

Volume 4, Number 1  
January 2012

## Officer's Call



### Sesquicentennial Series Article #17 GENERAL LEONIDAS POLK: THE "FIGHTING BISHOP" OF LOUISIANA

by Roger Busbice

Leonidas Polk was born in Raleigh, North Carolina in 1806, the son and grandson of Revolutionary War heroes. His family was of Presbyterian Scots-Irish descent and had become successful in the plantation economy of the colonial South. His cousin, James K. Polk, later became President of the United States.

In his late teens, Leonidas received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was a good student, especially in mathematics, but had numerous problems with discipline and with regulations. However, he was greatly impressed by the sermons of Episcopal priest Charles P. McIlvain who served as the chaplain of West Point. Cadet Polk became McIlvain's first convert at the Academy when he openly professed the Christian faith and, by extension, joined the Episcopal Church.

After graduating from West Point, Leonidas received special permission to resign his new commission in the United States Army in order to attend the Virginia Theological Seminary where he was ordained as an Episcopal priest.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was a new force on the frontier of the South and there were major divisions between the High Church "Anglo-Catholics" and the Low Church Evangelicals. Theologically, High Church priests tended to be Arminian while Low Church ministers favored Calvinism. Leonidas Polk was an Episcopal centrist---he liked the ritual and the historic significance of the High Church but believed in an evangelical and Calvinist approach to theology with its emphasis on the omnipotence and sovereignty of God and the natural depravity of man.

Chosen to be an associate priest at Monumental Church in Richmond, Virginia, Leonidas preached his first sermon on John 3:16. A year earlier, in 1830, he married Frances Ann Devereaux---she was a descendant of the Puritan preacher Jonathan Edwards and a member of one of the most important families in North Carolina. Eventually, the couple moved to Tennessee where Leonidas purchased land and established a plantation with an Episcopal chapel on the property.

In 1834, Bishop James Otey of Tennessee appointed Leonidas rector of St. Peter's Church in Columbia, Tennessee. At that time there were only 117 Episcopalians in the entire state. The spirit of evangelism in the Southern frontier was largely in the hands of the Missionary Baptists and the "Shouting" Methodists. Otey and Leonidas Polk struggled mightily to improve the standing of the Episcopal Church on the frontier and greatly increased the number of mission churches.

(— Continued on Page 4 —)



Stuart



Hampton



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



R. F. Lee



Gordon



Hood



Jackson



## 2010-2012 General Executive Council

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

## Lifetime Membership Fees

Effective September 15, 2011, the cost for lifetime membership in the Military Order of Stars and Bars is as follows:

Under 20 years old	= \$900
20-29 years old	= \$800
30-39 years old	= \$700
40-49 years old	= \$600
50-59 years old	= \$500
60-69 years old	= \$400
70 years old & over	= \$300

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

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

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

## Table of Contents

Page	Topic
1	Sesquicentennial Series Article # 17 - General Leonidas Polk: The Fighting Bishop of Louisiana
3	Commander General's Message
5	Lee Jackson Day in Charlottesville, VA
5	Update: Graffiti Cleaned from Lee Park Statue
6	Obituary of John A. (Jeff) Davis
7	A. H. Stephen's 200th Birthday Celebration
7	On-Line Drawing Opportunity
7	Book Review
9	Chaplain's Corner - Resolution: Day by Day
10	San Antonio, TX Annual Convention Notice
11	San Antonio, TX Annual Convention Form
12	Why the Menger Hotel for 2012 Convention
14	Stuart at Gettysburg - Part Two
19	10th Annual Abbeville Institute Scholar's Conference
21	Gorgas Chapter # 299 Report
21	Daryl F. Starnes Recognized for His Act of Heroism

### Officer's Call Staff

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

### Staff Contributors

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

## Commander General's Message

### The Gifts That Are Ours to Claim



Observing my family celebrate the meaning of Christmas just a week ago was a joyous and meaningful gift. This gift was not wrapped in colorful bows, ribbons, and paper; however, it was wrapped in the love of parents gracefully becoming older and eagerly expressed in the conversation with children who have become adults in their own right as they face the challenges of careers, raising their own children, and coping with the daily decisions which create their future. Even the unique gift of time while precious in its own right is not the ultimate gift. The one gift that is above all others is found in the birth of our Savior and the eternal life that He promises.

Having experienced time away from family while serving in the military and as a military dependent with a father in Korea and South Vietnam, I know personally the loss of time and sacrifice that accompanies service abroad. This same sacrifice is experienced by more than just the military. It is experienced by all of us who have lost loved ones this past year or who have had to be "on the job site" while others could be at home with family. The miracle of Christmas must become our daily gift that we receive and disperse as we live fully for those who depend upon us and with those whom we touch directly and indirectly.

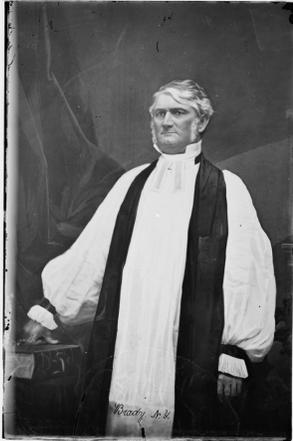
This January we do remember, honor, and commemorate the birthdays of two of our significant leaders who carried the tremendous weight of responsibility on their shoulders - General Robert E. Lee (January 21, 1807) and General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson (January 19, 1824). Their character has without question withstood the test of time. Their noble testimony provides us with the values of integrity, honor, duty, professionalism and the faith to depend upon God. Other important attributes that they demonstrated daily were moral and physical courage, humility, compassion, loyalty, strength, and conviction. They also emphasized country, family, and friendship. On which characteristic did each man place the highest priority value? Did he subordinate any value to another one? These two outstanding leaders understood the guiding values that shaped who they were and never compromised their principles as they made decisions based not on popularity, but on the right courses of action.

Our challenge is an even greater one as we commemorate these two fine soldiers. We should always give testimony to the world of today and tomorrow about the long gray wall composed of Southern men who defended their country, their family and property, and the Southern way of life. These warriors remain alive for as long as we perform our duty in remembering them with the same passionate courage, honor, and faith they lived. Should we ever forget them, they become forever lost to us as well as their gifts of service and example. Like them, we are gentlemen serving gentlemen.

It is now time to look forward; to another new year. We have been here for almost 75 years and there are many more things to do. So give the gift of your time during these Sesquicentennial years and invite your friends and family on a tour of a battlefield, a cemetery, or tell the story of your family's contribution to the Cause. Come to San Antonio with them – everyone will be glad you did!

Every day matters! Gentlemen, *YOU* are the Order and our future is in *YOUR* hands!

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



(- From Page 1: Sesquicentennial Article #17 -)

Leonidas Polk, in 1838, was elected Missionary Bishop of the Southwest by the General Convention. He now had the responsibility of building a strong Episcopal presence in Arkansas, Mississippi, coastal Alabama, Louisiana, the Indian Territory, and the Republic of Texas. Bishop Polk soon visited all of these locations and was especially intrigued by the possibilities in Texas. In 1840, he carried out a second missionary journey to southwest Arkansas, northwest Louisiana, and east Texas where he noted the dire need for priests and more missionaries. Throughout the journey, he rode his saddle-horse, the interestingly named "Folly".

In 1841, Leonidas was named Bishop of Louisiana by the church's General Convention and immediately began to concentrate on his new diocese. He regarded the state as a challenge and commented that "there is no portion of the whole country so destitute... as Louisiana."

However, in Natchitoches, Louisiana, in 1841, where Bishop Polk later established Trinity Episcopal Church, he saw the potential for growth and stated that the French-speaking Catholic population lived "lightly by their religion" which made them possible Episcopal converts. Louisiana, at this time, had a total of 238 Episcopalians with four parishes and six priests.

Bishop Polk declared that his purpose in Louisiana was to unite individuals in the Body of Christ. He invited Episcopalians to be "one mind...one body, one heart" and he preached the gospel of "Christ crucified"---the sacrifice of God for the salvation of Man.

Recognizing the need for bodily sustenance, Bishop Polk established Leighton Plantation in Lafourche Parish which soon became an economic success. He frequently traveled between the Lafourche district and New Orleans where he administered the diocese from Christ Cathedral, the city's first Protestant church which had, by vote of its founding members in 1805, become Episcopalian.

In the years that followed, Bishop Leonidas Polk personified the crusading evangelical spirit of the Episcopal Church in Louisiana. During his tenure as bishop, the number of communicants grew from 238 to 1,859 and the number of churches from four to thirty-three. He ordained sixteen deacons and nineteen priests. Among the churches personally established by Bishop Polk were St. John's in Thibodaux, Christ Church in Napoleonville, the Church of the Ascension in Donaldsonville, the Church of the Holy Communion in Plaquemine, and, of course, Trinity in Natchitoches. The Protestant Episcopal Church had become a force to be reckoned with in Louisiana where it represented a substantial part of the planter class and the urban professionals.

The bishop strongly believed in the Jeffersonian doctrine of states' rights and in the essence of the South as a distinct cultural entity. He opposed the growth of Northern-directed Federal power just as he opposed the theological doctrines of the New England Transcendentalists. Fearing that Southern Episcopalians would be undermined by an influx of Northern priests, Bishop Polk, with the assistance of numerous other Southern bishops and priests, established the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee in 1860 as a college and seminary where Southern priests could be educated and ordained. As the founder of the university, he regarded it as "a home for all the arts and sciences and of literary culture in the Southern states."

In November, 1860, Abraham Lincoln, the regional candidate of the North was elected president with 39% of the popular vote. Fearing that the rights of the states would be destroyed by the Federal government, the states of the South began to secede from the Federal Union. Louisiana seceded on January 26, 1861 with the enthusiastic support of Bishop Polk. In his homily at Christ Cathedral, he declared that secession was fully justified and indicated that, henceforth, the Book of Common Prayer would be altered to eliminate prayers for the President and Congress of the United States and that, instead, prayers would be offered for the Governor and the Legislature of Louisiana.

The new Confederate States of America came into being in February, 1861. The War Between the States began in April and, shortly thereafter, Bishop Polk visited Confederate President Jefferson Davis in Richmond, the Confederate capital. President Davis, mindful of Bishop Polk's military education, offered him the rank of major general in the Confederate Army. Bishop Polk accepted, believing it was the best way to serve his country---the Confederacy. He resigned as Bishop of Louisiana and took command of Confederate forces in western Tennessee.

In the Battle of Belmont, Missouri, he defeated Union troops under U.S. Grant and, later in 1861, moved his forces into Kentucky to prevent a Union take-over there. He was promoted to lieutenant general and placed in command of a corps in the Confederate Army of Tennessee. He led troops at the bloody battles of Shiloh, Perryville,

Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga. However, his most outstanding contribution to the Army of Tennessee was his calm ability to inspire confidence and religious belief. Led by General Polk, a religious revival swept the army. Polk personally baptized Generals Joseph E. Johnston, John Bell Hood, and Braxton Bragg, as well as hundreds of others, into the Christian faith and the Episcopal Church.

In June, 1864, General Polk was killed by a Union artillery shell at Pine Mountain, Georgia as the Army of Tennessee attempted to stop William T. Sherman's brutal advance on Atlanta. The Confederate Army was grief-stricken by the loss of the "Fighting Bishop" and one soldier left a note for the Union General Sherman nailed to a tree saying bluntly, "you Yankee sons of bitches have killed our old General Polk!" Sam Watkins, a private in the 1<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Infantry later wrote that "Bishop Polk was ever a favorite with the army and when any position was to be held...and Bishop Polk was there, we knew all would be well."

## Lee-Jackson Day in Charlottesville, VA

January 13th was a special day in Virginia's history, as MOS&B Cooper Chapter #105 celebrated Lee-Jackson Day. This annual, and sometimes controversial holiday, has been celebrated by Virginians for more than 100 years to remember confederate leaders Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. One Charlottesville historian says the holiday is based around the respect of Lee and Jackson's soldiers, who wanted a way for future generations to honor their leaders. Charlottesville historian Bob Tatum (a member of the Cooper Chapter) said, "These men demanded a lot of these soldiers and they sacrificed a lot, many were killed, many were badly wounded, many died of disease or so fourth but they still loved those men and they wanted to honor them." Lee-Jackson Day was combined with Martin Luther King Day until 2000 when they separated the holidays.

## UPDATE: Graffiti Cleaned from Lee Park Statue

"Occupy Will Rise Again!" That's the message vandals spray painted on the Robert E. Lee statue in Lee Park, the former home of Occupy Charlottesville.

Posted: 5:03 PM Dec 13, 2011

Reporter: Frankie Jupiter

Email Address: [frankie.jupiter@newsplex.com](mailto:frankie.jupiter@newsplex.com)

The Robert E. Lee statue in Lee Park is clean. After being unable to clean it a day prior due to the frigid temperatures, Charlottesville Public Works crews power washed the graffiti off the statue on Tuesday.

The statue in Lee Park honoring a Civil War general was spray painted over the weekend with black paint that reads, "Occupy Will Rise Again!". Until recently the park had been home to the Occupy Charlottesville encampment.

"It's a juvenile and cowardly way of getting a message across," said Charlottesville Mayor Dave Norris. "This whole Occupy Charlottesville issue has generated a lot of ugliness on both sides in terms of the response to it and some of the people in the group."

Charlottesville Police say they were notified of the graffiti around 3 p.m. Sunday.

Members of The Military Order of the Stars and Bars, a heritage organization of descendants of Confederate officers, are in dismay and want someone to be held responsible.

"Politics and participation are great, but you hate to see that extend to defacing a public statue," said local member of the Order, Lee Scouten.

Less than two weeks ago, 18 Occupy Charlottesville protesters were arrested for trespassing after refusing to leave Lee Park. Many people have placed blame on the group, however Occupy Charlottesville says it had nothing to do with the vandalism.

A message on the movement's [Facebook page](#) reads: "Occupy Charlottesville in no way condones the vandalism of any public or private property. It has been clearly stated that violence towards others (both verbal and physical) and destruction of property violate our core values. This was decided on at one of our very first meetings (before a physical occupation of Lee Park ever began). The vandalism of the statue in Lee Park was NOT an Occupy Charlottesville action."

Whether it was done by an occupy member or by someone else attempting to smear the controversial organization, the city is looking for answers.

## Obituary of John A. (Jeff) Davis "I Really Loved Working with People"

Mr. Davis was born on Feb. 10, 1930 to George E. and Garnet McQuain Davis in Hendricks, West Virginia. He graduated from Gordon Military College in 1947 and was a Master Sergeant in the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

Upon completion of school he began working as a radio announcer in Barnesville, Ga. and from there entered into the television field in Mississippi. After opening two TV stations in Georgia, he joined the TV film industry with Official Films, Inc. where he was Regional Manager. Mrs. Bennie Hansen of the Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta asked him to become General Manager, a job he greatly enjoyed.

His career evolved into sales where he became top salesman for the Encyclopedia Britannica and the Great Books Collection, which he helped develop and distribute with Dr. Mortimer Adler, along with the Syntopican, an index of all of man's great ideas. He was very proud of this achievement. He later became the CEO of Surfa Shield Corporation in Virginia and a renowned motivational speaker.

Mr. Davis was actively involved in many organizations in his lifetime including: joining Junior Chamber of Commerce (Jaycees) at the age of 18 and holding international, national, state and local offices, Jaycees International and the Fairfax County, Virginia Chamber of Commerce where he was named Citizen of the Year; Sons of Confederate Veterans, holding national, state and local offices and being a member of the 27<sup>th</sup> Georgia Regiment; Gainesville Camp 1404; Military Order of the Stars and Bars (holding national and state offices), the Longstreet Society and founder of the Georgia Heritage Council; the Tucker Shrine Club, the Yarab Temple of Atlanta, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, F&A.M, he was a 32<sup>nd</sup> Scottish Rite Mason. He was also a member of the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis International, and the Order of the Moose.

He was very active in the Republican Party in Georgia, where he was instrumental in bringing Richard Nixon's campaign to Atlanta in 1960 and reviving the GOP in that state; gubernatorial campaigns in Kentucky and senatorial and gubernatorial races in Virginia.

He worked with the administrations of Presidents Eisenhower, Nixon and Reagan to bring economic justice to communist countries through the ideals of the Jaycees and was influential in the High Frontier project a/k/a President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative.

He was involved with the Miss Atlanta and Miss Georgia beauty pageants, the revitalization of George Mason University in Virginia and was the narrator for many of the Northwinds Orchestra performances in Gainesville, Ga. He was a member of the Georgia Assoc. of Broadcasters, the Atlanta Variety Club and the Episcopal Church.

Through his exploits, he traveled the world many times over, making friends everywhere he went. He loved people and was most excited when their interaction produced a positive outcome.

Mr. Davis is survived by his daughters, Lee Lewis of Clarkesville, Ga., Kim Thompson of Demorest, Ga., Kristine McLendon of Atlanta, Darlene Emrie of Topeka, Kansas and son, Clay Davis of Lexington, Ky. He has 13 grandchildren and 2 great grandchildren. He was a loving grandfather and wonderful gardener.

In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to NE Georgia Hospice or organizations of your choice. The memorial service is to be held at the Elks Club, Gainesville, Georgia, Saturday, January 14<sup>th</sup> at 1:30, everyone who was a friend of Mr. Davis is welcome to attend the service.

The family has asked that any old photos, stories, archives, video/film footage of any kind that friends of Jeff may have to let us know...for a multimedia retrospective project we would like to do for this man who gave so much to us. Please contact: Jim Dean... [jimwdean@aol.com](mailto:jimwdean@aol.com) ... Atlanta... 404-966-6827

### Request for E-Mail and Mailing Changes

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

### CALENDAR

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

## A. H. Stephens 200<sup>th</sup> Birthday Celebration

The MOS&B will be hosting the annual A. H. Stephens 200th Birthday Celebration on Saturday February 4, 2012 beginning at 11AM. We will again be inside the A. H. Stephens State Park , in Crawfordville , GA , at the indoor shelter. When you get to the State Park, follow the signs. The Old Guard of The Gate City Guard will host a Memorial Service following the event at the A.H. STEPHENS MONUMENT for Vice President Stephens. Marcia Campbell, the curator for the Robert Toombs House will be our speaker this year. Over his lifetime, Mr. Stephens spent a good bit of time at Toombs' home.

- Submitted by David Denard, MOS&B AOT Commander

## On-Line Drawing Opportunity for a Copy of the Best of Southern Literature

Each year, the Military Order of The Stars and Bars selects the best of Southern literature that portrays the Confederate Cause in a positive light. Now you have an opportunity to win your choice of the best of Southern literature from 2011.

On the MOS&B web site, click on the *Book Drawing* link, read the rules of the drawing, and then leave a comment. We have four books to be given away. The first comment selected will get first choice, the second selected will get second choice, and so on. This is strictly a random drawing from among those who have left a reply.

This is open to members and non-members, so be sure to pass the word along to others. It's a great opportunity to get prospective members to look over the web site and see what the MOS&B is all about. To enter, go to <http://www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org/>.

## They Went Into the Fight Cheering Confederate Conscription in North Carolina by Walter C. Hilderman III

272 pp., 2005. Parkway Publishers Inc., P.O. Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607, Amazon \$15, Softback.

**Reviewer: Deputy Adjutant General** William L. Caynor Sr. DAG Caynor has published two books being: *Without a Scratch & Patriots & Secessionalists*. His next book, entitled "*Independence or Annihilation*," is to be released in 2012.

### Review:

Compatriot Hilderman tackles the seldom discussed and rarely written case of confederate "conscription," and more specifically, as it relates to the great State of North Carolina. In a confederation of independent states the Richmond government had a difficult time implementing what was required to engage the Union brawn. The need for southern manpower would force the Confederacy to enact the Conscription Act in America, forcing all able bodied men between the ages of 18 and 35 to serve in the military effort. North Carolina would provide 134,000 men to protect their right of secession, 21,000 of which were conscripts and another 45,000 that enlisted when faced with the enforcement of conscription. Hilderman takes the reader on a journey from energetic volunteers for a perceived thirty day war to the southern African American soldier fighting for their independence as well as the freedom of their white brothers and sisters.

Well written and researched book with exceptional supporting statistics. This book received the award from the North Carolina Society of Historians and would be a valuable asset to any Civil War library.

*Walter C. Hilderman III is an MOS&B member and reenactor belonging to the 1st Division, Army of Northern Virginia.*

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

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

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

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

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



## CIVIL WAR HISTORY

# JAMES COUNTRY MERCANTILE

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

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

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

*Everything Needed For The Living Historian!*

*Ladies - Gentlemen - Civilian - Military*

Uniforms – Ladies Clothing - Accoutrements—Weapons - Accessories

**YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED!**

## THE CHAPLAIN'S CORNER

### Resolutions: Day by Day

Now that the New Year has arrived and the football season is slowly coming to an end, it occurred to me that it was time to review some resolutions. Most of us make resolutions at one time or another, but sadly mine don't seem to last very long.

Lieutenant General T.J. "Stonewall" Jackson wrote once that "You can be anything you resolve to be." He certainly had the strength of character to back up that statement, but I don't seem to be quite that strong.

For example, I decided at the ripe age of 67 that I would lose ten pounds and try playing tennis again as I did 40 years ago. I did diet—until January 2nd. The tennis game also lasted one day—so far. My old joints proved a reality check.

Our resolutions are often windows on our desires. Many of us would like to be slimmer, stronger, and younger. But maybe it is time to make resolutions that are more realistic.

To do that, we need to look at our desires. What do we really want? If not renewed youth, then surely money comes to mind. But what would we do if we did win a million dollars a year for life? Is a life of luxury really fulfilling? If so, why are so many wealthy Hollywood stars miserable?

Some would say, "If I were wealthy, I would give most of the money away to churches or charities." To be sure, Bill Gates did give a ton of money away. Yet even if we did that, experience shows that gratitude, like fame, is fleeting. A lot of people would ask not "What have you done for me?" but rather "What have you done for me lately?"

In the book of the Psalms, King David wrote some words that bear reflection: "One thing I have asked of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the House of the Lord all the days of my life." [Psalm 27:4] The House of the Lord does not equate to dwelling in a church or synagogue every day. The phrase means to dwell in the household or presence of the Lord daily.

David's desire can result in a resolution that is not hard to keep because all we have to do is ask the Lord to walk with us and guide us each day. I believe that God will give us not only our daily bread, but everything we need if we ask in faith. He may not give us everything we want; but if we seek to follow Him, he will provide for the things we really need.

In the old sailor's chapel at Mystic Seaport in Connecticut, there is one petition written above the altar: "Lord, Increase Our Faith." For the men who did business on the great waters, who encountered perfect storms, an increased faith was surely the preface to the courage they needed every day of their lives.

So my resolution this year is simply to ask the Lord to increase my faith that I may dwell in His presence every day. I believe this resolution will be easier to keep because I believe He will help me to keep it.

God Bless and Happy New Year!

**John Brinsfield,**  
MOS&B Chaplain General

### Sesquicentennial Highlight Article Notice

Any Society is welcome to submit a "Sesquicentennial Highlight Article" for publication consideration in the *Officers' Call*. Sesquicentennial Committee Chairman Barton Campbell asks that you coordinate thru him, as he is "orchestrating" these topics for the MOS & B newsletter. He can be contacted at [colbart@earthlink.net](mailto:colbart@earthlink.net).

### Submittal Entries

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

## 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



### *Military Order of the Stars & Bars 75th Annual General Convention San Antonio, Texas June 7-9, 2012*



The Texas Society and the Texas Chapter #5 (Houston) are honored to be the host for the 75<sup>th</sup> Annual General Convention in San Antonio, Texas. San Antonio is considered one of the top vacation spots in the South. Our hotel is the Old Menger Hotel, built in 1858, probably the oldest hotel west of the Mississippi and is located not only in the middle of all the good shops and restaurants of San Antonio but also next door to the famous Alamo. A step away from the Menger is the famous RiverWalk (the river that flows through downtown San Antonio). Everyone must take one of the famous boat rides.

The Convention Committee has decided to provide as much free time as possible to those attending because to get the real feel of San Antonio you must leave the hotel and get down on the RiverWalk where the shops and cafes are. Also since June has some uncomfortable weather we are encouraging casual wear as much as possible.

It is never too early to start making plans so mark your calendar accordingly. We encourage everyone to bring their families. Also there will be no formal bus tours. You will have time for touring, shopping, exploring or just relaxing in the afternoon. These kind of things is what San Antonio is famous for. You will enjoy this.

A little bit of history regarding your host city which is a Mecca for history buffs: When the area was first explored by the Spaniards in the late 1600s, a small Indian community was established on the San Pedro Springs area. The Spaniards named this the San Antonio River because it was discovered on the feast day of St Anthony. The actual founding of the city came in 1718 by Father Antonio Olivares, when he established Mission San Antonio de Valero. Soon five Spanish missions, chartered by Canary Islanders were built along the river. The Spanish Governor's Palace was completed on Military Plaza in 1749, and San Fernando de Bexar Church was built by 1758. In 1773 San Antonio de Bexar became the capital of Spanish Texas. By 1778, the settlement's population of more than 2000 was mostly poor Indians and Mexican settlers and was described as "miserable" by visitors. More of the history of this great City will be presented in later publications.

**MARK YOUR CALENDARS!**

The Texas Society & the Texas Chapter #5  
David G. Whitaker DCS, Chairman





**75th Annual General Convention & Sesquicentennial Event of the  
Military Order of Stars & Bars  
San Antonio, Texas : June 7 - 9, 2012**

**Name & Title:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Chapter:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_ **City/Zip:** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-mail:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Phone #:** \_\_\_\_\_

Registration (Until June 1, 2012) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$75.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Thursday, June 7, 2012:**

Registration 1:00 - 5:00 PM; GEC Meeting 1:00 PM,  
TX Society Meeting 4:30 PM; Barge Dinner at 7:00 PM \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$45.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Friday, June 8, 2012:**

Forrest Cavalry Breakfast 8:00 - 9:00 AM \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Registration 7:30 - 9:00 AM; Opening Ceremony 9:00 - 9:30 AM  
Business Meeting #1 9:40 - 11:30 AM

Ladies are invited to go on the Menger Hotel Tour led by Ernest Malacara

Luncheon with Speaker on the Alamo \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$30.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Commander General's Reception at 5:30 - 7:00 PM (Wine & Cheese Only)  
Dinner on your own

**Saturday, June 9, 2012:**

Prayer Breakfast 8:00 - 9:00 AM \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Business Meeting #2 (Election of Officers) 9:30 AM

Awards Luncheon at Noon \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$30.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Fiesta Dinner and Speaker 6:30 - 9:00 PM \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$55.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Total Enclosed:** \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Check or Paypal, Made Payable and Mail to: David Whitaker MOSB 2012,  
20018 Black Canyon  
Katy, TX 77450

**Convention Hotel & Reservation:** Menger Hotel: San Antonio, TX  
204 Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, TX 78205 Phone (210) 223-4361 or (800) 394-1454

Must request MOS&B for Convention Room Rate of \$115.00

## WHY the Menger Hotel for the 2012 Convention?

1859 San Antonio was a time of cattle drives, Comanche Indians, Texas Rangers, cheap whiskey and quick triggers – and it was the year the Menger Hotel ushered in a new era of sophistication to the Texas Frontier.

The Menger Hotel, a Victorian styled hotel is located a stone's throw from the famous Alamo. The Menger has housed interesting personalities such as Theodore Roosevelt, Babe Ruth, Oscar Wilde, Mae West, Robert E. Lee, and Ulysses S. Grant just to name a few. The Military Order of the Stars and Bars will hold their 75<sup>th</sup> annual convention here June 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, and 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012.

The Menger was originally a 2 story hotel and has been enlarged from its first incarnation to incorporate 316 beautifully furnished guest rooms and suites. Once you enter the hotel lobby I'm sure you will experience the history and charm of this national landmark, as well as the comfort of a high-class hotel. The food is absolutely some of the best in San Antonio.

The Menger Hotel's location, next to the Alamo and adjacent to River Center Mall, puts our convention right at the heart of both the historic and modern San Antonio experiences. We're located only one block – a short and pleasant walk – from the famous river (The Riverwalk) that flows through San Antonio, and only two blocks from the Convention Center, Hemisfair Park, and the Tower of the Americas.

Popular historical and cultural attractions near the Menger Hotel include the San Antonio Museum of Art, the Witte Museum, El Mercado, Museo Alameda, Lila Cockrell Theatre, Majestic Theatre, Buckhorn Museum, and numerous Spanish missions. You will greatly enjoy the San Antonio Botanical Garden and the San Antonio Zoo. Families vacationing with kids will want to add the San Antonio Children's Museum, Magik Children's Theatre, Sea World San Antonio, and Six Flags Fiesta Texas to their agenda.

Beware if you are afraid of GHOSTS. There have been ghost sightings at this hotel. Some of the ghost stories are: 1) Chambermaid, Sallie White, murdered by her husband has been seen walking in the hotel corridors, especially at night. 2) Captain Richard King, founder of the King Ranch, appears now and then entering his room, the King Suite. The unusual thing is that he does not use the suite door, but goes directly through the wall. 3) A figure of a man clad in a buckskin jacket and gray trousers is seen in one hotel suite. To further cloud the issue, this apparition is speaking to someone or something else in the room that cannot be seen. 4) A lady sits knitting in the original lobby of the Menger Hotel. She wears a dated blue dress and a beret with a tassel. But never fear - these are all benevolent spirits.

Now to answer the question why the Menger Hotel? San Antonio is one of the most popular vacation spots in the U.S. and the Menger is one of the great historical places where one can stay. The service is exceptional and you are made to feel at home by the staff. I have never heard anyone complain about the Menger. Because of the unique location near all the great places to visit in San Antonio, the Convention Committee has decided to not have bus tours and give the attendees AS MUCH FREE TIME AS POSSIBLE TO EXPLORE. Further, we are recommending that each of you stay over an extra day just to see all the neat things you will miss otherwise. If you have never been here then you are in for an unforgettable treat.

Distances to all of the surrounding popular attractions and the preferred means of transportation (the Trolley stops in front of the Menger) to each are listed below for your convenience: (1) Riverwalk and River cruises – nearest entrance and ticket booth River Level of River Center Mall; (2) The Alamo – next door; (3) San Antonio Children's Museum – less than a mile, Red Trolley Route; (4) San Antonio Museum of Art – 1.2 miles, River Taxi; (5) Witte Museum – 4.5 miles; (6) Market Square (El Mercado) – less than a mile, Red, Yellow or Purple Trolley Route; (7) Museo Alameda (Market Square) – less than a mile; (8) La Villita – less than one mile, Red, Blue or Purple Trolley Route; (9) Tower of the Americas - less than a mile, Red, Yellow or Purple Trolley Route; (10) Buckhorn Museum - less than a mile, Red Trolley Route; (11) Lila Cockrell Theatre – less than a mile, Yellow or Purple Trolley Route; (12) Magik Children's Theatre - less than one mile, Red, Blue or Purple Trolley Route; (13) Majestic Theatre - less than a mile, Red Trolley Route; (14) San Antonio Botanical Garden – 3 miles; (15) San Antonio Zoo – 4 miles; (16) San Antonio Missions – various locations, tours offered by Alamo Visitor Center; (17) Six Flags Fiesta Texas – 18 miles; and (19) Sea World San Antonio – 18 miles.

The Convention Committee is considering having several barges to cruise down the river on Thursday evening, June the 6<sup>th</sup>. This is still in the thinking stage but would include a Mexican dinner, Margaritas and Mariachis.

We are recommending that you make reservation as soon as possible. The phone number for hotel reservations is 1-800-345-9285. Mention MOS&B. Parking fee has been reduced and check-in time is now noon.

## ROBERT E. LEE AND TRAVELLER

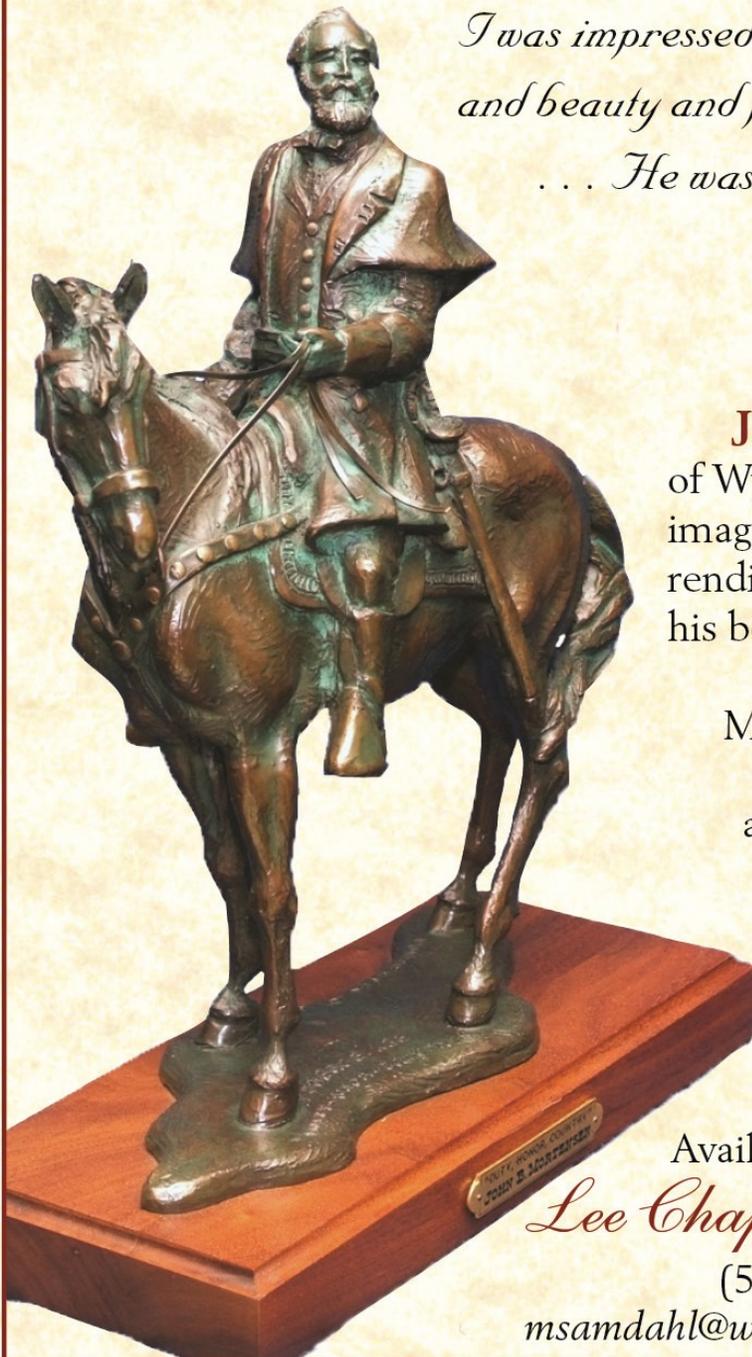
*"Traveller moved as if proud of the burden he bore . . .*

*The horse was beautiful and majestic . . .*

*I was impressed with the greatness  
and beauty and power . . . of the man*

*. . . He was every inch a king."*

Written by a student at  
General Lee's College in 1869.



**JOHN B. MORTENSEN**  
of Wyoming has captured this  
image in his beautiful bronze  
rendition of Robert E. Lee and  
his beloved war horse Traveller.

Measuring 18" x 14", this  
impressive work is  
a limited edition of 30.

**\$3,800.<sup>00</sup>**

Available through the

*Lee Chapel Museum Shop*

(540) 458-8095

[msamdahl@wlu.edu](mailto:msamdahl@wlu.edu) or [ggorlin@wlu.edu](mailto:ggorlin@wlu.edu)

## Stuart at Gettysburg - Part Two

By C. L. Gray

In 1877, the Count of Paris sent a letter to the Southern Historical Society Papers (SHSP) seeking an explanation on why the army had lost at Gettysburg. Dr. J. William Jones, the Society's secretary, mailed copies of the letter to the generals of the Army of Northern Virginia and to Lee's aides with a personal plea to respond. Each reply was then published in the Society's papers. Due to the space restrictions of this article, we won't be able to study all the replies received, but we will examine the ones that contributed to the belief that Stuart disobeyed his orders.

General Henry Heth was one of the first to respond. He sent Jones an article he had written for the *Philadelphia Times*. Heth declared that the "failure to crush the Federal Army in Pennsylvania in 1863...can be expressed in five words – *the absence of our cavalry*." (1)

The basis of Heth's dramatic conclusion was a letter Lee supposedly sent to Stuart before Ewell crossed the Potomac. The letter instructed Stuart to seize the gaps in the Blue Ridge once the First Corps had vacated them and then protect the corps while it crossed the Potomac. Once the corps was across the river, Stuart was to follow on the right flank, keep watch on the enemy, provide Lee with intelligence, and collect supplies.(2)

By stating that the letter was written before Ewell crossed the river, Heth was asserting that on June 17th, Lee had already determined to invade Pennsylvania. Yet, on June 22nd, a dispatch sent to Ewell revealed that Lee still had not made up his mind on whether or not Longstreet and Hill would follow the Second Corps into Pennsylvania. That decision would be based on whether Ewell thought the countryside could sustain the army. Another dispatch sent to Ewell later that day informed Ewell that Lee was sending Stuart to help with the collection of supplies." (3)

Is it feasible that Lee, who originated the entire campaign in order to transfer hostilities north of the Potomac, watched as Hooker followed him from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, knew Hooker had put down pontoons at Edwards Ferry, received couriers from Stuart alerting him that the Union army was moving north, now lurched from general to general begging them for news about the enemy and his cavalry? Is that really the portrait Heth and the rest of the generals wanted to paint of Lee? It does not matter, for it is the portrait that remains.

At the end of the article, Heth declared that his opinion regarding Stuart's failure was shared by "all the officers of the Army of Northern Virginia." (4)

Lee's adjutant, Walter Taylor, wrote that whereas discretion had been given to Stuart on where he would cross the river, once across, "he was to connect at once with General Lee, keep on his flank, and advise him of the enemy's movements." (5) Unfortunately for Lee, Stuart got distracted and wasted time pursuing and capturing a train of wagons. (6) Taylor then consulted Lee's 1863 report and declared that by time Stuart turned west to join the army, he found General Hooker interposed between him and General Lee, and so was compelled to make the circuit of the Federal Army. (7)

In an article written for the *Philadelphia Times*, Taylor declared that Stuart was "especially directed to keep the Commanding General informed of the movements of the Federal army." (8) Through the years, Taylor never backed off this claim. When Stuart's defenders questioned Taylor on why Stuart's orders told him to communicate with Ewell and not Lee, or how Stuart could communicate with Lee with the Union army and two mountain ranges between them, Taylor refused to answer. Instead, he just kept insisting that Stuart was directed to keep Lee informed of the movements of the enemy.

In his response, Lee's military secretary, General A.L. Long, stated that even before the campaign began, Lee had "carefully considered every contingency that could mar success, except the possibility of tactical blunders of those who had always maintained his confidence by a prompt and intelligent execution of instructions." (9) Stuart's blunder was the fatal one which lost the battle. Long also upheld Heth's claim that, once across the river, Lee was a blinded giant. Stuart's separation from the army at such a critical time, forced Lee to grope his way through Pennsylvania in the dark. Without proper warning to the whereabouts of the enemy, Lee was forced into battle before he was ready. (10)

Long released his biography of Lee in 1886, and in the chapter on Gettysburg, turned the narrative on its head. He wrote that while the army was still on the Rappahannock, he was invited into Lee's tent to discuss the movement into Pennsylvania. Lee traced the route the army would take to Chambersburg or Gettysburg. In this meeting, Lee confided to Long that Gettysburg would be the best place for battle. York, on the other hand, was less desirable. (11) What Long did not explain is why Lee wrote Stuart on June 23rd that the army would consolidate at

York. Neither did Long explain why Ewell was ordered to capture Harrisburg, and, why, before Longstreet's spy came into headquarters, Lee had sent orders to Longstreet and Hill to join Ewell at Harrisburg. One last glaring inconsistency that Long never addressed was this: If, along the Rappahannock, Lee desired to do battle at Gettysburg, why did he not order Early to hold the town when Early's men passed through it days before the battle began.

If one reads all the replies to the Count of Paris' questions, it does not take long before the reader discovers a familiar narrative. Southern independence was lost because Stuart, angry over critical press received after the Battle of Brandy Station, disobeyed his order, crossed the Potomac east of the Blue Ridge, and allowed the Union army to get between his command and Lee. With no intelligence coming from his cavalry, Lee lurched blindly through the Pennsylvania countryside. When Longstreet's spy informed Lee that the Union army had crossed the river, Lee hurriedly consolidated his army at Gettysburg, and was forced to wage the battle at a severe disadvantage he could not overcome.

### Stuart's Harshest Critic

In 1896, Colonel Charles Marshall, one of Lee's aide-de-camps, gave a speech before the Confederate Veterans Association in Washington D.C in celebration of Lee's birthday. Marshall used the opportunity to "correct the impression that had prevailed to some extent that the movement of the cavalry (at Gettysburg) was made by General Lee's orders..." (12) It was not. That error belonged to Stuart alone. In the speech, Marshall pursued two contradictory points. The first: Stuart had discretion to cross the river east or west of the Blue Ridge, but if he found the enemy moving northward, he was to place his command on the right of Hill and Longstreet. (13) The second: Stuart was to place his brigades on the right of Ewell in Maryland. Which point Marshall expounded on depended on which set of orders he was interpreting.

Marshall read the entire June 22nd order to the audience. He asserts that while Stuart was instructed to move with three brigades and join Ewell in Maryland, the specific movement to pass by the rear of the enemy originated with Longstreet and not with Lee. This is pure spin on Marshall's part. Longstreet's endorsement is quite clear that the idea for the movement came from Lee. Longstreet wrote Stuart that Lee "speaks of you leaving via Hopewell Gap and passing by the rear of the enemy." (14) Furthermore, Marshall ignored the fact that Lee took responsibility for the orders that sent Stuart around the rear of the enemy in his official report on the campaign.

In his analysis of the order, Marshall kept insisting that Ewell was in Maryland, west of the Blue Ridge. Except, according to the very dispatches Marshall just read, by the time Stuart left Salem Depot, Ewell's divisions were near Chambersburg.

Marshall concluded his analysis of the June 22nd orders by telling his audience that even though the orders sent Stuart to Ewell, it was Lee's expectations that Stuart would cross the Potomac west of the Blue Ridge (or in the Valley) and join the army (Longstreet and Hill) in its march to Pennsylvania. (15) Marshall moved on to the June 23rd orders. His explanation was as convoluted as the order. He executes an 180° turn-around. No longer was it Longstreet who ordered Stuart to pass by the rear of the enemy, but Lee. He justifies Lee's order by saying that even though the order gave Stuart permission to move around the Federal army, Lee still expected Stuart to cross at Shepherdstown.

This contradiction is so egregious that it is beyond belief. Why would Lee order Stuart to pass by the enemy and still expect him to cross with the army at Shepherdstown? No explanation of how this impossibility was to occur was ever forthcoming from Marshall, Taylor, Long, or any of Stuart's critics.

According to Marshall, the end result of Stuart's movement around the rear of the enemy was that General Lee was left without any information as to the movement of the Union army. Stuart's silence caused Lee to move his army to Gettysburg not to engage the enemy but in order to save his communications with Virginia. Again, this is not true. On June 25th, the same day Stuart left Salem Depot, Lee wrote Jefferson Davis that he was forced to abandon his communications since he did not have sufficient force to sustain them. (16) Marshall concluded his analysis of the June 23rd orders by declaring that Stuart's absence took away Lee's options to fight the enemy on the ground of his choosing.

Marshall closed his speech by saying that "the result of General Stuart's actions was that two armies invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, instead of one. One of those armies had no cavalry; the other had nothing but cavalry. One was commanded by General Lee, the other by General Stuart." (17)

## Mosby Goes on the Offense

After the war, John Mosby served as Consul to Hong Kong. When he returned to Washington in the winter of 1886-1887 to settle his accounts, he became aware of an article Longstreet authored charging Stuart with insubordination. Incensed to find Stuart under attack, Mosby went to the National Archives and read all the correspondence, orders, and reports of the Pennsylvania campaign.

He joined the debate, writing articles that were published throughout the county. He did so with one purpose: to defend Stuart against the charges that he had disobeyed orders and left Lee blind. Mosby took on all comers. His defense, based on his research, was spirited, passionate, and, at times, acrimonious.

Mosby thought the narrative that Lee was caught by surprise when he heard that the Federal army had crossed the Potomac was particularly insulting to Lee's military acumen. Lee initiated the campaign to move the hostilities north of the Potomac? Hooker had faithfully mirrored Lee's march from the Rappahannock to the counties just south of the Potomac. Lee knew that Hooker could not allow the Army of Northern Virginia to cross the Potomac and invade the North without following. According to the dispatch he sent Ewell on June 19th, Lee hoped Ewell's presence north of the Potomac would provide Hooker with enough incentive to cross the river, and in the order sent Stuart on June 22nd, he worried Hooker would steal a march on him and get over the Potomac before he could send Longstreet and Hill to support Ewell.

One June 24th, Hill's corps crossed the Potomac at Charles Town in "plain view of the Federal signal station on Maryland Heights." (18) That signal station telegraphed Hooker that the Confederates were on the move. Lee said he was forced to put Hill on the road because Ewell was moving swiftly through Pennsylvania, and Lee did not want him to get beyond support of the rest of the army. Hooker put his army in motion to make sure that it stayed between the Confederates and Washington. This was the reason Stuart found Hancock's corps on the roads at Haymarket. If Lee had just sat still for one more day, Mosby said, Stuart could have been over the Potomac by sunset on June 25th.

In his many articles, Mosby asked the most important question of the controversy: How could Stuart be on the Potomac watching Lee's flank and on the Susquehanna watching Ewell's flank at the same time? It was a question that Stuart's critics refused to answer. Instead, they just kept insisting that Stuart's orders did not matter. Stuart should have known that Lee would need him at Gettysburg and, therefore, should not have deserted him.

Mosby believed the major source of criticism against Stuart stemmed from the "idea that Gettysburg was General Lee's objective point." (19) Since Stuart was absent from the first day battle, "he must have, therefore, been in default." (20) Well, if Stuart was in default then so was Lee for Lee was not at Gettysburg on the first day of battle either.

When Lee sent orders to recall his scattered forces, he ordered them to Cashtown, a small town about eight miles from Gettysburg. He also ordered his corps commanders not to bring on a general engagement until the army was together. July 1st found Lee at Greenwood, ten miles west of Gettysburg. But with the army consolidating at Cashtown, Lee was soon on the move. He sent General Imboden a message stating that "my headquarters for the present will be at Cashtown, east of the mountain." (21) As he traveled toward Cashtown, he heard the sound of battle. Not understanding its source, he rode at full speed toward the fighting.

Ewell, on his return from Carlisle, had camped with Rodes' and Early's divisions a few miles north of Gettysburg. On the night before the battle, he received a note from A.P. Hill warning him that Hill's corps would be moving on Gettysburg in the morning. It is a good thing Hill sent that note. Without Ewell's aid, Hill might have found himself pushed back to Cashtown.

Until Heth brought on the battle, Lee had not intended to fight at Gettysburg. Colonel Arthur Fremantle, an observer from Her Majesty's Cold Stream Guards and Longstreet's guest, confirmed this. His diary entry for July 1st states, "I have the best reason for supposing that the fight came off prematurely, and that neither Lee nor Longstreet intended that it should have begun that day. I also think that their plans were deranged by the events of the first" (22)

As evening fell, Lee was compelled to order up the remainder of the army and deliver battle on ground he had not chosen, or fall back to Cashtown, leaving his dead and wounded on the field and giving the enemy the prestige of victory. It was clear that the want of cavalry had nothing to do either with precipitating the battle or losing it. "Lee, Longstreet, and Stuart were all absent on the first day for the same reason because the army had not been ordered to Gettysburg and it was not their duty to be there. They were in their proper places – Hill and Heth were not." (23)

Mosby's assertions did not go unchallenged. Colonel T.M.R. Talcott, an aide-de-camp of Lee, read Mosby's book, *Stuart's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign* and wrote Walter Taylor to find out Taylor's thoughts on Mosby's arguments. Taylor told Talcott that he did not "attach much importance to his (Mosby) statements." (24) Taylor restated that Stuart "was admonished all the while to keep in touch with our main army and to keep General Lee informed as to the movements of the enemy. [...] It is not a good defense of General Stuart to say that it was impossible for him to communicate with General Lee when he had himself put himself in a position where it was impossible, although admonished all the while not to do this." (25)

Armed with Taylor's letter, Talcott published an article in the SHSP. He declared that there was "nothing in either order to Stuart, or in General Lee's letter to General Ewell of June 22nd, that justified Colonel Mosby's inferences that Stuart was to move to Pennsylvania and join Ewell on the Susquehanna." (26)

Nothing at all except Ewell was in Pennsylvania and had been ordered to Harrisburg, which is on the Susquehanna.

Mosby was not going to let Talcott's critique go unanswered. And in typical Mosby fashion he bluntly told Colonel Taylor to "point out one word in General Lee's letter to Stuart about keeping 'in touch with the main army,' or keeping General Lee 'informed of the movements of the enemy.'" (27) What Taylor, Marshall, and Talcott refused to admit is no matter where Stuart crossed the Potomac – east or west of the Blue Ridge – "he would not have been with General Lee or anywhere near Gettysburg, but away off on the Susquehanna." (28)

Talcott was not ready to let go of his belief that Stuart was not ordered to move into Pennsylvania. He wrote that after reading Mosby's reply he "scrutinized very carefully General Lee's letters to General Stuart on the 22nd and 23rd of June, with a view to see how they should have been construed by General Stuart." (29) His conclusion was simple. Stuart's crossing into Maryland by the rear of the enemy was "required only in case the enemy was moving northward." (30) Therefore, Stuart was "going contrary to them (his orders) when he left Rectortown on the night of the June 25th, in his attempt to pass through Hooker's army while it was still inactive." (31)

Talcott's conclusion is mind boggling. Hooker's army was not inactive. Stuart could not get through at Haymarket because Hancock's corps was on the road heading north. And his orders specifically told him to pass by the rear of the army if he found Hooker's army moving northward. Furthermore, even if the Federals had been in the camps when Stuart reached Haymarket, he could still pass by the rear of the enemy because the orders received on June 23rd told him to do so.

## Conclusion

After Lee's death, a narrative was carefully created and rehearsed in articles and memoirs that Gettysburg and independence were lost because Stuart disobeyed his orders, tried for glory to erase the criticism he received after Brandy Station, allowed the Union army to get between himself and Lee, which meant that Lee had no idea when the Federal army crossed the Potomac until Longstreet's spy told him, and, finally, had to ride through Pennsylvania to reunite with the army at Gettysburg where Lee always intended to fight.

In a multitude of articles, speeches, and memoirs, Stuart's critics insisted that it did not matter what Stuart's orders said. They knew Lee's expectations were for Stuart to march on the right of Longstreet and Hill as they marched into Pennsylvania. Stuart should have known Lee's expectations as well and done everything in his power to meet them. But this gives rise to another question. If, as Marshall claimed, Stuart's orders did not reflect Lee's expectations, then why did Lee not craft orders that did reflect his expectations? If after sending Stuart three orders to pass by the rear of the enemy, Lee still believed Stuart would cross with the army at Shepherdstown, why did Lee not order him to do so?

Another misdirection that Stuart's critics employed was to insist that Ewell was in Maryland when Stuart began his ride. In his speech to the Confederate veterans, Marshall even went as far to claim that Ewell was in the Valley. No, Ewell was in Pennsylvania. There is no denying this. Ewell's official report put his troops at Chambersburg when Stuart began his ride according to the timetable Lee had set for him.

Perhaps the final verdict on whether or not Stuart obeyed his orders should be left to Lee. In the years following the surrender, he was loath to talk about the war, but his eyes would always light up whenever Stuart was mentioned. He met with General Wade Hampton, who succeeded Stuart as cavalry commander, and left this lasting tribute to Stuart. "General Stuart was my ideal of a soldier. He was always cheerful under all circumstances, and always ready for any work, and he was always reliable." (32)

1. Henry Heth, Major General. "Letter from Major General Henry Heth of A.P. Hill's Corps, A.N.V.," *Southern Historical Society Papers, Volume 4*, (1877), 151-160.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Walter H. Taylor, Colonel. "Memorandum by Colonel Walter H. Taylor, of General Lee's Staff." *Southern Historical Society Papers, Volume 4* (1877), 83.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Walter H. Taylor, Colonel. "Second Paper by Colonel Walter H. Taylor of General Lee's Staff." *Southern Historical Society Papers, Volume 4* (1877), 125-126.
9. A.L. Long, Brigadier General. "Letters from General A.L. Long, Military Secretary to General R.E. Lee, April 1877," *Southern Historical Society Papers, Volume 4* (1877), 122.
10. Ibid.
11. A.L. Long, Brigadier General. *Memoirs of Robert E. Lee* (London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1886), 268.
12. Charles Marshall, Colonel. "Address of Colonel Charles Marshall, January 1896." *Richmond Dispatch*, January 26 and February 2, 1896.
13. Ibid.
14. James Longstreet, Lieutenant General. "Dispatch to General J.E.B. Stuart, June 22, 1863. *The War of The Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Volume 27, Part III, 915.
15. Marshall, "Address of Colonel Charles Marshall, January 1896."
16. Robert E. Lee, General. "Dispatch to Jefferson Davis, June 25, 1863." *The War of The Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Volume 27, Part III, pages 931-932.
17. Marshall, "Address of Colonel Charles Marshall, January 1896."
18. John Mosby, Colonel. *Mosby's Memoirs*. (Nashville: J.S. Sanders & Company, 1995), 220.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
21. Ibid., 237, 238.
22. Arthur Fremantle, Colonel. *Three Months in the Southern States*. (New York: Little Brown & Company, 1954), 256.
23. John Mosby, Colonel. *Stuart's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign*. (New York: Moffat, Yard & Company, 1908), 138, 139.
24. T.M.R. Talcott, Colonel. "Stuart's Cavalry in the Gettysburg Campaign." *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Volume 37), 21-37.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid.
27. John Mosby, Colonel. "A Defense of the Cavalry Commander." *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, January 30, 1910.
28. Ibid.
29. T.M.R. Talcott, Colonel. "A Reply to the Letter of Colonel John S. Mosby, Published in the Richmond, Virginia Times-Dispatch, January 30, 1910." *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Volume 38, pages 197-210.
30. Ibid.
31. Ibid.
32. Mark Nesbitt. *Saber and Scapegoat*. (Pennsylvania, Stackpole Books, 1994), 107.

# TENTH ANNUAL ABBEVILLE INSTITUTE SCHOLARS' CONFERENCE "THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES: OTHER VOICES, OTHER VIEWS"

Stone Mountain, Georgia  
 February, 23-26, 2012

**TOPIC:** Nationalist historians for 150 years have protected Americans from confronting the stark immorality of prosecuting what French philosopher Bertrand de Jouvenel called, "a war such as Europe had never yet seen" to force eleven States into a federation from which their people had voted to secede. Should eleven American States secede today and form a federation of their own, such a war would be judged criminal.

Northern opposition to the war was more extensive, complex and had more respectable adherents than the mainline account allows; e.g., Governor Seymour of New York, 1861: "Indeed, Can we so entirely forget the past history of our country, that we can stand upon the point of pride against states whose citizens battled with our fathers and poured out their blood upon the soil of our state. Upon whom are we to wage war? Our own countrymen..." Lincoln and his party often acted as an embattled minority in the North. The Sesquicentennial offers an opportunity to explore the view point of the most neglected and misrepresented segment of American opinion on the great conflict at the center of our history.

## *THE STAINLESS BANNER*

**A FREE E-zine Dedicated to the  
 Armies of the Confederacy**

- ★ **Battle Analyses**
- ★ **Original Reports**
- ★ **Regimental Histories**
- ★ **Letters Home**
- ★ **Biographies**
- ★ **Eyewitness Accounts**

SUBSCRIPTION IS FREE

**[www.thestainlessbanner.com](http://www.thestainlessbanner.com)**



**FARMERS**

**Yeatman Insurance**

Insurance and Financial Services

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

Offering:

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

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

# The Battle Field of Gettysburg

## July 1st, 2nd & 3rd, 1863



A DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG  
WRITTEN BY AN EYE-WITNESS TO THE BATTLE,  
THE REV. DR. M.  
JACOBS, PUBLISHED  
LATER THAT SAME  
YEAR, WITH 43 PAGES  
OF NARRATIVE AND  
A DETAILED MAP.

### THE ANTIQUARIUM ANTIQUARY PRINT & MAP GALLERY

3021 Kirby Drive, Houston - 713.622.7531 - [theantiquarium.com](http://theantiquarium.com)  
Monday thru Saturday 10 to 5:30, Sundays 11 to 4

HOUSTON'S LARGEST REPOSITORY OF FINE  
ORIGINAL ANTIQUE PRINTS, MAPS, GLOBES,  
PHOTOGRAPHS,  
DOCUMENTS, AND  
MANY OTHER ITEMS  
OF SCIENTIFIC,  
HISTORICAL AND  
AESTHETIC INTEREST



## ALABAMA SOCIETY GORGAS CHAPTER #299 REPORT

(By Dr. Sam Gambrell, Adjutant)

Every Christmas members of the Chapter decorate graves of Confederate soldiers in Greenwood and Evergreen Cemeteries in Tuscaloosa, AL. Graves of forty-four soldiers, four generals, and one nurse of the 11<sup>th</sup> Alabama are decorated with Christmas wreaths. A big wreath is always put on the large Confederate monument which sits at the main entrance of Greenwood Cemetery. Top left photo shows (L to R) Walter Dockery, Sam Gambrell, and Frank Delbridge standing in Greenwood Cemetery in an array of twenty Confederate soldiers' graves after they placed wreaths on the grave markers. Top middle photo shows Commander Richard Rhone in Greenwood Cemetery placing a wreath at the grave of Captain Benjamin Eddins, the only Confederate killed in the Battle of Tuscaloosa. Top right photo shows Walter Dockery in Evergreen Cemetery after having placed wreaths on the grave markers of General Gorgas and his wife. Wreaths are left in place until just after January 1<sup>st</sup>.

### Darryl F. Starnes Recognized for his Act of Heroism

Darryl F. Starnes, 71, a retired insurance examiner, and Curtis W. Combs Sr., 49, a collision technician, were recognized for rescuing a Mechanicsville woman from her burning car on Feb. 15 of this year. The men, driving separately, stopped at the crash site on Beulah Church Road and pulled Kelley Peele, 48, from the wreckage. Her vehicle had struck a tree not far from her home and became engulfed in flames after the battery exploded, Starnes said at the time. Starnes said Combs jumped through a window and the two men struggled to untangle her from her seat belt as flames began to break through the car's firewall, according to news accounts.

"Despite flames ... entering the passenger compartment, the men worked to free Peele, whose legs were trapped," said a Carnegie summary of the event. "Starnes then began to pull Peele through the window of the driver's door as Combs withdrew from the vehicle. The men took Peele to safety as flames grew quickly to engulf the interior of the vehicle."

Peele suffered minor burns to her hands and "required hospitalization for treatment of other injuries," the summary said.

Combs couldn't be reached for comment. Starnes, reached at home Monday night, said he was both surprised and humbled by the honor.

"You don't expect something like this," Starnes said. "I just did what I felt like I needed to do" at the time. "You don't think about someone making that big a deal out of it. It just blows your mind. But it is very nice thing to have happen to me."

Starnes said the \$5,000 grant he'll be awarded will make for a nice Christmas present. Starnes said he's not sure who nominated him for the award. The Carnegie commission sent him a letter with a form to fill out about two months after the incident, so he completed it and mailed it back. "To be honest, I figured that's probably the last time I'd hear of it."

Presenting Our  
*Southern Heritage Debutantes*  
Descendants of Confederate Soldiers



Celebrating the 204th Birthday of Robert E. Lee

**"THE GRANDEST BALL OF ALL"**

Be a part of Southern History



**Southern Heritage Ball**

P.O. Box 22187 Houston, Texas 77227-2187