

Volume 5, Number 3
April 2013

Officer's Call



Sesquicentennial Series Article #30 **The Battle of Atlanta**

By Ben Willingham, DCS

Following his success in the Chattanooga Campaign Ulysses S. Grant was promoted to Lieutenant General in March 1864 and became General in Chief of the Federal Army. He immediately proposed plans to fight on two fronts, The Army of the Potomac under the command of Major General George G. Meade and the Army of the Cumberland under Major General William T. Sherman. Grant, himself, would remain with Meade's army.

The two great armies had been locked in a struggle for Chattanooga, TN and the Confederate loss of this vital rail hub opened Georgia to invasion. In May of 1864 Federal Major General William T. Sherman and his army invaded the state from the vicinity of Chattanooga in its march on Atlanta. Sherman was in command of the Federal Forces of the Western Theater. The main force was divided into three corps, the Army of the Tennessee under the command of Major General James B. McPherson who had a reputation of being aggressive and quick to react, the Army of the Cumberland under Major General George H. Thomas and the command of Major General Joseph Hooker consisting of the XII Corps, IV Corps and XV Corps. This Army had a total of 100,000 well fed men.

The initial Confederate defense was conducted by the Army of Tennessee under General Joseph Eggleston Johnston. The plan was to fight and withdraw trying to reduce the number of casualties so as to preserve as many men as possible to fight another day as they were facing a much superior force. Most of the battles on the way to Atlanta followed the railroad line from Chattanooga to Marietta just north of Atlanta. The Battle of Resaca was fought on 13-15 May 1864. As reinforcements were arriving at Dalton, GA on 7 May 1864 to the camps in the area, cavalry scouts alerted Johnston that a large number of Federal troops were moving toward Rome, GA to his southwest on roads that went through Resaca. On this day and the following, Brigadier General James Cantey's newly arrived brigade had time to entrench and organize defenses. Sherman's plan was to control the railroad and telegraph lines south of Dalton forcing Johnston to evacuate his position in Dalton or to fight Sherman on land that would be to Sherman's advantage. Johnston had entrenched his army along the long and very steep Rocky Face Ridge and eastward across Crow Valley. On 9 May 1864 when Sherman approached, he engaged Buzzard Roost and Dug Gap with two columns while the third column under Major General James B. McPherson went south through Snake Creek Gap in order to hit the *Western & Atlantic Railroad* at Resaca. When McPherson reached Resaca he found the Confederates. Fearing the strength of the Confederates, he withdrew his troops back to Snake Creek Gap.

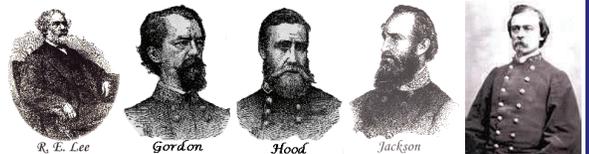
(— Continued on Page 4 —)



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2012-2014

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

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Commander General's Message

75th Anniversary Book



This month the *75th Anniversary Book* of the Order was direct mailed to every member. The committee that worked on this has rendered a significant service to the Order. Historian General Ben H. Willingham, Jr., MOS&B Editor Jeffrey L. Sizemore and Communications General Gary M. Loudermilk are to be commended for their efforts.

It is probable that an Addendum may be issued in August. A main purpose of the *75th Anniversary Book*, in addition to preserving the history of our Order, is to honor the Confederate officers and elected public officials that are the heritage of the nearly 7800 men who have joined the Order since 1938. Over 5200 eligible ancestors are included in this first volume; however, there are still more than 600 additional ancestors that have been cited by members in their applications. An Addendum would list them as well.

Other items also under discussion for an Addendum are selected primary documents from the first twenty-five years (1938-1963), details on some of the administrations not covered in the initial volume, preservation of the Historian General's daily blog of this day in history during the WBTS, and an opportunity to make any needed corrections that may come to light.

Those who are not current members will also receive a copy of this book upon joining or re-affiliating with the Order during our 75th Anniversary year. Each member is encouraged to use this offer as a recruiting/reactivation tool to increase our membership. We are currently 1600 men strong. Can we be a 2000 man organization by the end of 2013? Each of us working together can make that happen. Thanks!

Respectfully,

Toni Turk

Commander General

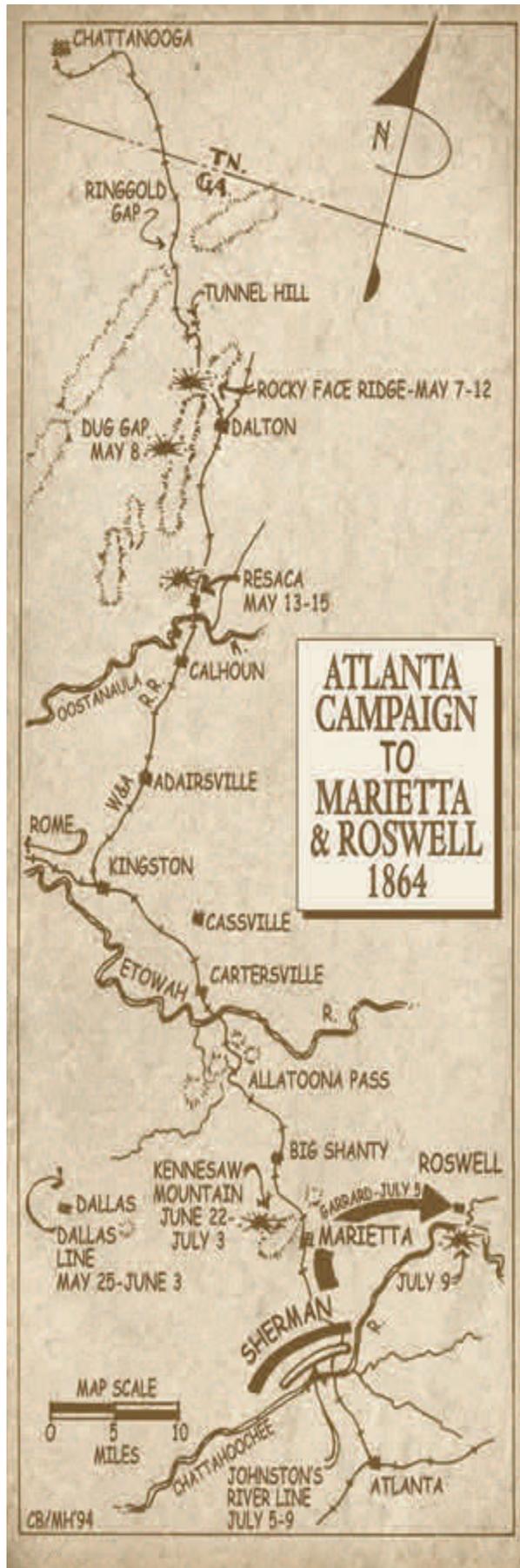
General Orders 100

General Orders 100, Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field, dated April 24, 1863, was drafted by Professor Francis Lieber, a German immigrant who had sons fighting on both sides of the Civil War. The orders established guidelines for the conduct of war, particularly with regard to the treatment of enemy soldiers, prisoners, and occupied civilian populations. The orders attempted to strike a balance between humanitarian impulses and the brutal necessities of war. Although they came to be ignored by Union leadership, they were widely copied by European armies and provided a framework upon which subsequent international law would be based.

(Continued from Page 1 - Sesquicentennial Article # 30)

General Johnston withdrew his troops from Rocky Face Ridge to the hills around Resaca. On 13 May, Federal forces tested the Confederate lines to try and locate exactly where they were. The next day full fledged fighting began and the Federal troops were generally repulsed except on the Confederate right flank where Sherman failed to exploit his advantage. On 15 May the battle continued with no advantage to either side until Sherman sent part of the forces across the Oostanaula River at Lay's Ferry on pontoon bridges. These Federal forces advanced on Johnston's railroad supply lines. Unable to halt this Federal turning movement, Johnston elected to retire which led to the Battle of Adairsville on 17 May. Resaca resulted in 3,500 casualties for the Federals and 2,600 for the Confederates.

After crossing the Oostanaula River, General Johnston hoped to find favorable terrain near Calhoun but this did not materialize so during the night of 16-17 May he led his army south toward Adairsville. Sherman followed having divided his columns into three columns so he could advance on a broad front. Again Johnston did not find favorable terrain where he could give battle. As he fell further south of Adairsville, Johnston devised a plan. There were two roads leading south from Adairsville, one leading to Kingston and the other southeast to Cassville. He felt Sherman would divide his armies sending part down each road. This would allow Johnston to attack the Federal forces on one road before the other could come to its rescue. Johnston sent Major General William J. Hardee's Corp toward Kingston while Johnston fell back toward Cassville. He thought that Sherman would think the Confederates were concentrating at Kingston and concentrate the bulk of his forces there. Hardee would hold off the Federals at Kingston while Johnston with Major Generals Leonidas Polk and John B. Hood would destroy the smaller Federal column at Cassville. Sherman reacted exactly as Johnston predicted and ordered McPherson and the bulk of the army toward Kingston while sending only one corps under Major General John McAllister Schofield to Cassville. Johnston ordered Hood to march his forces along a road about a mile east of the Adairsville-Cassville Road and to form his corps for battle facing west. Polk attacked the head of the Federal column. As Hood was getting into position, he encountered Federal forces to his east and had he formed and planned, he would have the Federals to his rear. After a brief skirmish, Hood fell back joining Polk. Johnston thinking the opportunity for successful battle had passed ordered Hood and Polk to form a new line east and south of Cassville where they were joined by Hardee who had been pushed out of Kingston. Johnston formed the army on a ridge and hoped Sherman would attack him there on 20 May. Johnston was confident he would repulse his opponent. That night the Confederate generals discussed the plans. It is not known what transpired in this conference as all participants represent a differing view. What we do know is that the Confederates elected to withdraw from this position on the ridge and fell back across the Etowah River.



CB/MH94

The two armies clashed again at Kennesaw Mountain on 27 June. This encounter was the most significant frontal attack launched yet by General Sherman. Sherman wanted to induce Johnston to thin his lines and sent McPherson's corps on a feint to the far left as his cavalry was to attack the southwestern end of Kennesaw Mountain allowing Thomas with the major force to attack in the center. At 8 AM the Federal artillery started a massive bombardment with more than 200 guns focused on the Confederate defenses. The Confederates responded in kind so that one man who was there wrote, "Kennesaw smoked and blazed with fire, a volcano as grand as Etna." As the Federal infantry began its advance at 8:30 AM the Confederates soon realized that much of the eight mile wide advance was more of a test than a determined assault. All of the Federal corps was disadvantaged by having to advance through thick growth, steep and rocky slopes with the added disadvantage of having no local knowledge. The southern end of the attack failed to pierce the Confederate lines while Federal General Logan saw that his men were being uselessly slain and ordered them to withdraw and entrench behind the gorge that divided the two belligerents. Federal General Thomas's corps was about two miles further south and running behind time when he encountered Confederate troops led by General Hardee and began the attack at 9 AM in a column formation due to the dense undergrowth but was unable to break through the abatis that the Confederate defenders had set up. Further to the right Federal General Harker charged the Tennessee brigade of Confederate General Vaughn. General Harker was killed in the second attempt and without leadership these troops also retreated. When the fighting was over, Sherman has lost 3,000 men to Johnston's 1,000. The battle was a tactical defeat for Sherman and the Federal army. Johnston moved his men into Atlanta to establish a defensive stand.

President Jefferson Davis likely not understanding Johnston's strategy in fighting a retreating battle perceived this as a reluctance to engage the Federal army and decided to relieve Johnston and replace him with Lieutenant General John Bell Hood. This decision is one of the most controversial and in the opinion of many, may have been one of the biggest mistakes made by Confederate leadership during the war. The battle Johnston fought was dictated by circumstances, namely Johnston being overwhelmingly outnumbered by Sherman's army and needing to preserve his manpower as reinforcements would be few if any.

General Hood had a reputation for bravery and aggressiveness that bordered on recklessness. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg losing the use of his left arm. Hood led a massive assault into a gap in the Federal army at Chickamauga where he was again wounded requiring the amputation of his right leg. He was in constant pain and taking laudanum, a solution of opium and alcohol, used for pain relief. No doubt President Jefferson Davis wanted a large victory to cause the peace movement building in the north to gain more strength and cause Lincoln to lose the election which was coming soon. It was thought Hood would be more aggressive and indeed Hood challenged the Federal force in a series of damaging frontal assaults. Hood's army was finally besieged in Atlanta and the city fell on 2 September. As they say, the rest is history.

Had Johnston not been relieved, would Atlanta have been lost? Since the Federal plan was to reach Atlanta and control the railroads, the heart of the Confederate supply system, would Sherman have made his disastrous march to the sea? Then we have to assume Hood would not have withdrawn the Army of Tennessee from Georgia and traveled north which suggests the battles of Franklin and Nashville would never have been fought. Give some thought to these possibilities and reflect what might have been the outcome. I have a scenario which I will try on you shortly.

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The Chaplain General's Thoughts A Common Prayer for MOS&B Patriots

Many years ago, I was e-mailed a prayer from a fellow MOS&B compatriot, and I have been using this prayer for invocation at not only for MOS&B meetings, and for other meetings as well. It is an asking Him to bless others on our behalf. I believe each of us have been the recipient of intercessory prayer.

The best description of Robert E. Lee I have read is he being a soldier of the cross. According to author John Esten Cooke in his book, "A Life of Gen. Robert E. Lee," the General prayed specifically on a daily basis for his soldiers, his family, and even his enemies. General Lee's reputation as a prayer warrior gave great encouragement across the depth and breath of the Confederate army to follow his example of being observed many times by his troops on his knees in prayer. Churches of every persuasion and denomination across the south held daily and weekly prayer meetings for their confederate sons, brothers, uncles, cousins, and friends. In a previous article, I wrote about the fervency and worth of our petitions before God. A question I ask myself is, with so much prayer, why did the Confederacy lose? My opinion is, God did and does answer our ancestor's prayers. Prayer is about our relationship to our Heavenly Father. Our prayers, petitions before God, have been and are being continually answered.

The Bible belt of our nation is the old Confederacy, hence our beloved southland. I believe we would agree that our southern Christians from the bodies of our churches have in a much higher proportion sent across this world, missionaries, and much humanitarian aid for almost two hundred years. Our ancestors have planted the seeds of intercessory prayer, praying for others, for many generations. How can we do less! A memorial service that includes chaplains, who died in the cause of our war for southern independence, will be held in Jacksonville, Florida on May 27th, Memorial Day.

Heavenly Father...

In peace we pray for all people.

We pray—

- for our families,
- for our friends,
- for our brothers and sisters in Christ,
- for those not known to us who are lonely, who suffer illness or other adversity,
- and for those who remain in our hearts.

We pray--

- for our nation,
- for our president, and national leaders, that they would seek You for wisdom, that You would protect them from the lure of greed and power and enable them to promote an agenda that is honoring to You as they govern our country.

We pray--

- for all those who stand in harm's way defending our liberty, that You would protect them and give them comfort in times of hardship, and assist them in bringing order to the world,
- for their families, that You would give them peace and stability as they await the return of their loved ones.

We pray for the knowledge of love, the wisdom of truth and the stewardship of all creation.

We pray in the name of Christ, our Lord.

AMEN!

Raymond Holder

Chaplain General

Volunteer

By William H. Nicholson, Jr., MOS&B Florida Society Battalion Commander for Recruitment

Of late I have had the word "*Volunteer*" flung at me many times. So I figured I would examine and dissect this word since it's of the general opinion that as a volunteer, no one can require a "*Volunteer*" to do anything.

I started out by looking it up in the dictionary, and the following are excerpts from this

book. *Vol-un-teen* = 1. A person who performs or offers a service voluntarily. 2. Law= A person who renders aid, performs a service, or assumes an obligation voluntarily. 3. To perform or offer a service of one's own free will. 4. To offer oneself for particular task, of one's own free will. 5. A person who offers to do, or does, something (especially who joins the Army) of his own free will. [*Like joining the Military Order of the Stars and Bars*]

As one can see, a volunteer is someone who voluntarily sought an out organization and offered themselves up for service. In some organizations an oath was required to show ones devotion to the cause and in doing so, swore an oath and swore also to comply and honor that oath to the best of their ability. In doing this, they have done the same as did their ancestor when they "*Volunteered*" to fight for the Cause.

We are "*Volunteers*" as were our ancestors and as they did, we also swore an oath when we joined *the Military Order of the Stars and Bars*.

And we need to revisit and read the oath from time to time to remind us why we chose the *volunteer* path. Our word is our bond as it was during the time of our ancestors, and it still rings true to this day.

We as the leaders need to keep reminding ourselves and our men of our duty and the oath we all took, in order to remain strong and resolute, as we continue to hold fast to the title of the second oldest veterans group in America. We bear the torch of our Southern Heritage for the generations yet to come. And by doing so we set in stone a guarantee for our generations that our heritage as well as theirs will not fade into history as so many others seem to be doing in these dark and uncertain times. So you see, we are way more than mere "*Volunteers*", way more. Every chapter commander before he closes his chapter meeting should remind his members, how important it is to keep in their hearts the words *Compatriot*, *Honor*, *Duty*, and *Heritage* which are more than just mere words, they are words that describe all that our ancestors fought and died for and now those words describe us.

I wonder what will be said of our generation on how well we did!

Know Your Leaders:

Robert William Turk - Quartermaster General

Robert William Turk is a United States Marine Corps Cold War veteran and a graduate of the University of Houston. He has been a public school teacher for the past 23 years in both Texas and Utah and currently teaches 5th grade in Blanding, Utah.

Robert and his wife, Valarie, were married on April 2, 1982. They have four daughters, three son-in-laws and eight grandchildren. Robert enjoys history and has been a Confederate re-enactor at various battles including Gettysburg.

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YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED!



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

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Event Schedule

76th General Convention

Military Order of the Stars and Bars

May 28-June 1, 2013

Holiday Inn, Springdale, Arkansas

Tuesday, May 28

5:00 P.M.-6:00 P.M.-Registration-Hallway outside Salon C.

Wednesday, May 29

9:00 A.M.-Bus leaves for Oak Hills (Wilson's Creek) National Military Park near Republic, Missouri. Lunch will be served.

6:00 P.M.-Bus arrives back at Holiday Inn in Springdale, Arkansas.

6:00 P.M.-7:00 P.M.-Registration-Hallway outside Salon C.

Thursday, May 30

12:00 P.M.-6:00 P.M.-Registration-Hallway outside Salon C.

1:00 P.M.-3:00 P.M.-General Executive Council Meeting-Salon C.

7:00 P.M.-9:00 P.M.-Commander General's Reception-Salon AB.

Friday, May 31

8:00 A.M.-9:00 A.M.-Registration-Hallway outside Salon C.

9:00 A.M.-12:00 Noon-Vendors Room-Springdale Room.

9:00 A.M.-9:30 A.M.-Welcome, Invocation, and Presentation of Colors-Salon E.

9:45 A.M.-11:30 A.M.-Business Session-Salon E.

11:45 A.M.-12:15-Department Meetings: ATM-Salon F/ AOT-Salon G/ ANV-Salon H.

12:30 P.M.-2:00 P.M.-MOS&B Luncheon and Awards Presentation-Salon BC Speaker: Mark Christ, Director of Arkansas' Sesquicentennial Commission on the Battle of Prairie Grove.

3:00 P.M.-6:00 P.M.-Bus leaves for tour of Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park in front of hotel with bus waiting.

6:00 P.M.-8:00 P.M.-BBQ meal at Prairie Grove with a program on the battle, presented by the Prairie Grove State Park Rangers.

Saturday, June 1

8:00 A.M.-9:15 A. M.-MOS&B Prayer Breakfast-John Q. Hammons Room-Speaker- Chaplain General Holder.

9:00 A.M.-12:00 Noon-Vendors Room-Springdale Room.

9:30 A.M.-Bus departs for the Confederate Cemetery in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

10:00 A.M.-11:30 A.M.-Confederate Cemetery Memorial Service jointly with the Southern Memorial Association, in Fayetteville, Arkansas for 140th year dedication. Cassy Gray is the speaker.

1:00 P.M.-3:00 P.M.-Closing Session.

4:00 P.M.-5:00 P.M.-MOS&B GEC.

6:00 P.M.-7:00 P.M.-Social Hour-Rogers-Bentonville-Fayetteville Room.

7:00 P.M.-10:00 P.M.-Banquet-Rogers-Bentonville-Fayetteville Room. Speaker: Susie Young, Historian at the Shiloh Museum in Springdale, Arkansas on the WBTS in the Arkansas Ozarks.

Required Attire: Business Sessions and Commander General's Reception-Coat and Tie.

Banquet and Ball-Business or Period Attire.

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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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CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM

SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS

Wednesday-Saturday, May 29-June 1, 2013 MOS&B Meetings, Tours & Prayer Breakfast'

Convention Hotel: [YOU MUST REQUEST THE MOS&B RATE OF \$91]
 Holiday Inn & Northwest Arkansas Convention Center,
 1500 South 48th Street, Springdale, Arkansas 72762
 Telephone: 479-751-8300/ Fax: 479-872-8300/ www.holidayinnwa.com

Check the MOS&B website for the most recent schedule updates: www.harrisonscv.com/registration.html

Registration Fee includes: 2013 Medal & Convention Book

REGISTRATION FORM

Name & Title _____
 Chapter Name & Number _____
 Address: _____ City/State/Zip: _____
 Telephone No.: _____ Email Address: _____
 Spouse/Guest Name (if attending) _____

Pre-Registration [<u>On or before 5-1-2013</u>]	\$75 per person	= \$ _____
Registration [<u>After 5-1-2013</u>]	\$85 per person	= \$ _____

Wednesday, May 29, 2013
 Pre-Convention all day bus tour, lunch & admission to Oak Hills (Wilson's Creek) NMP, MO
 (Bus leaves hotel at 9 AM and arrives back at 6 PM) \$50 per person = \$ _____

Thursday, May 30, 2013
 Elk Horn Tavern Bus Tour (Bus leaves at 12 noon and arrives back at 6 PM) \$35 per person = \$ _____
 Commander General's Reception 7:00-9:00 PM \$30 per person = \$ _____

Friday, May 31, 2013
 Ladies Tour of Shiloh Museum (includes bus & admission) \$20 per person = \$ _____
 MOS&B Luncheon & Awards 12:30 PM-2:00 PM \$40 per person = \$ _____
 Prairie Grove Battlefield Bus Tour & BBQ (3:00 PM-8:00 PM) \$40 per person = \$ _____

Saturday, June 1, 2013
 MOS&B Prayer Breakfast 8:00 AM-9:15 AM \$25 per person = \$ _____
 Confederate Cemetery Memorial Service Bus Shuttle (9:30 AM-12 Noon) \$20 per person = \$ _____
 MOS&B Banquet 7:00 PM-10:00 PM \$60 per person = \$ _____
 Additional 2013 Reunion Medal \$30 per medal = \$ _____
 Additional 2013 Reunion Program \$5 per program = \$ _____

Total Enclosed = \$ _____

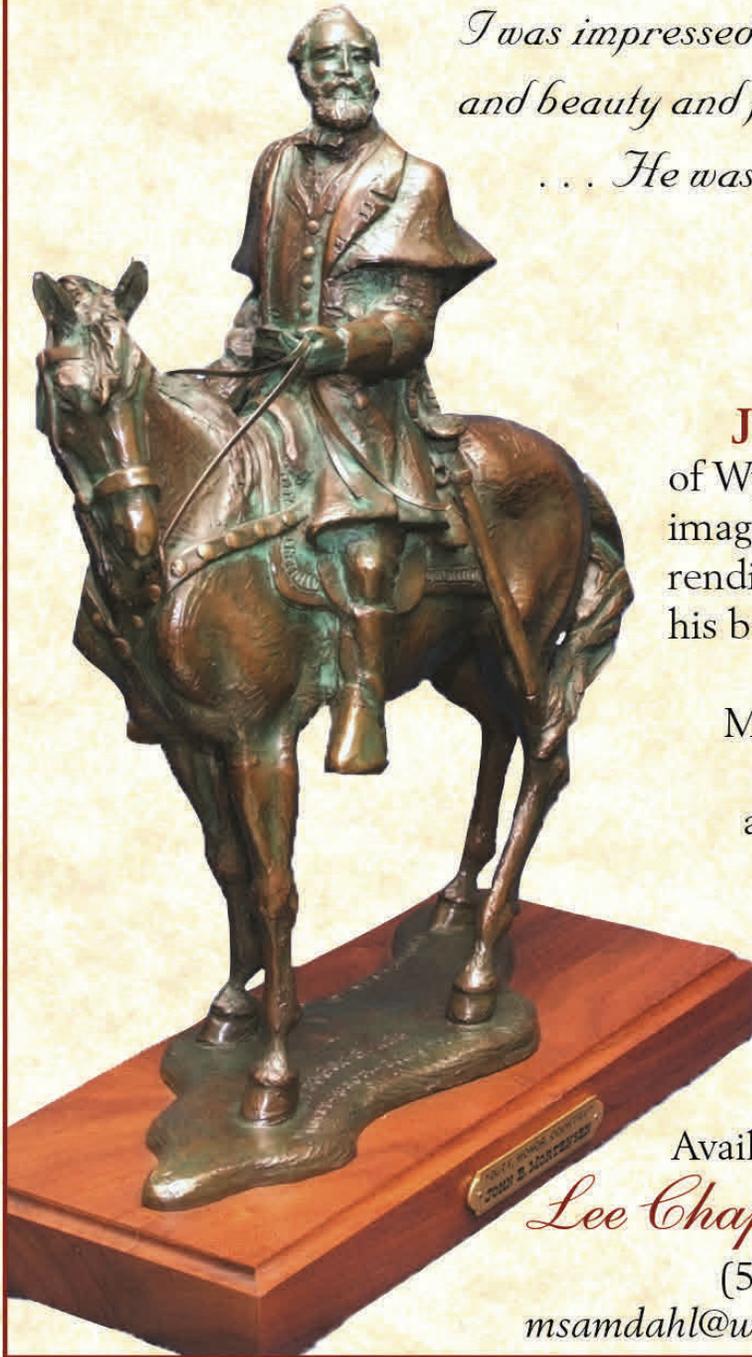
Make checks payable to: **2013 MOS&B Convention**

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 P.O. Box 536, Harrison, AR 72602-0536

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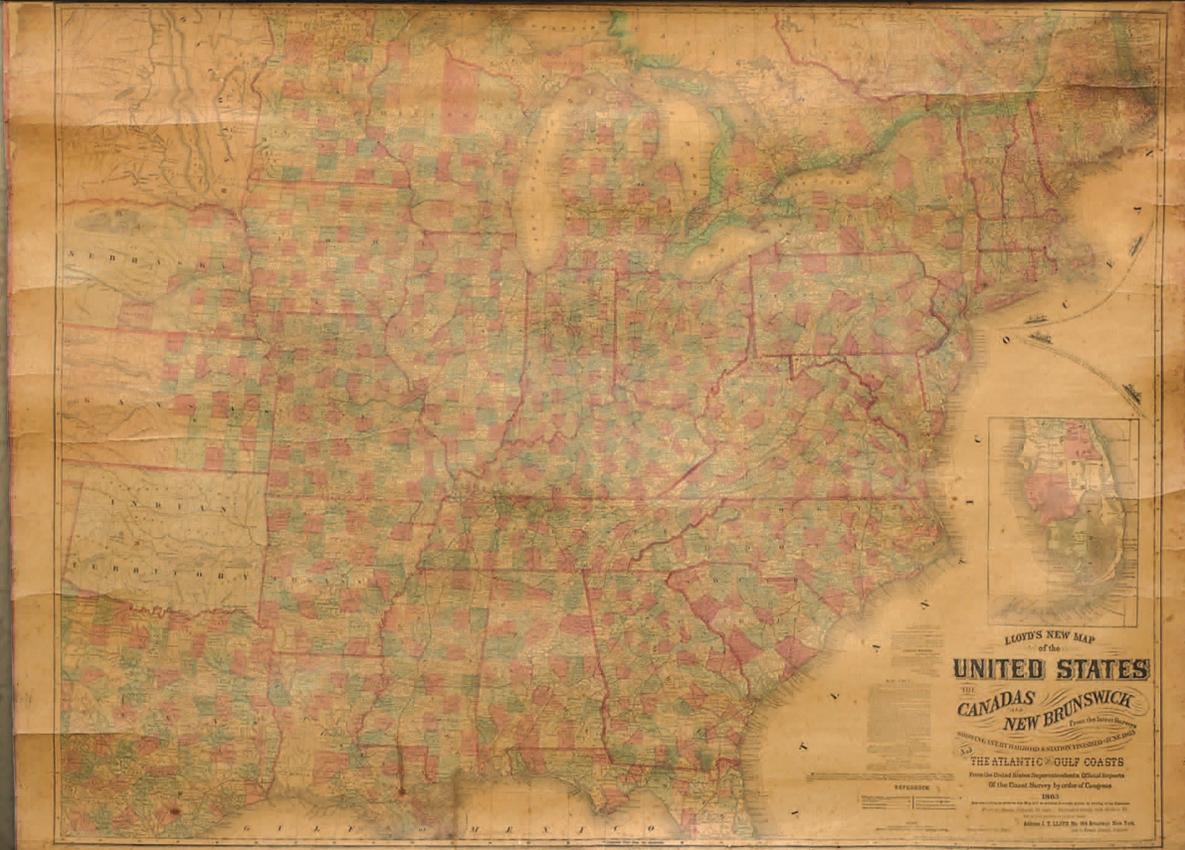
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CONFEDERATE LEGACY FUND

The Legacy Fund gives us a unique opportunity to preserve our heritage for the benefit of future generations. It is part of our over-all financial plan. The purpose of the Legacy fund is to provide a source of income for college scholarships and other worthwhile projects to preserve our heritage. We treat this fund as if it were an endowment. Only the income that is generated from this fund is used to fund these projects. The principle will remain intact forever.

We are asking our members to consider MOS&B in their financial planning. Members who donate \$1000 will receive the distinctive *Legion of Merit* neck ribbon and drop. Your donation may be made as a single payment, in two annual payments of \$500 each, or in four annual payments of \$250 each. To date, over 50 of our members have seen fit to support our cause.

As members of the Military Order of Stars and Bars we are proud to honor our ancestors and the cause that they fought for. The Legacy Fund provides us with a unique opportunity to assure our own relevance as an organization. It also assures that our ancestors and our heritage will not be forgotten. But we need your help to make the Legacy Fund grow.

We are deeply indebted to our members for their generosity. Over \$50,000 has already been raised for the Legacy Fund through the generosity of our members. But we need everyone's help to maximize the advantages of the Legacy Fund. Eventually, all of our donations for college scholarships and Southern heritage projects will be paid for by the interest generated from this fund.

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

CONFEDERATE LEGACY FUND PLEDGE FORM

Name: _____ MBR NBR: _____

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Enclosed is my gift of:

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

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

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

Know Your Leaders:

Bert Blackmon - AOT Councilor

Confederate Ancestors Biography: My First Cousin 4 times removed, Melville Beverage Cox, enlisted with his brother Thomas and many others from the Wilson district of Grayson County on May 29, 1861. There were enough enlistees to form their own Company and most of the members were related by blood or marriage. It was entitled, Company C of the 45th Virginia Infantry. Melville enlisted as a Sergeant but soon was commissioned a first Lieutenant. When his Captain was promoted, He was promoted to Captain and took over command of the Company. Thomas enlisted as a Corporal but finished the war as a first Lieutenant.

They spent most of the war fighting in what we now call West Virginia with a few forays into Maryland and down into the Shenandoah Valley. They were quite successful in keeping the Union Army from getting a grip on the lower portion of West Virginia.

On August 26, 1863, at the battle of White Sulphur Springs, Melville was shot through both legs with the same bullet. His men evacuated him to the rear and, when he could travel, he was sent home and placed on the invalid roll. That was his status until the close of the war. After some severe bouts with infections, his wounds healed but he had to walk with two canes for the rest of his life.

After the war Captain Mel (as he was known for the rest of his years) returned to his first love, farming. With his wounds making it difficult to walk, he could not be successful as a farmer so he worked for a time in a bank, then became licensed as an attorney. He also served for a time in the Virginia Legislature.

His wounds did not prevent him from fathering a family of eleven, all of whom became very successful. One of his children, Creed Fulton Cox, graduated from VMI and West Point. He served in the U.S. Army from the Spanish American war to World War two rising to the rank of General. Melville Beverage Cox passed from this life in 1906 on the 4th of July.

Career: I graduated from Troy State University in 1972 and went to work as a History Teacher, basketball and track coach and bus driver. I retired in 1996. I retired from the Alabama National Guard in 1998. I currently work part time in a local Hardware Store.

MOS&B Background: I have been a member of the MOS&B since 1999 and was one of the founding members of the St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter # 271 in Bay Minette Alabama. I have served three times as Commander of the Chapter and currently serve as the Chapter Genealogist. I have also served as the Alabama State Adjutant.

The Death of Stonewall Jackson

Soon after dark on the second day of fighting at Chancellorsville, a bullet fired by his own troops struck down one of the South's most celebrated soldiers, the corps commander Thomas Jackson (1824–1863). Confederate soldiers in the part of the battle line where Jackson fell were understandably nervous, for a band of 200 federal troops had just been discovered and taken prisoner in the woods behind the Confederate front line. Not long after, some Confederates caught sight of a lone Union officer between the two armies, and a few shots fired at him grew into a general fusillade along a brigade-wide front. A little while later, on a path through another part of the woods, Jackson received the wounds that contributed to his death from pneumonia a week later. The shots that felled him may not have "doomed the Confederacy," as one historian has put it, but it was certainly the most famous friendly fire incident in American history.

A General and a Gentleman

By Robert Hurst

I enjoy reading about Confederate generals. Well, actually, I enjoy reading about anything Confederate, but especially the generals. I enjoy reading about their lives and learning about their character and accomplishments in their non-military endeavors.

There are some Confederate generals, of course, who seem larger-than-life and almost mythical. Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, J.E.B. Stuart and Nathan Bedford Forrest come quickly to mind. Much is known about these magnificent men because much has been written about them.

There were Confederate generals who were so highly regarded by their states that their statues stand in Statuary Hall in Washington, D.C. Wade Hampton, Joe Wheeler, Edmund Kirby Smith and the redoubtable R.E. Lee are represented in the Hall.

Many other splendid Confederate generals such as Patrick Cleburne, Jubal Early, Albert Sidney Johnston, Richard Ewell, John Hunt Morgan, William Hardee, George Pickett, and Pierre Beauregard are all widely known for their exploits during the War.

Some Confederate generals have even had United States military installations named for them - John Bell Hood, Leonidas Polk, Henry Benning, John B. Gordon, Braxton Bragg, A.P. Hill and, of course, Robert E. Lee are among this group.

While I revere all these magnificent warriors, and enjoy reading about each and every one, what thrills me the most now is to learn of lesser-known Confederate leaders who might not be as famous as the aforementioned but were truly outstanding leaders and, more importantly, outstanding human beings.

This article will be about such an individual - Albert Gallatin Jenkins. Albert Jenkins was born in November of 1830 into one of the finest families of western Virginia. He was born in Cabell County which is now a part of West Virginia. His father was a wealthy plantation owner. (Note: I will not discuss here how western Virginia was unconstitutionally taken from Virginia by the Lincoln Administration. That will be the topic of a future article.)

Albert was extremely intelligent and graduated from Jefferson College in Pennsylvania at the age of 18 and Harvard Law School at the age of 20. He established a law practice in 1850 but his true love was agriculture and he was very successful at running his own plantation called "Green Bottoms".

He became active in Democrat politics and was elected to a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in the election of 1856. He served two terms in the House from March 4, 1857, to March 3, 1861. Realizing that Virginia would undoubtedly secede, he ended his congressional career and returned home to aid the Confederate Cause. He raised a company of mounted partisan rangers (which were nicknamed "Border Rangers") and served as captain of this unit. His ranger unit soon became a part of the 8th Virginia Cavalry with Jenkins serving as colonel of the company.

In the early part of 1862, Colonel Jenkins became a delegate to the First Confederate Congress. (Note: prior sessions of the body had been held as the Confederate Provisional Congress). On August 1, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

General Albert Jenkins was given command of a brigade in General A.P. Hill's division which he commanded at Gettysburg where he was wounded. During the Gettysburg Campaign his brigade had formed the cavalry screen for General Richard Ewell's Second Corps. Jenkins' troops also seized Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, during the Gettysburg Campaign.

Upon his return to duty after recovering from the wounds he had suffered at Gettysburg, he was assigned to General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry corps and served in the Shenandoah Valley and western Virginia (by then that area had become West Virginia).

In May of 1864 he was appointed Commander of the Department of Western Virginia. Upon receiving information that a large federal force had been dispatched into his area, he led his troops into the field to counter the yankee advance. On May 9 he was severely wounded at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain. He died twelve days later on May 21, 1864. Ironically, and sadly, this was only nine days after General J.E.B. Stuart had died at the Battle of Yellow Tavern.

This pretty much sums up the military and political careers of Albert Gallatin Jenkins. You might be thinking that he sounds like a successful person and leader but why does Hurst think so highly of him, especially since there were so many Confederates who were successful and good leaders. Well, its all summed up for me by indications of the character of this good man as displayed during a campaign where he led his forces into Ohio in August of 1862, shortly after his promotion to brigadier general.

Brigadier General Jenkins had been given orders by his commander, Major General William Wing Loring, to make a long raid throughout much of the northern section of western Virginia which was intended to put the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad out of commission and also to get Confederate troops to the rear of enemy troops in the area. General Jenkins started the mission with only five hundred troops.

One of his first moves was to make a decision that was controversial but proved to be highly advantageous to the Confederate forces in the area. His scouts had brought him word that Union forces between his location and the target B & O Railroad far outnumbered his own troop strength. The scouts also reported that the federals had stockpiled huge quantities of weapons and supplies at Buckhannon to the north.

General Jenkins decided to go after the weapons rather than the railroad as desired by General Loring. At Buckhannon the Confederates found a huge cache of weapons and supplies - a virtual treasure house of needed items. This cache included 5000 stands of rifles, huge amounts of ordnance and much clothing. The seizure of this stockpile allowed Jenkins to refit his forces with brand new Enfield rifles and other weapons superior to their own and to replace old, worn out boots and clothing with new items. Everything that could not be carried away by the Confederates was destroyed to prevent Union forces from having access to the stockpile.

From Buckhannon the Confederates continued with a series of encounters with federal troops around small towns. All outcomes were favorable for Jenkins' troops. One of these encounters perfectly identifies, in my opinion, Albert Jenkins for the man he truly was. As the Union commander, Colonel J.C. Rathbone, in the process of surrendering his forces, offered his sword to General Jenkins, Albert Jenkins refused to humble his adversary and told him to keep his sword. General Jenkins then commented that if the fortunes of war changed for him, he would hope for the same treatment from his captors.

Another example of the honor and dignity of Albert Jenkins occurred as his troops approached the town of Ravenswood. A local woman approached General Jenkins and identified one of the yankee prisoners being held by the Confederate forces as a person who had recently mistreated her. Her husband demanded satisfaction. General Jenkins, after discussing the issue with each side, arranged for a fistfight between the husband and the yankee prisoner. He assured both sides that the fight would be fair. The fight was concluded to the satisfaction of all involved and the lady's honor was upheld.

Shortly after the Ravenswood event, General Jenkins led his troops across the Ohio River and into enemy territory in Ohio. He wrote of this experience: " The excitement of the command as we approached the Ohio shore was intense, and in the anxiety to be the first of their respective companies to reach the soil of those who had invaded us all order was lost and it became almost a universal race as we came into the shoal water. In a short time all [troops] were over, and in a few minutes the command was formed on the crest of a gentle eminence and the banners of the Southern Confederacy floated proudly over the soil of our invaders. As our flag was unfurled in the splendor of an evening sun, cheers upon cheers arose from the men and their enthusiasm was excited to the highest pitch."

Once across the river, General Jenkins addressed the civilian residents of the small Ohio town nearest to where his troops had come ashore to assure them that they would not be harmed by the Confederates. He told them, " Though that mode of warfare had been practiced on ourselves [by the yankees] ... we were not barbarians but a civilized people struggling for their liberties, and that we would afford them that exemption from the horrors of a savage warfare which had not been extended to us."

He later wrote that " it was a curious and unexpected thing to hear upon the soil of Ohio shouts go up for Jefferson Davis and the Southern Confederacy."

Unlike beasts of the north such as William T. Sherman, Phil Sheridan, David Hunter, John Turchin, Benjamin Butler and others, Albert Jenkins, a Southern gentleman, posed no threat to the civilian population of the North.

Perhaps the finest tribute to the character, leadership ability and goodness of Albert Gallatin Jenkins came in the after-action report of General William Wing Loring. After detailing that General Jenkins had claimed 40,000 square miles of territory for the Confederacy, captured and paroled 300 federal soldiers and destroyed "immense stores" of enemy supplies, General Loring wrote: "Crossing the Ohio River twice and prosecuting at least 20 miles of his march through the state of Ohio, he exhibited as he did elsewhere in his march, a policy of such clemency as won us many friends, and tended greatly to mitigate the ferocity which had characterized the war in this section."

General Albert Gallatin Jenkins was an intelligent, educated leader of men. More importantly, he was a good man of honor , strong character and integrity - a true Southern gentleman. I am proud that he was another in that long line of outstanding individuals who wore the sacred gray.

Note: Previous articles of CONFEDERATE JOURNAL are available in book form. Volume 1 (2005-2007) can be ordered online at <http://createspace.com/3540609> and Volume 2 (2008-2009) at <http://createspace.com/3543269>.