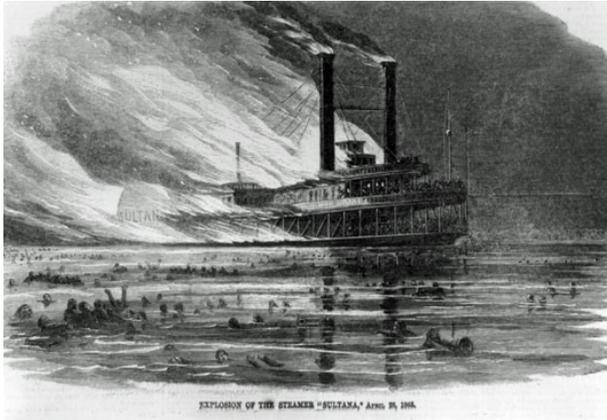


Volume 4, Number 9  
September 2012

## Officer's Call

### Sesquicentennial Series Article #24 **The Sinking of the Sultana**

Submitted by David G. Whitaker, DCS



On April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1865, General Robert E. Lee surrendered his Confederate troops to Union General U. S. Grant. The North won the war. On April 15<sup>th</sup>, President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by the actor John Wilkes Booth in Washington D.C. On April 26<sup>th</sup>, John Wilkes Booth was captured and killed. The newspapers were going wild with things to report like the capture of the John Wilkes Booth conspirators. It was a time of great excitement.

Practically ignored in the northern newspapers was a tragedy that occurred the same night that John Wilkes Booth was shot and killed, April 26<sup>th</sup>. By the end of the WBTS it was not great news to read about a great number of soldiers dying. It had been happening for four long years. The sinking of the river steamboat, Sultana, became almost a footnote in our history even though it was our greatest maritime disaster to ever occur; even greater than the Titanic. At least 300 more people died the night the Sultana blew up than died on the Titanic some 50 years later.

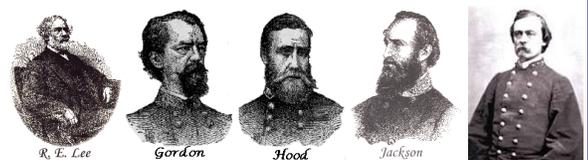
The Sultana was built in Cincinnati in 1863 for the lower Mississippi River cotton trade. She was 260 feet long and was designed for 376 passengers which included her crew of 85. She was a typical side-wheeler. She had been in service for two years on a regular run between New Orleans and St. Louis and she often carried Army personnel up and down the Mississippi River.

The Sultana left New Orleans on April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1865, with regular cargo and about 85 passengers. Her Captain was an experienced riverboat pilot named J. C. Mason who, incidentally, died the night the Sultana exploded. On April 24<sup>th</sup> she stopped at Vicksburg to take on repatriated Union prisoners of war, many from Andersonville prison in Georgia. During this stop a boat engineer discovered the boilers were badly leaking so a repair crew was called to repair the boilers and machinery before going up river with stops scheduled at Memphis, Cairo, Evansville, Louisville and Cincinnati. During this repair time, the Sultana was taking on these soldiers who were impatient to go home to their families and get this war behind them. Many were little better than semi-invalids but as weak as they were they were singing and laughing as they came aboard. It is estimated that between 1800 and 2000 crowded the decks.

(— Continued on Page 5 —)



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





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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

### War Between the States – Fought for States Rights or Slavery?



The Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam) was fought on September 17, 1862. Less than a week later, on September 22<sup>nd</sup> Abraham Lincoln announced that he would emancipate all slaves in states that did not return to the Union. States then in the Union were not affected. Therein lays a story.

The first Blacks brought to the American colonies, whether in the North or in the South, were dealt with as indentured servants with the same status as White indentured servants; however, within a generation, the status of Blacks devolved into slavery. The decision for slavery was a flawed economic decision. As the Northern colonies moved towards industrialization, slavery became less profitable there. As Northern slave holders analyzed their bottom line, the vast majority elected the option of selling their slaves to Southern slaveholders rather than taking the moral alternative of manumission. As a consequence some of the busiest slave ports were located in the North.

Eventually, as soils depleted in the old South, a similar discovery of the economic liability of slavery was faced in that region. To the extent possible, slaves were relocated to new lands farther west. By the time of the WBTS slavery in general was a quandary for slave holders. Generations of economic investment with diminishing economic benefit was their reality. Coincidental to this plight was the private venture of repatriation of ex-slaves to Liberia beginning in 1820, a solution later much favored by Lincoln. The British Empire abolished slavery in 1834 – with compensation. Then in 1835 the British and French entered a pact to abolish the slave trade.

Had American statesmen in the generation prior to the WBTS been able to advance a compensated emancipation plan, it would likely have received a warm embrace from Southern slaveholders as a way to recover their economic investment in a failed system – just as their Northern counterparts had done several generations earlier. The failure of compensated emancipation to gain traction rested in part on the resistance of Northern taxpayers to fund it.

Slavery was a Southern moral albatross. Lincoln strategized a way to hang it around their neck. Realizing that for emancipation to be viewed as a moral act rather than a desperate one, Lincoln needed a contest of arms that could not be viewed as a Southern victory. Sharpsburg was that engagement. Strictly speaking it was not a clear tactical victory for the North, but it proved to be an immensely strategic one. Lincoln's balancing act was not to offend slave holding states not in secession, while making it complicated for the British and French to continue support for a system that they had renounced.

Slavery is a guilt shared by both North and South. Ironically, the treasure expended in waging the WBTS exceeded that which would have been required to compensate emancipation. Even left alone, slavery was an economically doomed system that would have inevitably crumbled. The blood and treasure expended from 1861 to 1865, and the subsequent ravages of Reconstruction and Jim Crow could all have been avoided. Emancipated compensation would have improved conditions for both Whites and Blacks much earlier than the hundred years' hiatus that occurred.

Just as Lincoln hung the albatross of slavery around the necks of Southerners, modern anti-Confederate forces unjustifiably seek to taint Confederate heritage groups with this same burden. Let it be clear that the ***Military Order of the Stars and Bars*** in no way condones the historical institution of slavery. The mission of the Order is to honor those men who gave their blood and treasure in defense of their homeland. We also honor those who have served in the armed forces of the United States since that epic struggle of 150 years ago.

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

Respectfully,

***Toni Turk***  
Commander General



## **Know Your Leaders**

### **THOMAS BOARDMAN, B.A., J.D.**

#### **Judge Advocate General**

Tom is a Vietnam veteran and was a Captain in the Marine Corps. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in U.S. History from the University of California at Irvine and a Juris Doctorate from Northwestern School of Law. He has been a sole practitioner in Portland Oregon for twenty nine years. He is the lead attorney in *Webber vs. First Student et al.*, in the U.S. District Court for Oregon, representing a school bus driver, the father of four small children, fired solely for refusing to remove a Confederate battle flag from his private vehicle.

Tom has identified over 180 blood relatives who served the Confederacy. His qualifying ancestor is Captain Byrd S. Newman, Company "P", 51st Tennessee Infantry. In addition to Captain Newman, Tom is related to Lieutenant Generals A.P. Hill, James T. Longstreet, Richard Taylor and Leonidas Polk, Major General James Johnston Pettigrew, Brigadier General States Rights Gist, Lieutenant Colonels John Pelham, and Walter Taylor. Notable Confederate civilians include Sarah Knox Taylor, first wife of President Jefferson Davis, and noted Secessionists David V. Stokely, William Henry Gist and Henry Stuart Foote.

He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Descendants of Point Lookout, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and holds life memberships in the Disabled American Veterans, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

## **Know Your Leaders**

### **CONWAY B. MONCURE**

#### **CPA Treasurer General**

Conway is a Certified Public Accountant who practiced public accounting in Virginia and North Carolina for over 30 years before he retired, and was also a securities dealer and investment advisor for a national securities brokerage firm. As a graduate of Virginia Tech, with a major in accounting, his professional background includes being an adjunct professor of accounting for Wake Technical and Southside Virginia Community Colleges. He is a 32nd degree Mason and has held positions with The Grand Lodge of Virginia.



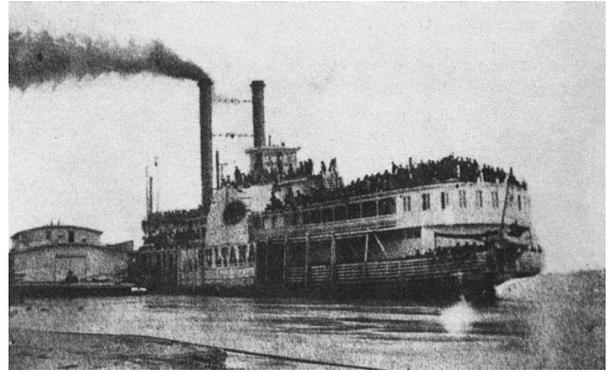
Conway's military service in the army includes being the Chief Subsistence Officer at Aberdeen Proving Ground and Edgewood Arsenal, Captain and a Reserve Company Commander at Ft. Lee, Virginia.

He is currently an employee and volunteer for The Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, VA, and gives guided tours of the White House of the Confederacy. His membership in Confederate causes includes being a life member of the SCV, General Longstreet Camp, and the MOS&B General George Pickett Chapter, of which he is the current commander. He is a member of the White House Association in Montgomery, Al., and has received the UDC National Defense Medal and the Confederate Memorial Chapel Medal.

Conway's great grandfather was 2nd Lt. Eustace Conway Moncure, Co. B, 9th Virginia Calvary, and was a scout for General Robert E. Lee in the great war. He is proud to be associated with the Order and has pledged to use his talents to enhance and enlarge its presence.

(- From Page 1: Sesquicentennial Article #24 - )

There wasn't room for one more person. Altogether probably 2,300 people were on the Sultana when she left the Vicksburg dock. Next stop – Memphis... on a severely overloaded steamboat.



The river was in flood stage because of the melting snows up north and the current was strong and running fast and the water was ice cold. The steamer was barely making headway but after 48 hours she finally made a landing at Memphis the evening of April 26th. A leaking boiler was again discovered and the repair crews were called in to repair the leak. After repairs were made the Sultana crossed to the Arkansas side of the river to take on coal and about midnight she was finally on her way to Cairo. The current was strong and the steam engines were working hard. All the Union soldiers were asleep out on the various decks. After a few hours the Sultana was just a few miles north of Memphis when the boiler exploded.

The explosion was the beginning of the horror. It was heard all the way back to Memphis. The explosion sent flames up in to the sky. This could also be seen from Memphis. The U.S.S. Grosbeak, a river gunboat, immediately cast off and headed up river against the strong current. Other steamers did the same. Saving lives was their mission.

The Sultana had been blown apart by the tremendous explosion. Hundreds of men had been blown into the ice-cold river. Some were alive but many were killed by the explosion. Red hot coals followed and this set the boat on fire. Few of the men were lucky enough to find something that would float and they were swiftly taken down river by the current and were picked up by rescue boats. Others were not so lucky and died in the water either by injuries or they were just too weak from months in the prison camp to save themselves. Few of the returning prisoners lived through this horror because they had been half starved for months and were in no physical shape to even swim, if they knew how.

The fire that followed the explosion was caused by the coals landing on the wooden decks. Within moments the whole boat was ablaze. Many men could not swim but they choose to take their chance in the water rather than be burned alive. They didn't last long in the ice cold water. The river was black with men both dead and alive. Other men had no choice because they had been pinned down by various parts of the wreckage and were burned alive. Shrieks, screams and cries for mercy were all that could be heard. Hundreds of horribly burned and scalded men were floating dead in the water. When the first morning light came hundreds of men, both alive and dead were scattered all the way to Memphis on both banks of the river.

For many days after the explosion a barge was sent out to pick up dead bodies. Between 500 and 600 men were hospitalized and about 1/3 of those soon died. Estimates of the number killed are about 1700 which make it one of the most devastating steamship disasters in American history.

The investigation started. One theory was that the Confederates planted a bomb in with the coal. What did happen is this: The Sultana, severely overloaded, was struggling against an abnormally strong current when defective boilers exploded. It may have been a defective repair job to the boilers. Regardless, about 1700 people died a most horrible death and this was barely mentioned in the east coast newspapers.



## The Chaplain General's Thoughts

Almost eight years ago I became a hospice chaplain. This part of my life began after three and one half years of working to obtain my Master of Divinity degree from New Orleans Baptist Seminary. At a point of my life, I felt compelled and called of God to take the initiative in my life. 2<sup>nd</sup> Peter 1:5 say to add to our Faith, Virtue and to virtue, knowledge. One interpretation of what the apostle Paul says in this verse, we should take the initiative in our spiritual lives in for personal growth. I just told very briefly, my personal Faith story. I agree with the great apostle Paul, of the need for each one of us to take the initiative in our individual lives when it comes to what our God wants for each of us.

Another way of stating the above is, what is God's will for our lives, how does our Faith interact with His will for us, and how will I know what God says to us? Whole libraries have been stocked with books written on these subjects. My purpose here will be to ask each one of us to think or rethinks on how we take the initiative of Faith in finding and discovering what our God has for us. How do we trust our Faith in God to take the initiative with making a decision to go forward? Another way of stating this is how we know of God's providence in our lives.

Isaiah 40:31 says "But they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint". There is a time to be inactive or passive, and a time to be active. Both require faith based upon God's design and providence for our lives. My thought is that if we have to wait upon the Lord, preparation can fill our time. This preparation can be more schooling, getting our affairs in order, doing research, sharpening our skills, and above all prayer. Patience is the key in our waiting. A very good Old Testament story of patience is the story of Joseph, starting in the 37<sup>th</sup> chapter of Genesis who was the son of Jacob who was sold into slavery by his brothers. Joseph discovered the Lord God in his very soul and stayed so true to his core values. To make a long story short, as we say, after spending many years in a dark imprisonment, after being falsely accused, Joseph becomes The Pharaoh's man to rule Egypt. If you remember the story, Joseph's brothers came into Egypt from Canaan to buy grain because of a great drought. His brothers did not recognize their brother Joseph, but Joseph recognized them. Joseph had a choice of choosing of revenge or showing the Love of God to them through him. The 45<sup>th</sup> chapter tells of the wonderful story of forgiveness and reconciliation.

Patience in Faith is a virtue, as in the Biblical story of Joseph, son of Jacob, tells. Knowing when to take the initiative in one's life is another level of Faith. When one exercises what I call level one Faith, level two Faiths, being assertive, should be easier to recognize. Prayer is the key. The exercise of Faith in our individual lives needs to be never ending.

I, as the Chaplain General of the MOS&B, will be into the next two years hope to be bringing the stories of the Faith of our Confederate leaders. Please send to me your thoughts, and prayer request via [holderraymond@hotmail.com](mailto:holderraymond@hotmail.com).

Respectfully,

**Raymond Holder**

Chaplain General  
Military Order of the Stars & Bars.

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

## CALENDAR

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

## Submittal Entries

MOS&B Officer's Call Magazine welcomes submittals via e-mail to [editor@mosbfl.org](mailto:editor@mosbfl.org) or [swampeditor@yahoo.com](mailto: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.

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60th Virginia Infantry Flag (WD 195)  
courtesy of the Museum of the Confederacy  
Richmond, Virginia

## Help Us Save This Flag

On August 3, 2012 permission was granted by the Museum of the Confederacy to seek donations to protect and preserve this valuable piece of American History. The 60th Virginia regimental flag has not been previously conserved or treated and was among the 282 unidentified regimental flags held by the U.S. War Department that were returned to The Museum of the Confederacy (MOC), per Joint Resolution No. 43 of June 29, 1906. It was delivered to the MOC on July 13, 1906. While the museum was located within the White House of the Confederacy, the flag was stored there. When the new museum facility opened in 1976, it was transferred into that building (where it resides today).

The condition is of such a concern that the conservator has recommended that this flag be advanced "at the top of the priority list to halt any further loss." There is much damage from battle and time, but this is a very viable piece for restoration. Much work needs to be done and soon.

The expense for restoration is \$16,500, but we believe that we cannot put a price tag on what this flag represents. Many men were wounded or died beneath this flag, marching straight into the enemy. In our hearts they have all marched into immortality.

## History of the 60th Virginia Regiment

The 60th Virginia Infantry Regiment consisted of soldiers from **Mercer, Monroe, Greenbrier, Fayette, Roane, Botetourt, Alleghany, Braxton and Fauquier Counties**. The regiment was originally formed as the 3rd Regiment in Wise's Legion in mid 1861. On August 13, 1861 the Sixtieth Virginia Regiment was formed with ten companies of the Legion which were mainly from western counties.

The organization served under General Wise in his Western Virginia campaign until they were ordered to South Carolina with General Lee to guard the coastal region. While Marse Robert was in camp he took a liking to a Confederate grey horse ridden by Captain Joseph Broun, the quartermaster of the regiment. Lee would purchase this horse and name him Traveller. Traveller was Lee's faithful companion throughout the war and his life.

The sixtieth returned to Virginia to defend Richmond in the Seven Days battle of 1862. This hard-fighting regiment received 204 casualties while fighting at Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill and Frayser's Farm. At Frayser's Farm the unit charged and recaptured six napoleon cannons while brawling with the bayonet. Private Christian, of Co. I, was assailed by four Yankees. He shot one, bayoneted a second, when his brother Joseph, attracted by his cries of "Help! Help!" ran to his assistance and shot the third, and as the fourth wheeled and ran "Bob" pitched his musket at him and the bayonet entered between his shoulders protruding through his breastbone. He fell and begged piteously to have the weapon extracted, to which "Bob" replied that he was "too tired" just then, but would relieve him when rested. "Bob" was pretty well used up, bayoneted through both arms and a furrow plowed transversely across his breast. This altercation earned the sixtieth crossed bayonets on their regimental flag, ordered by General Lee.

The regiment served under Stonewall Jackson at Cedar Mountain and then Colonel McCausland, protecting the mountain passes of southwestern Virginia from the 1862 to early 1864. This assignment was essential for guarding the salt, niter mines and the rail lines supplying Richmond from the west.

Grant's 1864 three pronged assault induced heavy campaigning to drive the Yankee invader from their soil. At Cloyd's Mountain the sixtieth suffered 152 casualties and the deaths of their Lt. Colonel and Major. Piedmont shortly followed where their Ensign was killed and their Colonel (B.H. Jones) captured. They defended Lynchburg and then swarmed the union capital, fighting at Monocacy, Kernstown and then Winchester, where their flag was captured by Sgt. Henry Fox of the 5th Michigan Cavalry. Colonel Jones said this flag, "attracted the death-shot to half a dozen color-bearers". Private Thornton Kelly, part of the color guard, "had impaled several Yankees on its

spearhead," before being wounded in the face by a saber cut and captured for his efforts. Thornton spent the remainder of the war in Point Lookout Prison. Jones exclaims, "What would I not give for that glorious battle-torn banner to transmit as an heir-loom?"

The regiment then fought at Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek before relenting to the overwhelming numbers at Waynesboro on March 2, 1865, where the regiment of 154 men under Acting Colonel John L. Caynor were captured with much of General Early's Valley Army. The few men that escaped and the remaining men not present were disbanded at Christiansburg on April 12, 1865 after learning of Lee's surrender.

Statistically, 2,010 men served in the sixtieth over the course of four years, 506 were captured, 306 wounded, ten required amputations and fifty-three of the 306 died of their wounds. Three hundred thirty-three men of this regiment gave their lives as the ultimate sacrifice for the cause. Forty-eight of these died in prison and seventy-one were killed on the field of battle where this flag fluttered overhead. Essentially, more than half of this regiment were casualties at sometime during the war.

Contributions can be mailed directly to:

Museum of Confederacy  
60th Virginia Flag Restoration  
1201 E. Clay Street  
Richmond, VA 23219

Please Make Your Checks  
Payable to: *Museum of Confederacy*  
A receipt for your donation will be mailed.

Please visit our website at:  
60th Virginia Regiment  
[www.60thvirginiainfantryregiment.com](http://www.60thvirginiainfantryregiment.com) or Museum of Confederacy [www.moc.org](http://www.moc.org)



## Maj. Edgar Burroughs Chapter Awards Presentation



At the June 25, 2012, meeting of Maj. Edgar Burroughs Chapter 281, Virginia Society, recipients of MOS&B National Awards were recognized. On behalf of the Commander General, First Lieutenant Commander Robert Ives and immediate Past Commander Ed Stack presented the following National Awards: The Judah P. Benjamin Award to Ms. Karen Sale and Ms. Jeannie Booth, co-Founders of 'The Civil War Belles of Dixie', for their consistent support of MOS&B, SCV, & UDC events to preserve our Southern Heritage; The Joseph Evan Davis Award to Compatriot Ethan Ives, age fourteen (son of 1stLt. Robert Ives, and the youngest member of Chapter 281), for his enthusiastic involvement in, and support of, Chapter 281 events in furtherance of the preservation of our Southern Heritage; The Lt. Charles W. Read Merit Award to Col. William D. 'Sandy' Andrews, Chapter 281 Adjutant and Treasurer, for his outstanding and consistent business acumen, and stewardship, in the performance of his Chapter duties; The Col. John Pelham Legion of Merit Award to Past Commander, and National Awards Committee Chairman, Ed Stack; The T. J. Fakes Award for Best Chapter Scrapbook to Virginia Chapter 281 and Editor Kenneth Harris; The Captain John Morton Award for Best Chapter Newsletter to Virginia Chapter 281 and Editor Ed Stack. Also recognized was Ms. Angela Marie Ives (daughter of 1st Lt. Robert Ives), as one of six recipients of 2012 MOS&B Scholarships. Angela is a Junior at the College of William & Mary, and hopes to become a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.'



Capt. Waddell Chapter placed their memorial wreath at the grave of Lt. Walsh, 11th Texas Calvary, who is also known as the lone defender of Raleigh.



On the morning of the May 5th Confederate Memorial Service, members of NC State University's Alpha Zeta Fraternity placed individual Confederate flags on the more than 1400 Confederate graves buried in Raleigh's Oakwood Cemetery.

## Raleigh Honors Confederate Dead at Oakwood Cemetery

Members of the MOS&B, SCV, UDC, Children of the Confederacy, and Confederate reenactment groups in the greater Raleigh area came together May 5, 2012, to honor Confederate dead at historic Oakwood Cemetery. The ceremony, sponsored by the Capt. Samuel A. Ashe UDC Chapter, Raleigh, and the Col. L. L. Polk SCV Camp, Garner, was held this year in the UDC's House of Memory due to the inclement weather. The House of Memory is located on the grounds of the Confederate Cemetery in Oakwood.

Participants in the program included the Col. L. L. Polk Camp Color Guard, Darwin Roseman, NC SCV Chaplain Rev. Herman White, Debbie Roseman, NC UDC Treasurer Sara Powell, NC Division SCV Commander Tom Smith, William O'Quinn, and newly elected NC Division Children of the Confederacy President Miss Michelle Powers.

Members of the 6th and 26th NC Regiments, Company B, 3rd Battalion, Edenton Bell Battery, provided infantry and artillery salutes to close out the ceremony. Earlier that morning, members of Alpha Zeta Fraternity from NC State University placed individual Confederate Battle Flags on the more than 1400 Confederate graves in the cemetery. The Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter No. 32 MOS&B, Raleigh, placed their wreath at the grave of Texas Lt. Walsh, known as the lone defender of Raleigh.

## George Pearson Presents Awards

Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter No. 32 member George Pearson represented the NC Society MOS&B April 27, 2012, and presented four awards at the Annual Convention of the Tar Heel Junior Historians Association at the NC Museum of History in Raleigh. The event was attended by over 200 Elementary, Intermediate, and Secondary school children from across the state.

The *Civil War Essay Contest* were awarded to 1st Place Elementary winner Brooks Milliken of Douglas Elementary, Raleigh; and 1st Place Secondary to Matthew Henry Young of Smithfield. *The Photography Contest for Civil War Markers & Monuments* were awarded to Lilly Smith (1st Place) and Julia Smith (2nd Place), both representing the Vance Birthplace State Historic Site.



## War Service Medal Presented

At the July meeting of the Brigadier General St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter 271, Baldwin County, Alabama, Commander Tommy B. Rhodes, III, LTC USAR (Retired) presented Lt. Commander Larry D. Johnson the MOS&B War Service Medal for his honorable service in Viet Nam. Lt. Cmdr Johnson is the Chapters 4th recipient of the award and there is one Chapter member with the Military Service Award.

Respectfully submitted David W. Myers, Chapter Adjutant, Brigadier General St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter 271 Baldwin County, Alabama Army of Tennessee

## Leadership

By Ben Willingham, DCS,  
Historian General

This is the second 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. After seeing my first article on this subject, I realized I had omitted a key element and that is the ability to communicate. Beyond communicating is a degree of charisma. Looking at the list of good leaders I have accumulated from friends, the one common denominator that seems to exist is charisma. One comes to mind, "Jumping Jack" who was loved by his men in spite of being perhaps the worst pilot in the squadron. Jack was quick to praise his people and to sing their praises to others. He was quick to step in and try to be helpful but his big talent was that of communication. History is full of great communicators. Not all of them were good in the sense of their achievements but a combination of charisma and communication skills brought them into leadership positions. Hitler is clearly an example. I have had a fascination with Hitler for years and have tried to see what it was that gave him the ability to get into the minds of the German people and cause them to want to follow him. His speeches were not filled with much of substance but rather with short slogans such as "work makes us free." He had an almost hypnotic hold on his audience and when he would utter one of these short slogans, the people would go wild, cheering and calling his name. Churchill on the other hand actually said something and his speeches were filled with substance and the people listened to him and absorbed his comments and had faith he would bring them through. Both of these men were leaders but with totally different techniques of communication. During the same time frame, our president, FDR, held fireside chats which were sent out by radio to the nation. These talks were different from the Churchill or Hitler being folksier but easily understood by the masses. All of these men were leaders employing totally different techniques. Going back in time, I've always felt General Robert E. Lee was one of the world's greatest leaders of men. I have read many of the things he is credited with saying but generally his communications were short and to the point. Unfortunately we have no recordings of his communications to his men but undoubtedly he was able to reach them at a level they appreciated. I only wish we had more on Lee's communication talents. It could be argued that he was not the greatest tactician but more than made up for this in leadership. What do we discern from all of this? I think I would sum it up by saying communications must be in a form everyone can understand and identify with. This is something we can all practice, speaking in a manner that gets instant and clear understanding.



### Mr. Seth Cook Receives MOS&B Joseph Evan Davis Award

On June 30<sup>th</sup>, during a Sesquicentennial Marker dedication, at City Cemetery, in Magnolia, Arkansas, Arkansas Society Commander, Jerry Lawrence, presented Mr. Seth Cook the MOS&B Joseph Evan Davis Award. Mrs. Harold Trammell, Register General of the Children of the Confederacy (CofC) escorted Mr. Cook to the podium and helped with pinning of the medal.

Mr. Cook is a charter member of Beulah Longino Goode Chapter #421, Children of the Confederacy. Seth has served his Chapter in many offices including Chapter President. He conducted ways to raise funds for the following special project; "Making Lincoln Work for the CofC," Honor Flight, and Souls4Soles. Each of these projects was a success.

At the Division level, Seth has served in a number of offices including Division President. As President, he traveled the State representing the CofC, worked hard to increase membership, and raised funds for his project to purchase new Division Flags.

At the General level, Seth was elected Treasurer General and now holds the office of Third Vice President General. As Treasurer General, he wrote articles for the UDC Magazine and the Courier, worked to promote the President's General's project and encouraged donations to the Scholarship Funds. As Third Vice President, he worked to secure new members. Mr. Cook truly loves the CofC and always works hard to meet the organization's objectives. Mr. Cook was elected President General of the CofC, at Gettysburg, during their annual convention, in July.

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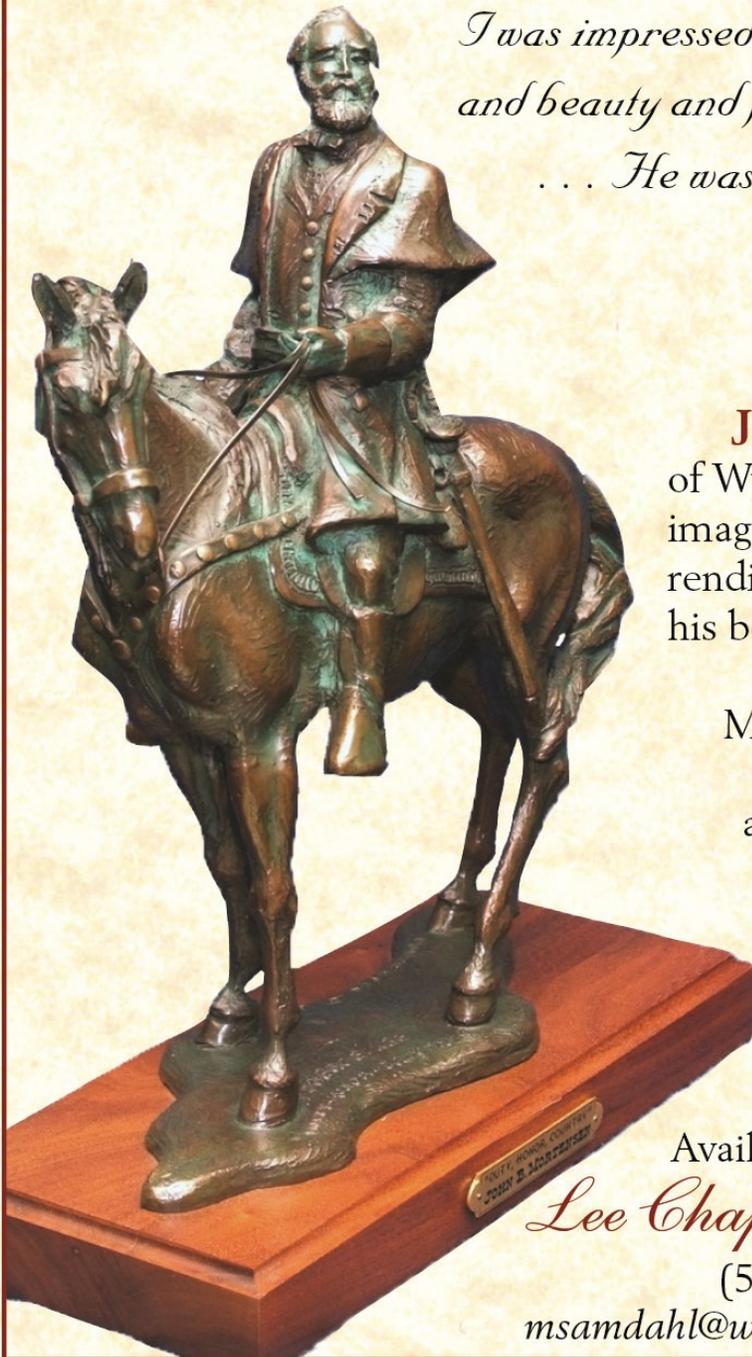
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*I was impressed with the greatness  
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*. . . He was every inch a king."*

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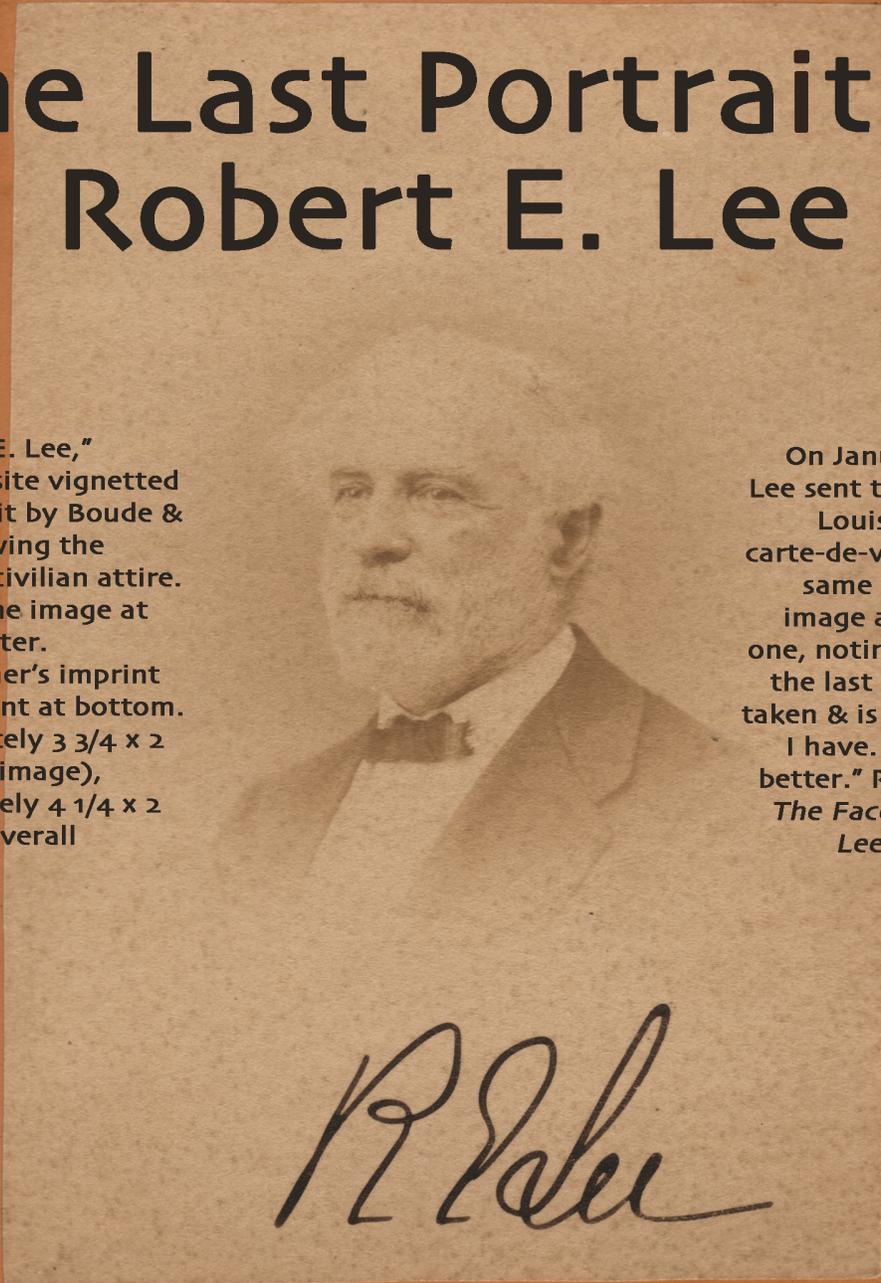
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# The Last Portrait of Robert E. Lee

Signed, "R.E. Lee,"  
carte-de-visite vignetted  
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 First Domino Falls! - The Loss of Fort Henry

By C. L. Gray

Columbus, Kentucky! The river city seated on high bluffs above the Mississippi River beckoned Confederate General Leonidas Polk. It was the perfect place from which to defend the Mississippi River from Union gunboats steaming from Cairo, and he desired it above all things. The problem was Richmond had forbidden Polk to enter Kentucky and violate the State's neutrality. Orders or the consequences for breaking Kentucky's neutrality were not enough to keep Polk from his prize. On September 3, 1861, he paraded his troops through the city and turned Columbus into a river fortress.

It was a grievous wound; a needless, self-inflicted wound. Kentucky provided a huge buffer between North and South from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. More importantly, the State's neutrality protected the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers from Union gunboats.

To compound his error, Polk vacillated on whether or not he should occupy Paducah, on the mouth of the Tennessee River. Ulysses S. Grant did not show such reticence. Paducah was occupied; Columbus was flanked; and Kentucky's neutrality was flaunted for no reason.

All this served as the background for Albert Sidney Johnston's arrival in Richmond. Jefferson Davis appointed Johnston as a full general and gave him command of the overall war effort in the West. Johnston's department included Tennessee, Arkansas, the western part of Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and the Indian Territory. The only thing Johnston did not command was the coastal defenses.

When Johnston arrived in Nashville, he immediately realized the loss of Kentucky meant his line would have to be expanded to include the Kentucky/Tennessee border. His immediate problem was the lack of manpower and weapons. Richmond said no to his repeated requests for both. Finally, Davis ordered him to do the best he could with what he had.

What Johnston had, he quickly redeployed. Simon Buckner and 4,000 men were reassigned to Bowling Green to defend the railroad that ran between Louisville and Nashville. William Hardee's small force in Arkansas was put on the train and sent to Bowling Green. Polk had 11,000 men in Columbus. Felix Zollicoffer was guarding the Cumberland Gap with another 5,400 men. All-in-all, Johnston had 40,000 men, while Union forces numbered 90,000 with reinforcements coming daily.

Against so great a force, Johnston used the only weapon he possessed. He bluffed with all the finesse of a professional gambler. So good was Johnston at the game that he bluffed William T. Sherman into a nervous breakdown. Sherman commanded the Union forces in Kentucky and as Johnston raided, demonstrated, and moved troops from one point to another and back again; Sherman became convinced he was grossly outnumbered by an ever growing Confederate hoard. Of course, nothing could have been further from the truth, but Johnston was not about to prematurely show his hand. Sherman cracked under the pressure and was out.

## Work on Fort Henry

When work began on Henry, a neutral Kentucky influenced where the fort was situated. The engineer placed the works at the first viable location on the Tennessee side of the border. Unfortunately, the first viable location meant Henry was in a flood plain. Across the river were high bluffs commanding the fort. Due to the sweep of the river, the bluffs were in Kentucky. Protection enough before Polk went into Columbus, but after Columbus, those bluffs became a huge liability.

Johnston's entire command had three engineers and all three had been shanghaied by Polk in his efforts to fortify Columbus. What Polk possessed, he was not willing to give up. Johnston ordered Polk to send Lieutenant Joseph Dixon to Fort Henry, but Polk delayed Dixon's departure before informing Johnston that Dixon could not be spared. It took two stern orders before Polk released the engineer.

Dixon inspected the works and sent a mixed assessment to Johnston. Henry might not be in the best defensive position, but that was not reason enough to abandon the work already done. The best thing to do would be to build fortifications on the bluffs opposite the fort.

For command of Henry and Donelson, Johnston requested Major A.P. Stewart. Secretary of War Benjamin Judah acting on behalf of President Davis, who was acting on behalf of Polk, sent Lloyd Tilghman instead. There was nothing wrong with the choice. Tilghman was a West Point graduate, Mexican War veteran and an experienced

engineer. He was conscientious enough to be concerned about the lack of progress on Henry and Donelson to write Davis directly, but his letters did not convey any sense of urgency. Therefore, Davis left the construction of the forts to Polk, since the region was in Polk's department.

But Polk had Columbus on his mind and gave very little thought to river forts. He left its construction to Tilghman, to Dixon, and to the department's chief engineer. There were too many cooks in the kitchen, and the three men just got in to each other's way, which slowed the construction considerably. The work slowed even more when Gideon Pillow, in command of Tennessee's defense, stuck his nose into the matter. He countermanded orders and shuffled engineers from one post to another. The end result was that Henry and Fort Heiman, on the opposite bluffs, were not finished by time Grant began his attack on the Tennessee River.

Satisfied with the Columbus defenses, Polk informed Johnston that he would be dismissing some of his troops to the partisan bands engaged a guerilla war against Union forces in Kentucky. Johnston was aghast. Manpower was too scarce for such a dubious deployment, so he requested the men be sent to Henry and Donelson instead.

Polk's reaction was typical Polk. At first, he ignored the request. When Johnston made it an order, Polk sent Davis his resignation. Davis begged Polk to reconsider. But, before Polk could do that, Union gunboats came steaming down the Mississippi. Polk was all aquiver. It was the battle he had been prophesying long before he entered Columbus.

The fight across the Mississippi at Belmont, Missouri amounted to a skirmish and the Confederates forced Grant's small army back on their transports and up the river to Cairo. Polk crowed about his victory to anyone who would listen. He dispatched a message to Johnston that he would need all his men just in case the Federals returned.

Johnston did not see it that way and sent orders to dispatch 3,100 men to the river defenses. Polk promptly sent Johnston his resignation. Fed-up with trying to force Polk to do anything that resembled obeying orders, Johnston looked elsewhere for the necessary troops to garrison Henry and Donelson.

### **The First Push Against Johnston's Line**

Not everyone in Tennessee was for secession, and when the state joined the Confederacy, the citizens in the eastern part of the state threatened to secede from the state. Polk, who witnessed the tension firsthand on his way from Richmond to Memphis, wrote Davis that a strong general would be just the remedy to anti-Confederate sentiments. Davis asked Governor Harris for suggestions. Harris happily complied, sending Davis a list that included both Whig and Democrat candidates. Harris preferred a Whig for the assignment to counterbalance the overabundance of Democratic generals that had been appointed by his office. At the top of the list, the top Whig – Felix Zollicoffer.

Zollicoffer was a politician and not a military man, not withstanding his brave service in the Seminole War. Davis did not see Zollicoffer's lack of experience as a deterrent. The Unionists were not all that organized and any trouble they may cause could be handled politically, or, if that failed, by strong police action. Besides, Kentucky was neutral. What kind of trouble could Zollicoffer possibly get into? Zollicoffer was commissioned a brigadier general and given command of the military district of Eastern Tennessee.

Johnston passed through the region right after Polk seized Columbus. An energized Zollicoffer, full of military strategies, advanced his plans to occupy the strategic Cumberland Gap. This gateway into Tennessee had to be protected, so Johnston gave permission. Zollicoffer assembled his troops and marched into Eastern Kentucky.

Abraham Lincoln was very interested in the strong pro-Union sentiment in east Tennessee. When the war began, he had hoped there would be enough Unionists in the Confederacy to prevent the war from becoming a long and drawn out affair, but that did not prove to be the case. East Tennessee and western Virginia were the only two regions where Unionists outnumbered Secessionists. Lincoln ordered Union troops into East Tennessee. The Cumberland Gap, where Zollicoffer was setting up defenses, was the preferred route.

Now that Kentucky was in play, Davis was having second thoughts about Zollicoffer's capabilities. What the new general needed was someone to keep a close eye on him and head off any trouble Zollicoffer might accidentally stumble into. It was a strategy that had worked before. At the beginning of the war, Davis had sent Polk to Tennessee to babysit Pillow. Why not send George Crittenden to East Tennessee to babysit Zollicoffer and, at the same time, go on the offense against Union forces in Kentucky.

Crittenden came to Tennessee fully expecting to lead troops into Kentucky. In Richmond, Davis had promised him ten regiments to do just that. Johnston could have told Crittenden that there were not ten regiments sitting around Knoxville with nothing to do. With no force to rally, Crittenden did not have any reason to leave the comfort of his Knoxville headquarters. He never went to check on his charge, which meant Zollicoffer was left to his own in

experienced devices. Satisfied with his fortifications of the Gap, Zollicoffer marched his forces closer to Bowling Green and to the enemy. His next step was to find a good area in which to go into winter quarters. He selected Mill Springs.

Mill Springs was on the southern side of the upper Cumberland River about 100 miles east of Bowling Green. It was a strong position for Zollicoffer had chosen a high bluff to plant his army. The surrounding countryside was full of supplies, and Zollicoffer's men would be able to pass the winter in comfort.

Except Zollicoffer was not satisfied. Peering down on the low, flat plain across the river, he thought it a more desirable than the heights. After all, his flanks would be protected by the river, as would his rear. Zollicoffer did not recognize that he was walking into a trap. Any enterprising Federal artillery captain could roll his guns to the edge of the bluff and blast Zollicoffer into surrender.

When Johnston received Zollicoffer's letter informing him of the movement, Johnston ordered him back to the bluffs. It was too late. The first reason was logistical. Zollicoffer could not locate enough boats to ferry his men across the river. The second reason was obduracy. He was perfectly content where he was, so why change?

Crittenden finally arrived at Zollicoffer's headquarters and found the small army in dire straits. Federal forces under the command of General George Thomas had encamped at Logan's Crossroads, six miles from Zollicoffer's camp. There was no way to affect a successful withdrawal now. Complicating matters, another Federal force was garrisoned at Somerset.

The two Union forces were separated by Fishings Creek. Winter rains made the creek unfordable. The thing to do would be to attack one force and defeat it then wait for the water to recede and attack the other force. Crittenden chose Thomas' force at Logan's Crossroads.

The small Confederate army left their camps and marched through the mud during a night of torrential rain. The mud slowed their march and by time they arrived at Logan's Crossroads, Thomas was waiting for them. The rain had also dampened their powder, making their old flintlock muskets practically useless.

Still the Confederates pitched in with bravery and for a while were actually winning. Then disaster hit. Zollicoffer was killed and the Confederate assault ground to a halt. The Union line stiffened and drove the Confederates back in disarray. Zollicoffer's army abandoned supplies, arms, and wagons and did not stop running until they reached Chestnut Mound, fifty miles east of Nashville.

The gateway to Tennessee was open and Johnston was in real danger of being flanked out of Nashville and the rest of Tennessee. In the meantime, Grant had been agitating his commanding officer to strike both Forts Henry and Donelson. The opening of the Cumberland Gap made this possible.

### **Grant Moves to Take Fort Henry**

February 6, 1862 – Grant disembarked 15,000 men from transports upriver from Fort Henry. Four squat, ugly things, barely recognizable as boats, chugged toward Henry. They were the ironclads and, throughout the war, the South could never find an answer for these armored boats.

Tilghman realized the unfinished fort could withstand neither navy nor infantry. He sent his men to Donelson and ordered Captain Jesse Taylor to hold off the Federals as long as possible to give his men time to escape.

Taylor put his big guns into action, but they were only delaying the inevitable. Tilghman ordered the white flag raised. Henry was so flooded that the delegation from Flag Officer Foote rowed right through the gates.

Within days of Henry's fall, Foote's gunboats were steaming as far south as Florence, Alabama, destroying bridges, putting ashore raiding parties, and spreading fear throughout the region.

The real damage was, of course, the loss of the Tennessee River, the severing of communications, and the splitting of Johnston's army in two.

The first domino had fallen.

## Texas 1830 – 1880

By David G. Whitaker, DCS  
The Texas Chapter #5

Texas suffered through no less than five major wars between 1830 and 1880 and many minor wars during that same period. Texas was literally a killing field. Most people do not realize what Texas went through during those 50 years. This is a brief on each of those five wars.

1) The first and the longest war was with the **Comanche Indian tribes** that lived in the southern great plains area that included west Texas. These Indians were probably the best horsemen and the fiercest warriors on the North American continent and, like the southerners when faced with the Yankees in 1861, their attitude was, you are on our land and we will drive you off. This war started when Steven F. Austin, considered the Father of Texas, was granted permission by the Mexican government to bring in 300 families and start colonizing Texas. The Comanches took this as an invasion of their land and they started killing and capturing Anglos, making slaves of them and treating them in the most brutal and sadistic ways. Females were especially treated in horrible ways. This war lasted roughly from 1830 to 1880 ending in the Red River War when finally the Comanches warriors were mostly all killed. The statement about the Comanches being the fiercest warriors on the North American Continent is evidenced by the Comanche's defeat of the Spaniards from Mexico, the Mexicans, the French from Louisiana, the Apaches and other Indian tribes and finally the settlers coming into Texas from the east. The Settlers, the U.S. Cavalry and the Texas Rangers were their Waterloo though. Yes, the Comanches were very fierce warriors.

2) The second significant war was the **Texas Revolution** with Mexico. The Federal Government of Mexico granted Moses Austin permission to bring colonist to Texas in 1824. Steven F. Austin, his son, took on this task after his father died. 300 families came to Texas and were given large plots of land after they pledged allegiance to Mexico and became Catholics. Eventually Mexico changed the tariff laws, was not satisfied with the immigration policies and also wanted to unite Texas with the Mexican state of Coahuila.

Texas wanted to be a state with their own government. In 1833 Steven F. Austin went to Mexico City to try and resolve some of these issues and was put in jail for two years. President Santa Anna moved toward overthrowing the Constitution of 1824 and establishing a dictatorship. He then sent troops to occupy Texas and the war was on. This eventually led to the Battle of Gonzales where 342 Texas citizen soldiers were massacred. Many other smaller skirmishes occurred and finally the Battle of the Alamo where 189 men were killed. After this battle Santa Anna moved troops east to fight General Sam Houston. He found them at San Jacinto and it took 18 minutes for the Texas Army to win independence from Mexico and become the Republic of Texas in 1836.

3) The third war was the **Mexican - American War**. This was an armed conflict between the United States of America and Mexico from 1846 to 1848 in the wake of the December 29, 1845, U.S. annexation of Texas, which Mexico considered part of its territory despite the 1836 Texas Revolution. Old Santa Anna is still in the picture but so were the Texas Rangers who fought along side the U.S. troops.

Combat operations lasted a year and a half, from spring 1846 to fall 1847. American forces quickly occupied New Mexico and California, then invaded parts of Northeastern Mexico and Northwest Mexico; meanwhile, the Pacific Squadron conducted a blockade, and took control of several garrisons on the Pacific coast further south in Baja California. After Mexico would still not agree to the cession of its northern territories, the American army led by General Winfield Scott captured Mexico City, and the war ended in a victory for the U.S. Many West Point Officers that fought together in this war would fight against each other during the South's quest for independence that started in 1861.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was the major result of the war: the territories of California, Arizona, and portions of Utah, Nevada, Colorado plus all of New Mexico would be ceded to the U.S. in exchange for \$18 million. In addition, the United States forgave debt owed by the Mexican government to U.S. citizens. Mexico accepted the Rio Grande as its national border, and the loss of Texas.

4) War number four was the War Between the States. Texas Governor Sam Houston, the hero of the Battle of San Jacinto where he defeated the President of Mexico, General Santa Anna and freed Texas from Mexico, was against seceding from the Union because he felt Texas didn't have much of a dog in that fight and that the benefits of staying in the Union far outweighed the consequences. However, by a vote of three to one Texas voted to secede in a statewide referendum. Over 85,000 Texans served in the Confederate army and Texas regiments fought in every

major battle throughout the war. Some men were veterans of the Mexican-American War; a few had served in the earlier Texas Revolution and a number of them had been Texas Rangers and Indian fighters. In addition to tens of thousands of horses and mules, Texas furnished 45 regiments of cavalry, 23 regiments of infantry, 12 battalions of cavalry, four battalions of infantry, five regiments of heavy artillery and 30 batteries of light artillery for the Confederacy. Also, the state maintained, at its own expense, some additional troops that were for home defense to protect mostly those on the western frontier from Mexican bandits, and Comanche and Apache Indian raids. The South lost the war in April of 1865 and the fifth war started. It was called Reconstruction.

**5) Reconstruction** was mostly a punitive war against the civilian population; starvation and intimidation being the Yankee's favorite weapons. Yankees got a big kick out of dropping dead animals down water wells. This war lasted until about 1877 but the effects of the "War Between The States" lasted many years after 1877. At the end of the Civil War, in which Southerners had fought valiantly against the brutal invasion forces of the North in an effort to protect local institutions and states rights, the South lay broken and destitute. Rather than trying to reunite the country as peacefully and quickly as possible, the victorious North set out on a deliberate policy of rape, pillage, plunder, and vindictive punishment.

Texas and the South was invaded and controlled during Reconstruction by vengeful Union soldiers, opportunistic carpetbaggers, and treasonous scalawags. The Yankee carpetbaggers were opportunists who came to the South to get rich in the aftermath of conquest through theft of money, land, property, etc. Their allies were the treasonous scalawags - Southerners who had always favored the Union, had opposed secession, and in some cases had even taken up arms against their countrymen during the Civil War. These traitors were now placed by military force into political power in the South.

These forces - the Union army of occupation, the carpetbaggers, the scalawags, and the ex-slaves they easily manipulated - subjected Southerners to unethical, unprincipled, and inhumane punishment during Reconstruction. Representative Southern leaders were displaced by African-American politicians and Yankee Republicans. They stood the South on its head - ruining the economy, raising taxes, and using military force to savagely perpetuate their control. The effects were to last for decades, making the South a subjugated colony of the North - no longer the equal it had been before. But Southern people are tough. We got over it.

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## Respond To Your Country's Call 75th MOS&B Anniversary Book Project

Is soliciting your assistance for information pertaining to your Confederate Ancestor. The anniversary book will devote one chapter to our ancestors, so if you would like to submit a story or biography of your Confederate Ancestor in 350 words or less we will attempt to include it in the book depending on the quantity of submissions and available space. This is a great opportunity to recognize your Southern Heritage.

Please submit all confederate stories & biographies to: Adjutant General William L. Caynor, Sr., P.O. Box 775875 Springboat, CO 80477, e-mail: [caynorwr1s@frii.com](mailto:caynorwr1s@frii.com)

## Chapter Personality

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

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

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

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

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

David G Whitaker, DCS  
Past Commander, The Texas Chapter #5



## 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](mailto:mls@doctrine.org)

## Confederate Memorial Chapel at the R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers' Home

The beginnings of the Confederate Memorial Chapel, two years after the Soldiers' Home opened in January of 1885, surely came about through the efforts of the R. E. Lee Camp Chaplain, of 1885 and 1886, the Rev. Dr. John William Jones - the author of "Christ in the Camp". The Chapel was designed by R. E. Lee Camp member, Major Marion J. Dimmock, who had established a very successful architectural business in Richmond, and the Veterans at the Soldiers' Home raised over \$6,000 through their own efforts, and the help of the members of the Lee Camp. Chaplain Jones had a reputation of spreading the gospel in the Army of Northern Virginia, and in the last year of the war, Rev. Jones had established worship centers along the Petersburg and Richmond line of defense.

The Veterans did much of the work, and provided the timber, hewn by a steam-driven saw, from the trees in the famed Oak Grove of the Robinson farm. Fancy millwork, and trim was purchased with the money from the veterans fundraising. The Pegram Artillery Assoc. fund raising effort within their Association, used the money for a Memorial Window, to the memory of soldiers of different batteries of Pegrams Artillery. Governor William "Extra Billy" Smith's family established a memorial window for Col. Austin Smith (son of the governor), who was killed at the battle of Gaines Mill. The William and John Pegram Windows, donated by their sister, who had become the 2nd wife of Gen. Joseph Anderson, a member of the Lee Camp. I have been told by past president of the U.D.C., Ruby Pugh, that the Circular windows of the Crown and the Cross were donated by members of the U.D.C.

The back windows behind the pulpit, a gift by Capt. Louis F. Bossieux to honor his father Major Louis J. Bossieux, and Mrs. J. J. Montague, in memory of her uncle, Captain Z. T. Henderson. The Colonel James R. Branch window donated by the Branch, Cabell families. These windows were manufactured by the Belcher Mosaic Window Co. of N.J. & N.Y., using a very unique patent process, which allowed for the use of small pieces of glass, from a triangular cut, to be married together by a new process - that allowed for a new leading technique. In 1960, these windows were restored by the efforts of the UDC, SCV, Cabell family, and the Commonwealth of Virginia for the Centennial services.

From the beginning, there were Interdenominational Pastors, from the Richmond Community, that presented services to the veterans of the Soldiers' Home. Rev. Moses Drury Hoge, and the Rev. J. William Jones were favorite Chaplains of the veterans, along with other Chaplains of the R. E. Lee Camp. Dr. Hoge presented the first opening service of the Memorial Chapel, on May 8th, 1887. Pastor Hoge had traveled to England during the war to obtain tens of thousands of bibles and religious tracts for the Confederate Soldiers. His dedication to the Confederate veteran would continue on for many years, performing many of the 1,700 "Last Roll Call" memorial services at the Chapel.

The Mason-Hamlin Organ from Lynn Mass, a gift from the Lander G.A.R. Union Veteran post, Lynn Mass. was brought with the Mass. Union veterans when they attended a Military meeting with the R. E. Lee Camp in July of 1887. These meetings of the Lee Camp and the many Union Veteran G.A.R. Posts, in my opinion, are truly one of the greatest "Reunification" efforts of bringing North and South together, after the War. This Chapel, on the grounds of the R. E. Lee Camp Soldiers' Home would be at the Center of the meetings between these Union Veterans groups coming to Richmond, to meet with the R. E. Lee Camp. Within the R. E. Lee Camp records at the Virginia Historical Society, there are dozens and dozens of letters of correspondence of Union G.A.R. Posts from around the country. The R. E. Lee Camp became the central conduit for exchanging information about the past war, but more importantly - the leaders from both sides used the grounds, and facilities of the Lee Camp for National Reunification. In 1933, the Commonwealth of Virginia acknowledged the efforts of the R. E. Lee Camp, with the donations of land to the benefit of the Commonwealth, by establishing a Confederate Memorial Park.

Today, the Virginia Historical Society, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, and yes - even the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, owe in some part their origin to the efforts of the great men of the R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 C.V., and the Ladies Auxiliary of that Camp.

The Chapel, remains one of the few places to tell the story of those great men of the R. E. Lee Camp: Confederate Veterans and Soldiers' Home. The Commonwealth of Virginia is blessed that the Chapel still remains open, and the historiography of the Citizens of Virginia will be enriched - As that history becomes familiar to the general population.

The Lee-Jackson Camp No. 1 SCV (descendant of R.E. Lee No. 1 C.V.) seeks to expand the general knowledge of the Camp, the Soldiers' Home, and the Chapel, with a series of projects to bring this information to the public. Our first effort, began three years ago, has included a considerable amount of research and investigation of our records, and records available through the local libraries and digital newspapers. Our Chapel Web Site has much of that research accumulated on this Web Site:<http://www.myfamily.com/group/confederatechapelcampno1>.

The site contains hundreds of photos of the Chapel from different time frames, and includes events at the Chapel such as Memorial Day services, etc.. There are dozens of topic discussions and dozens of files that can be downloaded to view more detailed information about the Chapel. This repository of digital information is constantly changing through additional research, and in the future, the leaders hope to be able to publish more materials on the Camp, the Soldiers' Home, and the Chapel.

A detailed look at some of the 700+ members of the R. E. Lee Camp No. 1 C.V. will surprise you of their place and position in Richmond government and business. We invite you to become familiar with some of the members.

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0ApPOjddE4crsdFVLUVQ2NXM2ZzBmLUNyc3BldTBTTUE#gid=0>

Please feel free to share this historical information with anyone looking for details on the Soldiers' Home , Lee Camp, or Chapel. If you would like more detailed information, please contact me from the below information. Bobby Edwards via Email at: [Carolina\\_Bob@yahoo.com](mailto:Carolina_Bob@yahoo.com).



## **Rededication of The Confederate Monument at Olustee**

**October 13, 2012, 11 a.m. at the Olustee Battlefield State Park**

On February 20, 1864, as Union troops stationed in Jacksonville, Florida, continued their march westward to capture the capital at Tallahassee, they were met near the small town of Olustee by Florida's General Joseph Finnegan and his Confederate troops. The resulting battle was a great win for the Confederate troops. The Battle of Olustee (Southern name) or Ocean Pond (Northern Name) was the largest battle fought in Florida.

In 1897 the Florida Division of the UDC began raising funds to place a monument on the battlefield. The Florida legislature voted to spend \$2,500 towards the construction of the monument. On October 23, 1912 (100 years ago) the monument was dedicated on the battlefield site. The monument faces south.

The Battle of Olustee was fought on this ground February, 20<sup>th</sup>, 1864 between 5,000 Confederate troops commanded by Joseph E. Finnegan and 6,000 Federal troops under General Truman Seymour. The Federals were defeated with 2,000 casualties. The confederate loss was less than 1,000 men.

Please join the Military Order of the Stars & Bars Florida Society, SCV Florida Division, UDC Florida Division and others on Saturday, October 13, 2012 at 11 a.m. for the Rededication of the Confederate Monument that was originally dedicated 100 years ago. *Dinner on the Grounds (covered dish) will follow after the Rededication program.*

FOR FUTHER INFORMATION CALL: Billy Nicholson at 352-625-4168 or via email at [Billy.Nicholson@mosbfl.org](mailto:Billy.Nicholson@mosbfl.org), Larry Rosenblatt @ 904-993-5019 or via email at [lrrosenblatt@comcast.net](mailto:lrrosenblatt@comcast.net).

**Civil War Centennial Proclamation**  
**No. 3882**

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**By The President Of The United States Of America**  
**A PROCLAMATION**

The years 1961 – 1965 will mark the one hundredth anniversary of the American Civil War.

That war was America's most tragic experience. But like all truly great tragedies, it carries with it an enduring lesson and a profound inspiration. It was a demonstration of heroism and sacrifice by men and women of both sides, who valued principle above life itself and whose devotion to duty is a proud part of our national inheritance.

Both sections of our magnificently reunited country sent into their armies men who became soldiers as good as any who ever fought under any flag. Military history records nothing finer than the courage and spirit displayed at such battles as Chickamauga, Antietam, Kennesaw Mountain and Gettysburg. That America could produce men so valiant and so enduring is a matter for deep and abiding pride.

The same spirit on the part of the people back home supported those soldiers through four years of great trial. That a Nation which contained hardly more than 30 million people, North and South together, could sustain 600,000 deaths without faltering is a lasting testimonial to something unconquerable in the American spirit. And that a transcending sense of unity and larger common purpose could, in the end, cause the men and women who had suffered so greatly to close ranks once the contest ended and go on together to build a greater, freer and happier America must be a source of inspiration as long as our country may Last.

By a joint resolution approved on September 7, 1957, the Congress established the Civil War Centennial Commission to coordinate the nationwide observances of the one hundredth anniversary of the Civil War. This resolution authorized and requested the President to issue proclamations inviting the people of the United States to participate in those observances.

NOW THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby invite all of the people of our country to take a direct and active part in the Centennial of the Civil War.

I request all units and agencies of government, Federal, State and Local, and their officials, to encourage, foster and participate in Centennial observances. And I especially urge our Nation's schools and colleges, its libraries and museums, its churches and religious bodies, its civic, service and patriotic organizations, its learned and professional societies, its arts, sciences and industries, and its informational media, to plan and carryout their own appropriate Centennial observances during the years 1961 to 1965; all to the end of enriching our knowledge and appreciation of this great chapter in our Nation's history and of making this memorable period truly a Centennial for all Americans.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 6<sup>th</sup> day of December in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-fourth.

By the President:

*Dwight D. Eisenhower*

(Submitted by: David G. Whitaker, DCS)