

Volume 4, Number 6
June 2012

Officer's Call



Figure 1-WHITT FAMILY - This pre-war photo shows Joseph B. Whitt (standing on right) and Elvira Susan Haley (1841-1909) and (sitting) Whitt's parents, Nancy Compton Whitt (1803-1888) and Abijah Whitt (1791-1858). They resided in Montgomery County, Virginia. (Image from family file on Ancestry.com)

Sesquicentennial Series Article #21

Wounded At Drewry's Bluff - First Lieutenant Joseph B. Whitt

By Colonel Greg Eanes, USAF (Ret), Col Thomas H. Williamson Chapter #249, Virginia Society, MOS&B

First Lieutenant Joseph Bently Whitt (1) was the son of Abijah and Nancy Compton Whitt (2) of Montgomery County, Virginia. Born in 1832, he first enlisted in Confederate service as the First Corporal of Company K, 24th Virginia Infantry.

Whitt enlisted for 12 months and mustered into service with Company K on 30 May 1861 in Lynchburg, Va. On 13 February of 1862, he re-enlisted to extend his service for two years and received a \$50 bounty. On 10 May 1862 he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of Company K and by 31 April 1863 he was listed as a 1st Lieutenant. (3)

Second Lieutenant Whitt found himself in command of the company by October of 1862. Though the reasons are unclear, it appears the more senior company officers may have been on detached duty or on leave. In March and April of 1864, as a 1st Lieutenant, Whitt is again commanding the company. He appears to have served in all the major battles of the regiment until severely wounded in action at the 16 May 1864 battle of Drewry's Bluff. There is no record of capture, surrender or parole.

He appears on a list of casualties in Pickett's Division in the engagements before Fredericksburg from 13 to 15 December 1862. His pension application states he was wounded on 12 December 1862 (likely the 13th) by a shell burst that fractured the thumb in the left hand. The wound caused complications in later life but did not keep him from continuing to serve in the Army. His second and most severe wounding took place on 16 May 1864 at the Battle of Drewry's Bluff. In support of Grant's Overland Campaign, the Union Army of the Peninsula under Gen. Butler landed between Petersburg and Richmond to attempt to take Richmond. Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard effected a blocking action that bottled up Butler's forces. The 24th Va Infantry was part of that effort.

At Drewry's Bluff Whitt was wounded in the left thigh and back. Evacuated from the battlefield, Whitt was sent to General Hospital No. 4 in Richmond gaining admission on 16 May. His pension indicates he was wounded twice at Drewry's Bluff with bullets entering the left shoulder, passing through the neck, cutting part of the neck bone and existing out the back. A second bullet passed through the left posterior. A postwar disability application medical record provides a little more detail. The doctor reported "*a bullet entering the bicep muscle in the left arm and emerging at a point over the first dorsal vertebrae.*" [This is roughly the top of the spinal column.] The doctor notes a

(— Continued on Page 5 —)



Stuart



Hampton



R. F. Lee



Gordon



Hood



Jackson



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

Commander General's Message



Gentlemen of the Order, it is a signal honor to be permitted to serve as the Commander General of the *Military Order of the Stars and Bars*. It was my great privilege to serve as Adjutant General under PCG Anthony Hodges and PCG Max Waldrop, and as Genealogist General under PCG Waldrop. That service gave me the opportunity to appreciate in a significant way the heritage that we share as members of the Order.

On my watch we will commemorate the sesquicentennial of a number of major battles, including Seven Days, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and Cold Harbor. As CG I will endeavor to honor the sacrifices made during these momentous occasions. I invite the membership of the Order to identify for me the participation of their direct ancestry in any of these battles – whether enlisted or officer.

We join a long list of military leaders and veterans, politicians, and professionals in many fields, who have shared our brotherhood. Through monthly Commander General Messages, I will attempt to share some of the dynamic that underpins our Order and hopefully communicate the excitement I feel being a part of it. If we are all excited, others will want to join us to be a part of it. In the process we will ensure the survival of the *MOS&B* into the future and thus continue the remembrance of the South's struggle to preserve individual freedoms from being unduly fettered by government.

We are a unique Confederate heritage group in that we were founded by actual Confederate veterans. In this first message I would like to introduce you to our founding Confederates and to an early records tragedy suffered by the Order.

The Order was founded in Columbia, South Carolina, on August 30, 1938, by fifteen Confederate veterans, as well as twenty-six sons and twenty-one grandsons of Confederate veterans. Between then and the end of World War II thirty more direct descendants of Confederate veterans joined the Order. By War's end all of the founding Confederates and at least nine of the other early members of the Order were deceased. During the War a custodian of the membership records donated the papers of the deceased members to a WWII scrap paper drive for the War effort. As a consequence, it has been necessary to recreate much of the early membership records from other primary sources.

Confusing the picture of our founding Confederates' service in the War Between the States is the fact that their service in the postwar United Confederate Veterans colored the accounting of their service, especially as it pertains to ranks. Evidently ranks awarded during the UCV era were initially equally as acceptable as ranks conferred during the WBTS in determining eligibility for membership in the Order. The current standards for admission into the Order only accept primary documentation for ranks achieved during the WBTS.

It is likely that individual members of the Order possess or have access to additional primary documentation than that which currently informs our official records. Improvements to our records are solicited. By WBTS rank seniority, the following is our present understanding of our founding Confederates – alphabetically arranged:

Major Stephen Peters Halsey, Virginia 21st Cavalry, F&S: Major Halsey was born November 13, 1843, in Lynchburg, Campbell, Virginia. He died March 1, 1939, in Lynchburg.

Captain Samuel A'Court Ashe, Confederate Troops - AAG: Captain Ashe was born September 13, 1840 in Wrightsville, New Hanover, North Carolina. He died August 29, 1938 in Raleigh, Wake, North Carolina. [He was a posthumous member of the Order by one day.]

Captain Holland Middleton Bell, Alabama 41st Infantry, Co. H: Captain Bell was born June 25, 1839, in Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. He died April 11, 1943 in Fayette County, Alabama.

[UCV Colonel]

- 1st Lieutenant Benjamin McCain Robinson, Alabama 63rd Infantry, Co. G:** Lieutenant Robinson was born November 16, 1845 in Alabama. He died October 4, 1938, in Orlando, Orange, Florida.
- 1st Lieutenant James M. Stewart, Arkansas 30th Infantry, Co. A:** Lieutenant Stewart was born March 1, 1842, in Collierville, Shelby, Tennessee. He died March 1, 1939, in Little Rock, Pulaski, Arkansas.
- 2nd Lieutenant Noah Monroe Brock, Virginia 10th Cavalry, Co. B:** Lieutenant Brock was born August 14, 1836 in Farmington, Davie, North Carolina. He died June 10, 1942 in Darlington, Montgomery, Indiana.
- 2nd Lieutenant Wyatt Tucker Hill, Virginia 3rd Reserves, Co. A:** Lieutenant Hill was born December 1, 1846, in Campbell County, Virginia. He died October 4, 1938, in Lynchburg, Campbell, Virginia. **[first Surgeon General of the Order]**
- 2nd Lieutenant Peter James Keyser, Jr., Virginia 3rd Reserves, Co., G:** Lieutenant Keyser was born March 16, 1847, in Page County, Virginia. He died January 4, 1939, in Rileyville, Page, Virginia.
- 3rd Lieutenant James A. Lowry, North Carolina 48th Infantry, Co. A:** Lieutenant Lowry was born January 1, 1845, in North Carolina. He died in 1942 in Monteverde, Lake, Florida.
- Cadet Carter R. Bishop, Virginia Military Institute, Co. C:** Cadet Bishop was born May 1, 1850 in Petersburg, Dinwiddie, Virginia. He died in 1941 in Petersburg.
- Cadet William Morison Wood, Virginia Military Institute, Co. A:** Cadet Wood was born December 21, 1846, in Scott County, Virginia. He died March 2, 1943, in Bristol, Sullivan, Tennessee.
- Corporal William McKendree Evans, Virginia Richmond "Parker" Light Artillery Battery:** Corporal Evans was born February 1, 1847, in Henrico County, Virginia. He died October 23, 1939, in Richmond, Richmond, Virginia **[UCV Major]**.
- Private Homer Atkinson, Virginia 39th Infantry, Co. B:** Private Atkinson was born May 27, 1848 in Virginia. He died March 31, 1945, in Petersburg, Dinwiddie, Virginia. **[UCV General and first Commander-in-Chief of the Order (1938-1945)]**
- Private John Andrew Jackson Dowdy, Texas 24th Cavalry, Co. C:** Private Dowdy was born December 20, 1848, in Lincoln County, Tennessee. He died July 18, 1943, in Kleberg, Dallas, Texas. **[UCV Captain and first Historian General of the Order]**
- Otto Richard Gellette:** Mr. Gellette was born September 23, 1845 in Iuka County, Mississippi. He died June 1, 1944, in Shreveport, Caddo, Louisiana. **[UCV Major General and first Adjutant General of the Order]** [claimed an undocumented service as **2nd Lieutenant, Mississippi 2nd Infantry, Co. K**]

The only founding Confederates cited by others for their *MOS&B* relation are Homer Atkinson, Holland Alexander Bell and Benjamin McCain Robinson. None of these founding Confederates have ever had an MOS&B Chapter named in their honor.

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

Respectfully,

Toni Turk
Commander General

(- From Page 1: Sesquicentennial Article #21 -)

second wound from a *“bullet entering behind the external carotid [carotid] artery [a major artery of the head and neck], wounding the mastoid muscle [very bottom, back of skull] and emerging from a point immediately over the second cervical vertebra”* or the axis of the spine. This is the point where the first cervical vertebra carries the head and allows rotation of the head.

By 25 May he was stabilized for movement to the General Hospital. While in the hospital he applied for new clothes by letter to the Assistant Quartermaster. Whitt wrote:

“I have the honor to make a brief statement of my present needy condition.

“Kemper’s Brigade (the one to which I belong) left Tarboro, N.C. on the 15th of April to assist in the reduction of Plymouth. But before leaving, orders came from Brig [ade] Head Qtrs for officers & men to leave their heavy baggage in camp under guard. After the fall of Plymouth, the army went from there to Newbern & from Newborn to Virginia. Consequently we have failed as yet to recover our baggage. The brigade Q.M. failing to get transportation for it. After I was wounded (May 16th) my jacket, vest & shirt was cut off of me and thrown away. My pants & drawers were hanging in tatters when I came to this place. So I am left with only hospital clothes.

Col, I desire very much to know if it is in your power to issue me a suit of government clothes. If it is I will be under many obligations to you as I am subjected to a great deal of inconvenience, not having any money nor cannot draw but one month’s wages under present orders.

I stand in great need of the following articles, viz, 1 jacket, 1 shirt, pr pants, 1 pr drawers & pr of socks.” (4)

Whitt was issued his new clothes. On 13 June 1864 he was granted a 60-day furlough and convalescent leave. He is listed on muster rolls of the period as being absent as a result of his wounds.

There is no record of Whitt being medically discharged or of his returning to duty. The severity of the wounds suggest returning to duty was never an option and he likely was still recuperating at home when the war ended.

Whitt married Elvira Susan Haley (5) on 26 November 1873 in Pulaski County, Virginia and remained there in the community of Highwassie to farm. They had six children: Edna Smithson Whitt (1876-1955); George Clinton Whitt (1879-1968); Mary Bentley Whitt (1881-1962); Carrie L. Whitt (1882-1929); Mildred Lelia Whitt (1882-1931) and Permelia Whitt (1884-1905).

Whitt applied for a Confederate Disability Pension in 1879 and a regular Confederate Pension on 2 April 1888 at the age of 56. He died in July 1905 at 73 years of age.

Family’s Service and Sacrifice

Records indicate several of Whitt’s brothers also served in the Confederate Army. Brothers Fleming T. Whitt (1825-1902) and Martin L. Whitt (1836-?) were privates in Co. E, 54th Va Infantry serving in the Army of the Tennessee.

Fleming was wounded at Kolb’s Farm in 1862 and captured near Marietta Georgia on 22 June 64. He was released from Camp Douglas, IL POW camp on 16 June 1865. He and his wife Polly later received Confederate Pensions from Virginia. He died in Montgomery County, Va in 1902 at age 77. One of their eight children, born in 1862, was a son named Joseph B. Whitt, in honor of his officer brother.

Martin was wounded in action in the right hip on 15 May 64 at Resaca, Georgia. He was married twice. His first wife was Ruth S. Chaffin (1844-?) married on 10 August 1859 in Montgomery County, Va. His second wife was Sallie F. Tucker (1836-?) married in Montgomery County, Va on 15 Nov 1865.

A third brother, John Calvin Whitt (1835-?) served in Co. E, 24th Va Infantry in the Army of Northern Virginia. He married Elmira Radcliffe (1844-1900) on 15 June 1865. His date of death is undetermined but the place of death is believed to have been in Wythe County, Va.

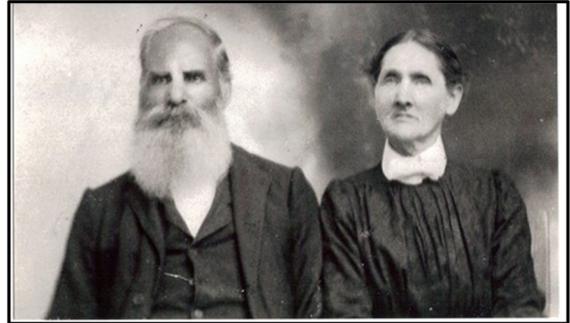


Figure 2 - Joseph Bentley Whitt and Elvira Susan Haley Whitt of Pulaski County, VA later in life.

1. Lieutenant Joseph B. Whitt is the three-time great uncle to Williamson Chapter MOS&B member Greg Eanes.
2. Other children included Flemming Trigg Whitt (1825-1902); Nancy S. Whitt (1827-1888); Mary Jane Whitt (24 Dec 1829-1902), later married John Grim; John Calvin Whitt, b. 1835; possible twins Martin L. and Martina Whitt, b.1836, and Wilhelmina Whitt (1827-1888). One son cannot be positively determined, either Thomas L. or William C.
3. The details of Whitt's service are contained in his Compiled Service Record, Virginia Confederate Disability Applications and Virginia Confederate Pension applications. The latter are available through the Library of Virginia website. His Disability Application was incorrectly transcribed as "James" rather than "Joseph".
4. Undated request in CSR file.
5. She was the daughter of H.B. Haley and C. Haley of Charlotte County, Va. A pre-war photo together with Whitt's parents suggests a strong tie but for some reason they didn't get married before the war. The marriage certificate indicates Elvira was widowed by the time she married Joseph B. Whitt, age 41. She was aged 32 at the time.

'My Duty as a Son'

The official papers and letters found in the Compiled Service Records of Confederate officers often provide unique insights to their personal lives and circumstances. One such document is Lt. Joseph B. Whitt's request for a leave of absence while his unit was stationed at Chaffin's Farm dated the 20th September 1863. Addressed to his company commander, the letter is printed in total (with his punctuation) as a snapshot of Lt. Whitt's life.

"Capt:

I have the honor to apply for a leave of absence for Fifteen (15) Days, to visit my home in Montgomery Co Va in consideration of the unsettled state of my pecuniary affairs at Home, they are in such a condition as to Demand my immediate and personal supervision, without which the loss of my property is involved. My second and most important reason for requesting this leave is in view of the lonely and almost helpless condition of my widowed and aged mother, which is peculiarly painful to me And anything But comfortable and Desirable to her. The War has taken from her five sons and left But one, who on account of his age and infirmities, is unable to render her any assistance whatever. Her sole support is in him and knowing his helplessness. I feel it is my Duty as a son, and it is my earnest Desire to make some provision for her comfort and welfare Before the Winter sets in with its severities and sufferings-

Again my company is small, and all of the officers are present and I think that I could be spared without Detriment to the Service. And it is my opinion that I could collect some Deserters from my command – Should you see proper to grant me this indulgence I will Be under lasting obligations to you, and promise in no case to abuse it By remaining over the prescribed limits.

With much respect I am Captain,
Your most obt servt

Joseph B. Whitt 1st Lieut
Co "K" 24th Va Regt"

**An Excellent
Combat Record
The New River Grays
In the Civil War**

1st Lt Whitt's Company K was known as the *New River Grays*. As part of the 24th Virginia Infantry, they participated in the following battles and skirmishes

**Blackburn's Ford (July 17, 1861)
1st Bull Run (July 21, 1861)
Yorktown Siege (April-May 1862)
Williamsburg (May 5, 1862)
Seven Pines (May 31-June 1, 1862)
Seven Days Battles (June 25-July 1, 1862)
Frayser's Farm (June 30, 1862)
2nd Bull Run (August 28-30, 1862)
Antietam (September 17, 1862)
Fredericksburg (December 13, 1862)
Suffolk Campaign (April-May 1863)
Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863)
Drewry's Bluff (May 16, 1864)
North Anna (May 23-26, 1864)
Cold Harbor (June 1-3, 1864)
Petersburg Siege (June 1864-April 1865)
Chaffin's Farm (September 27, 1864)
Five Forks (April 1, 1865)
Sayler's Creek (April 6, 1865)
Appomattox Court House (April 9, 1865)**

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 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 Bill Caynor at: caynorwrls@frii.com.

Sesquicentennial Highlight Article Notice

Any Society is welcome to submit a "Sesquicentennial Highlight Article" for publication consideration in the *Officers' Call*. Sesquicentennial Committee Chairman Ben Willingham asks that you coordinate thru him, as he is "orchestrating" these topics for the MOS&B newsletter. He can be contacted at ben@willingham.com.

Submittal Entries

MOS&B Officer's Call Magazine welcomes submittals via e-mail to editor@mosbfl.org or swampeditor@yahoo.com on or before the 5th day of the month. Pictures are welcome. Please submit articles in Microsoft Word format or as plain text in your e-mail.

Gatehouse Press online Civil War magazine

Gatehouse Press, publisher of Morningside books and *The Gettysburg Magazine*, now has a FREE Civil War magazine on the website. Every Monday and Thursday we post a new article. We also have a Photo of the Day every day. You can submit your own photos to be posted.

Articles cover all aspects of the Civil War and include: (1) First person accounts; (2) Civil War sites; (3) On This Day articles; (4) Interviews; and (5) more.

Be sure to bookmark us and visit often.
www.gatehouse-press.com

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), 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



CIVIL WAR HISTORY

JAMES COUNTRY MERCANTILE

111 N. Main Liberty, MO 64068

816-781-9473 FAX 816-781-1470

jamescntry@aol.com www.jamescountry.com

Everything Needed For The Living Historian!

Ladies - Gentlemen - Civilian - Military

Uniforms – Ladies Clothing - Accoutrements—Weapons - Accessories

YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED!

BREAKING THE BLOCKADE – THE BIRTH OF OUR NAVY

International Dispatches is proud to present the following article detailing the remarkable career of Eugene Tessier, a French sea captain who ran the blockade during the WBTS and gave his services freely to assist in the building of the Confederate Navy in Great Britain and Europe.

We are indebted to the Confederate Historical Association of Belgium and Mrs. Ethel S. Nepveux, direct descendant of George Trenholm and author of this article for their kind permission to reprint.. Thanks are also due to our esteemed colleague in the CHAB, M. Hubert Leroy who arranged the authorization.

Roger P Thornton, DCS, ADC International Liaison

Eugene Tessier A French Blockade Runner

By Ethel Seabrook Nepveux



“... this small body of men ... made it possible for the Confederates to sustain a war lasting over four years. Faced with so many almost crippling difficulties, it is a tribute to their initiative, skill, and energy that they accomplished so much with so little.”

Richard I. Lester, CONFEDERATE FINANCE AND PURCHASING IN GREAT BRITAIN

The year 1854 was an eventful one for John Fraser & Co. of Charleston, South Carolina. The company's founder, John Fraser, died, leaving George Alfred Trenholm as principal owner and director. In that year the firm also opened a branch in Liverpool, England, called Fraser, Trenholm & Co., and prepared for a large international business. By the time the war came, 95 percent of the international firm's stock was owned by the Trenholm family of Charleston. Trenholm's Liverpool-based director, Charles Kuhn Prioleau, owned the remaining five-percent.

In the same year the company built two ships in Bath, Maine: the *John Fraser*, named to honor the firm's founder, and the *Emily St. Pierre*, named for George Trenholm's oldest daughter. Their senior captain, Eugene Tessier, supervised the building of the *Emily St. Pierre*, to the extent of even personally directing the rigging and cordage. On the maiden voyage, Tessier showed off his elegant *St. Pierre*'s mahogany state-rooms and cabins to the ladies of Bath and Boston who were on board. The ship had a figurehead called “My Fair Miss” made by a famous carver which was supposed to be a likeness of George Trenholm's daughter for whom the ship was named.

These ships, as well as three other sailing ships and at least one steam vessel, were making monthly runs between Charleston and Liverpool when the war began and President Abraham Lincoln declared a blockade of the whole Southern coast. George Trenholm immediately determined to show the world that the blockade was ineffective and therefore internationally illegal. To do so, he purchased a new and powerful steamship – the *Bermuda* – and transferred his leading captain to her. The *Bermuda* under Tessier was the first foreign ship to run the blockade when Captain Tessier easily took her to Savannah, Georgia, and returned with a valuable load of cotton. The inward cargo was worth a million dollars and included vital armaments for which leading Confederate generals competed.

After the voyage to Savannah, Tessier went on to an even more important assignment as captain of the Trenholm's new *Bahama*. Major Caleb Huse had been sent to Europe to buy military equipment for the Confederacy, but there were few arms for sale even in the arsenals of Europe. However, Huse eventually made a brilliant purchase in Hamburg, Germany, consisting of 100,000 rifles and ten six-gun field artillery batteries complete with harness. The Trenholm firm sent the *Bahama*, *Melita*, and *Economist* to pick up the supplies for shipping back into the Confederacy. After seeing her, the U.S. minister in Brussels, Belgium, was so impressed that he had a drawing made of the *Bahama* which was forwarded to Washington and along with the description of the vessel was sent to the commanders of the blockading squadron.

The Trenholm firm bought the *Economist* especially for the Hamburg project. Getting these arms back to a Confederate port was so critically important that even Robert Pegram, captain of *CSS Nashville*, detached his own first officer, Charles M. Fauntleroy, to command the *Economist*. Pegram believed that the job of getting the armaments to the South took precedence over Fauntleroy's executive duties aboard *Nashville*. On March 14, 1862, the *Economist* arrived in Charleston with Huse's shipment in excellent condition.

Confederate Secretary of the Navy Stephen Mallory sent Captain James Dunwoody Bulloch, CSN, to Europe to buy or build an entire Confederate navy. He arrived in Liverpool in June 1861, reported in to Fraser, Trenholm & Co., and established his office in their building. Soon thereafter he signed a contract with William Miller & Sons to build the wooden gunboat that would become *CSS Florida*. Fraser, Trenholm & Co. agreed to pay the \$ 225,000 construction price in five installments.

Bulloch, with Trenholm financing, also bought the *Fingal* and sailed her to Savannah, Georgia, with the largest store of armaments that had ever crossed the ocean, Charles Kuhn Prioleau, the Trenholm manager in Liverpool, was left to handle Bulloch's monetary affairs in his absence. The Trenholm firm took care of all papers, drawings, specifications and contracts for the commerce raiders Bulloch was having built. Bulloch intended to bring the *Fingal* back with Southern coastal pilots and valuable supplies to sell but the ship was hemmed in and could not leave. The *Economist* took on the *Fingal's* cotton and managed to get it to England, the first cotton delivery made on the Confederate government account.

From Savannah Bulloch took the train to Richmond to report to his superiors, then returned to Savannah and on to Charleston, where he reported to the Trenholm officials. Finally, he embarked upon a Trenholm ship, the *Annie Childs*, from Wilmington.

After a shakedown cruise, which included James Weisman, one of the Trenholm copartners, Bulloch sent out the *Oreto (Florida)* to Nassau under a British master, James A. Duguid. The ship arrived in Nassau April 28, consigned to Adderly and Co., the Trenholm's representative at Nassau. Bulloch appointed John Low, who had been his second in command on the *Fingal* and was a family friend from Savannah, to be the civilian commander of the ship. Low received orders to turn the ship over to Captain John Maffitt. And Low found Maffitt through John Lafitte, the Trenholm manager in Nassau. After turning the *Florida* over to Maffitt, Low was ordered to return to England the fastest way possible because duties of great importance were waiting for him.

The *Bahama* was to carry the guns and equipment to the *Florida*. Tessier was beginning his most important jobs during the war, with the *Bahama* serving as tender to both the *Florida* and, on the next cruise out, the *Alabama*. In addition to his juggling of the delivery of the Hamburg supplies, the ship also served as an ocean-going taxi for very important Confederate Navy officers and seamen going from one duty station to another.

On January 18, the *Bahama* was chartered to convey to Nassau some of the guns and other equipment required to convert the newly built Liverpool vessel *Oreto* into the Confederate cruiser *Florida*. In March the *Bahama* entered West Hartlepool docks to load ammunition sent from London and by the end of the month she was in Hamburg receiving the four 7 in. rifled guns intended for the *Florida's* armament.

Captain Maffitt arrived in Nassau May 4 as captain of the *Nassau*, a former Trenholm ship that had achieved fame as a blockade-runner under Captain Thomas Lockwood. Maffitt's son, Eugene, arrived on the *Annie Childs*. In six months some of the Confederate Navy's most illustrious men trod the decks of the *Bahama*.

In May, U. S. Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles reported that the *Bahama* had left Hamburg with a million dollar cargo. The ship did not attempt to enter Charleston but delivered the goods to Nassau to be transshipped by lighter, faster, ships. Armaments for the *Florida* arrived in Nassau June 7 on the *Bahama* along with Captain Raphael Semmes, Lt. John Kell, and Surgeon Francis L. Galt of the Confederate warship *Sumter*. The ship had been trapped in Gibraltar unable to sail and was sold to the Trenholm firm. The *Melita* also arrived in Nassau with armaments from Hamburg and more of the *Sumter's* men including Lt. John M. Stribling and Lt. Beckett Howell. At the newly built Crown Victoria Hotel, Semmes and his officers socialized with Low, Duguid, Maffitt, and Captain Thomas Lockwood who was there in the Trenholm's famous *Kate*. Secretary Welles reported that Semmes and his officers were wined and dined and became the social lions of the hotel. Maffitt was especially popular, and there was scarcely a dinner party in Nassau that he did not attend. While at the hotel, Low handed Maffitt his appointment to the *Florida*.

In Nassau Captain Semmes found orders to return to England and take over as captain of the *Alabama*, first called *Enrica*. Semmes returned to England on the *Bahama* after the armaments for the *Florida* were unloaded for security reasons because the *Bahama* was being watched and sent to a bonded warehouse. The arms from the *Bahama* were later transferred to the *Prince Albert*, Lt. John Stribling commanding, and taken to the *Oreto*. According to one source, the *Prince Albert* was one of the Trenholm line of Charleston steamers. Captain Duguid returned to England on the Trenholm's *Minna*, but arrived too late to take out the *Alabama* as Bulloch had wanted. Warships had to leave England unarmed and with a British master.

When Bulloch learned that Semmes and his officers were to return from Nassau on the *Bahama*, he chartered the ship to send them back to Nassau. He staged the departure of the warship to appear as a gala trial run with James Weisman on board this ship also as he had been in various other trials. As in the case of the *Florida*, the Trenholm firm had likewise advanced the money for this warship. Weisman, one of the original Trenholm copartners, remained in Liverpool for most of the war and may have assumed many duties in connection with the Confederate commerce raiders. He worked with Captain John Randolph Hamilton to prepare the Trenholm donated *Alexandra* for sea. Bulloch and the dignitaries returned to Liverpool from the trial run on board a tug hired by John Low, while the *Alabama*, originally named the *Enrica*, slipped out.

Captain Semmes wrote that the *Bahama* had dropped some distance down the Mersey and that he joined the ship by tug when Tessier had her steam up and was ready to slip her anchor. On August 13, Tessier and the *Bahama* left Liverpool with Admiral Semmes, his officers, and Captain Bulloch to meet Captain Butcher who had taken the *Alabama* to Terceira. Tessier also carried two additional 32-pounder guns as well as extra stores and about thirty extra men who might be induced to serve on the warship.

Bulloch himself went on the *Bahama* which met the *Enrica* and the *Agrippina*, carrying most of the armaments, at the island of Pravda which Bulloch had discovered on his trip on the *Fingal*. There they transferred the armament and the stores to the *Enrica*. Tessier had previously transported many cases of armaments to what he called a Spanish vessel and this cargo may have been the armaments for the *Alabama*. On August 24, the *Bahama* put to sea and the *Alabama* unfurled the flag of the new Confederacy. Captain Bulloch returned to England with Tessier.

Dudley wrote that Tessier was superintending the fitting out of the *Alexandra*, a warship built by W.A. Miller at the expense of the Trenholm firm and donated to the Confederacy. This ship became a famous test case that prevented any other Confederate ships from leaving England, including some rams that would have been very useful to the Confederates.

On February 24, 1863, the *Bahama* sailed from England under a captain named Rowe. The consul at London wrote in February 1863 that the *Bahama* had cleared and sailed on the 21 in ballast, with a crew of 34 men, double the number required for working the vessel. She cleared for Hong Kong but rumors claimed that she was going to meet the *Alabama*. The consul wrote that the ship was bound on mischief and should be captured wherever found. In the same letter he mentioned that the Trenholm owned *Minna* had a valuable cargo of clothing and medicines and the *Emily St. Pierre* had cleared also for Hong Kong.

In July, Captain Tessier took the newly completed *Phantom* to Bermuda. She was yet another vessel the Trenholm firm had ordered built for the Confederacy by William Miller & Sons, constructors of the *Florida*. She was called "the fastest steamer afloat". In her the Confederate spy, Rose Greenhow, made the first leg of her fund raising visit to England.

In 1864, Captain Bulloch took Tessier to France to help with the building of rams and corvettes. He described Tessier as a man of intelligence, a capital seaman, and of course, a master of the French language.

The personality of E. Tessier and the functions that he occupied in Glasgow led him to become a prominent citizen. The obituary that appeared in the Glasgow Herald of October 3, 1901, summarizes his life achievements and the memory that he left behind:

"There were yesterday consigned to rest, after a long, an honourable, and an arduous life, the remains of a worthy citizen, and a notable man, the late Captain E. L. Tessier, of Hillhead, formerly the Bureau Veritas, at Glasgow, Liverpool, and Paris, and whose life's history, were it written in full, would read like a romance. Of a good Breton stock, Captain Tessier was born at L'Orient towards the close of the second decade of last century, and as a mere boy he very early gave signs of possessing that indomitable resolution, inflexible determination, and sturdy, stern, independence which stood him in good stead on many trying conditions in after life, and characterised him consistently to the end."

"Losing his father when he was a child his mother had him educated in a neighbouring college, where he appears to have been well grounded in both classics and mathematics. But college life proved too tame and uneventful for his stirring disposition and roving fancy, and so of his accord he left when quite a young boy and entered the French navy, in which he saw considerable service in the early Algerine expeditions and otherwise, and attained to the rank of petty officer when quite a youth. During this period he was for a time employed on dockyard service, and acquired in this connection a knowledge of the principles and practice of wood ship construction, of which, subsequently, he became an able exponent and unrivalled authority."

"But leaving the French navy for some reason or another, he joined the mercantile marine, first for his native country, and then of the United States, in which he found more scope for his individuality and resource, and quickly rose through the subordinate official grades to the post of captain, and the positions of part owner and owner, after having acquired a reputation in American shipping circles for intrepidity and success in every venture in which he had been concerned. He eventually took up his abode, first at Charlestown and then at Baltimore, but before leaving France for good he formally renounced his share in the family inheritance in favour of his mother and her other children."

"Settling down in the Southern States, and engaging actively in the duties of his profession, Captain Tessier speedily accumulated considerable property, and was married to a young American lady of a well-known Charlestown family. At this time the differences between the Northern and the Southern States had reached an acute stage, and when the War of Secession commenced he eagerly threw in his lot with the latter, and was appointed by the Government of the Confederate States one of their principal secret agents and representatives, in which capacity he was entrusted with missions to France and Great Britain for the purchase or building and equipment of vessels intended for war purposes. In France several corvettes were built to his order and under his direction, while in England the famous "Alabama" was commissioned and equipped by him." (1)

"His attitude and conduct all this time caused great trepidation and concern to the authorities of the Confederate States, who at length confiscated all his property within their reach. At one time they endeavoured to secure his own person by sending a gunboat to lie in wait for his ship, the "Emily St. Pierre", which he had commended just before the war, but had given up to enter upon his new duties under the Confederate Government."

"And then was initiated one of the most stirring incidents of the war, for the ship named was captured, and a prize crew put on board of her, while she was flying the British flag, to be immediately recaptured by her captain, with the assistance of his cook and steward."

"Captain Tessier was also the first blockade-runner, for in command of the steamers "Bermuda" and "Bahama", he carried successfully the first cargoes of cotton out of Charlestown and Savannah, realising through the ventures the astounding sum of £1,000,000, of which, unfortunately, his share eventually came to nothing, as the bonds with which he was paid proved worthless. Being a marked man by the Federal Government, he found it necessary during the continuance of the war to undergo twice a change of name to enable him the more effectually to serve his own Government."

"On the conclusion of the war he came to Great Britain and reassumed his own name, under which he commenced business in Liverpool, where he became highly thought of for his knowledge of and skill in, wood ship construction and repairs. In a short time his fame reached the ears of the late Mr. Charles Bal, the founder of the Bureau Veritas International Registry of Shipping, who in 1867 invited him to become one of the leading shipping surveyors to that society, a position which he somewhat reluctantly accepted, as it appeared to him that his freedom of action would be fettered thereby."

"However, after acceptance, he discharged the duties of the office with characteristic enthusiasm and energy, and with great acceptance and success at Liverpool until 1872, when he was transferred to Glasgow, the headquarters of the Bureau Veritas in Scotland. Here he resided until his death on Friday last, although he had resigned his position as surveyor about six years ago, after an active and continuous service in that capacity of about 28 years; and when he retired the administration of the Bureau Veritas signified their high appreciation of his worth and abilities by a handsome gift of money, accompanied by other tangible tokens of their respect."

"On his settling down permanently in this country Captain Tessier became a naturalised British subject and always took as great an interest in its affairs and wellbeing as flit had been his native land. By his natural practical talents, geniality, and courtesy, he soon made for himself a wide circle of friends wherever he went,

and nowhere was this faculty more marked than in Glasgow, where many deplore his loss, and will long cherish his memory, and the deepest sympathy of numerous relatives and friends is felt for the widow and children who survive him."

"Throughout his business career Captain Tessier retained a lively interest in everything pertaining to ships and shipping, and connected himself financially with several eminent ship-owning firms in Liverpool and Glasgow, looking after and managing his affairs in this connection with skill and exactness, and with the methodical accuracy of an expert ledger clerk. To his friends, and they are many, he has left the sweet favour of an unblemished reputation for integrity in every walk of life, for honour, and old-fashioned courtesy."

1. Evidently, the author of this speech gives credit to Tessier for successes and responsibilities that were those of Bulloch (Editor's note).



Know Your Leaders - Toni Turk Commander General

Confederate Biography: My great-great-grandfather, James Wesley Merritt, enlisted February 28, 1861, at Rome, Georgia, as a private in Co. C, 1st Georgia Regulars. His unit was dispatched to the Army of Northern Virginia, where he participated in the Seven Days Battles from June 25 to July 1, 1862. He received medical attention at Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond. On August 26, 1862, he transferred to the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles. In December his new unit was designated the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry. He was elected as a 2nd Lieutenant with Company D and served with this unit until it disbanded in Lynchburg, Virginia, in April 1865 – having been active in the Shenandoah Valley, following their return from the Battle of Gettysburg. After his unit laid down its arms a detachment of Union soldiers had him hold his left hand against a tree and shot a Minié ball through it, maiming him for life, with the statement that it was in payment for his serving as the officer of his detachment, which had raised arms against the Union. His two brothers were also lieutenants – one serving with the Forrest Escort and the other with the 65th Georgia Infantry. In December 1865 James Merritt and his new bride left Georgia to escape Reconstruction and headed for Texas. When they left, his family told him that if ever ran into trouble to tell people that his uncle was Orrin Beck of Tippah County, Mississippi, and his cousin was General Nathan Bedford Forrest. It was my privilege to hear these stories from his granddaughter, who had heard them directly from her grandfather.

Career: I graduated with a Master's degree in Southern History from Midwestern University in Wichita Falls, Texas. This was followed with postgraduate work in a number of universities, and finally a doctorate from BYU. I served as a Russian linguist with the US Army Security Agency during the Berlin Wall and Cuban Missile Crises and then as an aerial photography interpreter with the Defense Intelligence Agency during the Vietnam War. My professional career spanned forty-two years in education. I am currently the Mayor of Blanding, Utah – a position that I have held for the past eight years.

Military Order of the Stars and Bars: I joined the MOS&B in June 1969 as member number 654, and became a charter member of both the Texas Chapter and the Texas Society. My National service began in 2008 when I was selected to serve as Adjutant General under Past Commander General Anthony Hodges. I was honored to continue service in that role under Past Commander General Max Waldrop, who also tasked me with the assignment of Genealogist General. I am an Emeritus Accredited Genealogist for the Southern States, having first been accredited in 1970. My selection to serve as the Commander General from 2012 to 2014 is a signal honor. I have recruited a team of highly motivated and accomplished men to serve with me. I am absolutely confident that your new leadership team will serve our Order well. I am committed to be a synergistic and working Commander General. With your support together we can ensure the longevity of the *Military Order of the Stars and Bars*.

ROBERT E. LEE AND TRAVELLER

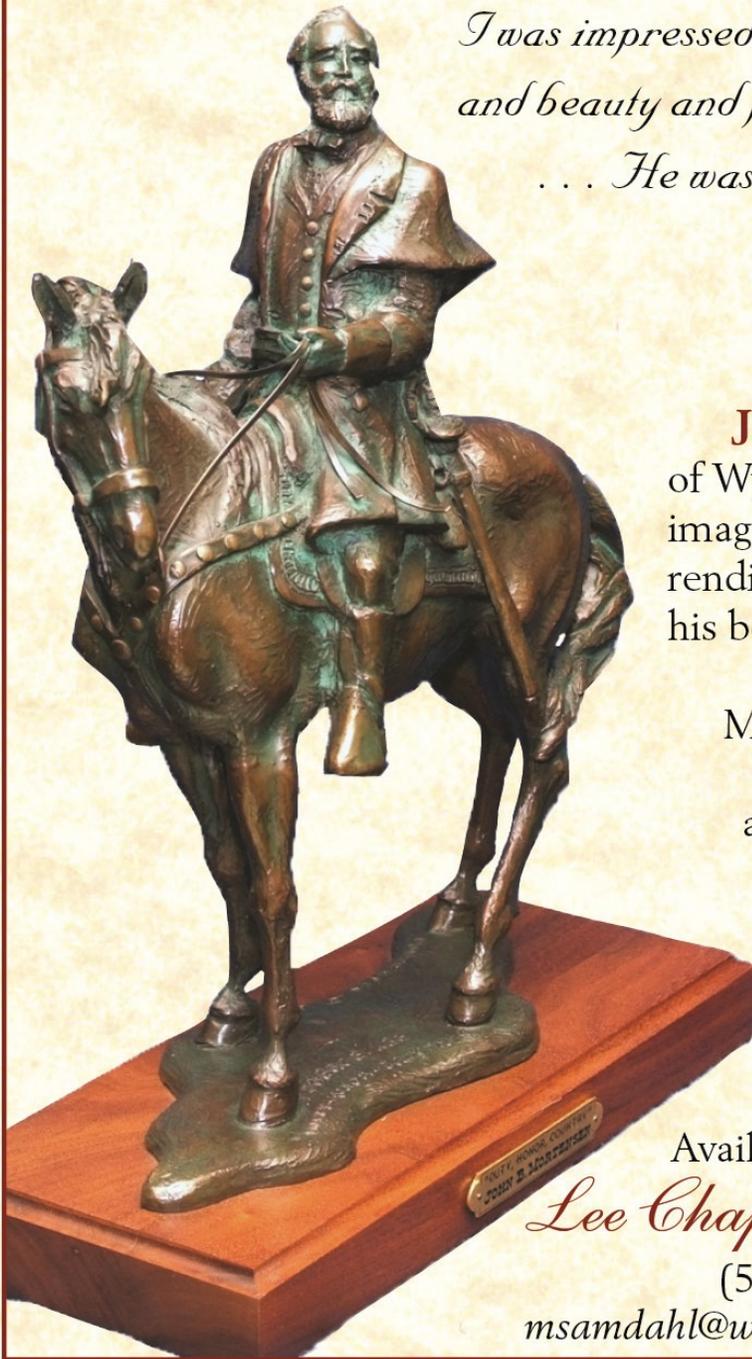
"Traveller moved as if proud of the burden he bore . . .

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.

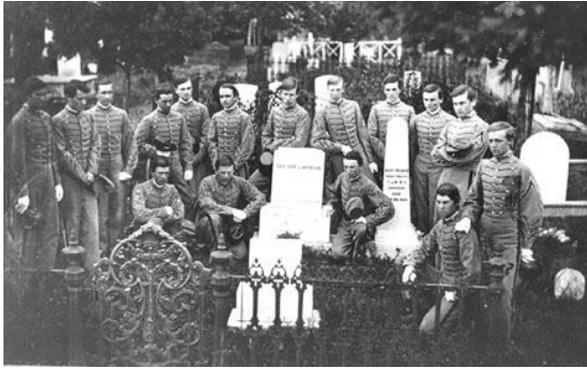


JOHN B. MORTENSEN
of Wyoming has captured this
image in his beautiful bronze
rendition of Robert E. Lee and
his beloved war horse Traveller.

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

\$3,800.⁰⁰

Available through the
Lee Chapel Museum Shop
(540) 458-8095
msamdahl@wlu.edu or ggorlin@wlu.edu



JACKSON IS DEAD Lee's Great Triumph Ends in Tragedy

By Cassy L. Gray

On April 29, 1863, the final chapter of Stonewall Jackson's life began. A courier from General Jubal Early rushed to the Yerby house to inform Jackson that the Army of the Potomac was on the march. Federal soldiers had been spotted fording the Rappahannock

two miles below Fredericksburg.

Jackson hurriedly prepared to move to the front. He said goodbye to his wife and his six month old daughter, who he had met for the first time nine days ago. When Jackson arrived at Hamilton's Crossing, he immediately reconnoitered the area and concluded that the movement was a feint. He was correct. Jeb Stuart's cavalry, posted along the northern fords of the Rappahannock, observed a large Union force crossing at Kelly's Ford, 27 miles upriver from Fredericksburg. By late afternoon, three Union corps had passed over the river and filled the roads leading through an area known to the locals as the Wilderness.

The Army of the Potomac's Commanding General Joseph Hooker's strategy was very simple. He would leave the Sixth Corps, with 40,000 men under the command of John Sedgwick, to occupy the Confederates at Fredericksburg, while the main attack would unfold from the west against Lee's unprotected left and rear. Hooker's goal was to reduce Lee to two options. The Confederate general could abandon Fredericksburg and fight the Army of the Potomac on the ground of Hooker's choosing, or Lee could make a stand at Fredericksburg and be caught between the Federals advancing from the east and the Sixth Corps advancing from the south. Hooker was so confident that his strategy was a winning one that he bragged to President Abraham Lincoln, "my plans are perfect, and when I start to carry them out, may God have mercy on General Lee, for I will have none." (1) Hooker's confidence in his strategy would ultimately prove to be his undoing.

Lee reacted quickly to the looming trap. He dispatched Richard Anderson's division to Chancellorsville to contest the Union advance. McLaws' division was soon on the move. Lee ordered Jackson to leave a small force at Fredericksburg and join Anderson and McLaws. Jackson left Early's division in the trenches the Confederates had successfully defended last December and marched west with the rest of his corps.

Jackson Attacks

Fog and darkness shrouded Jackson's march from Fredericksburg, and his approach went undetected by the Union forces arrayed in front of Anderson and McLaws. Jackson arrived at the front at 8:30 a.m. and immediately informed the two division commanders that the Confederates would be advancing. When the initial assault was met with great resistance, Jackson ordered the artillery up to blast the Federals from the dense woods. If shot and canister failed to drive the blue uniformed soldiers back, Jackson would try for the enemy's rear. The audacity of Jackson's attack drained Hooker's confidence. He ordered his troops to retreat to safety.

The Confederates gained ground slowly as the Federal troops retreated in good order. By late afternoon, Jackson's line had reached the intersection of the Plank Road and a narrow dirt road which led to Catharine Furnace.

Even though Jackson's men had faced heavy resistance during the afternoon, he was firmly convinced that by morning, the enemy would be gone. Lee did not believe those people, as he called his opponent, would retreat. The Federal left was dug in along the Rappahannock and would be impossible to assail. The center was entrenched and protected by the impenetrable woods and artillery. What Lee did not know was the disposition of Hooker's right. Jackson and Lee were discussing this very topic when Jeb Stuart galloped up with the news that the Union right flank was in the air.

Lee asked Stuart if there were roads the Confederates could maneuver around in order to attack the unprotected flank. Stuart did not have the answer, but he would scout the area and report back as soon as he knew something. Lee and Jackson conferred. If the army was going to strike a fatal blow, the flanked would have to become the flanker. This strategy was not new. Lee and Jackson had successfully employed the same tactic on Pope late last

summer at Manassas. Jackson informed Lee that he planned to be on the march by 4:00 a.m., but as of yet, he did not know which roads he would use. He would have to wait until he received that information from Stuart.

With the strategy set, Jackson's thoughts turned toward sleep. He took off his sword and placed it upright against a tree. He did not have a bedroll handy, so he lay down on the cold ground and accepted Sandie Pendleton's gracious offer to use the cape of his great coat as a blanket. But Jackson could not sleep. He was chilled and suffering from the first symptoms of a head cold. He rose from his makeshift bed, wrapped his India oil coat around him, and sat on a discarded cracker box in front of the fire.

Reverend Lacy joined him. Before the war, Lacy had lived in the area and his brother owned Ellwood, a farm not far from Chancellorsville. Jackson asked Lacy about the roads. The Reverend did know of a series of roads that ran through the woods parallel to the Plank Road before emptying out on the Plank Road four miles above Chancellorsville.

Jackson knew that this route would take the Confederates too close to Union pickets. Was there another way? Lacy did not know of one, but told Jackson that Charles Wellford, the owner of Catharine Furnace, might be more familiar with the area. Jackson sent Lacy and Jedediah Hotchkiss, his cartographer, to the Wellford home.

Jackson returned to the fire. A.L. Long, Lee's aide-de-camp, sat next to him. The quiet was shattered by a metallic clang. Jackson's sword had fallen to the ground. Long saw this as a bad omen. (2)

Hotchkiss and Lacy returned from the Wellford house. Lacy reported that Wellford had recently opened a new road through the Wilderness. The army could travel down this road and turn left at the furnace where the road intersected with the Brock Road. Another left would carry the Confederates out of view of the Union army. A little dirt road branched off the Brock Road to the west, which led north to the Orange Plank Road. This route would put Jackson's men two miles west of Hooker's flank.

The Final March Begins

The soldiers of the Second Corps were called from their beds. Robert Rodes' division took the lead. Raleigh Colston, commanding Isaac Trimble's division, followed, while A.P. Hill's Light Division brought up the rear. Charles Wellford, the son of the furnace owner, and Jack Hayden, a local hunter, served as guides. Jackson's force was comprised of 70 infantry regiments, four cavalry regiments, and 21 batteries with a total of 80 guns.

At Lewis Creek, the furnace road passed through a clearing. Union soldiers posted on Hazel Grove caught sight of Rodes' soldiers as they tramped through the dust and opened fire. Any hope Jackson entertained of executing a secret march evaporated with the artillery fire.

Fortunately, the Confederates' trains were able to detour down a forgotten wagon trail, while the infantry was ordered to double-quick it through the clearing.

When news of Jackson's march reached Hooker, his confidence swiftly rebounded. Lee was retreating after all! As a precaution, he sent word to O.O. Howard, commanding the Eleventh Corps, to be on the alert for a possible flanking movement. Hooker mistakenly believed that the Eleventh Corps was anchored on the Rappahannock. This was not true. As Stuart had reported, Howard was in the air.

Still concerned about the column's march through the clearing, Jackson posted the 23rd Georgia as a rear guard. Birney's division from the Union Third Corps advanced from Hazel Grove. In the ensuing skirmish, the Georgians paid a heavy price in dead and captured. Commiserating with his prisoner, one Union soldier thought it was a terrible shame that Jackson had sacrificed the regiment so he could escape. The prisoner's answer was defiant. "You have done a big thing just now, but wait till Jackson gets round on your right." (3)

News of the clash reached Lee at Chancellor's Crossing. He hurried Posey's brigade down the furnace road to reinforce Jackson. The sudden appearance of the Mississippians caused Birney to hurriedly withdraw and Hooker to order Barlow's brigade of Howard's Corps to reinforce the Third Corps at Hazel Grove.

Around 2:00 p.m., Jackson had just cleared the Orange Plank Road, when Fitzhugh Lee rode up with the news that there was a clearing on the Burton farm which Jackson could use to reconnoiter Howard's lines without being seen. Once at the clearing, Jackson focused his fieldglasses and surveyed the Eleventh Corps stretched out along the Orange Turnpike. The soldiers were scattered about, relaxing in the hot afternoon sun. Rifles were stacked and the cannon unmanned. The soldiers had no idea of the danger about to fall on them.

Jackson's original intent was to get in the enemy's rear via the Plank Road, but he realized that approach would bring him across the Federal front. He needed to head north another mile and a half and attack west from the turnpike. Jackson returned to the Brock Road and quickly made his plans. The Stonewall Brigade along with Fitz

Lee's cavalry would be posted on the Plank Road to guard the right flank. Munford's cavalry was sent to guard the left. The main force was ordered to the Luckett farm along the turnpike.

Once his division reached the old turnpike, Rodes marched east for a mile to a low ridge. His objective was the high ground of the Talley farm. When the farm was secured, he was to move on Dowdall's Tavern on the crest of a lower ridge. Colston's division was posted 200 yards behind Rodes. Behind Colston were the brigades of Pender and Lane.

Jackson Unleashes His Attack

At 5:00 p.m. Sandie Pendleton relayed the message to Jackson that all was ready. Two and a half hours of daylight remained. Jackson rode to the Luckett farm where Rodes joined him. "Are you ready, General Rodes?" said Jackson. "Yes, sir!" said Rodes, impatient for the advance. "You can go forward then," said Jackson." (4)

The bugle sounded. An acoustical shadow covered the wilderness and Howard's men did not hear the bugle's blast. The first warning they received that something was amiss was when deer, turkeys, and rabbits dashed from the woods. The Federals gave exuberant chase never once questioning why the animals had suddenly abandoned the woods' safety. The impromptu hunt was interrupted by the Rebel yell. Caught unaware, the Federals ran with Jackson's corps sweeping after them like a storm wave.

The assault suffered its first setback when Alfred Colquitt halted his brigade to meet a threat in his front and on his flank. With the Federals running and the Confederates giving chase, it is hard to imagine what threat Colquitt could have been under, but his halt blocked Ramseur's brigade behind him and left the Stonewall Brigade alone on the Plank Road. Jackson's right had been effectively removed from the attack.

Ramseur hurried to Colquitt and ordered him to continue the assault. Colquitt balked. It took a promise from Ramseur to guard the flank to get Colquitt under way. It was too late. His hesitation had removed over one quarter of Jackson's front from the battle.

By 6:00 p.m., the Confederates had control of the Talley plateau. A half hour later, Jackson's men had raced by Dowdall's Tavern. The line left open ground for the dense woods. Rapidly, the attacking force began to lose its cohesion. The center stalled and the flanks lost their momentum. The men were out of position. Regiments, brigades, and divisions became entangled. Most of the men pressed on. The rest, exhausted from the long march and the chase, sat down to catch their breath and await further orders. Rodes sent word to Jackson that his and Colston's divisions were hopelessly mixed up and would need to stop to reform.

Impatient to continue the attack, Jackson rode into the disorganized mass of men, shouting at them to get in line. He was only a short distance from his goal: the road to the United States Ford, which served as Hooker's lane of retreat across the Rappahannock. The lines were just too jumbled to continue. Reluctantly, Jackson halted the assault. The sun was setting, but the night promised a full moon under which the battle could continue. While the men worked to unravel the line, Jackson hurried to the front and ordered Dorsey Pender to throw out a skirmish line.

Around 8:00 p.m., Captain Moorman took three cannon east of Dowdall's Tavern and opened fire at Union batteries posted at Fairview. The Union cannon responded with deadly accuracy. Lane's North Carolina brigade (A.P. Hill's division) was hurrying down the Plank Road when the enemy's fire sent the men scurrying into the woods. A.P. Hill sent an aide to Lane to find out to why he had halted his advance. Lane complained about the artillery. If the Confederates would cease firing, he was sure the Federals would reciprocate and his men could go forward. Hill sent the order. Quiet reigned in the woods.

The next phase of Jackson's attack had Lane continuing east along the Plank Road while the rest of the Light Division would strike the United States Ford. When Hill was unclear as to the location of the ford, Jackson ordered Captain Boswell, his engineer, to show Little Powell the way.

Jackson pressed forward, beyond the skirmish line. He had impressed David Kyle, one of Stuart's couriers and a local of the area, into service. He was eager to reconnoiter the area and discover if or where the Union army was digging in. He rode up the Plank Road, past Lane's brigade, not informing anyone that he was pushing out beyond the line. Hill observed Jackson's party riding down the Plank Road and trailed behind.

Jackson was almost to the skirmish line of the 33rd North Carolina when he heard the shout of orders and the ring of axes on trees. He had his answer. The Federals were digging in. He sat and listened for several more minutes before starting back up the Mountain Road.

After Jackson left Lane's Tarheels behind, the 128th Pennsylvania had wormed its way between the 33rd North Carolina's skirmish line and the 7th North Carolina positioned on Lane's right. Gunfire shattered the darkness. Up and down the line, tired Confederates fired at real and imaginary foes.

As he rode through the woods, Jackson did not hear the gunfire. He arrived at the intersection of the Mountain Road and Bullock Road. The 18th North Carolina heard the sound of horses approaching from the direction of the Union line. They called out passwords. No countersigns were returned. A single gunshot rang out. More shots followed. Before the echo could die out, the 7th North Carolina fired at the horsemen.

Jackson's horse, Little Sorrel, wheeled from danger and headed toward the 18th North Carolina. Jackson held the reins with his left hand and used his right to protect his face from low hanging branches.

Lieutenant Joseph Morrison (Jackson's brother-in-law and aide-de-camp) dashed toward the Confederate line. "Cease firing! You are firing into your own men!" He cried.

"Who gave that order?" Major John D. Barry of the 18th North Carolina shouted to his men. "It's a lie! Pour it into them, boys!" (5)

Jackson is Wounded

Gunfire exploded. Three bullets struck Jackson simultaneously. The first bullet tore through his left arm, three inches below his shoulder. The bullet did massive damage to the bone and tendons before exiting. Another bullet smashed into the same arm below the elbow and exited just above the wrist. A third bullet pierced the palm of his right hand, breaking two fingers and lodging in the skin at the back of his hand.

Little Sorrel panicked. He bolted and dashed away. Caught unaware, Jackson reeled in the saddle. A low hanging branch knocked off his kepi and scratched his face. Jackson grabbed the reins with his right hand and tried to pull up the frightened Morgan. Two of his aides, Wilbourne and Wynn, caught up with Little Sorrel and brought the terrified horse to a halt.

Wilbourne asked Jackson about his wounds. Jackson replied that his arm was broken and he needed help dismounting. Then he fainted. Wilbourne and Wynn dragged him from the saddle and laid him gently on the ground. Wynn rushed back to the rear to find Dr. McGuire and an ambulance. Wilbourne supported Jackson's head on his chest. In the faint moonlight, he saw blood streaming down Jackson's wrist. The aide sawed at the sleeve of Jackson's raincoat with his penknife.

A.P. Hill galloped up. His party had not escaped the deadly fire. His adjutant along with Captain Boswell had been killed. Hill knelt down next to Jackson. "General Jackson, I am sorry to see you wounded and hope you are not hurt much." "My arm is broken," Jackson replied. "Is it painful?" "Very painful." (6)

Hill took Jackson into his arms and carefully removed Jackson's blood-filled gauntlets. Captain James Power Smith arrived from the rear and cut away the sleeves from Jackson's jacket and shirt. He fashioned a tourniquet from a handkerchief and staunched the blood flow from the wound near the shoulder.

Hill knew Jackson needed a doctor immediately. He sent his aide-de-camp Captain Leigh to find one. Leigh had not gone far when he ran into Dorsey Pender, who informed him that Assistant Surgeon Richard R. Barr was nearby. Barr was introduced to Jackson, who became agitated because he was unfamiliar with Barr's skills and reputation. Hill eased Jackson's anxiety by telling him that Barr was here just in case Jackson needed attention before Dr. McGuire arrived. Jackson relaxed. Barr sent a courier for a litter.

While Hill ministered to Jackson, two Union soldiers suddenly appeared through the trees. Hill ordered their immediate arrest. Lieutenant Morrison became nervous and reconnoitered the area. As he came to the Plank Road, he saw a Union cannon being unlimbered not far from where Jackson lay. He dashed back with the urgent warning: Jackson must be moved immediately.

The soldiers discussed carrying Jackson in their arms, but Jackson insisted that he could walk. Morrison and Leigh helped him to his feet. Wilbourne led the horses and used them to conceal Jackson from the Confederates moving up the Plank Road. The ruse only raised the soldiers' curiosity about the wounded man's identity. When asked, the aides responded that Jackson was just a wounded officer.

Barr's litter team caught up with small party. The aides laid Jackson on the litter and lifted him off the ground and up to their shoulders. Cannon fire showered them. One of the bearers was hit and went down. Jackson fell five feet to the ground.

The artillery fire increased. Jackson struggled to get to his feet. James Power Smith threw himself over the wounded man. "Sir, you must lie still; it will cost you your life if you rise." (7) Jackson complied. When the artillery barrage ended, the aides swept Jackson up in their arms and hurried from the road. Once in the woods, the litter was unfolded and Jackson laid back on it.

The litter bearers moved swiftly toward the rear. One of the bearer's feet became entangled in a root. He fell, sending the wounded man spilling to the ground. Jackson fell on his broken arm. The artery reopened and he began to bleed profusely.

The aides were preparing to move Jackson again when Dorsey Pender rode up. He told Jackson that his brigade was too disorganized to continue the attack and he was preparing to withdraw them. Jackson forgot his pain. "General Pender, you must keep your men together and hold your ground!" (8) With that order, Jackson's role in the battle ended. His aides rendezvoused with Dr. McGuire and Jackson was whisked away to the field hospitals in the rear. Early in the morning, McGuire amputated Jackson's left arm two inches below the shoulder.

Lee's valiant army won the battle and drove the Federals back across the Rappahannock, but it was a costly victory. At Guinea Station, Jackson lay dying of pneumonia. A week after his greatest triumph, Jackson crossed over the river and rested under the shade of the trees.

Lee summed up the loss in a letter to his wife: "I know not how to replace him." (9) Lee never did. His good and gallant Jackson had slipped the surly bonds of earth, put out his hand, and touched the face of God. (10)

1. Gamaliel Bradford. "Union Portraits: Joseph Hooker," *The Atlantic Monthly*, Volume 114, July 1914, page 23.
2. A.L. Long, *Memoirs of Robert E. Lee*. New York: J.M. Stoddart & Company (1886), page 256. Long writes, "While we were talking, the general's sword, which was leaning against a tree, without *apparent* cause fell with a clank to the ground. I picked it up and handed it to him. He thanked me and buckled it on. It was now about dawn, the troops were on the march, and our bivouac was all astir. After a few words with General Lee, he (Jackson) mounted his horse and rode off. This was the last meeting of Lee and Jackson "I have spoken of Jackson's falling sword because it strongly impressed at the time as an omen of evil – an indefinable superstition such as sometimes affects persons as the falling of a picture or a mirror. This feeling haunted me the whole day, and when the tidings of Jackson's wound reached my ears, it was without surprise that I heard this unfortunate confirmation of the superstitious fears with which I had been so oppressed."
3. Carl Smith. *Chancellorsville 1863, Jackson's Lightning Strike*. Oxford: Osprey Publishing (1998), page 52.
4. James Power Smith. *The Century Magazine*. Vol. XXXII, No. 6. October 1886, page 208.
5. James I. Robertson, Jr. *Stonewall Jackson, The Man, The Soldier, the Legend*. New York. (1997), page 728.
6. *Ibid*, 731.
7. R.L. Dabney. *Life and Campaigns of Lieutenant General T.J. Jackson*. North Carolina: Blelock & Co. (1866), 689.
8. *Ibid*, 690
9. Robert E. Lee, Jr. *Recollections and Letters of Robert E. Lee*. New York: Doubleday & Sons. (1904), 94.
10. John Gillespie Magee. "High Flight." *More Poems from the Forces*. (1942)

Confederate Memorial Service in Reidsville, NC

On Sunday, May 6, 2012, a Confederate Memorial Service was held at the Greenview Cemetery in Reidsville, NC. This service was organized & held jointly with the Garnett-Pettigrew MOS&B Chapter # 67 (Greensboro, NC), UDC, & SCV. Pictured herein are the MOS&B Memorial Cannon Crew, the 2nd Company G, 40th NC Troops, Orange Light Artillery, and the Patter-son's Battery. (Submitted by Rodney Williams)





Confederate Memorial Day Preparation in Montrose, Alabama

In preparation for Confederate Memorial Day Service, Lt. Commander Larry D. Johnson of the Brigadier General St. John Richardson Little MOS&B Chapter #271 is shown after cleaning the grave of CSN Lt. John M. Stribling in Montrose, Alabama. Lt. Commander Johnson and Adjutant David W. Myers also placed flags on the Lt's grave. One other CSN Sailor and two CSA Soldiers also buried there.

(Submitted by David W. Myers, Chapter Adjutant)



Remembering Robert E. Lee Annual Program

On October 8, 2012, the Washington and Lee University will be holding their annual event titled "Remembering Robert E. Lee". The presentation will start at 12:15 PM in the Lee Chapel Auditorium located on the campus ground of the Washington and Lee University in Virginia. Please keep this date open and plan to attend.

For more information contact Margaret Samdahl at mls@doctrine.org

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



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

Offering:

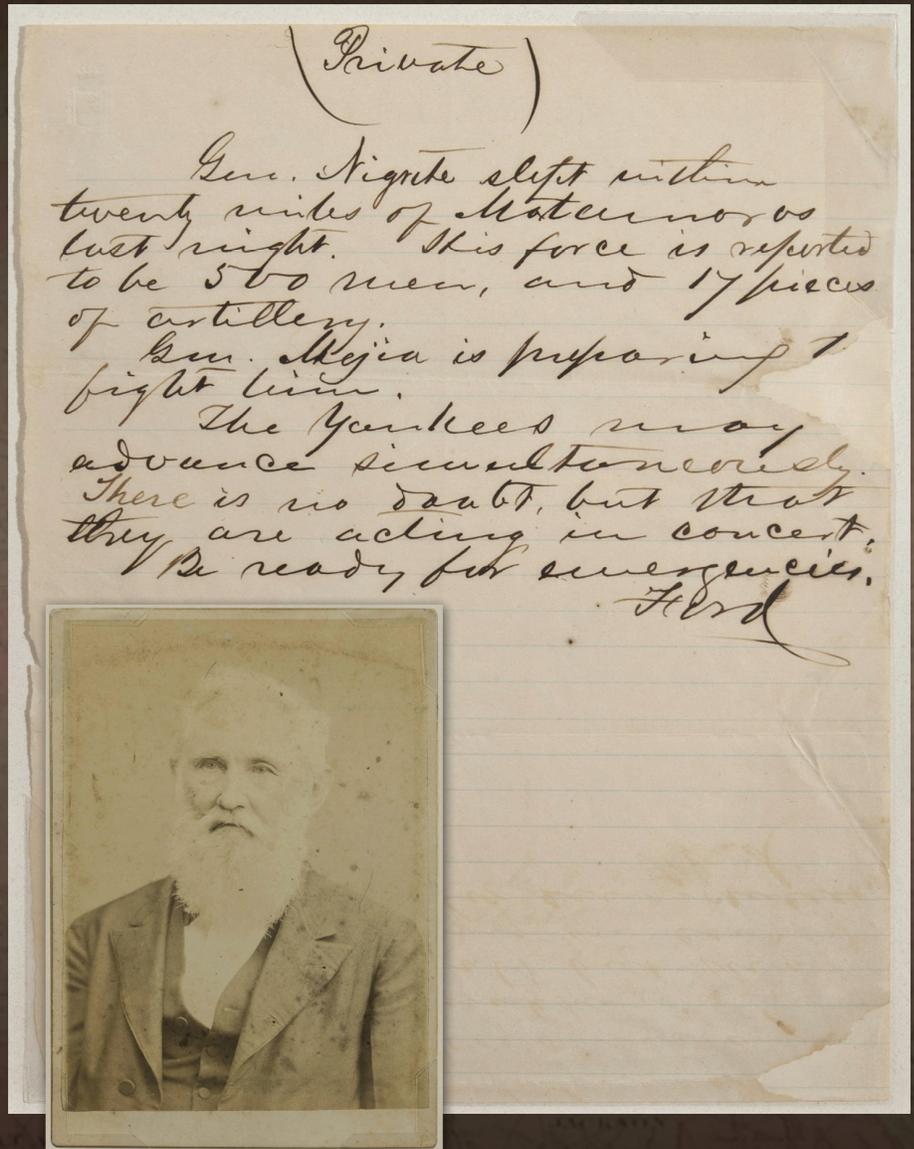
Auto, Home, Life,
 Mutual Funds*, Variable Universal Life*,
 Variable Annuities*, IRAs*, & 401(k)s*

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

A Rare Intelligence Report by John Salmon "RIP" Ford and cabinet card photograph of Ford

John Salmon "RIP" Ford was already a legendary Texas Ranger by the time of the American Civil War. Destiny, however, had not finished with him. This dispatch finds him days away from leading Confederate forces to victory in the last battle of the Civil War, the Battle of Palmito Ranch. Colonel Ford had secured trade agreements between the Confederacy, the Mexican port of Puerto Bagdad, and the nearby river city of Matamoros; both cities were crucial in sustaining the South's arms and ammunition supply train. This trade agreement remained in effect even as Mexico experienced civil discord of its own. In 1863, as part of Napoleon III's plan to conquer Mexico, French forces occupied Mexico City and installed a monarch loyal to France. This plan was an eventual failure, but France would maintain a military presence in Mexico for years to come. Likewise, the Confederates remained committed to Mexico and employed agents like Ford to observe how the situation would play out, as this communiqué attests.

Tomás Mejía, the subject of this report, was a conservative, pro-monarchy Mexican cavalry general who sided with the French. Here Ford notes the proximity of Mejía's nemesis General Miguel Negrete to Matamoros and Puerto Bagdad where Mejía was situated. Noting that "Nigrite slept within twenty miles of Matamoros last night... Gen. Mejia is preparing to fight him. The Yankees may advance simultaneously," Ford was conveying intelligence that Union forces and those of Mexican republicans were likely planning a joint attack on their common enemy.



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

THE ANTIQUARIUM ANTIQUARY PRINT & MAP GALLERY

3021 Kirby Drive, Houston - 713.622.7531 - theantiquarium.com

Monday thru Saturday 10 to 5:30, Sundays 11 to 4

CONFEDERATE LEGACY FUND

As members of the Military Order of Stars and Bars we are proud to honor our ancestors and the cause that they fought for. We have an obligation to future generations to preserve the memories of our great battles and the dreams of what might have been. This is our sacred trust.

As an organization we are entering an era where many other organizations are threatened. Each year their members grow older and there are fewer new members. Worse yet, their financial resources dwindle as a downward spiral takes place.

As members of the Order we have a unique opportunity to assure our relevance for future generations. Fortunately, our own membership is actually growing while memberships in other organizations dwindle. But there still is a financial component that is needed to assure our viability moving forward. This is why the Confederate Legacy Fund is so important to our future.

The Legacy Fund is part of our over-all financial plan. We are asking our members to consider MOS&B in their financial planning. Members who donate \$1000 will receive the distinctive *Legion of Merit* neck ribbon and drop. Your donation may be made as a single payment, in two annual payments of \$500 each, or in four annual payments of \$250 each.

We are deeply indebted to our members for their generosity. Over \$50,000 has already been raised for the Legacy Fund through the generosity of our members. The Fund will be treated like an endowment - only the interest from this fund will be spent and the principle will always remain intact. Our expenditures are limited to worthwhile projects such as scholarships and Southern heritage projects. Eventually, all such expenditures will be paid for from the interest generated from the Legacy Fund instead of our General Fund.

Please consider the Legacy Fund in your financial planning. Your gift will be greatly appreciated.



CONFEDERATE LEGACY FUND PLEDGE FORM

Name: _____ MBR NBR: _____

Street: _____ Phone: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Enclosed is my gift of:

\$250 in 4 installments _____ \$500 in 2 installments _____ \$1000 in 1 payment _____

Make Check/gift payable to: MOS&B Confederate Legacy Fund

Mail to: MOS&B - IHQ, P.O. Box 1700, White House, TN 37188-1700



Know Your Leaders - Howard Jones Lt. Commander General

Howard Jones is a Marine Corps veteran and a graduate of the University of Oregon. He recently retired from the business world after 48 years as an entrepreneur in the battery industry. He is looking forward to serving both our Commander General and the members of the Order in his new position.

Howard has distinguished himself as a member of the Order and through his participation in various heritage groups. He is the founder and the current Commander of the California Society. He is also as an ATM Executive Councilor and a member of the GEC.

For twelve years Howard served as a Commissioner on San Mateo County's Local Agency Formation Commission. He is a three-time former President of the Peninsula Civil War Round Table. He is also a former President of the Silicon Valley Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Howard's primary concern is the preservation of our heritage. Current demographics create considerable challenges for all heritage organizations. He is determined to do whatever is needed to assure that our ancestors – and the cause that they fought for – are remembered for future generations. In this regard, Howard frequently speaks to other heritage organizations on the subject.



Top Photo: (L-R) Lee Scouten, Henry Knauf, and Judson Smith are sworn in by Clarke Magruder while to the right, looking on, are Past Virginia Society Commanders Richard Abell and Jerrell Keathley.

Bottom Photo: Greg Kelly, Adjutant of host Chapter 298, awaits registrants. On the wall hangs a topographical map of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the rolling farmland of Madison County. Through the window are the Blue Ridge Mountains themselves.

Virginia Society Update

The 2012 Virginia Society convention got off to a great start on the morning of April 28th. Beforehand, Immortal 600, Chapter 298 officers, Bill Graham and Greg Kelly, did a fine job of selecting the location and planning the event. The Graves Mountain Lodge lies on the slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains, just outside the boundary of the Shenandoah National Park in Madison County.

First, some history of the location -- the Lodge is a modern facility but the Graves family has been in the hospitality industry, as we say nowadays, since the 19th century and have been farming in Madison County since the 18th. The Lodge overlooks the Old Blue Ridge Turnpike that passes over the Blue Ridge Mountain through Fisher's Gap. On November 25, 1862, General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson and his II Corps, moving from the Valley, marched through the gap along the turnpike and camped for the evening in nearby Criglersville. Douglas Southall Freeman covers this in Lee's Lieutenants, Volume II, page 319. They soon joined the rest of the Army of Northern Virginia in time for the battle of Fredericksburg.

As Society Genealogist Allen Brahin and I turned our mounts on to the Old Blue Ridge Turnpike and trotted up towards the Lodge, whom should we accost but six lathered-up horses pulling a coach containing the officers of General Samuel Cooper Chapter 105 of Alexandria, namely Clarke Magruder, Richard Abell, Judson Smith, and Jerrell Keathley. They had ridden all night and had to stop to change horses three times but were in good spirits despite a hard trip.

Upon our arrival and soon after, other members from around the Commonwealth trickled in. Commander Charles Embrey and a large contingent from General Magruder Chapter 258 arrived from Spotsylvania County. Gregory Eanes of Colonel Thomas L. Williamson Chapter 249 made the trip all the way from Penhook in Southside Virginia. Commander Allen Mock and General George Pickett Chapter 115 Conway Bagwell Moncure arrived from Richmond. We were happy to see Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poland and Craig Rains of the Hupp-Deyerle-McCausland Chapter 237 of Roanoke.

After the social and lunch consisting of fried chicken, baked creamed corn, lima beans and country ham by Kite's (a Madison County company), the meeting commenced. Once the roll of the chapters was called and a quorum was established, Commander Allen Mock called the meeting to order. The 2011 convention minutes, the Adjutant's report, and the Genealogist's report were circulated and approved.

Lt Cmdr Henry Knauf gave his report orally and, as he is also the ANV Councilor, spoke on the proposals for amendments to the MOS&B constitution. Chapter 105 Adjutant Judson Smith asked about the protocol for notifying and explaining this to the members. (Since then, a dispatch containing the proposed amendments has been sent out to the chapters and is being closely examined.)

Edward Stack of Princess Anne Cavalry Chapter 281, and new MOS&B National Awards Committee Chairman, spoke to the assembled. Ed brought greetings from the National MOS&B and from CG Max Waldrop who sent regrets that he couldn't be in attendance. Ed explained how, as National Awards Coordinator, he is designing a certificate to accompany the War Service Medal and other MOS&B medals.

Gregory Eanes of Colonel Thomas L. Williamson 249, Mecklenburg County spoke to the assembled about the list of Confederate officers from that county that he compiled for the benefit of potential MOS&B applicants. Greg and Chapter 249 plan to compile similar lists for other counties in Southside Virginia. Compatriot Eanes also composed podcasts consisting of short narratives of WBTS events. They can be found on wsvsam.com, under "Program Podcasts", number four on the list of podcasts. They are titled "Military Order of the Stars and Bars PSA (public service announcement)" You'll hear Greg doing the narration and they are done just right. Do take the time to listen to them. This initiative is a prime example of what the MOS&B can do to establish our own identity. WSVS, by the way, plays classic country plus bluegrass and has its own recording and broadcast studio there outside of Crewe in Nottoway County. If you click on "Flatt and Scruggs Studio", you will find the history of the station and can read how the legendary bluegrass band broadcast from there for a time in the 1950's.

Past Virginia Society Genealogist James E. "Jim" Cooke spoke for a few minutes on the Immortal 600 memorial at Georgia's Fort Pulaski, operated by the National Park Service. Six of the officers detained and later buried there are Virginians. As a result, contributions were made by the Virginia Society and several of the members for the recognition of those Virginia officers.

Parliamentarian Jerrell Keathley offered the slate of candidates and asked for nominations from the floor. There being no takers, the slate of Henry Heyer Knauf, R. E. Lee Scouten, and Joseph Judson Smith, III for Commander, Lieutenant Commander, and Adjutant, respectively, passed on a voice vote, and were sworn in by Past Virginia Society Commander Clarke Magruder.

Meeting adjourned, the guests departed for the livery, mounted up or climbed into carriages, and set out for home.

Article Submission: Commander Greg Earnes of Chapter # 249

Photo Credit: Commander Bill Graham of Chapter #298

Virginia's Williamson Chapter #249 Initiates MOS&B 'Sesquicentennial Moments'

For 2012's Confederate History and Heritage Month in Virginia, the Colonel Thomas H. Williamson Chapter #249, Military Order of the Stars and Bars tried something unique to facilitate outreach and education – public service announcements (PSAs) on a local country radio station. They called the PSAs 'Sesquicentennial Moments'.

Working with the legendary WSVS AM 800 in Crewe (the 1940s home to bluegrass legends Flatt & Scruggs), a series of PSAs were cut and broadcast at periodic times through the month. Further WSVS created 'podcasts' of the cuts so they could be accessed via the web (<http://www.wsvsam.com/>). (click on 'Program Podcasts' and drop down the menu of podcasts).

All the PSAs have a local flavor as the messages had multiple purposes: first to draw attention to the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States, second to highlight the heroism of select Confederate officers and third to tie those officers to two of the Williamson Chapter's local battlefields; Sailor's Creek Battlefield State Historic Park and Staunton River Bridge Battlefield State Historic Park. Their intent was to help increase interest and tourism traffic to those sites.

WSVS has over one million potential listeners in its largely rural broadcast area and they report the public response has been very positive. The Chapter hopes to capitalize on the project and expand it but will modify future 'slug' lines and eliminate 'Williamson Chapter' to reflect the greater Military Order of the Stars and Bars as not all listeners will be in the Williamson Chapter area.

Due to FCC regulation of the airwaves, radio and television stations must allow time and space for public service announcements making projects such as this effectively 'no cost' to the chapters while facilitating the MOS&B organizational missions of education and remembrance.

Note to those going to the podcast site: the first one minute message of the podcast is a Sons of Spanish American War Veterans PSA. Those following are MOS&B.

Submitted by: Greg Eanes, Commander, MOS&B Chapter # 249



NC Society Unveiling of Marker At the Bennett Place State Historic Site

Recently, the MOS&B North Carolina Society participated in the unveiling of the marker at the Bennett Place historic site. As seen in the pictures above, the North Carolina MOS&B Jr. Reserve Color Guard participated. The left picture is of the unveiling of the marker in which 150th Committee Chairman Larry Beeson & Commander Rodney Williams were taking the cover off. The center picture is Commander Rodney Williams standing next to the new marker, while the right picture is Commander Rodney Williams giving a presentation at this event just before unveiling the marker. A special thanks goes to Chairman Larry Beeson for his support in making this event a reality.