

Volume 4, Number 7
July 2012

Officer's Call



Sesquicentennial Series Article #22 **Sherman's March to the Sea.**

Submitted by David G. Whitaker, DCS

U.S. General William Tecumseh Sherman's march through the South, notably, through Georgia and South Carolina, may qualify as the most hideous of all military assaults against a civilian population in modern history. The list of recorded accounts of events that Sherman was wholly responsible for would be entirely too long to attempt to

cover in this publication. But, several examples from the Official Records of Sherman's actions will surely leave the reader convinced that Sherman detested the Southern people as did the soldiers that served under him.

Brigadier General Edward M. McCook, First Cavalry Division of Cavalry Corps, at Calhoun, Georgia, on October 30, 1864, reported to Sherman, "My men killed some of those fellows two or three days since, and I had their houses burned....I will carry out your instructions thoroughly and leave the country east of the road uninhabitable."

Sherman, on November 11, 1864, telegraphed Major General Henry Halleck, "Last night we burned all foundries, mills, and shops of every kind in Rome, and tomorrow I leave Kingston with the rear guard for Atlanta, which I propose to dispose of in a similar manner, and to start on the 16th on the projected grand raid....Tomorrow our wires will be broken, and this is probably my last dispatch."

In Kingston, Georgia, Sherman wrote to U.S. Major General Philip H. Sheridan, "I am satisfied...that the problem of this war consists in the awful fact that the present class of men who rule the South must be killed outright rather than in the conquest of territory, so that hard, bull-dog fighting, and a great deal of it, yet remains to be done....Therefore, I shall expect you on any and all occasions to make bloody results."

Captain Orlando M. Poe, chief engineer, Military Division of the Mississippi, reported: "The court-house in Sandersonville, Georgia, a very substantial brick building, was burned by order of General Sherman, because the enemy had made use of it's portico from which to fire upon our troops."

Sherman, in Milledgeville, Georgia, issued Special Order no. 127, "In case of...destruction of bridges by the enemy,...the commanding officer...on the spot will deal harshly with the inhabitants nearby....Should the enemy burn forage and corn on our route, houses, barns, and cotton-gins must also be burned to keep them company."

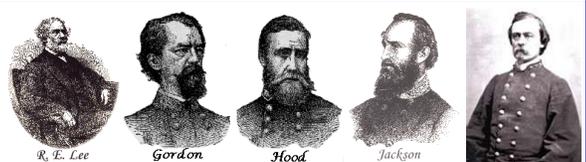
General Howard reported to Sherman, "We have found the country full of provisions and forage....Quite a number of private dwellings...have been destroyed by fire...; also, many instances of the most inexcusable and wanton acts, such as the breaking open of trunks, taking of silver pate, etc."

Sherman reported to Grant, "The whole United States...would rejoice to have this army turned loose on South Carolina to devastate that State, in the manner we have done in Georgia."

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2012-2014

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

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

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

Commander General's Message



The *Military Order of the Stars and Bars* is a Confederate heritage group that while incorporating the word "military" in its title also embraces the civil leadership of the Confederacy in determining eligibility for membership. Similarly the membership of the Order includes those who have given both military and public service. The July issue of the *Officer's Call* provides an overview of the military service rendered by our membership. The August issue will consider our civil leaders.

Approximately 20% of those joining our Order have given military service. These are nearly equally divided between those that served in the ranks and those serving as officers. Our membership has included every enlisted, warrant and commissioned rank. Every branch of service is represented. Twenty-six flag and general officers have been identified, including four who are still living. A representative sample of some of our better known military members has been selected. These are presented in membership numerical order.

Members #11 & 49 are father and son. The father was Brigadier General William Preston Wooten [1873-1950] of North Carolina. He saw service in the Philippine Insurrection and in World War II. During the later he commanded the 14th Engineer Regiment and was Engineer of the III US Army Corps. Postwar he was the Chief Engineer of the Army of Occupation in Germany. His awards include the Distinguished Service Medal and being inducted as a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (British). During his career he also taught at West Point.

The son was Major General Sidney Clay Wooten [1907-2003] of Kentucky. General Wooten graduated from West Point in 1930. During his career he commanded Fort Devens in Massachusetts and Fort Dix in New Jersey. In World War II he commanded the 5th Infantry Regiment in Europe. In Korea he commanded the 17th Infantry Regiment and was the chief adviser to the South Korean Army. At Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, he oversaw the reception and resettlement of 30,000 Hungarian refugees who fled Hungary after the 1956 uprising there. His awards include the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, 2 Legion of Merits, Bronze Star and the Combat Infantryman Badge. He was active in *The Society of the Cincinnati*. Both father and son are buried in Arlington National Cemetery. MOS&B Founders

Member #26 is Major General Benjamin Franklin Cheatham [1867-1944] of Tennessee. General Cheatham's great-great-grandfather General James Robertson is considered to be the father of Tennessee. General Cheatham's father and namesake fought in the Mexican War and was himself a Major General in the Confederate Army.

General Cheatham's service included the Spanish American War, Philippine Insurrection, and World War I. He was appointed Major General in 1926. After retirement in 1930 he managed an 1100 acre plantation in Virginia and he became Resident Superintendent of Stratford Hall, the birthplace of Robert E. Lee. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He was the recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor (Commander). MOS&B Founder

Member #45 is Major General Edgar Erskine Hume, Sr., MD [1889-1952] of Kentucky. General Hume received his medical doctorate from John Hopkins University. He served in World War I, World War II and Korea. His promotion to Major General came in 1949. He held a number of command positions both medical and otherwise. His decorations were numerous, including 3 Distinguished Service Medals, 5 Silver Stars, 4 Bronze Stars with "V," 4 Purple Hearts, Air Medal, Legion of Merit, Soldiers Medal and decorations from 38 foreign countries. At the time of his death he was the most decorated medical officer in American history, and may possibly be the only American officer wounded in each of the three wars in which he served.

General Hume died three weeks after his retirement as the Chief Surgeon of the Army's Far East Command and medical chief of the United Nations forces in Korea. At his death he was also President General of *The Society of the Cincinnati* and shortly before his death he presented the Society's badge to Sir Winston Churchill. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He was the author of over four hundred titles and had honorary degrees from 23 colleges and universities, enjoyed honorary citizenship in 40 Italian and Austrian cities, and he was an honorary colonel in the Royal Serbian Army. MOS&B Founder

Member #98 is Major General Carl Raymond Gray, Jr. [1889-1955] of Minnesota. General Gray served in both World Wars I and II. During World War II he was the head of military railroads in Africa and Europe. Railroading was his heritage. His father was the president of the Union Pacific and the General was also the Vice President of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. He authored *Railroading in Eighteen Countries: the Story of American Railroad men in the Military Railroad Service 1862-1953*.

General Gray was appointed the head of the Veterans Administration in 1947, a post he held until 1953. His awards included the Distinguished Service Cross, 2 Legion of Merits and the Bronze Star. His foreign decorations included the Italian War Cross for Merit, Order of the Crown of Italy, Knight Commander of the British Empire, 3 Officer Legion of Honors – French Croix de Guerre and the Order of Belgium.

Member #601 is Admiral Joseph James “Jocko” Clark [1893-1971] of Oklahoma. Admiral Clark was a member of the Cherokee Tribe and in 1917 was the first Native American to graduate from Annapolis. He joined the MOS&B on the service of Brigadier General Stand Watie of the Cherokee Mounted Rifles.

During World War II Admiral Clark commanded the aircraft carriers Suwanee and Yorktown. In 1944 from his flagship the Hornet he commanded a task force in the Marianas campaign and the Battle of the Philippine Sea. He gained renown for his order to his ships to light up after dark to allow returning planes to land safely. During the Korean War he commanded the entire 7th Fleet. Admiral Clark retired in 1953. His awards included the Navy Cross, the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star and the Legion of Merit. He was also presented the Korean Order of Military Merit. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Member #1034 is Rear Admiral Ernest McNeill Eller [1903-1992] of Virginia. Admiral Eller graduated from Annapolis in 1925. During World War II he was aboard the USS Saratoga when it was torpedoed in 1942. He also participated in the subsequent landings on Makin and Okinawa.

During the Korean War Admiral Eller was the Commander of the Middle East Force in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area. He also fulfilled a number of assignments with NATO, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. He retired in 1954 and from 1956 to 1970 he was the Director of Naval History in the Navy Department. In 1967 he received the Alfred Thayer Mahan Award for Literary Achievement. His military awards included the Legion of Merit with the Combat “V.”

Member # 2071 is Major General George Smith Patton, IV [1923-2004] of Massachusetts. General Patton was the fourth in his line to be named George Smith Patton – all four attended VMI. The first so-named was his great-grandfather – a Confederate Colonel with the Virginia 22nd Infantry. Our member’s father was the famed General Patton of World War II, who commanded the Third US Army.

General Patton graduated from West Point in 1946. He served on active duty from 1946 to 1980. His service included the Berlin Airlift, Korea and three tours of duty to Vietnam. In 1970 he became the commanding officer of the US 2nd Armored Division – a unit that his father had commanded in North Africa. During his career he was awarded 2 Distinguished Service Crosses, 2 Silver Stars, 3 Legion of Merits, Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Purple Heart.

Honorary Member – 1972 is General William Childs Westmoreland [1914-2005] of South Carolina. General Westmoreland commanded US military operations in Vietnam (1964-1968) and served as US Army Chief of Staff (1968-1972). He attended the Citadel and then accepted an appointment to West Point from which he graduated in 1936 as the top graduate. He also saw action during World War II and Korea. He is buried at West Point.

General Westmoreland’s awards included 4 Distinguished Service Medals, 3 Legion of Merits, 2 Bronze Stars, 10 Air Medals, the Combat Infantryman Badge and decorations from 8 foreign countries.

Honorary Member – 2009 is Frank Woodruff Buckles [1901-2011] of West Virginia. Corporal Buckles was the last surviving American veteran of World War I. He drove ambulances and motorcycles near the front lines in Europe. During WWII he was captured as a civilian in the Philippines by the Japanese and interned for three years. In 1999 he was awarded the French Legion of Honor. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

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 #22 -)

On December 22 in Savannah, Georgia, Sherman advised Grant, "We are in possession of Savannah and all its forts....I could go on and smash South Carolina all to pieces." On December 24 Sherman wrote General Halleck, "The truth is the whole army is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina."

When Sherman had reached Savannah he was ordered to board ship and sail to Virginia to join Grant outside Virginia. Sherman rebelled in rage. He pledged, "I'm going to march to Richmond...and when I go through South Carolina it will be one of the most horrible things in the history of the world.

The devil himself couldn't restrain my men in that state." General William T. Sherman also issued the following military order at Big Shanty, Georgia (presently Kennesaw) on June 23, 1864: "If torpedoes (mines) are found in the possession of an enemy to our rear, you may cause them to be put on the ground and tested by a wagon load of prisoners, or if need be a citizen implicated in their use. In like manner, if a torpedo is suspected on any part of the road, order the point to be tested by a carload of prisoners, or by citizens implicated, drawn by a long rope."

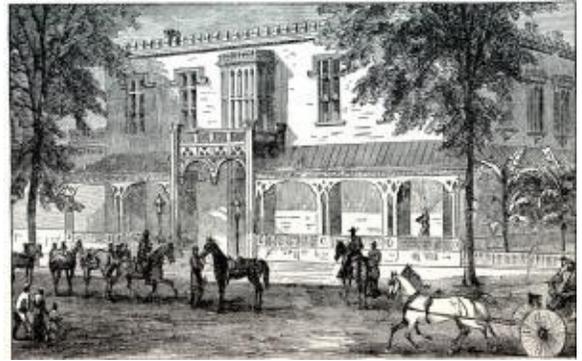
General Sherman also wrote to U.S. Brig. Gen. John Eugene Smith at Allatoona, Georgia, on July 14, 1864: "If you entertain a bare suspicion against any family, send it to the North. Any loafer or suspicious person seen at any time should be imprisoned and sent off. If guerrillas trouble the road or wires they should be shot without mercy."

General Sherman also wrote to U.S. Brig. Gen. Louis Douglass Watkins at Calhoun, Georgia, on Oct. 29, 1864: "Can you not send over to Fairmount and Adairsville, burn 10 or 12 houses of known secessionists, kill a few at random and let them know it will be repeated every time a train is fired upon from Resaca to Kingston."

And, finally, Gen. Sherman writes to U.S. Maj. George H. Thomas on Nov. 1, 1864: "I propose...to sally forth and make a hole in Georgia that will be hard to mend."

Sherman's march through the South will be remembered by generations still yet to come. Sherman himself estimated that the damage done by his troops in Georgia totaled \$100,000,000 (1860 dollars). His statement on the destruction done to Georgia; "This may seem a hard species of warfare, but it brings the sad realities of war home." The ultimate attempt at total genocide by the U.S. troops under Sherman would have to be the multiple cases of troops sowing salt into the soil of an area in which they were about to leave. Thus, leaving the entire area unfit to grow any crops in the near future.

Reconstruction was the Yankee's war on the southern civilians and lasted until 1877. It was brutal.



Scholarship Awards

The Military Order of the Stars and Bars awarded six college scholarships of \$1000 each this year. The requirements are the submission of a personal letter of application describing his/her academic and career aspirations; genealogical proof of Confederate ancestor; completed and signed application; and three (3) letters of recommendation attesting to the applicant's character, ability, dependability, and integrity. The applicant must be accepted or be enrolled in an accredited junior college or four year college/university which is a degree-granting institution.

The recipients for 2012 are: Angela Marie Ives, Virginia Beach, VA – William and Mary; Andrea Joyce Cooper, Ravenel, SC – Clemson University; Adrienne Darby, Montgomery, AL – Samford University; Mason M. Greenwell, Shelbina, MO – University of Missouri; Nicholas Lee Cavanah, Rincon, GA – Military College of Georgia; and Ronald David Kent, Jr., Warner Robbins, GA – Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College.

With Deep Regret Announcement: PCG Joe Bynum Gay, III

(August 13, 1929 - July 16, 2012)

It is with deep regret that the MOS&B informs you of the passing of Past Commander General Josiah Bynum Gay, III. We offer our prayers to his family. Below is the obituary as found on the funeral home website.

Josiah Bynum Gay, III, 82, lifelong resident of Franklin and a true Southern Gentleman, passed away on July 16, 2012. Mr. Gay was a son of the late Josiah B. Gay, Jr. and Lois Hartman Gay and was a member of Emmanuel Episcopal Church. He was an Eagle Scout and a Navy veteran and was educated at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Richmond Professional Institute. After retiring from Union Camp Corp., Joe established Franklin Lumber Sales. As Commander-General of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, Joe created the Jackson Medal to recognize those who were caretakers of Confederate grave sites. He was also a Past Commander of the George Pickett Chapter and the Virginia Society of the MOS&B. He was instrumental in the formation of the Urquhart-Gillette Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and was a Past Commander. He was also active in the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a member of the Southampton Historical Society, the Henry Lee Society, the Stuart-Mosby Society, the Order of the Southern Cross, and the National Gavel Society. Left to cherish his memory are his wife of 54 years, Anne Franklin Gay, one daughter, Ferreby G. Sinclair and her husband Steve and their daughter Ansley of San Gabriel, CA, and one son, Ashby Lee Gay of Richmond, VA. A memorial service will be held at 2 p.m. Thursday July 19, 2012 at Emmanuel Episcopal Church with the Rev. Edmund Pickup officiating. Burial will be private. The family will receive friends one hour prior to the service at the church, and suggest in lieu of flowers that memorials be made to Emmanuel Episcopal Church, 400 N. High St., Franklin, VA 23851 or to a favorite charity. www.wrightfuneralhome.org.

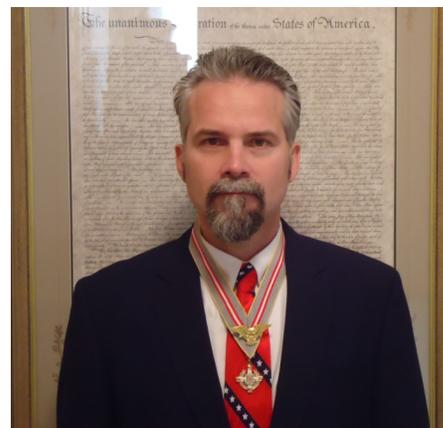
Know Your Leaders WILLIAM L. CAYNOR Adjutant General

William Caynor is an Army & Air Force veteran and holds three degrees from separate institutions to include a BA in History from the University of Alaska. He is presently an Operations Manager for an electric utility in Steamboat Springs, Colorado and is anxious to serve the new Commander General and the Order.

William has dedicated his life to preserving the remembrance of our gallant southern heritage by researching and writing the stories that few entertain through the history books. He is currently authoring his third book on the subject and has written numerous articles. He has been a member of the Order since 2005, serving first as a Chapter Adjutant and then as a National Aide-de-Camp, Historian General and until recently the Provisional Commander of the Colorado Society of MOS&B.

William is also a devout member of the Son of Confederate Veterans and the Sons of the American Revolution and is descended from more than twenty-five ancestors who served during the Second War for Independence. William is a believer in educating the masses of the true reasoning's for the war and our ancestors' sacrifices illustrated through their dedication in a noble cause. In order for this to be successful, social organizations such as the MOS&B must thrive to preserve the recorded memories. Without this, history and these reminiscences will be lost through time. We must find ways for retention and attraction of the Order to multiply the membership and educate the public for the preservation and survival of our heritage.

William and his wife, Dawn, have been married for twenty-eight years and have two children. He brings a wealth of knowledge and experience to the Order as well as professionally and is honored and eager to serve as a representative of the Order and of his southern ancestry.



Announcement: Lost

A UDC Military Service Medal was lost at the 2011 MOS&B Jacksonville Convention last July. The engraving on the back is the medal number, #1533.

If found please e-mail me at dgwhitaker@sbcglobal.net or call at 281-728-5739.
David Whitaker

Correction

The Virginia Society Update as it appeared in the June 2012 edition of the MOS&B Officer's Call on page 23 and 24 was submitted by Lee Scoutin and not Greg Earnes as originally credited.

Sesquicentennial News

Are you receiving and enjoying the news items from Historian-General Willingham? Many members are. Some members have commented to the Commander-General and to the Communications-General regarding these postings.

One member said, "*Real good reading! Appreciate getting them as well*" And another member said, "*Thank YOU! It's always a Great reminder of the Sacrifices made by Our Ancestors for what WE have.*"

If you like these items why not take a moment and e-mail HG Willingham and thank him for the time and effort he is devoting to this. E-mail him at: ben@willingham.com.

Submitted by Gary Loudermilk, Communications-General

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. 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.

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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.

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Listing of Awards Presented at the 2012 Convention

Robert E. Lee Chalice

This engraved silver chalice and medal with the likeness of General Robert E. Lee is presented to a member who has served the Military Order of the Stars and Bars with long and distinguished service.

1979	Stanley Van Zandt
1980	Dr. Ralph W. Widener, Jr.
1981	MG William D. McCain, DCS
1982	John F. Hunter
1983	No Award Presented
1984	Ronald T. Clemmons, DCS
1985	M. L. "Beau" Cantrell, DCS
1986	John L. Echols, Sr., DCS
1987	Steve A. Williams
1988	Edward O. Cailleateau, DCS
1989	Gaylord P. O'Connor, DCS
1990	Frank G. Rankin, Jr., DCS
1991	John Wells, III
1992	Lindsey P. Henderson, Jr., DCS
1993	Robert L. Hawkins, III, DCS
1994	Charles H. Smith, DCS
1995	Lynn J. Shaw, DCS
1996	Perry J. Outlaw, DCS
1997	William C. Scott, Jr., DCS
1998	J. Troy Massey, DCS
1999	John T. Mason, DCS
2000	Joe B. Gay, III, DCS
2001	Bryon E. Brady, DCS
2002	Albert D. Jones, Jr., DCS
2003	Jeffery W. Massey, DCS
2004	Daniel W. Jones, DCS
2005	Curtis Hopper, DCS
2006	Dr. Anthony Hodges, DCS
2007	Dale Fowlkes, DCS
2008	Philip H. Law, DCS
2009	Max L. Waldrop, Jr., DCS
2010	Gary Morris Loudermilk, DCS
2011	Richard Wallace Rhone, DCS
2012	Toni R. Turk, DCS

Gold Star Awards

This award is presented annually to one member from each department. Each of the three recipients receives a gold medal and certificate.

<u>Year</u>	<u>ANV</u>	<u>AOT</u>	<u>ATM</u>
1982	Flavious B. Walker, Jr.	Ronald T. Clemmons	Ralph Green
1983	Earl F. Harvey	William C. Scott, Jr.	Dr. Laurence Arnold
1984	Col. Joseph B. Mitchell	Lynn J. Shaw	J. Troy Massey
1985	Earl F. Harvey	William C. Scott, Jr.	Edward O. Cailleteau
1986	Unknown	John B. Wells, III	Jack N. Fuerst
1987	Unknown	No Recipient	Unknown
1988	Thomas F. David, III	Steve A. Williams	Paul T. Gordon, IV
1989	No Recipient	Frank G. Rankins, Jr.	Robert L. Hawkins, II
1990	No Recipient	William C. Scott, Jr.	Joseph A. Winkler, II
1991	No Recipient	Devereaux D. Cannon	No Recipient
1992	Col. Joseph B. Mitchell	Charles M. Clement	Charles H. Smith
1993	Byron E. Brandy	P. Charles Lunsford	Dr. Patrick J. Hardy
1994	Catesby P. Jones	Perry J. Outlaw	Don R. Courtney
1995	Joe B. Gay, III	Robert McLendon, Jr.	Robert E. Henson, Jr.
1996	Col. JEB Stuart, IV	Robert T. Clemmons	Jeffery W. Massey
1997	Collin G. Pulley, Jr.	Dietrich Oellerich	K. Patrick Sohrwide
1998	Albert D. Jones, Jr.	John T. Mason	J. David Massey
1999	Robert B. Robinson	Russell B. Bailey	M. L. "Beau" Cantrell
2000	James Martin	J. Randy Kerlin	Walter P. Nass, Jr.
2001	Daniel W. Jones	Dr. C. Fred McNary	Curtis Hopper
2002	Hon. Richard B. Abell	Lamar Roberts	C. Wayne Coleman
2003	A. Clarke Magruder	Richard H. Knight	Russell R. Lenzini
2004	Rodney P. Williams	John Echols	Glenn Railsback
2005	Jerry Keathley	Dr. Anthony Hodges	Dale Fowlkes
2006	George Valsame	Philip H. Law	Nick Warren
2007	Larry E. Beeson	Max L. Waldrop, Jr.	Gary M. Loudermilk
2008	Robert B. Bradshaw	Ben H. Willingham	Robert W. Crook
2009	Col. Barton Campbell	Dr. Richard Rhone	David Whitaker
2010	Raymond W. Gill, Jr.	William Bryan Roehrig	Toni R. Turk
2011	Larry T. Brown	O. David Denard	Gary L. Loudermilk
2012	Robert G. Carroon	David L. Floyd	James C. Templin

Varina Howell Davis Award

This award is presented to ladies for having demonstrated significant support of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. This medal and certificate is a onetime award.

Cassy L. Gray
Linda Lippincott
Barbara Turk

Literary Awards

The Military Order of the Stars and Bars recognizes and rewards those who communicate the true history of the war through printed media with various literary awards. These awards are as follows:

1. The Douglas Southall Freeman History Award awards an engraved trophy and a \$1000 check paid directly to the author of a published book of high merit in the field of Southern history beginning with the colonial period to the present.

Winner: The Perfect Lion: The Life & Death of Confederate Artillerist John Pelham by Jerry H. Maxwell (posthumous award)

2. The General Basil W. Duke Award recognizes the publisher of a re-printed volume that accurately represents the War for Southern Independence. The publisher will receive an engraved trophy and a \$1000 check.

Winner: Refugitta of Richmond: The Wartime Recollections, Grave & Gay, by Nathaniel Cheairs, Jr., Hughes & S. Kittrell Rushing

3. The John Esten Cooke Fiction Award is given to encourage writers of fiction to portray characters and events dealing with the War Between the States, Confederate heritage, or Southern history in a historically accurate fashion. This award shall be in the amount of \$1000 paid directly to the author.

Winner: Beyond the Wood, by Michael J. Roueche



Know Your Leaders SIGMUND RECKLINE, PHD Chief of Staff

Sigmund is a native of Baltimore, Maryland. He was an electronic warfare systems specialist honorably discharged from the U.S. Air Force as a Cold War veteran. Ever since, he has pursued a career as a consultant to the commercial nuclear industry. He has worked on many world-class, time-driven projects over the years in project management and engineering specializing in instrumentation & controls and electrical. Sigmund has earned a Doctor of Philosophy in Leadership for Higher Education from Capella University, a Doctor of Philosophy in Business from Madison University, a Master of Business Administration from the University of Notre Dame, a Bachelor of Science from Siena Heights University, and a Bachelor of Arts from West Virginia University.

Much of his graduate educational pursuits have been focused on Leadership, Organizational Behavior, and Strategy. He served as President of the South Potomac Forest Property Owners' Association and as a member of the Board of Directors for Power One Federal Credit Union. He is a published author and former President of Global Transitions Publishing Company. He has been honored as a Distinguished Professor by Mu Nu Chapter of Phi Theta Kappa International Honor Society and is a member of Alpha Sigma Lambda National Honor Society. He is also a member of the Royal Order of Scotland.

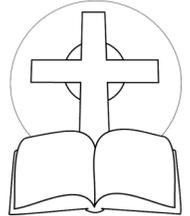
In his spare time, he has been an adjunct instructor for several colleges and universities. He was instrumental in developing the Bachelor of Applied Science in Nuclear Technology degree program for Siena Heights University. He also worked at improving academic success for Clemson University in 2006 through 2008 academic years. Sigmund is active in several hereditary societies. He is a devout but ecumenical Christian. He is the Herald of the Priory of Saint Matthew in San Antonio, Texas (Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem) and has been recommended for Deputy Grand Herald of the Grand Priory USA.

His primary focus with the Military Order of the Stars and Bars is to help the other Officers and the organization become even more successful. He sees current trends robbing younger generations of their identities by spinning hereditary societies as something "elitist" and negative. He feels we cannot preserve our heritage and honor what our ancestors believed in and fought for if we cannot convince our youths that they are beneficiaries of that legacy.

He has three grown sons and three grandchildren. He lives with his wife and daughter.

The Chaplain General's Thoughts

By Raymond Holder



What a wonderful Military Order of the Stars and Bars Convention it was in San Antonio. This chaplain especially enjoyed the coming together of those who joined me at our Saturday morning prayer breakfast.

I, as the Chaplain General, of our beloved MOS&B, would like to extend some of what I spoke of at the prayer breakfast. Prayer is the principle way each one talks with God. This, I believe, is the time that we as an Order should pray more to our God for each other, our churches, and our beloved nation. James 5:16 says, "Therefore, confess your sins one to another, and pray for one another so that you may be healed. The effective/fervent pray of a righteous man can accomplish much". I am very confident of the leadership of our MOS&B to care for one another and their respective families through prayer.

Our prayers for one another are an act of worship to a Holy God. This is an acknowledgement that we need God, He hears our prayers, He will answer our prayers, and above all God loves you and me. 2nd Chronicles 7:14 says "If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sins, and will heal their land". Those of us who name the name of Jesus the Christ in our hearts will come to Him humbly and earnestly seek the Lord in our hearts, and repent, God will from the thrones of Heaven, hear our prayer and make us whole and righteous before Him.

I would like to ask all who read my thoughts about prayer to send to me your prayer request and thoughts. The beginning of my role as your Chaplain General begins with you and me praying for one another, our MOS&B and its leaders, our beloved South Land, and our beloved nation at this very critical and worrisome period of our nation. The following is a Confederate Soldier's prayer found on a CSA casualty at the Devil's Den, Gettysburg.

*I asked God for strength, that I might achieve. I was made weak, that I might learn to humbly obey.
I asked for health, that I might do greater things. I was given infirmity, that I might do better things.
I asked for riches, that I might be happy. I was given poverty, that I might be wise. I asked for power that I might have the praise of men.*

I was given weakness, that I might feel the need of God. I asked for all things, that I might enjoy life.

I was given life, that I might enjoy all things.

I got nothings that I asked for but got everything I had hoped for.

Almost despite myself, my unspoken prayers were answered.

I am, among all people, most richly blessed.

In conclusion, I would love to hear from you with comments, and prayer request. My e-mail is holderraymonf@hotmail.com

Raymond Holder, Chaplain General
Military Order of the Stars and Bars

The Confederate Legacy Fund

It was a pleasure to honor Compatriot Michael Farr at our recent International Convention in San Antonio, Texas. He was awarded the Confederate Legacy Legion of Merit for his generous support for the Confederate Legacy Fund. Compatriot Farr is a member of the Col. James McCullough Chapter 242 in Greenville, South Carolina. He is one of nearly 50 members of the Order who have earned the distinctive title.

We are extremely grateful to all of the members of The Confederate Legacy Legion of Merit for their generous support. These Compatriots have chosen to support the Legacy Fund with donations of \$1000 or more. Last year, we received donations from our members in excess of \$17,000. In fact, our fund balance has grown to over \$50,000 since the inception of the program. But there is much more to be done.

The Confederate Legacy Fund is an important part of our over-all financial plan. Your gift to the Fund will remain intact for perpetuity. Only the interest from this fund will be spent. Expenditures from this fund are limited to scholarships and projects that will preserve and enhance our Southern Heritage. Currently these types of expenditures are paid for from our general fund. It is our hope that income generated from the Legacy Fund will eventually cover all of these costs.

MOS&B is a non-profit 501 (c) (3) corporation. As a result, all donations to the Legacy Fund are 100% tax deductible. In addition, consider that many corporations will match the charitable donations made by its employees. Another excellent strategy for charitable donations is by donating stocks. Under this strategy you can receive an income deduction for the full market value of a particular security. At the same time, you will avoid all capital gains tax on the transaction. There is no brokerage fee for this type of transaction.

Please consider MOS&B's Legacy Fund in your financial planning. Those members who make a one-time donation of \$1000 or more will receive the distinctive Confederate Legacy Legion of Merit neck ribbon and drop. A member may also qualify for the same award by making four annual payments of \$250, or two annual payments of \$500.

Your generosity is most appreciated. Membership in the Confederate Legacy Legion of Merit will assure adequate funding for scholarships and Southern Heritage projects. Please consider the Legacy Fund in your financial planning. *Deo Vindice.*

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ROBERT E. LEE AND TRAVELLER

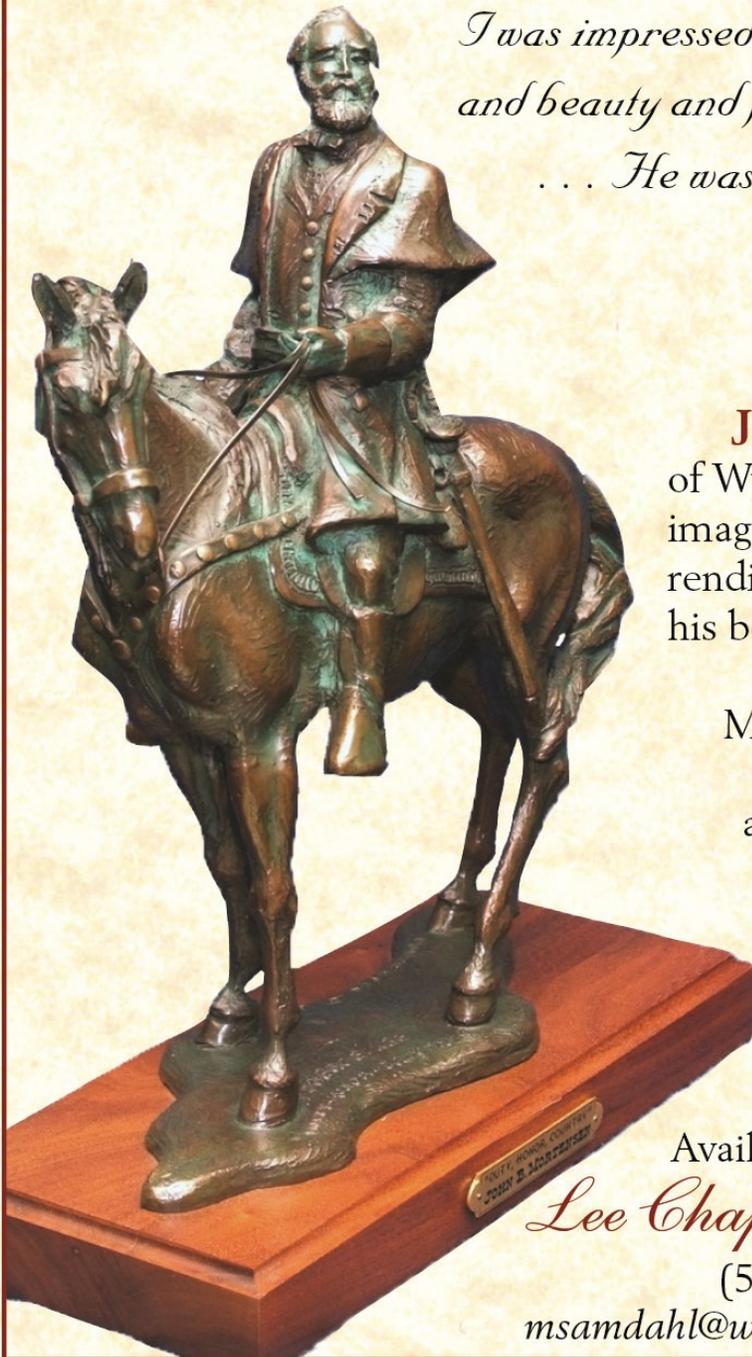
"Traveller moved as if proud of the burden he bore . . .

The horse was beautiful and majestic . . .

*I was impressed with the greatness
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. . . He was every inch a king."

Written by a student at
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Signed, "R.E. Lee,"
carte-de-visite vignettted
bust portrait by Boude &
Miley, showing the
General in civilian attire.
Signed in the image at
bottom center.
Photographer's imprint
on the mount at bottom.
Approximately 3 3/4 x 2
1/4 inches (image),
approximately 4 1/4 x 2
1/2 inches overall

On January 10, 1870,
Lee sent to a woman in
Louisiana a signed
carte-de-visite with the
same slightly faded
image as the present
one, noting that "[i]t is
the last that has been
taken & is the only kind
I have. I wish I had a
better." Roy Meredith,
*The Face of Robert E.
Lee*, 1981, p. 100.

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THE LOSS OF TENNESSEE

THE DEFEAT AT MISSIONARY RIDGE

BY C. L. GRAY

After the Confederate victory along Chickamauga Creek, Braxton Bragg cleaned house of the insubordinate generals who failed to carry out his orders during the battle. Leonidas Polk was sent to Mississippi and Daniel Harvey Hill was sent home to North Carolina. But ridding himself of these two cancers did not improve the morale among the army's remaining corps and division commanders. Co-conspirators (in the plot to get rid of Bragg) James Longstreet and Simon Buckner remained and William Hardee was on his way back to the army.

The fact that Jefferson Davis insisted Hardee return to the army showed just how out of touch Davis really was. For he was firmly convinced that Hardee's presence would bring healing to the deep divisions that had fractured the army since Perryville. He either did not accept or realize that Hardee was a principle player in the dissension that had poisoned the officers against Bragg. Once Davis departed Tennessee, Buckner and Longstreet quickly took up where Polk and Hill had left off.

Buckner was up first. Before Buckner joined the Army of Tennessee, he commanded an independent department. A few of his regiments had not come with him to Chattanooga but had been sent east into southern Virginia where they were quickly absorbed into the forces that operated in the region. For some reason, Buckner still believed he had command over his troops in Chattanooga and the small force in Virginia. He could not be convinced otherwise. He sent officers from Chattanooga to take command of the regiments in Virginia. Bragg ordered him to stop, but Buckner refused. It took Davis' direct intervention before Buckner obeyed Bragg's orders.

One of the understandings that came out of Davis' visit was that Bragg would no longer have to put up with insubordinate officers within his ranks. So in the reorganization that followed after Polk's and Hill's departures, Buckner was reduced from corps to division commander.

Bragg also used the army's reorganization to break-up those brigades that were part of the anti-Bragg faction. He particularly targeted the Tennessee and Kentucky brigades. The Tennesseans hated Bragg because they thought the general had been unfair to the hapless McCown and the irresponsible Cheatham, while the Kentuckians were still nursing a grudge over Bragg's frank but true assessment of Kentucky's failure to come to the aid of the Confederacy during last year's invasion.

While Davis seemed to be blind to the damage inflicted by Polk and Hardee, his attitude toward the division commanders who had joined the conspiracy to rid the army of Bragg was one of unforgiveness. One such victim of Davis' attitude was the great Patrick Cleburne. The Irishman was well able to command a corps or even an army and his bravery and gallantry was respected by those he commanded. Davis refused to promote him and a desperately needed leader did not receive the promotion he had both earned and deserved.

Grant Comes East

In Chattanooga, the Army of the Cumberland was starving, and General Rosecrans seemed to be at a loss as what to do about it. So tight was the Confederate screen that only a trickle of supplies made their way into the city over a road that was little more than a wagon trace. The one thing Abraham Lincoln could not abide was a general who refused to fight. So Rosecrans was out and George Thomas, the Rock of Chickamauga, was in. But Lincoln was not finished with his shake-up of the western theater. He turned the theater over to the one general he could always count on to fight – Ulysses S. Grant.

Grant telegraphed Thomas and told him to hold on; he and reinforcements were on their way, along with two corps from the Army of the Potomac. Altogether, 40,000 troops were making their way to the city to help lift the siege. Thomas wired Grant that he would hold the city until they starved.

Upon his arrival, Grant found a good plan had already been developed to open a supply line across the Tennessee River. He immediately implemented it.

Just below the city, the Tennessee River turned south and flowed to the base of Lookout Mountain before making a sharp turn and flowing north. This turn was known as Moccasin Bend and it brought the river within range of Confederate artillery and sharpshooters posted on the mountain. Not only was the river well covered, but the road and railroad running along the river's banks were also under Confederate fire. Bragg's line was anchored on the river at Brown's Ferry. In order to open the river, the Federals would have to take the ferry.

On October 28, 1863, a Union brigade floated down the river in boats, landed at the ferry, and overwhelmed the small Confederate force. A pontoon bridge was thrown across the river and, within hours, the Federals were pouring across the water.

Longstreet Scorned

Unfortunately for Bragg, Longstreet had command of this section of the line, and since coming west, Longstreet's list of grievances was growing ever longer. He had only pried himself out of Lee's grip so he could position himself to take command of the Army of Tennessee – a position he believed he deserved and Bragg did not. When Longstreet arrived and found Bragg holding onto command by a thread, he quickly joined Polk in his efforts to cut that thread. Then Davis refused Bragg's resignation, leaving Longstreet no better off than he had been while serving under Lee.

Longstreet disagreed with Bragg's strategy to besiege Chattanooga and lectured Bragg about the futility of such a strategy. Bragg listened patiently but chose not to heed the Georgian's advice. What Bragg did not know was that when Lee's Old War Horse disapproved of a plan, he was unwilling to lift a hand to support it.

But thwarted ambition and disapproval of Bragg's plan were not the only things plaguing Longstreet. There was a fight raging over who would command Hood's division.

After Hood was wounded at Gettysburg, command devolved upon Evander Law, who had done a fine job leading the division under difficult circumstances. Law was well liked and respected by the men.

In late summer, Micah Jenkins' large South Carolinian brigade rejoined the Army of Northern Virginia and was assigned to the First Corps. Longstreet took Jenkins under his wing as a protégé. Since Jenkins outranked the popular Law, Longstreet gave him command of the division.

This was not to the liking of Hood's staff, who hated Jenkins, believing him to be incompetent officer. They went to Hood, now recuperating in Richmond, and convinced him to leave the hospital and join the division as it traveled to Tennessee. It did not take much convincing. Hood returned in time to be severely wounded at Chickamauga. Once more Longstreet gave Jenkins command of the division.

The dispute between Longstreet and Hood's officers came to Davis' attention while he was with the army and he urged Longstreet to give the division to Law, along with the promotion to major general. Longstreet agreed. Once Davis left, Longstreet gave the promotion to Jenkins. "Through all of this, Longstreet and Jenkins seem(ed) to have developed a resentment of Law, as if they and not he were the aggrieved parties." (1)

Jenkins was assigned the section of the line that included Brown's Ferry, and he posted Law in the valley beyond Lookout Mountain and at the ferry. In truth, the entire division would be needed to hold the valley, but Jenkins only gave Law a paltry two regiments. Law informed Longstreet that he had to have more men. Longstreet ordered Jenkins to send Law another three regiments. Jenkins did as he was told but the next day ordered the regiments back over the mountain.

Law sent Longstreet a warning that the Federals appeared to be moving against Brown's Ferry. Bragg also sent Longstreet word of an impending action against that section of the line. Longstreet shrugged his shoulders and did nothing. When the Union brigade landed at Brown's Ferry, there was nothing Law could do but retreat.

Longstreet's mishandling of the affair was not over. He failed to inform Bragg that the ferry had been taken and the siege was in danger of being lifted. During the early morning hours, Bragg heard the sounds of battle emanating from the river. When Longstreet did not send word, Bragg went to see for himself. What he saw stunned him. He ordered Longstreet to prepare for battle immediately and throw the Federals back across the river.

The day passed with no action. At nightfall, Bragg renewed his orders and told Longstreet that he should use his corps plus a division from another corps to drive the Federals back.

The next morning when Bragg did not hear the sound of battle, he went up on Lookout Mountain to discover what was happening. He found Longstreet on top of the mountain and was shocked to discover that the Georgian had made no plans to throw the Federals back. Once more, Longstreet was ordered to attack.

Longstreet informed Bragg that he would need another division to secure Brown's Ferry. Bragg told him to take as many men as he needed and get on with it. Longstreet thanked Bragg for the men then turned right around and informed the commanding general that he would only need a brigade to throw the Federals back across the river. A flabbergasted Bragg ordered Longstreet to employ at least a division in his assault.

On the morning of the 29th, Longstreet was ready. He sent Law and two brigades to take up a position to block the Federals from bringing any more troops over the river while Jenkins and the division's other two brigades

would make the actual attack. Neither general had enough men to do what they had been ordered to do. They were easily driven back. The Union army had successfully opened a supply line. The siege was lifted and Grant prepared to push the Confederates from Tennessee.

Now that the supply line was open and food and other necessary accoutrements were flowing into Chattanooga, Grant was in no hurry to take the heights on which the Confederates were entrenched. He was content to wait for General William T. Sherman and his large corps to make their way across Tennessee from Vicksburg.

Bragg on the other hand found himself under pressure from Richmond to do something, anything, to drive the Union armies from Tennessee. Davis suggested Longstreet be sent to recapture Knoxville. Bragg agreed. He probably did not see any benefit of having Longstreet in the army any longer. Once Longstreet reconnoitered the ground in front of Knoxville, he wired Bragg for reinforcements. Bragg sent him Buckner's division.

Even though Bragg believed his positions on Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge were impregnable, by ridding himself of the troublesome Longstreet and Buckner, he had placed his defensive line in a precarious position.

The Battle

On the first day of fighting, all the Federals managed to do was push back the Confederate pickets in front of Missionary Ridge. The next day, Grant had Thomas demonstrate against Bragg's center while the main force attacked the flank at Lookout Mountain and Sherman attacked the opposite flank on Missionary Ridge, a section of the ridge known as Tunnel Hill where Patrick Cleburne's men were dug in and waiting. Sherman's troops were about to learn an important lesson. Cleburne was a lion and did not give up territory, not even when he was outmanned and out-gunned. Cleburne skillfully used the terrain to repulse Sherman's repeated attacks. At one point, his men rolled rocks down on the heads of the Federals to drive them back.

Things did not go as well on Lookout Mountain. By nightfall, the mountain was in Federal hands. Bragg's line had been reduced to Missionary Ridge.

In the morning, Grant ordered Sherman to renew his attack on Tunnel Hill in the hopes Bragg would weaken his right flank. But Bragg had full confidence in Cleburne and kept his troops where they were. Grant had the troops on Lookout Mountain demonstrate against Missionary Ridge. Still, Bragg did not weaken his line. At 2:00 p.m., Grant finally ordered Thomas to prepare his troops to move against the Confederate center and take the rifle pits at the bottom of the ridge.

This sector of the Confederate line was held by John Breckenridge and the former Vice President of the United States was having a bad day. Either that or he was drunk, which is what Bragg suspected. But for whatever reason, Breckinridge failed to deploy his men in a strong position.

He placed his main defensive line on the crest of the ridge. Technically, this was the high ground, but the deployment allowed the attacking force to climb the ridge hidden from view. Furthermore, the Federals found shelter beneath the crest and were able to catch their breath before making the final assault on the Confederate line. The best place for Breckinridge to have set his line was further down the ridge. This vantage point would have given the Confederates full view of Thomas' men as they scrambled up the ridge and kept them under rifle fire during the entire trip up.

Only three quarters of Breckinridge's men manned the breastworks on the crest. The rest were in rifle pits at the base of the ridge. As the Army of the Cumberland moved into position, over 20,000 strong, the men in the pits knew they would never be able to keep back the blue surge. But their orders were unclear. Were they to hold their position until help came, or were they to be just a skirmish line? In the end, it did not matter. When the blue wave swept forward, the Confederates fired until they almost drowned, then scurried back up the hill.

Grant's orders were for Thomas to take the rifle pits. But as the men continued on their way, Grant could only fume to Thomas that if this unordered charge failed, someone would pay.

Bragg watched the Army of the Cumberland march across the mile of open ground in parade ground splendor. He knew his line was secure, even if it was lightly manned. As the Federals swept up on the ridge, the thin gray line in front of Bragg easily pushed them back down the hill. He was congratulating the men on their valiant stand when he received word that the center, Breckinridge's position, had been breached in a half a dozen places and the Federals were fanning out and rolling up both the right and the left.

The center went to pieces. Soldiers abandoned their posts and scrambled down the other side of the ridge as if pursued by the hounds of hell. Breckinridge inflamed the panic by shouting at the top of his lungs that it was every man for himself.

Bragg tried to rally his troops, but the men could not be stopped. As the panic rippled down the line, Cleburne quickly positioned two brigades to prevent his line from being rolled up. At the end of the day, when Sherman broke off his attack, Cleburne's men retreated in good order to Ringgold Gap, where they protected the army from a possible Union advance. Tennessee slipped from Confederate hands never to return.

Why?

Why did the Army of Tennessee go to pieces? It is hard to know for sure. Perhaps the sight of the Army of the Cumberland moving with such strength across the mile wide ground rattled them. Yet, this explanation hardly seems feasible. The Army of Tennessee had stood its ground before and beaten back armies that were much stronger than Thomas' troops.

Perhaps the utter contempt Polk, Hardee, Longstreet, Hill, and Buckner held for Bragg had finally filtered down to the common soldier. Perhaps, they no longer believed Bragg knew the right course of action and when presented with certain defeat, the soldiers panicked.

The army retreated to Dalton to lick its wounds and assess where it would go from here. Wherever it went, it would be without Bragg. The loss sealed his fate. This time when Bragg resigned, Davis accepted.

Ironically, Davis offered command to Hardee, but he turned it down, informing Davis that he did not want the responsibility of command. Or maybe he just feared another Hardee rising up from the ranks and attacking him as viciously as he had Bragg.

Joe Johnston was ordered to Dalton. Grant was summoned to Washington to take overall command of the Union armies, and Sherman was given responsibility for the next phase of the war in the west – the capture of Atlanta.

1. Steven E. Woodworth. *Jefferson Davis and His Generals: The Failure of Confederate Command in the West* (Lawrence: University of Kansas, 1990), 247.



Lt. Cmdr Larry Johnson and Judy



Grave of Confederate States Navy
Lt. John Maxwell Stribling



MOS&B Grave Marker

Brigadier General St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271 Cleans Grave of CSN Lt. John Maxwell Stribling Baldwin County Alabama

On June 28, 2012, Lt. Commander and Mrs. (Judy) Larry D. Johnson and Adjutant David W. Myers of Chapter 271 cleaned the grave of CSN Lt. John Maxwell Stribling and placed a MOS&B grave marker (set in stone by Lt. Commander Johnson) inside the iron fencing of the Confederate Naval Officers final resting place.

Lt. Commander Johnson has adopted this grave and the next phase is to strip and repaint the iron fence, lay down materials to keep the weeds out and place white marble stone on the grave.

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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

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Leadership

By Ben Willingham, Historian General

This is the first of a series of articles on the general subject of leadership. As we move along, we would like to focus more on the concept of leadership within the Order. Anyone interested in joining this project, please let your interest be known. Leadership has been described as "a process of social influence in which one person can enlist the aid and support of others in the accomplishment of a common task".

Ever since I was a child I have heard the term leadership. The Boy Scouts introduced this topic initially with its focus on honor and duty and always trying to help people. These are all leadership qualities and for those young men who received this introduction, they are surely better men today. As soon as I entered the military, leadership was a major focus point and remained so continually during my service. It always seemed to me to be one of those things we should already have known.

Ask yourself, who is a good leader? What makes him a good leader? I have known men that I would have followed anywhere under any circumstances. What qualities do they have that make them this way? Is leadership something that can be taught or is it a natural talent? How can we all become better leaders?

I spent a long time in the Navy where we were continually focusing on leadership. I have attended leadership classes and courses for years as well as obtaining an advanced degree in command and leadership; so you might think I can answer the questions I have raised. I know all of the clichés such as lead from the front or don't ask people to do something you would not do yourself. While, in theory, these may be good suggestions, I think the answer is more complex. I am of the opinion that some people seem to instinctively possess certain qualities that make leadership easier. I'm sure you have encountered people that enter the room and everyone seems to know he is the leader even before he opens his mouth. This is not because he is wearing a certain uniform but rather his bearing. I think you become a leader through personal discipline and leading a life style that is exemplary and can't be criticized. Show up on time for everything and don't leave people waiting. Don't give orders; establish an objective that everyone agrees to and then get them to execute the common plan. Learn everyone's name and let them know you are interested in them and their wellbeing. Make sure they are treated correctly or as the old cliché says, "Take care of your men and they will take care of you." Try and make everyone feel important, especially important to the project.

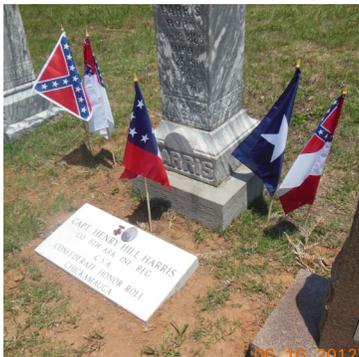
Since starting to write this presentation, I have asked many of my friends, mostly retired senior naval officers, who were the greatest leaders you ever served under. After getting a name, I asked what made them think he was the so great. The answers were interesting and not altogether what I expected. Most referred back to commanding officers of squadrons in which they served which made me think of some of my old commanding officers. In my first fleet squadron, both the commanding officer and the executive officer were named Bob. They became Bob One and Bob Two. Both were fine examples of leadership. Our record as a squadron was impressive. We did not lose a single pilot or aircraft while all of the other squadrons aboard ship were experiencing major loses. I have often thought back and asked myself why. We were a reserve squadron that had been recalled to active duty during the Korean War. All of the squadron members had been reservists living in different cities with active civilian interests at the time they were called back. I was a fresh junior officer just out of training. In almost no time we were a team and I had the feeling I had known these people for years. Our commanding officer had somehow gotten us to respect each other and feel like a family. As a result, when there was something to be done, everyone was ready to do his part. There was no jockeying for position or politics, we were a team. We went through a nine month deployment in the waters around Korea in some of the worst flying weather known to man. We knew if we had a problem, someone would show up to help. When something did happen, Bob One would turn to the first person he saw and say can you go up and try and help. There were no favorites and Bob expected everyone to be capable of any task they were called upon to do. This made everyone strive to be thought of as capable, be it to lead an attack or help someone in the weather or with engine problems to find the ship. We were the only squadron not to lose either a plane or a pilot during the deployment.

This reserve squadron had been based in Memphis and all of the people came from the surrounding areas. It was not long before we became known as the Rebel Squadron and we soon had patches made with the Confederate battle flag which we had sewn on our flight jackets with pride. We were proud to be the Horses from the Rebel Squadron. Now what does this have to do with leadership? Bob One had given us something to rally around and generate pride and from this, we became determined to be the very best. This determination came from us, the squadron members, not from the top telling us what to do. Soon when we had a tasking, we would select at random a leader for each flight. If the man leading felt he had a problem, he could pass it off to someone else although this rarely

happened but knowing you had someone backing you up somehow caused you to strive to succeed. I don't know if Bob One did this by plan and intent or if it was just his natural inclination to get his team together almost as a family. Either way it worked.

I want to hear from you on the topic of leadership so send in your comments and ideas to ben@willingham.com I want to especially hear your thoughts on how we can improve on leadership within the MOS&B. Please give some thought as to how we can get our Society Commanders and Chapter Commanders to demonstrate leadership in organizing programs generating recruiting.

So long until next time.



Captain Henry Hill Harris Honored - Melbourne, Arkansas June 16, 2012

Members of the Arkansas Society and the California Society combined forces to honor Captain Henry Hill Harris at a graveside ceremony at Melbourne Cemetery. The color guard was led by Past Commander General Troy Massey. Assisting Compatriot Massey were color guard members Gordon Hale and his son, Nathan Hale. All three are members of the James Tyrie Wright Chapter in Harrison. Gordon Hale is the Past Commander of the Chapter and currently serves as Lt. Commander.

The California contingent was led by Lt. Commander General Howard Jones who served as the co-moderator for the event. Over 30 people attended the graveside ceremony. The entire event was held in conjunction with a Harris Family Reunion in Mountain View. The highlight of the event was the color guard firing a three-volley salute at the conclusion of the ceremony.

Henry Harris was a circuit judge in IZARD County when the war began. At age 36 he resigned his position and joined the Confederate Army in Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was soon mustered into Company G of the newly formed 8th Arkansas Infantry Regiment and elected as an officer.

He fought at Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Franklin. He also fought in a series of battles between Dalton and Jonesboro during the Atlanta campaign. He was wounded at "the Hornets Nest" at Shiloh and made the Confederate Honor Roll at Chickamauga – most likely because of his unit's capture of Michigan's Battery B.

In his final action, he was wounded at the Battle of Franklin and evacuated to a Confederate Division Hospital site in Meridian, Mississippi. It was there that he was surrendered on May 4, 1865 while still recovering from his wounds. He would go on to lead an exemplary life as a citizen of IZARD County after the war.

A Confederate Infantry Regiment was comprised of 1,000 men. It is said that only 100 men from the 8th Arkansas Infantry Regiment actually survived the war. These are long odds by any measure. We were proud to salute Captain Henry Hill Harris on the 150th anniversary of the War Between the States. Thank you, Henry, for a job well done!

Submitted by Howard Jones, Lt. Commander General



MOS&B in Scotland

My father and I are greatly honoured to become the first Scottish members of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. It has been a very unexpected turn of events. I have always had an affinity with the Confederacy. Even as a small boy in the Scottish Highlands, I was playing with my grey soldiers, even though my blue ones had a full gun crew!

Last year I met a lady from Texas called Kelly Whittaker, that lady is now my fiancée. Kelly is a proud member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (and Past President of No Mans Land Chapter #2566 UDC). For as long as we have been together, Kelly has been asking me if I have any American connection in my Morris family. As I know my family back to the 16th century, I knew that there was no American connection. Never say no to a UDC certified genealogist! Within 20 minutes on the computer, Kelly found that one of my family, Humphrey Morris, went to America in the 17th century. Through him, Kelly found my collateral relationship to Captain Joseph W Morris and his brother 1st Lieutenant James R. Morris, both of Co. D., 16th Virginia Cavalry. Joseph was killed in action whilst James was a POW. I am honoured to be associated with their gallant deeds.

I have flown the first National Flag over our Gatehouse for as long as Kelly and I have been together. It has caused quite a few enquiries in central Fife. I also fly the battle flag occasionally.



Kelly and I plan to marry in April and there will be a Confederate element to our wedding. We shall also be married by an ex Army Padre in our chapel at Balgonie. There has been a chapel here since 1250 and we try to keep its authentic atmosphere by only illuminating it by candles. Later in the year we plan to hold a Confederate Ball to aid one of our service charities (probably Combat Stress).

The main tower of Balgonie is the oldest complete one standing in Fife and one of the oldest in Scotland, possibly dating to around 1300. This is the part that we live in. Balgonie is a courtyard castle, covering almost an acre. We are working on part of the north range at the moment, which was added to the tower in 1496. This includes the chapel, which is part of an earlier corner tower. We are currently converting the old kitchen, which we have been using as a workshop/store, into a reception hall. The floor plan is almost identical to that of our great hall. One way that we are funding this work is by organising our first ever Christmas Fair. In one week of planning, Kelly has managed to sell out all the table spaces, which is amazing. We are now looking for raffle prizes and shall begin advertising it soon.

It is my aim to establish a Chapter of the MOS&B here at Balgonie. We are young in Scotland with only two. In October Kelly's son will be old enough to become a Student Member. I would be most grateful if any other members, who know of anyone who might be eligible and live on this side of the pond, would point them in the direction of Balgonie. At the same time I shall be looking to see if I can find anyone in Scotland who might also be able to prove a collateral connection to a Confederate officer.

Deo Vindice. Stuart Morris of Balgonie, #8269.

Battle of Iuka Reenactment

August 31--September 1 & 2, 2012

Iuka, Mississippi, USA

This battle was fought on September 19, 1862, on the highest point in Mississippi which is known as "America's Bloodiest High Point." The battle begins at 2:00 PM, Sunday, September 2, 2012. Bus tours are welcomed. Other events are planned for August 31st and September 1st prior to the reenactment.

For more information, contact Tishomingo County Tourism Council, toll free 800-FUN-HERE (386-4373), www.tishomingofunhere.org.

A Day in the Life of the Confederacy: July 1862

By Ben Willingham, Historian General

July 1, 1862 was the seventh and last day of the Seven Days Battles (Peninsula Campaign) and the day of the Malvern Hill Battle. Federal forces held favorable ground as they retreated back to the safety of the James River. Up until this point the battles had not been conclusive except to force the Federals back in retreat which had unnerved General McClellan the Federal commander.

Malvern Hill was a good observation and artillery position having been prepared the previous day by the Federal V Corps under General Porter. McClellan was not present at the battle as he had already preceded his army to Harrison's Landing on the James River. The hills had been cleared of trees leaving a clear field of fire for the army and the 250 pieces of artillery which awaited the Confederate forces. The James River to the rear provided further firepower from three Federal gunboats. Rather than flanking the Federal forces, General Lee elected a frontal assault (similar to Pickett's Charge the following year at Gettysburg) Seeing how strong the Federal position was, several of Lee's generals opposed the frontal attack but Lee feeling that one final push would be successful. Lee attacked from the north along the Quaker Road employing the divisions of Generals Thomas J. Jackson, Richard S. Ewell, William H. C. Whiting and D. H. Hill, all of whom had been heavily engaged the previous day at the Battle of Glendale.

General John Bell Hood's brigades were waiting on the Quaker Road for the Confederate artillery to commence before attacking but unfortunately for General Lee, the Federal artillery launched one of the most brutal artillery barrages of the war at about 1 P.M. which went on for an hour and a half. Even more terrifying were the 50 pound shells fired from the three gunboats in the river that landed in the middle of the Confederate army.

At the end of the day, some say it was a Federal victory but it had the effect of causing the Federals to leave the peninsula and remove the pressure on the Confederate capital at Richmond.

2 July 1862: On this date President Lincoln signed into law the Morrell Land Grant bill which gave land to each state based on their number of congressmen. Each congressional district received 30,000 acres to be sold by the states. The proceeds from the sale of this land were to be used to create colleges and universities. These new schools were to initially specialize in agricultural and mechanical fields. (A&M universities) The bill had been introduced in 1857 and passed by congress in 1859 but was vetoed by President Buchanan in 1861. Because of the ongoing war, it was reintroduced to include the teaching of military tactics and became the basis of the later Reserve Officer Training Corps. (ROTC) The basis used to distribute the land favored the more populated states of the northeast.

3 July 1862: During this period, General Nathan Bedford Forrest is recruiting troops to augment his cavalry for his march across Tennessee prior to his attack on Murfreesboro which I will deal with shortly.

In the meantime, rather than say nothing was happening, allow me to roll the clock back a bit more to the War of 1812 where on this day, Joshua Barney, a Revolutionary War naval hero, submitted a plan to Secretary of the Navy William Jones to form a small number of warships in the Chesapeake Bay to protect and defend the region. The plan was accepted and Barney went on to command a fleet of gunboats, each equipped with a large gun to distract the invading British. While the squadron was successful at harassing the Royal Navy, they were ultimately unable to stop the British campaign that later led to the occupying and burning of many public buildings in Washington, D.C.

04 July 1862: During this week two of the Confederate cavalry units were maneuvering in anticipation of their next moves. Colonel John Hunt Morgan had left Tennessee and begun his long trek through Kentucky headed deep into Federal territory. About the same time General Nathan Bedford Forrest was moving his cavalry troops from west Tennessee toward Chattanooga and ultimately to his target at Murfreesboro. Otherwise it was generally quiet throughout the Southland.

On this day, let's take the time to think about our freedom. This will be a humbling history lesson for all of us and most appropriate for today, JULY 4th.

Have you ever wondered what happened to the 56 men who signed the Declaration of Independence? Five signers were captured by the British as traitors, and tortured before they died. Twelve had their homes ransacked and burned. Two lost their sons serving in the Revolutionary Army; another had two sons captured. Nine of the 56 fought and died from wounds or hardships of the Revolutionary War. They signed and they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. What kind of men were they? Twenty-four were lawyers and jurists. Eleven were merchants, nine were farmers and large plantation owners; men of means, well educated, but they signed the Declaration of Independence knowing full well that the penalty would be death if they were captured.

Carter Braxton of Virginia, a wealthy planter and trader, saw his ships swept from the seas by the British Navy. He sold his home and properties to pay his debts, and died in rags.

Thomas McKean was so hounded by the British that he was forced to move his family almost constantly. He served in the Congress without pay, and his family was kept in hiding. His possessions were taken from him, and poverty was his reward.

Vandals or soldiers looted the properties of Dillery, Hall, Clymer, Walton, Gwinnett, Heyward, Rutledge, and Middleton.

At the battle of Yorktown, Thomas Nelson, Jr., noted that the British General Cornwallis had taken over the Nelson home for his headquarters. He quietly urged General George Washington to open fire. The home was destroyed, and Nelson died bankrupt.

Francis Lewis had his home and properties destroyed. The enemy jailed his wife, and she died within a few months.

John Hart was driven from his wife's bedside as she was dying. Their 13 children fled for their lives. His fields and his gristmill were laid to waste. For more than a year he lived in forests and caves, returning home to find his wife dead and his children vanished.

So, take a few minutes today while you are enjoying your 4th of July holiday and silently thank these patriots. It's not much to ask for the price they paid. Remember: freedom was never free!

05 July 1862: Like most Kentuckians, John Hunt Morgan did not initially support secession. His brother Tom, then a student at Kenyon College in northern Ohio was also against secession but by July 4, 1861 Tom had left by steamer from Louisville going to Camp Boone just across the Tennessee border to enlist in the Kentucky State Guard. John remained at home in Lexington to attend to this business and ailing wife while raising a company of militia cavalry. Captain John Morgan and his cavalry company went to Tennessee and joined the Confederate States Army. He then raised the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry becoming its colonel on April 4, 1862 just in time for the Battle of Shiloh. Morgan and his Kentuckians performed admirably at Shiloh and he became a symbol to the Confederates that Kentucky might be convinced to secede and join with the rest of the south. After Shiloh, Colonel Morgan (he would become a Brigadier General later on Dec. 11, 1862) and his brigade moved east to Knoxville where he departed on July 4, 1862 for what would be known as his first Kentucky raid. This raid would take him deep into the rear territory of Federal General Don Carlos Buell. With Forrest advancing on Murfreesboro and Morgan running through Kentucky, pressure was put on Federal General Buell to withdraw the troops from Chattanooga thus relieving the pressure there.

06 July 1862: Everyone is preparing for their next moves. The Army of Northern Virginia is recovering from the Seven Days Battles (Beaver Dam Creek, Gaines' Mill, Savage Station, Frayser's farm, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill) which was costly in manpower and supplies. The Federals are not without their problems having been driven back from their offensive operation in the peninsula of Virginia. Both sides suffered heavy casualties and are avoiding further contact for a while.

Out in Tennessee, General Forrest is crossing the state toward Chattanooga recruiting and trying to build up his cavalry regiment in anticipation of his raid on Murfreesboro.

07 July 1862: Out in Arkansas, The Battle of Hill's Plantation (a/k/a Battle of Cotton Plant or Battle of Cache River) occurred today in Woodruff County, AR. During the summer, Federal General Samuel R. Curtis was moving his army toward Helena, AR looking to replenish his supplies as the supplies that had been promised had not been delivered by the U. S. Navy. In an effort to hold back the Federal forces from reaching their resupply base, Confederates skirmished with the Federal troops as they moved along the White River toward the supply flotilla waiting at Clarendon, AR. Confederate General Albert Rust had been ordered to stop them at the Cache River. Unfortunately Rust was moving too slowly and his forward elements did not reach the Federal army until four miles south of the Cache River near Parley Hill's Plantation when elements of Wisconsin and Illinois Infantry and Indiana Cavalry happened to stumble into a Confederate ambush. The fighting became more intense and the Confederates made a frontal attack forcing the Federal forces to retreat about a half mile. Although outnumbered, the Federal forces were able to defend against a poorly organized second Confederate attack made by two Texas Cavalry units. The Federals soon had reinforcements as were able not only to terminate the attack but pursue the Confederates. This unfortunate loss by the Confederates allowed the Federal Army to capture Helena and occupy this vital town on the Mississippi River for the duration of the war. This defeat is significant as it played a major role in the Federal Vicksburg Campaign. Despite his defeat at Hill's Plantation, General Rust and his army remained between Federal General Curtis and his objective of Little Rock.

08 July 1862: In Virginia, on this date, Abraham Lincoln meets with his top general; George McClellan at Harrison's Landing on the James River. This located about 25 miles southeast of Richmond, VA. One must assume Lincoln was expressing his displeasure at the overall poor performance in the area. It was here that Lincoln made the comment that McClellan took Mexico City with a small band of soldiers. Now with the large Federal Army, why can't he take Richmond? McClellan responded that the small band that took Mexico City is now guarding Richmond.

Today out in Arkansas two attorneys and fellow Mexican War veterans turned to warriors again as general officers in the Confederacy. Major General Thomas Carmichael Hindman, commander of the Department of Trans-Mississippi, orders Brigadier General Albert Pike to proceed to Fort Smith to protect Fort Smith and Van Buren, AR. Pike orders some of his forces there and submits his resignation on July 12th. Pike held an address to the Indian Troops that Hindman does not take well. Hindman then charges Pike with mishandling money and material and ordered his arrest but Pike escapes into the hills of south Arkansas. Pike is finally arrested on November 11, 1862 on charges of insubordination and treason, held briefly in Warren, TX where his resignation is accepted and allowed to return to Arkansas. Hindman will be relieved as commander of the Army of Trans-Mississippi on January 14, 1863 by Floridian General Edmund Kirby-Smith. After the war Hindman fled to Mexico rather than surrender. Failing to receive a pardon from President Andrew Johnson, he never the less returned to his home in Helena, AR where he was assassinated in 1868.

09 July 1862: Starting in June, Federal Major General Dan Carlos Buell (he had captured Nashville on February 25th and led part of the Federal forces at the Battle of Shiloh in April – we will hear more about him later as he commanded the Federal forces at the Battle of Perryville which ended the Kentucky Campaign of Confederate Generals Braxton Bragg and Edmund Kirby-Smith) commanding the Army of the Ohio had begun a march across Tennessee with the intent of capturing Chattanooga which had already been threatened by Federal General James S. Negley and his Pennsylvania brigade during the "Confederate Heartland Offensive." In response, the Confederate government sent General Nathan Bedford Forrest to Chattanooga to build his cavalry force and attempt to interrupt Federal efforts. On this date Forrest left Chattanooga with two regiments of cavalry totaling about 1400 men. Their objective would be the town of Murfreesboro with its large Federal supply center located on the Nashville and Chattanooga rail line.

10 July 1862: The southland is relatively quiet today so allow me to go back 50 years to This Week in the War of 1812: Yesterday July 9, 1812, President James Madison issued the following proclamation and called for a National Day of Prayer:

By the President of the United States of America A Proclamation Whereas the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution of the two Houses, have signified a request that a day may be recommended to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity as a day of public humiliation and prayer; and Whereas such a recommendation will enable the several religious denominations and societies so disposed to offer at one and the same time their common vows and adorations to Almighty God on the solemn occasion produced by the war in which He has been pleased to permit the injustice of a foreign power to involve these United States: I do therefore recommend the third Thursday in August next as a convenient day to be set apart for the devout purposes of rendering the Sovereign of the Universe and the Benefactor of Mankind the public homage due to His holy attributes; of

acknowledging the transgressions which might justly provoke the manifestations of His divine displeasure; of seeking His merciful forgiveness and His assistance in the great duties of repentance and amendment, and especially of offering fervent supplications that in the present season of calamity and war He would take the American people under His peculiar care and protection; that He would guide their public councils, animate their patriotism, and bestow His blessing on their arms; that He would inspire all nations with a love of justice and of concord and with a reverence for the unerring precept of our holy religion to do to others as they would require that others should do to them; and, finally, that, turning the hearts of our enemies from the violence and injustice which sway their councils against us, He would hasten a restoration of the blessings of peace. Given at Washington, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1812.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President:

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

On July 10, 1812, news of the war reaches New Orleans and St. Joseph's Island, Ontario. General Hull in Detroit receives Secretary of War William Eustis's order to invade Upper Canada today.

On July 10, 1812, the British Attempt to Avoid Direct Contact with the American Troops. Sir George Prevost writes to British Army Maj. Gen. Isaac Brock counseling "forbearance until hostilities are more decidedly marked." Writing too late to prevent Brock from attacking Detroit, he states, "I consider it prudent and politic to avoid any measure which can have a tendency to unite the people of the United States. The Government of the United States, resting on public opinion for all its measures, is liable to sudden and violent changes. We must adapt our measures to the impulse of those with influence over the public mind." Prevost recommended, in essence, a policy of attrition, which would "promote the dwindling away of such a force (the American army) by its own ineffectiveness." Meanwhile, New Brunswick's acting lieutenant governor, Maj. Gen. George Stracey Smyth, issues a proclamation prohibiting New Brunswickers from harassing American fishing and trading vessels in the Bay of Fundy, so long as they are on peaceful business. Finally, under a flag of truce, a Royal Navy schooner arrives in Boston carrying John Strachan and Daniel Martin, the two surviving sailors impressed from the Chesapeake five years earlier.

On July 12, 1812, U.S. Gen. William Hull's Army invaded Upper Canada at Sandwich across from Detroit. After his request to build a naval fleet on Lake Erie was ignored, Hull unsuccessfully led his troops to Canada. He quickly withdrew back to the American side of the river after hearing that other nearby forts had already been captured by the British. Hull's failed attempt was viewed as an example of poor communication and preparation for war by the U.S. government.

James Monroe (Secretary of State) , on behalf of the President, revokes the power and command of Gen. William Matthews in his heretofore sanctioned excursion into Florida, which was undertaken for the purpose of delivering the Florida territory to the United States. Monroe's letter cites, among other things, a disapproval of the methods employed by Matthews and his forces to gain control of Amelia Island and other parts of Florida, stating these methods are "not authorized by the law of the United States, or the instructions founded on it, under which you have acted."

11 July 1862: On this date Major General Henry Wagner (Old Brains) Halleck was named general-in-chief of the Federal Army. His tenure is summarized by Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles who wrote, "He originates nothing, anticipates nothing, takes no responsibility, plans nothing, suggests nothing, is good for nothing." This may be unfair but clearly he was not an effective leader and may have contributed to the Federal Army's poor performance against The Confederate Army which was inferior in size, supplies and armament. He would be replaced by General Ulysses S. Grant in March 1864.

12 July 1862: Morgan's most well known raid actually took place from 11 June to 26 July 1863 as the Confederate cavalry rode over 1000 miles from Tennessee to northern Ohio. The raid received a great deal of press coverage and was known by many as The Great Raid of 1863 but on this day in 1862, BGEN John Hunt Morgan captured Lebanon, KY in the first of his great raids. This less known campaign began 4 July 1862 and continued through the month. After Lebanon, Morgan's raiders continued on to Springfield on their way to Maxville (Mackville) where they rested before going to Harrodsburg and Danville during the early morning of 13 July 1862. This raid through largely Union territory brought terror to the residents and received much notoriety showing that these Unionists.

13 July 1862: Before dawn on 13 July 1862, General Nathan Bedford Forrest led his 1400 man cavalry unit on a surprise attack on Murfreesboro. Approaching from the east, he ran into three Federal soldiers and after killing two, the third escaped causing Forrest to feel his element of surprise has been lost. He then turned north and encountered Colonel Duffield, a Federal officer from Michigan. Upon telling Duffield that he had already captured Murfreesboro, Duffield surrendered his troops without a fight. From this position on the north side of Murfreesboro Forrest began his attack toward the courthouse. His objective was to free Confederate soldiers and supporters being held in the jail and scheduled to be hung at dawn. Further, he wanted to liberate Murfreesboro from Federal occupation and to disrupt the Federal use of the rail lines between Nashville and Chattanooga. Fighting took place around the public square, the Maney Plantation and in the end Forrest had taken the entire Federal forces prisoner, freed the captives and ended the career of the Federal commander, General Thomas Turpin Crittenden. Following a good day's work, Forrest and his men celebrated with a modest dinner at the Maney Plantation on black eyed peas and sweet potatoes. Not only did they celebrate a great victory but also General Forrest's 41st birthday.

22 July 1862: On this date President Lincoln delivered his intentions regarding the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet. By this action, President Lincoln opposed the 1857 decision of the Supreme Court which said congress was powerless to control or regulate slavery in U. S. territories. This joint action of the president and congress rejected the notion of popular sovereignty (State's Rights). Congress passed and Lincoln signed the "Second Confiscation Act" which contained provisions to free slaves held by "rebels," but Lincoln took the position that Congress lacked the power to free slaves within the borders of the states unless Lincoln as commander in chief deemed it a proper military measure. This Lincoln would soon do.

29 July 1862: Maria Isabella "Belle" Boyd is captured! Operating in the Shenandoah Valley from her father's hotel in Front Royal, Confederate spy, Belle Boyd, was of tremendous help to Generals Turner Ashby and Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson during the spring 1862 campaign in the valley. So valuable was she that Jackson made her a captain and honorary aide-de-camp. She was betrayed by her lover and imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison in Washington. She would be released after a month and went into exile with her family only to be arrested again in June 1863.

Belle was one of the most notorious spies serving the Confederacy. Born in 1844 in Martinsburg (now WV) and in 1861 she shot and killed a Federal soldier for using foul language to her mother and her. The Federal officer investigating the matter concluded she was justified and no charges were brought. Thus began her career as "the Rebel Spy" at age 17. She was latter referred to as "La Belle Rebelle," "the Siren of the Shenandoah," the Rebel Joan of Arc," and "Amazon of Secessia." Prior to the battle at Fort Royal she entered the Confederate Headquarters and provided General Jackson valuable information on the Federal troop displacements. Belle's flirtations with Federal officers were her greatest source of information. She once wrote of one of her encounters, "I am indebted for some very remarkable effusions, some withered flowers, and last, but not least, for a great deal of very important information. I must avow the flowers and the poetry were comparatively valueless in my eyes. I allowed but one thought to keep possession of my mind – the thought that I was doing all a woman could do for her country's cause."

JOIN THE MOS&B Color Guard

To join: All members will need a Confederate Officer uniform to wear in the Color Guard. There will be no specific Officer uniform as members can wear any Officer uniform of their own choosing, including that of their own ancestor. All members shall also wear white dress gloves (they can be purchased at any formal wear store). I will have flags and flag carriers for members to use. I will also as Commander of the Color Guard train each member the Hardee's tactics that will be used. Together we will form the MOS&B Color Guard to provide historic presentation of the Confederate Officer Corps. Please contact Commander Ray Rooks to join by email at mrgnaphill@aol.com or by phone at 410-258-2223. Forward with the Colors!

BE SURE AND CHECK OUT THE MOS&B STORE WEB SITE
NEW ITEMS HAVE BEEN ADDED IN ADDITION TO THE GREAT BUYS ON EXISTING ITEMS.

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