which, in turn, results in positive public relations, new sources of information/leads and potentially, new members;

**B. Education.** Announce and hold educational lectures at the local library, local genealogical society, UDC, DAR, high school or community college and community fairs/events to provide the community an update on findings. The project will be of interest to a wide variety of folks. Share this information publicly when possible. This also keeps the Chapter out front in the community and may result in new members.

**C. Copy/share data to ensure continued preservation.** Provide periodic updates to the International MOS&B headquarters. Also provide a copy of the product (interim and finished) to the state historical society and Museum of the Confederacy. This ensures multiple copies exist in case one copy is lost due to fire, technical failure or other reasons.

**D. Build Membership.** The collection of biographies and photographs of Confederate officers through contact with their families will result in new members. There are likely persons in one's community completely unaware of their relationship with a Confederate officer. The project and resulting publicity will result in family discussions and new awareness of extended family relationships. This will result in new members, continued growth for the Chapter and continued support for preservation, recognition and honor for the Confederate Officer Corps.

## Lt. General N. B. Forrest Chapter #100 News

The Lt. General N.B. Forrest Chapter #100 Military Order of the Stars & Bars met on Saturday, January 15, 2011, at the Tippah County Museum in Ripley at 1:00 p.m.

Commander Larry Jolly called the meeting to order and welcomed members and guests. Color Sergeant Mike Mauldin led the assembled in the Pledges to the U.S. Flag, the Mississippi State flag, the Confederate flag and to the M.O.S.&B. and Chaplain Dr. Christopher Cummins offered prayer. Commander Jolly called on each attendee to identify himself and to give a brief sketch of his historical or civic involvement. He then introduced local real estate appraiser Harry Vinson as the guest speaker. Mr. Vinson related the exploits of Solomon G. (Sol) Street of the Magnolia Guards of the 2nd Miss. Infantry Regiment. Street was later colonel and major of an independent company of Mississippi State troops charged with harassing the enemy in upper Mississippi and southwestern Tennessee and later served under Gen. N.B. Forrest. Street was killed in May 1864 as a result of a personal vendetta. Mr. Vinson's stirring account was well received and applauded.

Adjutant Larry Hellums reported the minutes of the November meeting which, under motion by Gerald Brent and seconded by Dr. Cummins, were approved as read. Compatriot Hellums reported that more paperwork was necessary before he could give an accurate financial report. A brief discussion followed concerning the date of the next meeting with said date to be announced at a later date. Commander Jolly appointed Dr. Cummins, Larry Hellums and Mike Mauldin to the Constitution committee to research and propose the wording for a chapter constitution.

The commander suggested the addition of a chapter genealogist to the slate of officers included in the constitution. State Commander, M.O.S. & B., Dr. Chris Cummins outlined the numerous challenges being experienced by the Mississippi Chapter and suggested the consolidation of the smaller chapters until such time as increased membership would allow their re-activation. This was met with approval by the at-large members in attendance. With no further business before the Chapter, the Chaplain led a Roll of Honor candle ceremony and led the assembled in the Benediction.

Faithfully submitted,

Larry Hellums, Adjutant

Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter #100, M.O.S. & B.

Ripley, Miss.

## Chapter Personality

Every Chapter has its own personality. Some Chapters are active marching in parades, cleaning tombstones, etc. Some are into reenactments, firing their muskets and cannons. However I think most Chapters fall under the definition of social club. These Chapters generally have a program that includes a speaker joining them at luncheons or suppers and they 'Eat, Drink, and be Merry'. The Texas Chapter #5 in Houston, Texas falls under the social club category because so many of us have gotten 'long in the tooth' and find camaraderie with old friends more fun than running back and forth on a battlefield... as if we still could. But oh to be young again!

In our Chapter, we have a number of people who are our "Friends of the Camp" and also a number of people who are "Honorary" members. These are compatriots that belong to the UDC or other heritage organizations and are long time friends or people we honor and respect and we enjoy their company as they do ours. Some of our best attendees come from these non-members. They add a lot to our chapter.

The personality that a Chapter takes on is generally dependant on the personality of the leadership and their ability to organize interesting programs and events. The "Friends of the Camp" and our "Honorary" members adds to this personality.

Speaking of leadership: Here in Houston, we have gone through our leadership several times now and have gotten to the point where we do not have anyone in the Chapter that has not already served, or at least is not able to serve for some reason like having a full-time job (Heaven forbid-LOL). Simply put, we are mostly all used up. This is truly a dilemma for all of us. We have decided to allow the above mentioned non-members to help with the heavy-lifting by allowing them to hold non-elective/appointed positions. Our first experience with this has been with the wife of an Adjutant, who became very ill, very suddenly. The wife took the responsibility, and has done a fantastic job (she was probable doing it on the sly anyway). Even though she does not get to vote on issues as a regular member, she accepts that. We are mulling over the idea of changing our Chapter By-laws to allow non-members to pitch in and help with Chapter administration provided this does not conflict with the National Constitution.

I have heard complaints from smaller Chapters saying that they literally wear out the members who are willing to work and do the Chapter Chores. It seems to me that forming a "Friend of the Camp" group would not only add some spice to the meetings as it does to ours, but it might provide a new source for helping administer the Chapter. Also, recognizing someone with an "Honorary" Chapter membership certificate or a "Friend of the Camp" certificate goes a long way in establishing good long-term relationships with outsiders. And as a bonus, we have one "Honorary" that has brought four new members into the Chapter.

David G Whitaker DCS  
 Chief of Staff  
 Past Commander, The Texas Chapter #5  
 Military Order of the Stars & Bars



## ATTENTION VETERANS

As a military heritage group, the **MOS&B** would like to record the veteran status of our membership. Specifically, we are interested in learning the following:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ MOS&B Member # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conflict(s) served in: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Years of service: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Branch of Service: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Highest Rank: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Currently Serving? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Current EMAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

If you are a recipient of the **War Service Medal** or the **Southern Cross of Military Service**, please indicate which and the # inscribed on the back.

If you know any of these data for a qualifying deceased member of the Order, please complete this for them.

To those that have served, **we thank you for your service!**

**Veterans please complete and return to: Military Order of the Stars and Bars**  
 PO Box 1700 White House, TN 37188-1700 OR Email to: [trturk@frontiernet.net](mailto:trturk@frontiernet.net)

### MOS&B STORE CONTINUED CLOSEOUT ON JACKETS WITH LOGO



**We only have 7 of these jackets left.**  
**The \$20.00 savings off the original price of \$70.00 is still available on these remaining items.**  
**Buy any jacket for \$50.00 including shipping.**  
<http://www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.net/store/>

<u>ITEM #</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>AVAILABLE</u>
MC007	3XL	1
MC009	XL	6



## FARMERS<sup>®</sup> Yeatman Insurance

Insurance and Financial Services

Larry Yeatman, Agent  
 Serving Missouri and Kansas  
 5606 NE Antioch Rd  
 Gladstone, Missouri 64119  
 1-800-467-1514  
[lyeatman@farmersagent.com](mailto:lyeatman@farmersagent.com)

Offering:

Auto, Home, Life,  
 Mutual Funds\*, Variable Universal Life\*,  
 Variable Annuities\*, IRAs\*, & 401(k)s\*

\*Securities offered through Farmers Financial Solutions, LLC  
 Member FINRA & SIPC