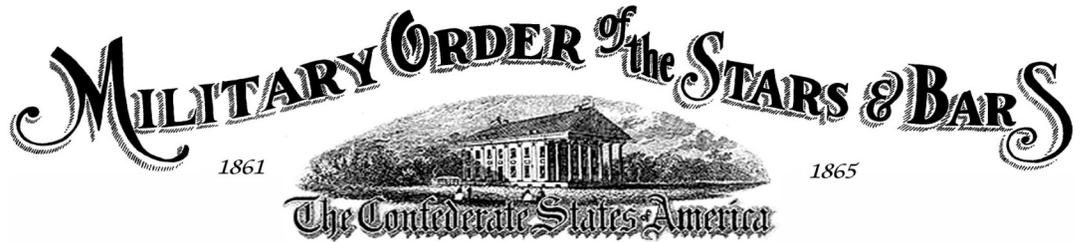




Volume 3, Number 7
July 2011



Officer's Call

Sesquicentennial Series Article #12 THE CANNONBALL HOUSE AND CONFEDERATE MUSEUM

By D. Mark Baxter, Chairman of the Museum Committee

In 1853, successful planter and jurist Asa Holt elected to erect for himself and his new wife a fine townhouse in the expanding central Georgia city of Macon while maintaining his plantation homes in Jefferson and Baker Counties.

The house was constructed of heart pine, and in the classic Greek revival style, with a portico of four fluted columns having Ionic capitals. Behind the house Judge Holt erected a two-storied brick kitchen with quarters for domestics and a one and one-half story brick carriage house and stable with quarters for a driver. All three of these structures, along with a fine walled garden, still stand.

In 1962, the local chapter of The United Daughters of the Confederacy acquired the Holt property and set about making the house both a fine example of a planter's town residence and a museum of Confederate military equipment, flags and uniforms associated with the Macon area. The house is currently fully restored and beautifully furnished with period pieces.

The house acquired its name when it was struck by a three (3) inch Hotchkiss shell on July 30, 1864 during bombardment of Macon by Union raiders led by Maj. Gen. George Stoneman (who was captured for his trouble the next day along with 600 of his men).

The United Daughters of the Confederacy transferred title to the property including its museum collection to The Friends of the Cannonball House, Inc., a non-profit corporation, in 1999. This corporation currently owns and operates both the house and museum which are viewed by thousands of visitors every year.

The Confederate military collection has steadily grown until it requires more space for adequate display, and The Friends of the Cannonball House, Inc. Board is looking at ways to acquire or build a separate museum structure near the house.

The collection includes many fine pieces made in Macon including a splendid bronze Napoleon 12 pounder, swords by noted local makers E. J. Johnson and Wm. J. McElroy, the battle flag of the Jackson Artillery of Macon, and the uniform of Brig. Gen. Edward D. Tracey, Jr., C.S.A.

We are searching for a Griswold and Gunnison revolver and a Spiller & Burr revolver – both manufactures of Macon for the Confederacy – to add to our displays. Macon was a major industrial center for the Southern armies and telling its story is our primary museum goal.

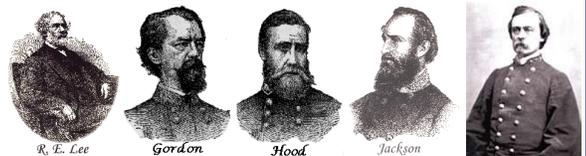
(Continued on Page 4)



Stuart

Hampton

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



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Gordon

Hood

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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.

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Commander General's Message

Conventions – Why Have Them?



This time next week, we will be assembling at the Wyndam Riverwalk Hotel in Jacksonville, Florida for our 74th National Convention or Annual Meeting. Host Chairman Ben Willingham has worked hard for the past three years planning and preparing for this event. Ben deserves all of the “thank you” compliments that we can bestow upon him. He joins the rank of the very few who can proudly say that they have hosted a successful Convention for the Order.

At this moment, we have 60 registered members attending. While the number might appear to be small, it is a significant investment for those making the effort to attend. We have several members who are covering large distances – ATM Executive Councilor Howard Jones from San Mateo, CA; Adjutant General Toni Turk from Blanding, UT, and several driving in from the Lone Star State and the Indian Territory, as well as Michigan and Maryland. We are intimately familiar with the current uncertainty of the US and world economies, the cost of fuel, the low interest rates on our retirement investments, and for many of us the difficulties and hardships of travelling as senior citizens.

So why bother? Why make this effort? What is the motivation for these men and their families to make this sacrifice in time, money, and effort in being a “road warrior” for the Order?

We are a fraternal society and meeting at national events enables us to shake hands, look each other in the eyes, and rejoice in friendship that withstands the test of time. I recall sitting on a couch in the hotel lobby with Compatriot John T. Mason in Oklahoma City last year and other places before that. This year John T. is with us only in spirit. Likewise, Compatriot Curtis Hopper who was also in Oklahoma City last year. Both of these men were among the five on May 1, 2010 that received the Honorary Commander General title. Renewing the bonds of friendship and forming new ones perpetuates the goals of the Order. As a national organization which is governed by its membership, we must meet in order to conduct the business of the Order. I am thankful that we do have enough members who are interested in ensuring that the Order conducts its business in accordance with our Constitution and By-laws as a chartered Tennessee corporation.

Meeting in the different locations affords all of us the opportunity to see our Southland, walk the battlefields our ancestors fought on in different states, tour the historical sites of our Heritage while in route or at the destination, and visit our host Compatriots in their homes and communities.

The Convention provides the platform for all of us to learn the history and the rites of the Order. It is where we take the time to pause in our hectic and task-driven lives to remember our ancestors and what they accomplished. More importantly, it is the time for us to recognize those who have worked hard during the year and have earned their awards and decorations as nominated by their leaders and peers.

Attending the National Convention enables you to receive the full benefit of your membership in the Order. Membership is much more than the certificate on the wall and the medal on your jacket. Have you been seen lately?

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

Max Lee Waldrop, Jr.
Commander General



(From Page 1 - Sesquicentennial Article #12)



We urge MOS&B members in our area, or traveling through Georgia, to come to see us, to become a member of The Friends of the Cannonball House, Inc. and to consider a gift or bequest of money or Confederate military items. We are located at 856 Mulberry Street, downtown Macon and can be reached at www.cannonballhouse.org or (478) 745-5982.

Troy University to Focus on the Civil War

By Bob McLendon (Commander, AL Society, Adjutant & Chaplain, Chaplain Stephen A. Pilley MOS&B #302)

In conjunction with the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States, the Chaplain Stephen A. Pilley Chapter 302, Military Order of the Stars and Bars, joined with the Troy University Library as a sponsor and co-host for the following series. The grant was approved as stated in the following release. The Chaplain Stephen A. Pilley Chapter looks forward to working with the Troy University Library in making this series successful.

The grant will allow TROY to focus on the Civil War – Troy University will become one of just two libraries in the state to host a public reading and discussion program in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the American Civil War. Sixty-five libraries throughout the United States were awarded grants by The National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Library Association to host "Let's Talk About It: Making Sense of the American Civil War." The series will engage participants in discussion of a set of comment texts that probe the meanings of the war.

"Pike County and the city of Troy have a deep relationship with the Civil War because so many families provided soldiers for the war – the Pike County Confederate Memorial on the Square in downtown Troy was dedicated to more than 3,000 Pike County men who served," said Dr. Tony Garrett, who directs the Reference and Access Services section of the University's library.

"The opportunity for several discussions of this significant period in American history for students and the public during the 150th anniversary of the Civil War is a very important project for the University," he said. The texts for the series include "March" by Geraldine Brooks; "Crossroads of Freedom: Antietam" by James McPherson; and "America's War: Talking About the Civil War and Emancipation on their 150th Anniversaries," a new Civil War anthology of historical fiction, speeches, diaries, memoirs, biography and short stories edited by historian Edward L. Ayers and co-published by NEH and ALA.

Each library will receive 25 copies of Brooks' and McPherson's books, and 50 copies of the Civil War anthology, a \$3,000 grant from NEH to support program-related expenses, promotional materials and training for the library project director at a national workshop. Participating libraries will plan a five-part series of reading and discussion programs around the chosen texts. TROY's programs will begin in January, with specific details announced at a later date.



Lt. Gen. Leonidas
Polk, CSA

The Chaplain's Corner: "Fighting Parsons"

Leonidas Polk was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, to Sarah (Hawkins) Polk and Colonel William Polk, a Revolutionary War veteran and prosperous planter. Capitalizing on his position as chief surveyor of the central district of Tennessee, William was able to acquire about 100,000 acres of land. Leonidas Polk attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill briefly before entering the United States Military Academy at West Point. During his senior year, he joined the Episcopal Church, baptized in the Academy Chapel by Chaplain Charles P. McIlvaine, who later became the Episcopal Bishop of Ohio. Polk had an impressive academic record, excelling in rhetoric and moral philosophy. He graduated eighth of 38 cadets on July 1, 1827, and was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the artillery.



Polk resigned his commission on December 1, 1827, so that he could enter the Virginia Theological Seminary. He became an assistant to Bishop Richard Channing Moore at Monumental Church in Richmond, Virginia. Moore ordained Polk as a deacon in April 1830 and a priest the following year. On May 6, 1830, Polk married Frances Ann Deveraux, daughter of John and Frances Pollock Devereaux; her mother was the granddaughter of Puritan theologian Jonathan Edwards. The Polks had eight children.

In 1832, Polk moved his family to the vast Polk "Rattle and Snap" tract in Maury County, Tennessee, and constructed a massive Greek Revival home he called "Ashwood Hall". Polk was the largest slaveholder in Maury County, Tennessee, in 1840, with 111 slaves. (By 1850, census records state that Polk owned 215 slaves, but other estimates are as high as 400.) With his four brothers in Maury County, he built a family chapel, St. John's Church, at Ashwood. He also served as priest of St. Peter's Church in Columbia, Tennessee. He was appointed Missionary Bishop of the Southwest in September 1838 and was elected Bishop of Louisiana in October 1841.

Bishop Polk was the leading founder of the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee, which he envisioned as a national university for the South and a New World equivalent to Oxford and Cambridge, both in England. (In his August 1856 letter to Bishop Elliott, he expounded on the secessionist motives for his university.) Polk laid and consecrated the cornerstone for the first building on October 9, 1860. Polk's foundational legacy at Sewanee is remembered always through his portrait *Sword Over the Gown*, painted by Eliphalet F. Andrews in 1900. After the original was vandalized in 1998, a copy by Connie Erickson was unveiled on June 1, 2003.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Polk pulled the Louisiana Episcopal Convention out of the Episcopal Church of the United States. Although he hoped that secession would result in a peaceful separation of the North and South and suggested that he was reluctant to take up arms personally, he did not hesitate to write to his friend and former classmate at West Point, Jefferson Davis, offering his services in the Confederate States Army. Polk was commissioned a major general on June 25, 1861, and ordered to command Department No. 2 (roughly, the area between the Mississippi River and the Tennessee River). He committed one of the great blunders of the Civil War by dispatching troops to occupy Columbus, Kentucky, in September 1861; the critical border state of Kentucky had declared its neutrality between the Union and the Confederacy, but Polk's action was instrumental in prompting the Kentucky legislature to request Federal aid to resist his advance, ending the state's brief attempt at neutrality and effectively ceding it to Union control for the remainder of the war.

Polk's command saw its first combat on November 7, 1861, in the minor, inconclusive Battle of Belmont between Polk's subordinate, Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow and Union Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Although not present on the battlefield himself, Polk was wounded nearby on November 11 when the largest cannon in his army, nicknamed "Lady Polk" in honor of his wife, exploded during demonstration firing. The explosion stunned Polk and blew his clothes off, requiring a convalescence of several weeks. During this period Polk argued about strategy with his subordinate, Pillow, and his superior, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of Confederate forces in the Western Theater, resentful that his former West Point roommate was giving him orders. He submitted a letter of resignation to President Davis on November 6, but Davis rejected the request.

Bragg thoroughly despised ... the genial but pompous and often incompetent Bishop Polk. Bragg considered Polk "an old woman, utterly worthless", especially at disciplining men. Unfortunately for Bragg and for the Confederacy as a whole, Polk remained a great favorite of Jefferson Davis despite carefully couched hints from Bragg, which protected the irritatingly self-righteous Polk from the increasingly sycophantic Bragg and made his appointment to wing command a political necessity.

—Kenneth W. Noe, Perryville

Army of Mississippi

In April 1862, Polk commanded the First Corps of Albert Sidney Johnston's Army of Mississippi at the Battle of Shiloh and continued in that role for much of the rest of the year under Gen. Braxton Bragg, who replaced Johnston, killed on the first day at Shiloh. At various times his command was considered a corps and at other times the "Right Wing" of the army. In the fall, during the invasion of Kentucky by Bragg and Maj. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, Polk was in temporary command of the Army of Mississippi while Bragg visited Frankfort to preside over the inauguration of a Confederate governor for the state. Polk disregarded an order from Bragg to attack the flank of the pursuing Union Army near Frankfort.

At the Battle of Perryville, Polk's right wing constituted the main attacking force against Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell's Army of the Ohio, but Polk was reluctant to attack the small portion of Buell's army that faced him until Bragg arrived at the battlefield. One of the enduring legends of the Civil War is that Polk witnessed his subordinate, Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham, advancing his division. Cheatham allegedly shouted, "Give 'em hell, boys!" and Polk, retaining the sensibility of his role as an Episcopal bishop, seconded the cheer: "Give it to 'em boys; give 'em what General Cheatham says!"

Army of Tennessee

After Perryville, Polk began a year-long campaign to get Bragg relieved of command, hoping to use his close relationship with President Davis to accomplish his goal. Despite the failure of his Kentucky campaign, Bragg was retained in command, but this did nothing to reduce the enmity between Polk and Bragg. Polk was promoted to Lieutenant General on October 11, 1862, with date of rank of October 10. He became the second most senior Confederate of that rank during the war, behind James Longstreet. In November, the Army of Mississippi was renamed the Army of Tennessee and Polk commanded its First Corps until September 1863.

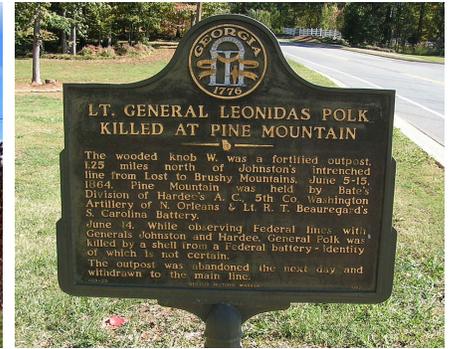
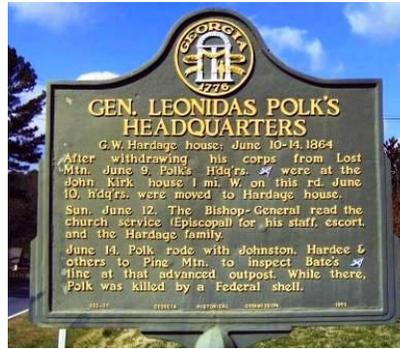
Polk fought under Bragg at the Battle of Stones River in late 1862 and once again Bragg's subordinates pollicked to remove their army commander after an unsuccessful battle (the battle was tactically inconclusive, but Bragg was unable to stop the advance of the Union Army of the Cumberland under Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans and Bragg withdrew his army to Tullahoma, Tennessee). Bragg was also unsuccessful in resisting Rosecrans's advance in the Tullahoma Campaign, which began to threaten the important city of Chattanooga. In the face of Rosecrans's expert maneuvering of his army, Polk counseled Bragg to retreat rather than stand and fight in their Tullahoma fortifications.

Rosecrans eventually maneuvered Bragg out of Chattanooga and the Army of Tennessee withdrew into the mountains of northwestern Georgia with the Army of the Cumberland in hot pursuit. Bragg planned to attack and destroy at least one of Rosecrans's corps, advancing separately over mountainous roads. He was infuriated when Polk failed to attack an isolated Union corps at Davis's Cross Roads as ordered on September 11. Two days later, Polk disregarded orders from Bragg to attack another isolated corps, the second failed opportunity. At the Battle of Chickamauga, Polk was given command of the Right Wing and the responsibility for initiating the attack on the second day of battle (September 19). He failed to inform his subordinates of the plan and his wing was late in attacking, allowing the Union defenders time to complete their field fortifications. Bragg wrote after the war that if it were not for the loss of these hours, "our independence might have been won."

Chickamauga was a great tactical victory for Bragg, but instead of pursuing and destroying the Union Army as it retreated, he laid siege to it in Chattanooga, concentrating his effort against the enemies inside his army instead of his enemies from the North. He demanded an explanation from Polk on the bishop's failure to attack in time on September 20 and Polk placed the blame entirely on one of his subordinates, Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill. Bragg wrote to President Davis, "Gen'l Polk by education and habit is unfit for executing the plans of others. He will convince

The army had suffered a severe loss. It was not that Polk had been a spectacular corps officer. His deficiencies as a commander and his personal traits of stubbornness and childishness had played no small role in several of the army's disasters in earlier times. The loss was one of morale and experience. Polk was the army's most beloved general, a representative of that intangible identification of the army with Tennessee.

—Thomas L. Connelly, *Autumn of Glory*



himself his own are better and follow them without reflecting on the consequences." Bragg relieved Polk of his command and ordered him to Atlanta to await further orders. Although Polk protested the "arbitrary and unlawful order" to the Secretary of War and demanded a court of inquiry, he was not restored to his position and Davis once again retained Bragg in army command, despite the protestations of a number of his subordinate generals.

Mississippi

President Davis transferred his friend Polk to command the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana (December 23, 1863 – January 28, 1864) and then the Department of Alabama and East Mississippi (January 28 – May 4, 1864), giving him effective command of the state of Mississippi following the departure of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to replace Bragg in command of the Army of Tennessee. Polk unsuccessfully attempted to oppose Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's raid against Meridian, Mississippi, in February 1864. In May, he was ordered to take his forces and join with Johnston in resisting Sherman's advance in the Atlanta Campaign. He assumed command of the Third Corps of the Army of Tennessee (which was nicknamed the "Army of Mississippi") on May 4.

The Atlanta Campaign and Polk's Death

Polk brought more than 20,000 men with him to Georgia. Because of his elevated rank, he became the army's second in command under Johnston. Johnston progressively withdrew his army from strong defensive positions whenever his flanks were threatened by Sherman's advance.

On June 14, 1864, Polk was scouting enemy positions near Marietta, Georgia, with his staff when he was killed in action by a Federal 3-inch Hotchkiss shell at Pine Mountain. The artillery fire was initiated when Sherman spotted a cluster of Confederate officers—Polk, Hardee, Johnston, and their staffs—in an exposed area. He pointed them out to Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, commander of the IV Corps, and ordered him to fire on them. The 5th Indiana Battery, commanded by Capt. Peter Simonson, obeyed the order within minutes. The first round came close and a second even closer, causing the men to disperse. The third shell struck Polk's left arm, went through the chest, and exited hitting his right arm then exploded against a tree; it nearly cut Polk in two.

My pen and ability is inadequate to the task of doing his memory justice. Every private soldier loved him. Second to Stonewall Jackson, his loss was the greatest the South ever sustained. When I saw him there dead, I felt that I had lost a friend whom I had ever loved and respected, and that the South had lost one of her best and greatest Generals.

—Private Sam Watkins, Co. Aytch

Although his record as a field commander was poor, Polk was immensely popular with his troops, and his death was deeply mourned in the Army of Tennessee. Polk's funeral service was one of the most elaborate during the war, presided over by his friend, Bishop Stephen Elliott of Georgia. He was buried in Augusta, Georgia, and in 1945, his remains and those of his wife were reinterred at Christ Church Cathedral in New Orleans. His grave can be found in the front floor sanctuary, to the right of the pulpit.

Polk's nephew, Lucius E. Polk, was also a Confederate general. His son, William Mecklenburg Polk, was a physician and a Confederate captain. Fort Polk in Louisiana is named in Bishop Polk's memory.

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Texas joins the C.S.A.

Texas Governor Sam Houston, the hero of the Battle of San Jacinto where he defeated the President of Mexico, Santa Anna and got Texas free from Mexico, was against seceding from the Union because he felt Texas didn't have much of a dog in that fight and that the benefits of staying in the Union far outweighed the consequences. Many Texans today agree with him.

So why did the Texans want to leave the Union? First you must know the heritage of these people. They were mostly all of Scotch-Irish descent and many had close families in the eastern part of the south. Being clannish as they were they were automatically in the fight too. It gets to be very personal when blood kin are involved. By a vote of three to one Texas voted to secede in a statewide referendum. But to live in Texas at that time was neither for man nor beast that was faint of heart. Texas was a wild frontier and the men and women who lived here were able to take care of themselves, regardless of the situation whether it was Mexican bandits, Comanche Indians or Yankees, or... they didn't last long. Everyday was a test of survival for these very rugged individuals and shying away from a fight was not in their makeup.

There were a number of reasons for the southern states to secede, including slavery but there was only one reason the war started. When Lincoln called for 75,000 troops to invade the south the war was on. Actually the issue to free the slaves was somewhat of an after-thought by Lincoln because the Emancipation Proclamation stated that, unless the rebellious states returned to the Union by January 1, 1863, freedom would be granted to slaves within those states. Not the northern states but only the southern states. Another thing that is rarely mentioned is that the CSA took the first step in addressing the slavery issue by forbidding the importation of slaves from any foreign country except the United States. This is in the CSA Constitution, adopted March 11, 1861. See Section 9. Texas joined the Confederacy on March 2, 1861, Texas Independence day.

In 1862, the Confederate Congress in Richmond, Virginia, passed a conscription law that ordered all males from 18 to 45 years of age to be placed in the service. All persons holding 15 slaves, or more, were exempt. Texas abolitionist north of Dallas protested this exemption and 40 of them got themselves hung. Over 75,000 Texans served in the Confederate army and Texas regiments fought in every major battle throughout the war. Some men were veterans of the Mexican-American War; a few had served in the earlier Texas Revolution and a number of them had been Texas Rangers and Indian fighters. In addition to tens of thousands of horses and mules, Texas furnished 45 regiments of cavalry, 23 regiments of infantry, 12 battalions of cavalry, four battalions of infantry, five regiments of heavy artillery and 30 batteries of light artillery for the Confederacy. Also, the state maintained, at its own expense, some additional troops that were for home defense to protect mostly those on the western frontier from Mexican bandits, and Comanche and Apache Indian raids. These included 5 regiments and 4 battalions of cavalry, and 4 regiments and one battalion of infantry. Texas actually fought three wars, first they fought the Indians, then the Yankees, and following these two wars, the Reconstruction that lasted until 1877. Reconstruction was mostly a punitive war against the civilian population; starvation and intimidation being the Yankee's favorite weapons. Yankees got a big kick out of dropping dead animals down water wells.

Not a lot of battles were fought in Texas because of our location west of the Mississippi River and because to send infantry to Texas required fighting through Arkansas, Oklahoma, or Louisiana, not a very pleasant thing to do. However the battles that were fought had the Texans mostly winning. They fought twice in Galveston, twice at Sabine Pass and the last battle of the war at Palmetto Ranch down near Brownsville. Fortunately Sibley's New Mexico campaign is not counted as a Texas battle even though it was. General Henry Sibley (an alcoholic) started off in San Antonio with about 3400 men, marched to El Paso, then up the west side of the Rio Grande River (the New Mexico side) and fought their way to Santa Fe. The object was to eventually get the gold in California. At the Battle of Glorieta Pass he won the battle but lost his supply wagons and had to retreat back to San Antonio with little food or water, arriving back with 1800 sick and emaciated men who looked like death warmed over. The retreat was costly in that the Indians were capturing the stragglers and killing them in horrible ways while another group of Indians were out in front of the retreating troops dropping dead animals into the few available watering holes. This horror lasted for almost 600 miles.

One of the most celebrated fighting units noted for its bravery was Terry's Texas Rangers (8th Texas Cavalry) led by Colonel Benjamin Franklin Terry. These young cowboys fought with two pistols, a carbine rifle, two sawed off shotguns and a Bowie knife. They became famous for their cavalry charge at breakneck speed getting into

the enemy lines and using their shotguns first, then their pistols, then their rifles, and finally their Bowie knives. Their horses knew what a Yankee was and knew the game plan was to kill them. They fought just as hard with their hoofs. Many Yankees ran when they heard the Rebel yell and saw the charge coming. Needless to say, the majority of these cowboys did not return to the Houston Area after the war, including Colonial Terry. It's fair to also say that many more Yankees did not return home either.

At the beginning of the war when the first companies of Texas soldiers reached Richmond, Virginia, CSA President Jefferson Davis greeted them with these words: "Texans! The troops of other states have their reputations to gain, but the sons of the defenders of the Alamo have theirs to maintain. I am assured that you will be faithful to the trust."

And they were.

David G. Whitaker DCS
Chief of Staff, MOS&B
Sixth Generation Texan

Battle of Tuscaloosa

Tuscaloosa is located about 50 miles west of Birmingham, Alabama, and was far from the major battles for southern independence. This small town was spared from violence until the closing days of the war. Throughout most of the war years its role was primarily one of support in the form of manpower, services, and supplies. The University of Alabama was located about a mile from Tuscaloosa.

After Alabama seceded from the Union, the University of Alabama became the "West Point of the South," supplying the Confederacy with 7 generals, 25 colonels, 14 lieutenant colonels, 21 majors, 125 captains, 273 staff and other commissioned officers and, 294 private soldiers. Tuscaloosa provided about 30 military units to the Confederate Army. It is estimated Tuscaloosa provided about 3,500 men to the Confederacy.

Tuscaloosa was the site of some of the earliest P.O.W. prisons during the War Between the States. Located deep in the heart of the Confederacy, it was thought that Yankee prisoners would have less chance of escaping north. After Bull Run, the first major battle of the war, prisoners were shipped to Tuscaloosa where they were housed mostly in warehouses on the Black Warrior River. Sergeant Henry Wirz, who would later oversee the Andersonville prison in Georgia (and become the only man hanged for war crimes by the Federal government), commanded the prisons here in the early years of the war.

Tuscaloosa had several factories that contributed towards the war effort. The Leach and Avery Foundry near the river produced cannons and cannon balls, the Black Warrior Cotton Factory provided cloth, and C.M. Foster's tannery made shoes. A niter works located near the University was used to produce explosives. After 1862, military hospitals were also located in Tuscaloosa.

For the first year of the war, the University of Alabama, then a military school, experienced record enrollments. By 1863, though, Tuscaloosa began to feel the effects of the war. As war news worsened townspeople worried about an inevitable invasion, the University President Landon C. Garland wrote to Gov. John Gill Shorter predicting that, "If the enemy ever reaches this place, they would not leave at this University one brick standing upon the other." His gloomy prediction and Tuscaloosa's worst nightmare came true in the spring of 1865 when the vandal invaders from the north arrived.

On March 29, 1865 Gen. John T. Croxton with 1,500 cavalry men left Birmingham with orders to proceed directly to Tuscaloosa to put the torch to the town and whatever else may be of benefit to the rebel cause. En route the soldiers destroyed stores at Bessemer and the iron works at Tannehill. Croxton and his men moved westward and approached the town of Northport on the evening of April 3rd taking that small town by surprise.

A small group of the home guard tried to stop the Federal troops from crossing the Black Warrior River into Tuscaloosa by tearing up the floor of the wooden covered bridge that connected Northport and Tuscaloosa. In the ensuing skirmish one member of the guard, Captain Benjamin Eddins was mortally wounded--the only death in the invasion of Tuscaloosa. A detachment of Federal Troops quickly re-laid the floor of the bridge while other "brave" Yankees

set fire to a “dangerous Confederate hat factory” located in Northport. On the Tuscaloosa side of the river citizens rushed to the University to sound the alarm. The 300 member cadet corps under its commandant, Col. James T. Murfee, marched down University Boulevard and met Croxton’s forces in a brief engagement just east of the intersection of University Boulevard and Greensboro Avenue. Only one casualty was suffered by the cadets when Cadet Captain John H. Murfee, a brother of the Commandant, was shot in the foot.

The young cadets averaged fifteen or sixteen years of age and were equipped with muskets of poor quality, while the Federal troops were using Spencer repeating carbines which were the best type of gun used in the war. Dr. Garland, realizing the fight was an unequal contest, ordered the cadets to retreat. The cadets hastily returned to the University, destroyed ammunition and supplies, filled their haversacks with food, and marched eastward. The town and campus were left to the mercy of the enemy. Tuscaloosa citizens were then subjected to looting and robbery. Stores and businesses were destroyed that night and the next day. Many terrified civilians were severely treated by the vandal invaders from the north.

The following morning on April 4th Union troops marched out to the University and destroyed the campus by burning many of the public buildings. By afternoon most of the University was in flames with the exception of the observatory and several faculty houses. The President’s Mansion was actually set on fire, but due to the bravery of Mrs. Garland, the president’s wife, the fire was extinguished and the house allowed to remain. From this day forward the phrase “Damned Yankee” became one word.

Soon the skies over every part of Tuscaloosa were filled with smoke as the tannery, niter works, bridges, the University, the Foundry, the Cotton Factory, etc. were put to the torch. Unfortunately, Tuscaloosa, which had managed to get through four years of the nation’s most bloody conflict, ran out of luck within less than a week before Robert E. Lee surrendered his army to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. Peace was soon restored, but it was to be decades before Tuscaloosa fully recovered from the disastrous Yankee invasion of April 3-4, 1865.

David G. Whitaker
Chief of Staff

Book Review Column

The Officer's Call offers a column pertaining to the review of Southern literature. This will give authors an opportunity to acquire some exposure and compatriots the chance to gain first hand knowledge of Confederate history and culture writings available in the marketplace.

Authors, please submit all book review requests to:

Deputy Adjutant General William L. Caynor Sr
P.O. Box 775875
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477
(970)879-7850
caynorwrls@frii.com

Submittal Entries

MOS&B Officer’s Call Magazine welcomes submittals via e-mail to 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!



Brigadier General Jesse Johnson Finley

Submitted by Ben Willingham, MOS&B Florida Society Chief of Staff

The son of a wealthy planter, Finley was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, on November 18, 1812. He was educated at an academy in Lebanon before he read law in Nashville. After being admitted to the bar, he opened a law office in Lebanon. During the Seminole War of 1836, Finley organized a company of mounted volunteers and was appointed captain. He served in Florida for two years, returning to Tennessee in 1838.

Moving often over the next few years, Finley continued to practice law and became very active in politics. In 1841 he was elected state senator from Mississippi County, Arkansas, but resigned his seat in 1842 and moved to Memphis, Tennessee. There he was elected mayor in 1845, but in 1846 moved again to Marianna, Florida. Finley was elected a Florida state senator in 1850 and in 1852 served as a Whig presidential elector. From 1853 to 1861 he served as a judge for Florida's western circuit.

After Florida seceded in 1861, Finley became a Confederate district judge but resigned that post in March 1862 to enlist as a private in the 6th Florida Infantry. Probably because of his political prominence, Finley quickly rose to captain and then to colonel of the regiment. Attached to COL W. G. M. Davis' Florida brigade in eastern Tennessee, the regiment invaded Kentucky with Florida General Edmond Kirby-Smith's column during the late summer of 1862. Following the invasion, Finley oversaw the department's court-martial at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Finley's first real combat experience came at Chickamauga, where his regiment was in Colonel Robert C. Trigg's brigade. On the afternoon of September 19, 1863, the brigade was ordered to support an attack by John Bell Hood. The order to advance somehow miscarried, and Finley soon found himself several hundred yards ahead of the rest of the brigade. Nonetheless, the 6th Florida broke through one Union line and captured a battery of artillery. However, being unsupported, Finley was forced to withdraw after suffering the loss of 165 men. Trigg wrote of Finley's command, "The fortune of war threw the Sixth Florida Regiment into the post of danger and upon them the heaviest loss, and proved them veterans in their first fight." On the next day Finley again drew praise when he led the 6th Florida and 54th Virginia in a charge against a Union position and captured five hundred prisoners.

On November 8, 1863, Finley was promoted to brigadier general, to rank from November 16, and given command of all the Florida infantry in the Army of Tennessee. He apparently was taken aback by the promotion and wrote Jefferson Davis to assure the president he did not seek the rank. Davis wrote Finley on December 16, "The fact that you did not seek the appointment conferred upon you, and your diffidence in assuming its responsibilities, is to me additional evidence of your fitness to command. I shall but the more confidently rely on one who, ready to serve, does not aspire to command."

Finley's new brigade was placed in line with Braxton Bragg's army near Chattanooga. When the Federals broke through the Confederate line at Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863, Finley's Florida brigade performed admirably in rear guard action while the army escaped. Bragg said, "I cannot, in justice to the generous and brave, consistently close this without expressing my thanks to Brigadier General Finley for his gallant bearing and prompt assistance in every emergency."

The winter was a severe hardship for Finley's men. In February 1864 the officers of the Florida brigade forwarded a petition to Finley to be sent to Congress. The officers attached a list showing the outrageous prices they were forced to pay for food and clothing and declared they could not survive on the meager pay allotted them. Finley supported his officers, endorsed the petition, and forwarded it to his superiors, but apparently no action was taken on it by Congress.

During the Atlanta Campaign, Finley's brigade was still in Bate's Division of William Hardee's Corps. Finley saw heavy fighting in the campaign, but there is little official documentation of it. At Resaca he was badly wounded and put out of action until the army reached Atlanta. Then at Jonesborough shell fragments killed his horse and severely wounded him again, but he refused to be evacuated to Atlanta until all of his wounded men had been removed. Because of this sense of duty, he missed the last evacuation train, and was finally slipped through roving bands of Yankees and back to the hospital in a wagon.

Finley was separated from his brigade for the rest of the war. He tried to rejoin his unit in North Carolina after recovering from the second wound, but Federal troops blocked his way. He therefore reported for duty to Howell Cobb at Columbus, Georgia, and surrendered there with Cobb in April 1865.

Finley settled in Lake City, Florida, after the war and resumed his law practice. He later moved to Jacksonville in the 1870s. Finley reentered politics and served in Congress from 1875 to 1879 before losing his seat in 1879 in a contested election. In 1887 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy but was refused the seat because of a technicality. Returning to the legal profession, Finley served as a Florida circuit court judge from 1887 to 1903. He died in Lake City on November 6, 1904, and is buried in Gainesville.

Source: Dickison, J. J., *Florida*, Vol. XI in *Evans Confederate Military History*.



Event Schedule

Seventy-fourth Sesquicentennial Convention

Wyndham Hotel, Jacksonville, FL

Thursday, 14 July 2011

- 3 to 5 PM Registration
- 2 PM Pre-Convention General Executive Council meeting
- 6:30 PM Board River Boat from hotel for St. Johns cruise and dinner

Friday, 15 July 2011

- 7 AM Forrest Calvary (FCC) Breakfast
- 7 to 9 AM Registration
- 9 to 9:30 AM Opening Ceremony
- 9:40 to 11:30 AM Business Meeting
- 12:15 to 2:30 PM MOS&B Awards Luncheon
- 2:30 to 4:30 PM Visit to the Museum of Southern History
- 6 PM Bus departure for the Florida Yacht Club
- 6:30 to 9:00 PM Commander General's Reception
- 9:00 PM Bus departs for hotel

Saturday, 16 July 2011

- 8 AM MOS&B Prayer Breakfast
- 9:30 AM Bus departure for the Olustee Battlefield
- 1 PM Luncheon
- 6:30 to 11 PM Gala Banquet with period music at hotel

Room locations will be clearly marked in the hotel

International Dispatch: WE ARE THE GUARDIANS

I have just read my copy of *Officers Call* (June 2011) and two fine articles inspired me to write a brief dissertation on my feelings regarding the role of the Order in today's confusing world. The articles, which served as inspiring catalysts for my thoughts, were the Commander General's Message, and Compatriot Stephen Clay McGehee's insightful and chivalrous contribution: "Some Thoughts on the Order and Defending our Heritage."

I consider that we have reached a crucial point in our existence that was further punctuated by the dawning of the new millennium. Since the 1960s there had existed a growth of strength in a number of antisocial sub-cultures, and the rise of liberalism and illusory freedom. In the first decade of this century, these subversive elements have multiplied like bacteria.

In today's world, "freedom" now includes a perceived release from the accepted norms of a civilized society and a great disrespect for older or traditional citizens, a shocking decline in everyday manners and language, and a perverted conception of the "rights" of offensive minority groups and rabid feminists.

I too paused and wondered what our inimitable ancestors would have thought of this definition of "freedom" for which they fought and so often died. It is now fashionable to mock the military and authority generally. Fortunately, our various military academies are untainted and graduates are imbued with the finer traditions of chivalry, conformance and patriotism. Enlisted personnel continue to show generally the love of their country as warfare has evolved to embrace not only huge technological changes, but more confusing ideologies for the purposes of current conflicts.

The attitude of some members of the armed forces can be understood when the attitude of the general public is considered. Starting with the spitting on returning troops from the Vietnam conflict, and the social ostracism offered as a "welcome home" has caused a schism between liberal and traditional movements.

But wait! I have talked about confusing ideologies. In today's morass of political correctness, how clear is the Confederate Cause in the eyes of a good proportion of our population whose minds have been poisoned against us? If these people took time out from spreading lies and looked harder at the current American Experience, they would see quite clearly that the root cause of the WBTS *and* today's misunderstandings is States' Rights.

Big government has spawned political correctness and greatly stifled propagation of the Truth. It is said that the Truth shall set you free, and the Guardians of the Truth are Members of our Order, and we stand for the Truth. It is, as my Compatriots have pointed out in their excellent articles, our DUTY to keep the faith and fight for the Truth.

Robert E Lee said: "Duty is the most sublime word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less." Let us heed these words and make them our creed for Membership.

General Lee's few words define our mission in life. The Order provides the Guardians of our Cause and pure purpose. To fight for the Truth to our last breath, to maintain a recruiting structure which targets the people who are prepared to give 110% to preserve our Heritage.

It is the duty of older Members to mould new generations in the image of the noble Confederate Crusaders of days gone by, and to impress upon them the critical mission of preserving the integrity of the Old Southern way of life and how to avoid being infected by emerging degeneracy in our Country.

If our message prevails, all Americans will one day thank us for "seeing it through" and preserving values essential for the survival of the Nation. We must not fail. Bearing these comments in mind, let us cast aside the labels placed on us by the uninformed masses. We are not "lost in the past". We are distilling the values of the past and applying the principles to modern life...there is a sound philosophical difference.

We are not a "country club". We are not a "black powder shooting club". We are not prejudiced. We are the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, the Guardians of the Past and the Future.

DEO VINDICE

Roger P Thornton,

ADC International Liaison

VMI Cadets at the Battle of New Market

In May, 1864, General Ulysses S. Grant began the Overland Campaign against Confederate troops in Virginia. He ordered Major General Franz to capture the Shenandoah Valley and clear it of all Confederate troops. The point of this campaign was to seize the town of Staunton and cut the railroad, depriving General Robert E. Lee of much needed supplies, thus weakening Lee's army.

When Confederate General John C. Breckinridge received word of the Union forces in the Valley, he pulled together all of his available forces, which included the Corps of Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute (VMI).

On the night of May 10, 1864, 257 cadets were awakened by a drum roll and told they would soon be heading out to reinforce General Breckinridge at Midway. Early that morning the cadets marched 18 miles on the Old Staunton Road to join Breckinridge and his troops. Once they joined, the cadets, ages 15 to 24, led by Lt. Col. Scott Ship, age 24, marched 80 miles up the Valley Turnpike to camp about seven miles south of the little town of New Market. Union troops were camped on the north side of town.

Around one o'clock on the morning of May 15th, the cadets were quietly aroused and prepared for battle. They said a prayer and began the seven-mile march to New Market. Forming his forces south of New Market, Breckinridge, praying that he wouldn't need the cadets, put them in the back reserve line.

Encountering numerous skirmishes, Breckinridge took the offensive, and his regular troops cleared the town of New Market. Union General Sigel attacked from a different direction. As the armies came closer together, Union troops, having the better position, started thinning out the Confederate lines.

As the lines started thinning more with each passing second, a desperate officer begged the General to put the cadets in. Reluctantly, he said, "Put the boys in, and may God forgive me for the order."

Within minutes, the cadets were filling the gaps in the front line and were ordered to "Fix bayonets." For the first time, the young men fired upon the enemy, not with reluctance or fear, but with great gusto, and were then ordered to take the final charge of the battle. Wading through ankle-deep mud across a farm field, many of the cadets lost shoes as they charged directly into canister fire from the Union cannons. One cadet later recalled, "The bursting of shells about us was incessant, one of those passing directly through our colors." The Corps of Cadets captured one of Sigel's cannons abandoned by fleeing Union troops.

After the cadet's final charge, General Sigel and his troops retreated toward Strasburg, leaving the field and the Valley to General Breckinridge and the Corps of Cadets. Of the 257 cadets, ten were killed or mortally wounded and 47 were wounded. Sent to do a man's job, the Corps of Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute are the only entire student body to ever fight as a unit in a pitched battle. Because of their efforts, that service entitles today's cadets to parade with fixed bayonets.



Kassidi Woodlock

President, Texas Division
Children of the Confederacy

Note: Miss Kassidi Woodlock is the granddaughter of Mrs. Shirley Woodlock, past president of the Texas Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and is presently the national Registrar General. This article was recently published in the June issue the UDC magazine.

Article Submitted by David G. Whitaker DCS, Chief of Staff, MOS&B



1

ALABAMA SOCIETY GORGAS CHAPTER #299 REPORT

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

Scholarship Presentation

On May 13, 2011 chapter member Drew Thomas Patterson, son of chapter member Daryl C. Patterson, received the 2011 MOS&B Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forrest Scholarship for \$1,000 in a ceremony at the Gordo, Alabama high school. Drew is an outstanding student involved in several school activities for which he received a number of honors and awards during the ceremony. He is also the manager of the Class 3A State Championship Gordo High baseball team. Chapter Adjutant Dr. Sam Gambrell represented the MOS&B at the ceremony and presented the scholarship. Photo 1 shows Drew with his Scholarship Award letter. Seen L to R are Sam Gambrell, Drew Patterson, and his parents Robin and Daryl Patterson.



2

May Program

Prospective member William Hawkins gave a most interesting and informative presentation of his normal activities when he serves with the 14th Alabama Infantry as a regular re-enactor. He has been a re-enactor for thirteen years. William is an avid Civil War historian, so much so that he was married in a Confederate Cavalry wedding ceremony while wearing his Confederate re-enactor Cavalry officer's uniform. During his presentation, he demonstrated and discussed the use of items which he normally uses during re-enactments. These items included various types of pants and coats worn by enlisted and officer personnel; period socks, gloves, and mittens; officer's leather gloves; sleep hat; several types of period shirts; period men's underwear; Columbus Depot jacket; standard issue Cavalry boots; brogans; Confederate leather belt with buckle; haversack; Confederate and Union canteens; Confederate plate, cup, and eating utensils; standard coffee pot; bayonet; sheath knife; cap pouch; ammunition box; .58 caliber Enfield rifle; gum blanket; typical fabric blanket; typical pipe; powder measure; and Confederate currency. William has been employed by the Westervelt Museum at the North River Yacht Club in Tuscaloosa and is an authority on the valuable paintings bought by Jack Warner which were housed there. Photo 2 shows William in his re-enactor uniform demonstrating various articles that he used while in a re-enactment.



3



4

President Jefferson Davis Banquet

At 6:30 PM on June 21, 2011 twenty-nine members and guests (Photo 3), including UDC ladies (Photo 4) and SAR members, of the Gorgas Chapter gathered at the First Christian Church, Tuscaloosa, AL for their annual President Jefferson Davis banquet. After the Invocation, Pledge of Allegiance, Salute to the Flag of Alabama, Salute to the Confederate Flag, and the MOS&B Pledge, a delicious meal, served by the Christian Women's Fellowship, was enjoyed by everyone.



5

After the meal, 1st Lt. Commander John Coleman (Photo 5) introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Ronald Houts (Photo 6), Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at the University of Alabama, who gave a most interesting and informative talk entitled “Jefferson Davis’ Path to the CSA Presidency”. His talk included Davis’ early years, his years at West Point, his involvement in the Black Hawk War and other conflicts while serving under General Zachary Taylor who was his father-in-law, the political atmosphere in the nation for several years prior to the War Between the States, his service as a member of Congress, and his tenure as Secretary of War. He concluded his talk with a comparison of the credentials of Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln and speculated as to what the future of the nation might have been had Jefferson Davis been elected president rather than Abraham Lincoln.



6

After the program, Lieutenant Commander General and Gorgas Chapter Commander Dr. Richard Rhone announced several national awards to Chapter members and associates and to the Gorgas Chapter. Those presented at the banquet are marked with a (P). The awards to individuals were:



7

The Varina Howell Davis Award to Gwendolyn (Mrs. Walter) Dockery (P). Presented by Mrs. Richard Rhone, left, (Photo 7). The Winnie Davis Award to Anne Walker (Mrs. Richard) Rhone.

The Col. John Pelham Legion of Merit Award to Walter E. Dockery (P), Samuel C. Gambrell Jr (P), and Richard Rhone.

The Lt. Charles Read Meritorious Service Award to Roger Ballard, Daniel Clark (P), John Coleman Jr (P), Walter E. Dockery (P), Frank Delbridge Jr, James Dunn (P), Samuel C. Gambrell Jr (P), Wiley D. Hales (P), Winfield S. Hughes Jr, Richard K. McLain, Thornton L. Neathery (P), and Jerry Oldshue (P), Reagan Rhone, Richard Rhone, and Edwin Stringer.



8

The Joseph Evan Davis Award to Ronald D. Kent Jr, Scott P. Kent, James E. Lusk, and Zachary H. Lusk.

The Judah P. Benjamin Award to Steve Davis, the Fifth Alabama Regiment Band, and William Hawkins.

The MOS&B Scholarship Award to Drew Patterson.

Special awards to the Gorgas Chapter were presented to Adjutant Sam Gambrell (left) by Commander Richard Rhone (Photo 8):



9

The General Thomas Jackson Medal (P) for restoration and maintenance of the grave of Captain Benjamin Eddins, the only Confederate killed in the Battle of Tuscaloosa in April of 1865.

The Col. Walter Hopkins Distinguished Chapter Award (P) for service in the past year. Only the Gorgas Chapter received this award this year.

The Lt. Gen. Simon B. Buckner Award (P) for maintaining 100% membership in the past year. Only two chapters received this award this year.

Following the awards presentations, Commander Rhone (Photo 9) presented a tribute to President Davis followed by a moment of silence in his memory. The meeting was concluded with the MOS&B Benediction led by past commander Walter Dockery.



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Fort Pillow Massacre as depicted in a newspaper in 1894

FORREST AT FORT PILLOW

By C.L. Gray

Reports of massacre began days after Forrest's capture of Fort Pillow. While the U.S. Congress held hearings that memorialized the atrocity, the Confederates issued no explanation or defense. The reason for the silence was simple. Forrest had sent his official report to General Leonidas Polk, his superior officer, but Polk had been killed during Johnston's long retreat to Atlanta. In the confusion that resulted from his death, Polk's aides were slow to forward the report to Richmond. When the report finally arrived, Secretary of War James

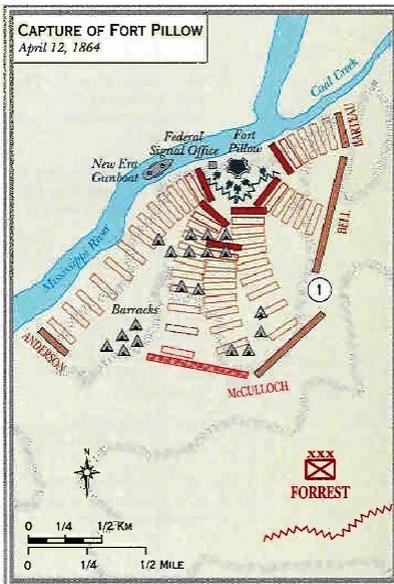
Seddon believed it vindicated Forrest. But four long months had passed, and the Union newspapers had done their jobs well. Fort Pillow became "the" atrocity of the war.

What happened at Fort Pillow? Did Forrest order a massacre or did a massacre even occur? A careful examination of the actions of both Confederate and Union troops during the battle can shine a light on what happened that day.

In April 1864, the former Confederate fort along the banks of the Mississippi River was manned by the 13th Tennessee Cavalry (USA) under the command of Major William Bradford. The 13th Tennessee consisted of two types of soldier. The first were deserters from the Confederate army. The second were men from the surrounding countryside who were driven by a malevolent hatred toward all Confederate soldiers and their families.

Bradford's commanding officer, General Stephen Hurlburt, believed Bradford was too inexperienced for the post, so he ordered Major L.F. Booth to take command. Booth brought with him four companies of heavy artillery, a section of light artillery, and colored troops. His orders were to put the works in order and strengthen the fortifications.

People living in the shadow of Fort Pillow complained to Forrest that raids were being conducted from the fort by small detachments of both white and colored troops. Under the pretense of scouring the country for arms and rebel soldiers, Bradford and his men robbed the people of their livestock, clothing, money, and every possible movable article of value, besides venting upon the wives and daughters of Southern soldiers the most abusive and obscene epithets (1). The citizens beseeched Forrest to leave behind a brigade of cavalry as protection against these outrages. Forrest would do them one better. He wrote Polk, "there is a Federal force of five or six hundred at Fort Pillow, which I shall attend to in a day or so..."(2). His purpose was not just to stop the raids. The fort was also a storehouse of much needed supplies and horses for his men. Throughout the war, Forrest had consistently resupplied his men at the Federals' expense.



Orders were sent. General James Chalmers, with Bell's and McCulloch's brigades, arrived at Fort Pillow before sunrise on April 12th. His men surprised and captured most of the Federal pickets. The few pickets who did escape retreated into the fort and raised the alarm.

Chalmers employed his sharpshooters behind trees, logs, and in gullies, pinning down the Union soldiers behind the walls of the fort. Any soldier raising his head above the ramparts was shot and killed. Captain Anderson of Forrest's staff wrote, "Anyone could see at a glance that the fort was ours"(3).

Forrest arrived on the field at 10:00 a.m. He began an up-close reconnaissance of the fort. Two horses were shot out from underneath him. Undaunted, Forrest mounted a third horse and continued his reconnaissance.

A second assault was repulsed, but the Confederates had gained possession of the two rows of barracks that ran parallel to the south side of the fort. Forrest had his men advance in short bursts of yardage covered by the sharpshooters.

The fighting was halted until Forrest's ammunition trains arrived from Brownville. Once the wagons were up, Forrest sent a flag of truce into the fort with the following note: "I have force sufficient to take your works by assault. I therefore demand an unconditional surrender of all your forces. Your heroic defense will entitle you to be treated as prisoners of war, but the surrender must be unconditional. I await your answer" (4). This demand for unconditional surrender was typical of the ultimatums Forrest made throughout the war.

Booth had been killed in the opening hours of the battle. Even though correspondence would be carried out in his name, it was actually Bradford who determined the course of action within the fort. Bradford asked for one hour so he could consult with the commander of the *New Era*, a gunboat posted on the river.

Forrest observed a troop transport approaching the fort. He also saw the smoke from three more boats steaming up the river, presumably headed to the aid of the garrison. He believed Bradford's request was a stalling tactic to allow the gunboats to land reinforcements. The fort made no attempt to signal the gunboats away or alert them of the truce.

To prevent the landing of reinforcements, Forrest sent 200 men from McCulloch's brigade down the ravine to the steamboat landing below the bluff. He also sent Colonel Barteau with another 200 men down the Coal Creek ravine. These movements became a point of contention in the retelling of what happened at Fort Pillow. Union officials accused Forrest of violating the truce to move men into position in which to storm and overwhelm the fort. Actually, the opposite is true. Forrest removed 400 men from his assaulting columns in order to protect his rear and flanks from an attack from the river or creek.

One of the gunboats, the *Olive Branch*, was warned off and kept at a safe distance. Captain Marshall, commanding the *New Era*, ordered the *Olive Branch* to steam to Cairo and return with 400 to 500 rounds of ammunition. All this was done while the flag of truce flew.

Forrest sent another note into the fort giving Bradford twenty minutes to capitulate. No answer was forthcoming. Finally, Forrest asked for "an answer in plain, unmistakable English. Will he fight or surrender(5)?" Bradford sent his answer. He would not surrender the fort.

The charge was sounded. The sharpshooters began their deadly work. The first wave of Forrest's troopers scrambled across the ground to the 12 foot wide ditch and jumped into the mud and water. Helping one another, they climbed up on a small ledge along the parapet, then, with guns loaded and being boosted by those below, went up and over the walls. They fired at point-blank range at the defenders. Before the garrison could reload, the second wave was over the wall, and they too fired into the Federals. Lieutenant Leaming (USA), who survived the assault, described the charge "as if rising from out of the very earth"(6). The Union garrison broke. The soldiers fled back through the fort to the brow of the bluff above the river and plunged over.

Bradford had used the hour he demanded from Forrest to arrange a signal with Captain Marshall. If Bradford was forced to abandon the fort, the men would drop down below the bank and the gunboat would shell the Confederates. Once under the bluff, the men would then reorganize and continue the fight. Fully expecting the *New Era* to join the battle, the Federals could only watch in surprise as the gunboat, out of ammunition since early afternoon, steamed out of range. Panic seized the routed garrison.

In an attempt to escape, the Union soldiers ran into the men from McCulloch's brigade. The hastily retreated the other way only to run into the guns of Barteau's men. Trapped between the two Confederate forces, many of the Federals jumped into the river and were drowned.

Forrest and his staff entered the fort on foot. Drunken Union soldiers were stumbling about, firing in a dazed sort of way. Half-emptied barrels of whisky and kegs of beer were scattered about with tin dippers attached (7). Confederate troopers closed in from the flanks, shooting and killing.

Forrest ordered the halyards cut and the American flag brought down. Below the bluffs, the Confederates quit firing. Union soldiers kept up a show of resistance and were either shot or disarmed and captured. The final assault lasted about twenty minutes.

At sunset, Forrest turned command over to Chalmers with instructions to bury the dead, collect arms and other property, transfer the Union wounded to the first steamer passing by the fort, and to follow after him as soon as practicable. Chalmers withdrew his troops from the fort at night. In the morning, he set fire to the tents and cabins and made arrangements for the wounded to be transported via the river.

Forrest's attack on Fort Pillow served two purposes. Whereas his troops needed the horses and the stores in the fort, the main object of the raid was to "break up the nest" (8) and relieve the citizens from the raids originating from the fort. Forrest moved on Fort Pillow with enough men to accomplish his purpose.

The fort had been manned by 557 Union soldiers. Three hundred and thirty six soldiers survived, while 231 were killed during the battle or drowned in the river, resulting in a 41% casualty rate.

Does this high casualty rate mean that there was a massacre? No, it does not. What occurred was a hard fought battle for control of the fort. The 13th Tennessee's fear of falling into the hands of their former comrades was the primary reason Bradford refused to surrender, even when it was obvious that the Confederates could storm and take the fort. Adding to the casualty rate was the heavy loss of officers during the opening hours of the fight, especially the loss of Major Booth, and the failure of Bradford's plan to have the *New Era* shell the Confederates once the garrison retreated to the bluff. When the gunboat steamed away, many of the Federals dove into the river to escape and drowned.

At the time of the attack, Forrest enjoyed a reputation as a hard fighter, but at no time had he ever been accused of being a murderer of the helpless. He fought to win, but once victory was secured, he treated his opponents as prisoners of war, tended their wounded, and allowed their dead to be buried. At Fort Pillow, his actions, and the actions of his men, were in line with his previous and subsequent conduct.

In the 147 years after the capture of Fort Pillow, the battle's historiography clearly accuses Forrest of a massacre. Yet, this charge cannot be sustained on eyewitness testimony alone. For every report of massacre offered; another report exonerating Forrest can be easily produced.

History's charge that a massacre occurred relies more on Forrest's occupation as a slave trader before the war and his affiliation with the Ku Klux Klan after the war than it does on his actions at Fort Pillow. Misleading portrayals of Forrest as a racist only bolster the accusation that Forrest ordered the massacre or, at the very least, did not stop it when it began.

Forrest and the men who served under him deserve better than being left to the agenda and verdict of politically correct historians who only care about advancing their agenda and not the reputation of the Wizard of the Saddle or the truth of Fort Pillow – a hard fought battle between two armies for control of a piece of real estate along the Mississippi River.

1. Thomas Jordan and J.P. Pryor. *The Campaigns of Lieutenant General N.B. Forrest and of Forrest's Cavalry*. (Dayton: Morningside Publishing, 1995), 423.
2. *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.*, Volume 32, Part 1, Serial 57, page 609.
3. *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.*, Volume 32, Part 3, Serial 59, page 176.
4. *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.* Volume 32, Part 1, Serial 57, page 560.
5. *Ibid.*, 614.
6. Robert Self Henry. *Forrest – First With the Most*. (New York: Konecky & Konecky, 1992), 255.
7. James Harvey Mathes. *Great Commanders: General Forrest*. (New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1902), 227.
8. *Ibid.*, 228.

C.L. Gray is a Civil War historian with a special interest in the Army of Northern Virginia. She also edits The Stainless Banner, a FREE e-zine dedicated to the armies of the Confederacy. Gray has traveled throughout the country giving programs on Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Jeb Stuart, Braxton Bragg, and James Longstreet. Her latest project is a book on Forrest at Fort Pillow.

Arkansas Gray Reunion of 1911

It had been 50 years since the firing of the first shot of the War Between The States. Now, on May 15-19, 1911, there would be the assembling of hundreds of the proud old Confederate veterans who wore the gray. Men who had battled at Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Shiloh, Elkhorn Tavern, Prairie Grove, and Vicksburg plus many other sites, would gather once more in reunion during their advancing years. The young boys of 1861 were now old, proud men with gray beards and hair of white, who wanted to gather once more to tell of their exploits during the turbulent times of the 60's. People began to realize that the more than one million Confederate soldiers was thinning to around 11,000 in 1911. If they did not act quickly there would probably never be another chance for General Robert E. Lee's soldiers to assemble again in one location. Local efforts began to raise needed money for the reunion. The Arkansas Legislature donated \$10,000 to this effort. Local business donated only paltry amounts. Citizens throughout the state contributed to this effort so that the reunion would be the best ever. Mrs. G. W. Hatch of Augusta wrote the fundraising committee saying she wanted to contribute but was only a poor widow of a Confederate veteran. Instead of money, she offered 3,000 lilies from her garden to pin on visiting veterans, the "noble heroes of the South."

So, in May that year, for three days the Confederacy rose again in Little Rock, Arkansas. The capital city of the Razorback State hosted the 21st reunion and gave the South and all America a time to remember. As the reunion week approached with anticipation of the veterans, their families and sightseers, the city would swell to a population of 100,000. One local news headline proclaimed "city stocked as for a siege." The news story that ran suggested if Vicksburg, Mississippi had been so stocked during the siege in 1863 by Union General U. S. Grant, the war might have had a different outcome."

The camp for these United Confederate Veterans was named Camp Shaver in honor of Colonel "Fighting Bob" Robert Glenn Shaver. Descendants of Colonel Shaver reside in Harrison, namely in the person of Ron Shaver and his prodigy. In speaking to Ron of his uncle's exploits, he is fiercely proud of his Confederate ancestry and his charter member status in the Captain James Tyrie Wright Chapter No. 6 of the Military Order of Stars and Bars. While all the preparations in Little Rock were going on, local preparations were being attended to by the J. O. R. Ruble Camp of the United Confederate Veterans. In the Harrison Daily Times article of March 18, 1911, the article reads: "The local camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, held a most interesting meeting at the county Court House Saturday afternoon last. After a short business session, the meeting was addressed by Rev. Waynick who congratulated the organization on it's vigorous start, and gave an outline what it might do to aid and honor the fast thinning ranks of the heroes of the Confederacy. Dr. H. L. Routh then took the stand and in his usual happy manner presented to the Camp the handsome banner furnished by Honorable B. M. Estes, in whose honor the camp had been named. [Sons of Confederate Veterans] The flag was modeled after the original flag of the Confederacy, and in gold letters bore the inscription "Ben Estes Camp 631, S. C. V." Judge E. G. Mitchell responded eloquently on behalf of the Sons, and then a number of short talks were made by several, including the ladies. The next meeting will be held the first Saturday in May, in time to arrange for the big reunion in Little Rock."

The next meeting of the Ross Ruble United Confederate Veteran Camp was held on May 6, 1911, to make final arrangements for the Reunion trip to Little Rock. "All those contemplating going to the Reunion at that time will be expected to be present on that day and especially the delegates in the camps. Delegates: T. A. Morris, J. O. Nicholson, and A. H. Jones. Alternates: H. L. Routh, J. F. Eoff, and Henry Breedwell." Signed by W. S. Allen, Adjutant and W. H. Harrell, Commander. Now, the Harrison contingent was ready to be representatives of the their camp and join in on the "big time" to be had by all.

To show how they could jokingly be serious on this "Reunion" business, the February 18, 1911 Harrison Daily Times article relates, "Dr. H. L. Routh had the grippe and threatened with pneumonia. When Sid [W. S.] Allen heard of the doctor's sickness, he sent word and said "For God's sake not to die till after the Reunion!" To please Sid, the Doctor tried to get well and then jumped on a 8 penny nail, running it through his foot and has not been able to walk since."

This was a formidable undertaking for Little Rock, in 1911, a population of 46,000. Judge J. W. Kavanaugh of Little Rock was elected chairman of the executive committee and under his leadership was able to obtain \$10,000 from the Arkansas State legislature for the reunion.

To accommodate such a large group, the Arkansas National Guard and U.S. Army, set up 1,333 tents, each housing 4-8 men. Each tent was equipped with cots, blankets, sheets, pillows, towels, wash bowls, and pitchers. Each tent was numbered and each street in front of the tents was given a name. The mess hall was a huge tent measuring 83 X 300 feet. It could serve 1000 people at one time. Nine school houses in Little Rock accommodated 4000 persons each.

On the morning of May 14, masses of people converged on Little Rock in numbers the city had not prepared for. By that afternoon the newspapers quoted Judge Kavanaugh as saying, "We are swamped, we were notified of 1,500 veterans, we prepared for 5,500, but now we have 11,000." Nearly 700 railroad cars were borrowed other than those belonging to the railroads entering Little Rock. The total of 106,000 was arrived at by adding up the numbers that had come in on reunion rates. This did not include those coming by other transportation means!

Joe Bateman was in charge of feeding the veterans, and he related that the breakfast menu alone for the five day period consisted of 16,000 loaves of bread, 8,000 pounds of steak, 3,000 pounds of roast beef, 110 cases of eggs, and 1,700 pounds of coffee. The camp was a lively place. Fourteen bands throughout the state entertained those in attendance. Stories were told of the war time and again, with a possible little imprudent drinking on the side.

Veterans and their families occupied every hotel and boarding house in Little Rock. The Reunion Headquarters Hotel was the Marion Hotel. It was the finest hotel in Little Rock and offered rooms with a bath from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per night; if the visitor passed on the private bath, rooms were \$1.00 to \$2.00 per night. For the budget minded visitor, rooms were available at the Arlington or Union hotels for .50 and meals available for another .25, the same price as meals at the YMCA. The Lodging Committee let contracts for 15,000 single beds at \$1.00 per day in the public school buildings. As the number of veterans kept coming in, overflow accommodations were made at Fort Roots U. S. Army post, which converted into a massive encampment housing 10,000 veterans.

Everyone was looking for unprecedented business, and M. M. Cohn Department Store was not alone. They advertised, "We have in stock for immediate delivery Confederate gray uniforms for veterans and sons of veterans. Prices \$9.00, \$12.50, and \$15.00." Competitor Gus Blass Dry Goods Company made a pitch for the ladies' business when their ads read, "Our rest room will be at the disposal of the ladies, at all hours of the day, where they can come when fatigued, and rest, gossip or shop, as they see fit. And our checking room, a newly installed feature, will take care of their grips and packages."

Tobacco merchants planned on making profits from the visiting old soldiers but they got some unbeatable competition. The American Tobacco Company donated 50 dozen boxes of natural leaf tobacco and rolling papers for free distribution to the old soldiers.

Area newspapers went to great lengths to prepare the citizenry for the aging Confederates arrival. An Arkansas Gazette editorial read: "Most of the men who camped with Lee and Forrest and fought with them in the dark days of civil strife have already camped on the other side and the few who remain are but awaiting the bugle signal to come up higher. Comrades of the past, men who fought battles of the world, will clasp hands and march together

in Little Rock for the last time. It is unlike any other reunion or convention ever entertained by Little Rock, because of the fact that many of those who come here will join the great reunion above before the muster roll is called for another reunion here. But there is a bright side to it. It is one more opportunity for these old comrades to meet and rehearse the sacred memories and traditions of the past. Once more this side of the Great Eternal Throne of God these old heroes in gray can clasp hands and march together...this is to be one reunion where the old soldier is to have the cushioned seat in the front carriage, and where the best is to be prepared for him. The gay and festive, the young and happy throng will join the reunion and mingle with the veterans, but they must take care of themselves. Little Rock has set herself the task of entertaining the old soldiers better than they have ever been entertained before, and Little Rock makes not failures."

The Arkansas Democrat countered with this editorial: "The reunion is worth all its cost. It demonstrates that the spirit of Southern Chivalry still lives, that King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table were no whit more brave and tender than are these old heroes of a conflict the like of which has never before and will never again be seen. A lesson to the younger generation, a lesson in courtesy and patriotism. A lesson in patient endurance, a lesson in fidelity to a principle and a lesson that higher affection, love for one's fellow man...Ere we will no longer have the pleasure of honoring their prowess on the field of battle and their endurance and loyalty."

On Wednesday, May 16, at 10 a.m., a statue was dedicated to the Capital Guards, Company A, 6th Arkansas Infantry Regiment, of Cleburne's Division, under the auspices of the General Robert C. Newton Camp No. 197, of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The statue still stands today as a reminder of the reunion and the brave men of the 6th.

The climax of the reunion was the parade. It was organized in front of City Hall on Markham Street, went up Markham to Main Street, then up Main to 10th Street, then east on 10th to the Knapp Memorial which stands on the edge of MacArthur Park. All along the route were 12 foot high plaster of paris columns on each block. Each had a cluster of electric lights on top. General George W. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, rode in the parade along with many dignitaries including Commander of the Arkansas Division of the United Confederate Veterans, Chief Marshall and his staff. Attending and in the parade was Troy Pace, of Harrison. One of Mosby's veterans was horsing around with his comrades and fell into a large tub of lemonade. The street peddler became violently excited but the crowd could see nothing but humor in the situation.

As the reunion was drawing near to a close, the Negro Confederate Veterans met on the lawn of City Hall and passed a resolution of thanks to the people of Little Rock for the manner in which they were treated during the reunion as follows: "We are gathered here today to give thanks to the good people of the city for their kind treatment towards the Negro veteran. We have met with many Reunions, but we would like to say the Lord lives in Little Rock." The proclamation added that the city of Little Rock should be called the "Little Paradistical City." I have been almost persuaded to say, like old Peter of old, 'Let us build here three tabernacles in Little Rock and stay here.'" The resolution was signed by C. W. Perry, Chieftain of Colored Veterans. This statement further substantiates that Negro troops fought for the Confederacy and against the yankee invaders. Rueben Patterson, a 79 year old black man from Florence, Alabama, wore a badge of honor said to have been given to him by Confederate Major General Joe Wheeler for faithful war service. Patterson, "crippled and unique in appearance," was a servant to both Wheeler and Lt. General Nathan B. Forrest. The old man was also in possession of a horseshoe he claimed to be from the mount of Confederate Major General Patrick R. Cleburne, the famed Arkansas Confederate, killed at Franklin, Tennessee, on November 30, 1864. He said he had saved the horseshoe for almost 50 years, awaiting his chance to give it to someone who would appreciate it. He found such a group when he presented the prized relic to the Arkansas Historical Association.

And from Captain H. B. Littlepage, one of the officers of the famous Confederate Ironclad "Merrimac" and who took an active part in her career throughout the war, said: "I have attended every reunion since the inception of the organization...I can say without reservation that Little Rock has done herself proud."

C. B. Graham, a 75 year old South Carolina veteran, reportedly impressed a group of young women who found him appealing. "I own a large plantation, have money in the bank, and am looking for a wife," he said, inviting any of them to join him in an automobile ride. He is supposed to have promised would be brides "anything you want is yours." But the girls were hesitant about accepting the old man's offer, when a comely widow who had been

listening from a distance approached Graham to volunteer. The old gentleman reportedly looked her over and advised he preferred the younger girls, and was last seen taking them all toward a café.

One female veteran among the thousands of men attended; she was Miss Mary Hall of Augusta, Georgia, a woman who never took the vow of loyalty to the Union. Though feeble with age, Miss Hall still wore her Confederate gray uniform, with only a skirt distinguishing hers from the men's. She had a belt with eleven gold buttons representing the eleven Confederate states, worn by her brother killed at the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. It was said she never stood under a U. S. flag without being sure of having a small Confederate flag in her hair or hat. She served the South as a scout and nurse.

Another interesting story was told by J. R. Gibbons of Bauxite, Arkansas about General Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg. General Lee and his staff came to a nest of young birds, unable to fly. He stopped and dismounted from his horse, Traveler, and gathered up the nest with the birds in it and put it in a protected place so the men and horses rushing over the fields would not harm the birds.

Camp Shaver was connected to Main Street several blocks away by a 5,000 volt trolley feeder line. Two lines of incandescent lights were strung on plaster columns specially erected between the park and the central business streets. Banners and portraits of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, General Robert E. Lee and General Stonewall Jackson draped these arteries leading from the encampment. One banner stretched over Main Street of two uniformed, clasped hands, one with a gray sleeve, one with a blue. It was provided by the local Grand Army of the Republic, the Union version of the United Confederate Veterans.

The Reunion concluded and the old veterans returned to their homes throughout the South and other regions. They knew that this would be the last meeting for many of them at a UCV Reunion. They knew their days were short and they had lived a good life and served their country for a Cause. Many would return to their homes and continue in the UCV camp operations through the 1920's. The last Confederate Veteran Reunion was held in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1932. The last of the gray line had now dwindled down to a handful and they were unable to attend further reunions. The soldiers of the Confederacy were nearly all dead but their legacy would live on forever and forever in the hearts and minds of their descendants. The last Confederate soldier, Walter Williams, died in 1959, in Texas, closing the final chapter on a war that should not have been in the first place. This was a war that tore the nation, families and communities apart. It was a war that is debated about today on its causes and reasons. Who was right? Who was wrong? There may never be an answer to any of these questions, but one thing is for sure, we must continue to honor the men who wore the gray. They are our heroes for all their sacrifices in the days of 1861-1865. It is not humanly possible to understand all their sufferings and hardships during those terrible times. Maybe we will never fully understand but always have some compassion for their sacrifices. One hundred years ago in 1911 they meet one final time in Little Rock, Arkansas and for a few days, all was well.

- Submitted by Troy Massey, Past MOS&B Commander General

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.

Chairman's Recognition Award

Sesquicentennial Committee Chairman Barton Campbell has announced a "Chairman's Recognition Award" that he will do each year of the sesquicentennial (during his tenure) for the Society with the most innovative project – that is the key word. All Societies are encouraged to "compete". Please advise Compatriot Campbell of your projects via his email, colbart@earthlink.net



CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEMORIAL

This monument perpetuates the memory
 Of those who true to the instincts of their birth,
 Faithful to the teachings of their fathers,
 Constant in their love for the state,
 Died in the performance of their duty
 Who have glorified a fallen cause
 By the simple manhood of their lives
 The patient endurance of suffering
 And the heroism of death
 And who in the dark hours of imprisonment
 In the hopelessness of the hospital
 In the short sharp agony of the field
 Found support and consolation in the belief
 That at home they would not be forgotten
 Let the stranger who may in future times
 Read this inscription
 Recognize that these were men
 Whom power could not corrupt
 Whom death could not terrify
 Whom defeat could not dishonor
 And let their virtues plead for just judgment
 Of the case in which they perished
 Let the Arkansawyer of another generation
 Remember that the state taught them
 How to live and how to die
 And that from her broken fortunes
 She has preserved for her children
 The priceless treasure of their memories
 Teaching all who may claim the same birthright
 That truth, courage and patriotism endure forever.



Dedicated by the General Jo Shelby Camp No. 1414 of the Arkansas Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Harrison, Arkansas on April 6, 1986. To honor the memory of those gallant Confederates who fought valiantly for their beloved Southland

Listed below are Confederate Veterans throughout the Southern Confederacy whose descendants thought enough of the memory of the old soldiers to contribute in the erecting of this monument to their and all their comrade's memories.

- Albright, Wm. Pvt. Harrell's Ark. Cav. Baker, John H. Pvt. Harrell's Ark. Cav. Beavers, John Crockett Pvt. Shelby's Div. Price's Mo. Cav. Beavers, William Pvt. Monroe's Ark. Cav. Brooks, Jeremiah Hale Pvt. 15 Ark. Militia Busby, Burrell B. Pvt. Reeve's Ark. Inf. Cone, R.L. Cpl. 19 Ark. Inf. Cox, Jacob Pvt. 1 Ark. Mtd. Rifles Davidson, James Monroe Cpt. 14 Ark. Inf. Deakins, Absalom Pvt. 13 Ark. Cav. Eoff, Joseph Pvt. Stirman's Ark. Cav. Estes, Ben Capt. Harrell's Ark. Cav. Garrett, Temple Pvt. 14 Ark. Inf. Horton, Isaac Pvt. 32 Ark. Inf. Hudson, Harrison Wheat Pvt. Ark. Militia Kinard, William David Pvt. 19 Ark. Inf. Leslie, John Pvt. 45 Ark. Militia Leslie, Sam Col. 45 Ark. Militia Majors, James A. Pvt. 3 Mo. Cav. Mitchell, Wm. C. Col. 14 Ark. Inf. Norris, Granville Newton Pvt. Harrell's Ark. Cav. Richardson, James M. Pvt. 2 Tenn. Inf. Rowland, Mack Pvt. Jackman's Ark. Cav. Shaver, Robert Col. 3 Corps. Army of Miss. Sitton, Joshua H. Pvt. 11 Ga. Inv. Talburt, Samuel H. Sgt. 8 Ark. Cal. Williford, Thomas Simeon Pvt. 8 Ark. Cal. Tomlinson, John H. 2 Lt. 53 NC Inf. Vance, Morris Pvt. Cabell's Ark. Inf. Walker, Oliver Louis Pvt. 42 Ark. Inf. Williford, J.G. Maj. 11 Al. Inf. Wilson, Daniel Lt. 27 Ark. Inf. Wright, James Tyrie Capt. 8 Div. Mo. State Guard Wood, Elijah Pvt. Schnable's Ark. Cav. Wood, Joseph Pvt. Schnable's Ark. Cav. Young, Benjamin F. Sgt. 1 Tenn. Cav. Byrd, John Ashley Pvt. 3 Tenn. Cav. Cecil, Harrison Henry Pvt. 54 NC Inf. Cecil, John W. Pvt. 54 NC Inf. Cone, Wm. B. Lt. 19 Ark. Inf. Crump, George James Capt. 16 Ark. Inf. Green, Michael Pvt. Schnable's Ark. Cav. Hankins, James H. Pvt. Nichol's Ark. Cav. Hankins, James L. Pvt. Nichol's Ark. Cav. Harrell, W. H. Pvt. 4 Ky. Inf. Miller, Thomas T.S. Pvt. Miss. Cav. Phillips, Wm. Pvt. Hill's Ark. Cav. Poplin, John Lt. 14 Ark. Inf. Reynolds, Charles 1 Pvt. 2 Ark. Mtd. Rifles Routh, Hugh L. Pvt. 1 Btn. Ark. Cav. Ruble, Jacob D.R. Capt. 27 Ark. Inf. Rudd, Benjamin Franklin Pvt. 4 Ark. Inf. Shelby, Joseph Orville Maj. Gen. Cmdr. of Mo. Cav. Div. of the Trans-Miss. Shields, Andrew J. H. Pvt. 5 Tenn. Cav. Sisco, Emmerson Pvt. 3 Ark. Cav. Sisco, Franklin Pvt. 3 Ark. Cav. Sisco, Wm. Houston Pvt. Harrell's Ark. Cav. Sisco, Samuel Pvt. Cooper's Ark. Cav. Sisco, Thomas F. Sgt. Harrell's Ark. Cav. Walker, Joseph D. Pvt. SC Palmetto Sharpshooters Whitley, John Wesley Sgt. 15 NW Ark. Inf. Wood, James Monroe Pvt. 1 Ark. Gordon's Cav. Wright, Willie Blount Dr. Carroll County Home Guards Sisco, Granville Pvt. Harrell's Ark. Cav. Sisco, Marshall A. Pvt. Hill's Ark. Mtd. Inf. Copeland, Andrew Jasper Pvt. 27 Ark. Inf. Looney, Robert Fain Col. Looney's 38 Tenn. Inf.

The Abner-Cone-Langston-Shaver-Wright Chapter of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars of the Arkansas Society Dedicates the remainder of this monument to the Confederate Officer Corps which gave so much of their own personally, financially, and militarily to support the Southern War effort. Commanders of prominence from this area are:

- Bishop, Joe W. Maj. Harrell's Ark Cav. Btn. Dodson, Eli Col. 14 Ark. Inf. Fowler, Pleasant Col. 14 Ark. Inf. Gaither, Beal Col. 27 Ark. Inf. Leslie, John Maj. McRae's Cav. Leslie, Sam Col. 45 Ark. Militia Mitchell, W. C. Col. 14 Ark. Inf. and Watkins, William W. Member Confederate Congress.

The Gray and the Blue A Comic Strip History of The Civil War

by **Charles H. Hayes (MOS&B & SCV Life Member)**

Illustrated, 160 pp., 2011. Pelican Publishing Co., Amazon & Barnes and Noble, \$15.95, Paperback.

Reviewer: Deputy Adjutant General William L. Caynor Sr. DAG Caynor has published two books being: Without a Scratch & Patriots & Secessionists. His next book to be released in the spring of 2012 is Independence or Annihilation.

Book Review:

The best way to describe this book is in its title "A Comic Strip History of the Civil War." This book is of interest to all ages, but most specifically the younger Johnny Rebs or Belle Boyd's who will learn about the creation of a new nation and its attempt to endure four hard fought years of war, succumbing only to the overwhelming resources and manpower of its opponent. The most intriguing part is that these writings are the true history of the War of Northern Aggression and not what you might have read in history class. Northerners might see it as southern biased, but factual history merely favors the southern perspective. This southern point of view is essential reading for the younger men and women who will recognize that their ancestors were not bad people for believing and sacrificing in a worthy cause.

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