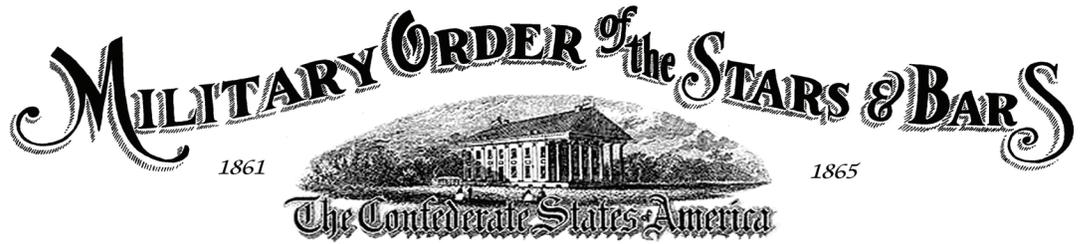




Volume 5, Number 5
June 2013



Officer's Call

Sesquicentennial Series Article #32 *Second Battle of Winchester*

June 13-15 1863

By Gary M. Loudermilk, DCS, Communications General

In early June of 1863, General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia began an invasion of the North. Lee's men pulled out of defenses along the Rappahannock River and swung north and west into the Shenandoah Valley. Using the Blue Ridge Mountains as a screen, the Confederates worked their way northward with little opposition. General Joseph Hooker, commander of the Army of the Potomac, was unsure of the Confederates' intentions. He tracked Lee's army from a distance, staying safely away to protect Washington, D.C.

During this time, Winchester was in Union hands. Robert Milroy, the commander of the Yankees in Winchester, was unaware that the vanguard of Lee's army was heading his way. He had received some warnings from Washington, but an order to evacuate Winchester did not reach him because the Confederates had cut the telegraph lines. As late as June 11, Milroy bragged that he could hold the town against any Confederate force. His assertion was rendered ridiculous when Richard Ewell's Rebel corps crashed down on his garrison.

Ewell's force quickly surrounded the Yankees. After a sharp battle, Ewell captured about 4,000 Federals, while Milroy and 2,700 soldiers escaped to safety. Ewell lost just 270 men but captured 300 wagons, hundreds of horses, and 23 artillery pieces. Milroy was relieved of his command and later arrested, although a court of inquiry found that he was not culpable in the disaster.

Second Winchester was an unmitigated disaster for Milroy's division. He fled the field and left his men to fend for themselves. Thousands surrendered. Stunned survivors made it to Harper's Ferry, Everett PA, and other locations from West Virginia to Pennsylvania. A contingent of the 87th PA made it all the way back to York County, where two weeks after Second Winchester they helped defend the Columbia Bridge by manning the entrenchments southwest of Wrightsville. This stunning Confederate victory cleared the Valley of Federal troops and opened the door for Lee's second invasion of the North that led to the Battle of Gettysburg.



Stuart

Hampton

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



R. E. Lee

Gordon

Hood

Jackson

Features

Sesquicentennial Series # 32: Second Battle of Winchester by G. M. Loudermilk	1	Pictures from the Annual 76th Annual Convention Springdale, Arkansas	8
Commander General's Message	3	Atlanta Campaign, Part 2 by B. H. Willingham	11
Chaplain General's Thoughts - The Godly Generals By Raymond Holder	4	AOT Lecture Series Presentation Inquiry	12
Winchester Battlefield Today	7	El Reno, OK EF-5 Tornado	13

2012-2014 General Executive Council

Commander General	Toni Turk
Lt. Commander General	Howard Jones
Acting Adjutant General	Max L. Waldrop, Jr.
Chief of Staff	Sig Reckline
Judge Advocate General	Tom Boardman
Treasurer General	Conway Moncure
ANV Commander	Henry Knauf
ANV Executive Councilor	M. Cain Griffin
ANV Executive Councilor	John Williams
AOT Commander	O. David Denard
AOT Executive Councilor	Bert Blackmon
AOT Executive Councilor	David Floyd
ATM Commander	Gary L. Loudermilk
ATM Executive Councilor	David Holcombe
ATM Executive Councilor	Philip Isset
Past Commander General	Max L. Waldrop, Jr.
Past Commander General	Dr. C. Anthony Hodges
Past Commander General	Philip H. Law
Past Commander General	Daniel W. Jones
Past Commander General	Jeffery W. Massey
Past Commander General	Albert D. Jones, Jr.
Past Commander General	Joe B. Gay, III
Past Commander General	James Troy Massey
Past Commander-in-Chief	Perry J. Outlaw
Past Commander-in-Chief	Charles H. Smith
Past Commander-in-Chief	Robert L. Hawkins, III
Past Commander-in-Chief	Edward O. Cailleteau
Past Commander-in-Chief	John L. Echols, Sr.
Past Commander-in-Chief	Mark L. (Beau) Cantrell

Staff and Committee Chairmen

Archivist General	Philip Isset
Chaplain General	Raymond Holder
Communications General	Gary M. Loudermilk
Deputy Communications General (Editor)	Jeffrey L. Sizemore
Historian General	Ben Willingham
Quartermaster General	Robert Turk
Deputy Quartermaster General (Webmaster)	Stephen McGehee
Registered Agent	Dick Knight
Chief ADC	JEB Stuart
ADC International	Roger Thornton
Awards Chair	Ed Stack
Education Chair	Tony Sinclair
Finance Chair	Conway Moncure
Grants Chair	Howard Jones
Literary Chair	Charles Smith
Membership Chair	Howard Jones
Real Sons Chair	J. Troy Massey
Scholarship Chair	Gary M. Loudermilk
Time & Place Chair	Harold Davis
War & Military Service Chair	Charles Smith

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

Springdale Convention



The annual Convention was held in Springdale, Arkansas, May 30-June 1. Colorado Society Commander Wayne Snodgrass gave a very succinct summary of the Convention to the Colorado Society membership. I am copying it as a report of the Convention.

The MOS&B 76th Convention was a great (and unusual) meeting in Springdale, Arkansas ...

The events included:

1. *Battlefield guided tours: Oak Hills (Wilson's Creek) in MO; Elkhorn Tavern (Pea Ridge) in AR; and Prairie Grove in AR*
2. *Confederate Cemetery tour in Fayetteville, AR*
3. *Inspirational Presentations by renowned historians/authors: Mark Lee Beau Cantrell, Mark Christ, Cassey Gray, and Susie Young.*
4. *Excellent planning and conducting of the fast paced meetings on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.*
5. *Excellent meals every day with outstanding Receptions, BBQ in the Park, and formal Banquet.*
6. *Real Tornadoes and mandatory relocation into shelters on Thursday night and Friday night. The unusual part.*
7. *Over-all, this was a great Convention with very informative overviews of the major battles that occurred between the Union and the Army of Trans-Mississippi.*
8. *The Colorado Society was repeatedly recognized for becoming a Society and for its participation in the War Between the States.*

75th Anniversary Book "Addendum"

Please check for your Confederate in the Ancestors listing in the *75th Anniversary Book*. If he is not listed, please submit his details and documentation of service to:

The Military Order of the Stars and Bars
PO Box 1700
White House, Tennessee 37188-1700

The deadline for these submissions is July 15, 2013.

Recently Verified Ancestors: All Ancestors verified since the initial *75th Anniversary Book* will be enumerated in the Addendum.

The *75th Anniversary Book* celebrates our Confederate officers and public officials, who were confirmed in their WBTS service by primary records. An *Addendum* was planned from the beginning to provide an opportunity to confirm the service of additional ancestors. Additionally, it is important also to enumerate those that remain unconfirmed. These fall into two groups: "Ineligibles" & "Not Confirmed."

Ineligibles: This group is comprised of 292 ancestors, whose WBTS service or rank does not conform to modern standards. During the early years of the Order post-WBTS ranks awarded during the UCV period were considered as qualifying. It is probable that many of these "ineligibles" were in fact acceptable under the UCV rule. It is also possible that some of those currently listed as "ineligible" have primary documentation of qualifying service or rank that simply has not yet been discovered. Any that can be documented as qualifying within primary records will be added to the Order's website listing of eligible Confederates.

Not Confirmed: This group is comprised of 303 ancestors, whose stated service or rank would qualify, but acceptable primary documentation has not been discovered. Any falling within this status will be added to the Order's website listing of eligible Confederates once acceptable primary documentation is provided.

Status of Current Members: The membership of any member of the Order, admitted by virtue of proven relationship to any now listed as "ineligible" or "not confirmed," is not affected. These retain full membership privileges, including the right of Legacy memberships for their near relations. The only restriction is that others may not cite those in these categories for a new membership in the Order.

Online Ancestors: All confirmed eligible Confederates are listed online at the Order's website. Additions to this list are ongoing. These are offered to those interested in joining our Order as approved Confederates for membership in the Order.

Respectfully,

Toni Turk

Commander General



The Chaplain General's Thoughts

THE GODLY GENERAL

Some weeks ago one early morning as I was in my personal prayer time, I read the following devotional from a book named "The One Year Christian History", by E. Michael and Sharon Rustin. I was, in a small sense, surprised at reading this remarkable account of the exercise of faith as written by the authors of this devotional book. My hope is that all of you are as inspired by the spiritual strength, courage and witness of this great Confederate General's faith as I am in the following story.

They trusted not in chariots or horses, but in the living God.

During the Civil War a revival spread throughout the Confederate Army and many soldiers came to know Christ. This was largely because many of the generals were dedicated Christians. The soldiers had strong spiritual leaders as well as military leaders.

Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, an Episcopalian, was one of those influential generals. General Polk was spiritually mentored by two of his close friends, E. M. Bounds, a chaplain who was later known for his books on prayer, and Frank Lyon, a leading Christian layman. Polk became known as a man of God among his troops, influencing not only his soldiers but also others generals on spiritual matters.

General Polk and General Hood were riding side by side one day discussing battle plans. Hood had lost his leg in the battle of Chickamauga and had to be tied to his horse. The conversation shifted to spiritual things, as it often did in the presence of Polk, and Hood asked if he would be willing to baptize him. That night he baptized Hood in front of the troops against the background of artillery fire. It was moving for the soldiers to see their one legged general leaning on his crutches, affirming his faith in Jesus and committing his life to him.

The wife of General Joseph Johnson had heard about General Hood's baptism, and she wrote to General Polk:

You are never too much occupied, I well know, to pause to perform a good deed, and will, I am sure, even while leading your troops on to victory my soldier nearer to God, General Johnston has never been baptized, and it is the dearest wish of my heart that he would be and that you should perform the ceremony. It would be a great gratification to me. I have written to him on the subject and am sure he only waits your pleasure. I rejoice that you are near him in these trying times. May God crown all your efforts with success and stay in your life for your country and your friends.

On May 18, 1864, Johnson confessed publicly his faith in Jesus and was baptized by General Polk. Polk wrote of it to his wife, "It was a deep solemn scene, and what a passage for history! God seemed to be drawing our hearts to Him. Our trust is not in chariots or horsemen, but in the living God. May He take and keep our hearts until that day."

Just a few weeks later the troops of Generals Polk and Johnston were stretched too thinly across the mountains north of Marietta, Georgia, making them vulnerable. On June 14 General Sherman's Union forces fired several rounds of cannon fire up the mountain toward Polk's troops. One shot exploded near General Polk, and shrapnel tore through his chest, killing him. In his blood-stained pocket were found three copies of a tract entitled "Balm for the Weary and Wounded". They were inscribed to General Johnston, Hood, and Harding, and each had been signed, "With the compliments of Lt. General Leonidas Polk, June 12, 1864." He had undoubtedly intended to give them to his friends that morning.

When presented with his tract, General Johnston tearfully said, "The autograph, and the noble blood that almost effaces it, makes it a souvenir truly precious, one which I shall cherish while the Almighty leaves me on earth."

In conclusion, General Polk had a great ministry to those within his sphere of influence. His thoughts were for the spiritual needs of his soldiers around him, especially during the height of battle. You and I should do no less.

2 Corinthians 2:14 - Now wherever we go, he uses us to tell others about the Lord and to spread the Good News like a sweet perfume.

Raymond Holder

Chaplain General

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

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

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

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

Free Sample Copy: 800-624-0281 ext. 326 • email: cweditor@lcs.net



CIVIL WAR HISTORY

JAMES COUNTRY MERCANTILE

111 N. Main Liberty, MO 64068

816-781-9473 FAX 816-781-1470

jamesentry@aol.com www.jamescountry.com

Everything Needed For The Living Historian!

Ladies - Gentlemen - Civilian - Military

Uniforms – Ladies Clothing - Accoutrements—Weapons - Accessories

YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED!

Winchester Battlefield Today



Commanders Milroy and Ewell



Old Revolutionary War Cemetery near Stephenson's Depot



Nichols' Louisiana brigade stretched along this naturally sunken section of the railroad to the east of the Old Charlestown Road



George Stuart's Marylanders manned the railroad bed west of the Old Charlestown Road.



Current Road showing vestiges of the Wartime Road

These two railroad photos shown herein were taken from the modern railroad bridge which goes over the tracks. The Old Charlestown Road has been slightly rerouted to the west of its wartime location. Back in 1863, Rebel artillery held the bridge, supported by Nichols (and Stuart eventually) against repeated Union attacks.

Pictures from the 76th Annual Convention Springdale, Arkansas



Note that more pictures of the 76th Annual Convention in Springdale, Arkansas will appear in the July 2013 edition. If you have some pictures of the Convention you would like to share and see appear in the July 2013 edition, please email to swampeditor@yahoo.com. Thanks.



Herein are pictures of the business meetings, the Commander General's Reception, and the Tornado Drill that took place one evening during the Convention.



The Atlanta Campaign - Part 2

By Ben H. Willingham, Jr., DCS, Historian General

We left off in my article on the Atlanta Campaign with the question, what would have happened if President Jefferson Davis had not relieved General Joseph E. Johnston? Keep in mind this article is largely fiction.

The long retreat from Chattanooga to Atlanta had been a consistent Confederate victory when looked at in terms of men lost. General Johnston had no way to take a stand against such overwhelming odds so he decided to fight a defensive battle giving up territory in the hope he would find terrain suitable to establish a defense he could maintain. This may well not have been possible as Federal forces with huge numbers of troopers were able to flank almost every position he established while still maintaining full frontal force during his retreat. The deeper into Georgia that the Federals went, the more important their supply lines became. At this point most of their supplies came from the warehouses in Nashville and were transported over rail from Nashville to Chattanooga and finally to the Federal Army in north Georgia. If General Johnston could have found a geographical environment for defense, he could have held the massive Federal force at bay long enough to have some of the Confederate forces come east and attack Sherman's supply line. At this time, Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest was under the command of General Stephen D. Lee in an unsuccessful assault on General Andrew J. Smith's Federal forces around Tupelo, MS and the railroad lines in the area. Rather than wasting manpower at Tupelo, an impregnable position, he could easily have been moved east. With Forrest's skill at attack and withdraw, his Army could have caused such problems to the Federal Army that they would have been effectively stalled at the entrance to Atlanta. Once the momentum was halted, it is probable that Sherman would not have attempted his disastrous March to the Sea nor would he have captured the City of Atlanta. Initially, Sherman's orders were to reach Atlanta and gain control of the railroads which he would have effectively done even if bogged down just to the north of the city. President Jefferson Davis was looking for a decisive victory such as the Army of Virginia had delivered in the north, not a stalling maneuver as Johnston was fighting. This is no doubt the thinking that led to replacing Johnston with Hood. Indeed Hood began with several very aggressive attacks on Federal lines around the Chattahoochee River but unfortunately they did not turn the course of battle.

Major General John Bell Hood was without a doubt a very brave man but having lost his left arm and right leg and in constant pain for which he was continually taking laudanum, an opium based pain medicine, he was likely not fit to command. He should have returned home to recover from his wounds and enjoy what life he had remaining. Had this been the case, there would never have been the movement of the Army of Tennessee from the Atlanta area northwards through northeast Alabama, northwest Georgia and on to central Tennessee leading to the defeats at Franklin and Nashville. Since Tennessee was solidly in Federal hands, the only resistance was from smaller partisan units which kept the Federals busy but with no hope of changing matters there.

The election of Abraham Lincoln was nearing and his prospects of reelection were not good. The news of Sherman's army being bogged down around Atlanta and the mounting death toll, sympathy for the war would continue to decline. The northern population was realizing the great loss of treasure and manpower and the feeling throughout the country was toward finding a means to make peace. There is every reason to think that Lincoln would have been a one term president so let's assume for this article that this is the case. George McClellan, the Democrat who ran as the "peace candidate," won by a substantial margin. Immediately after the election a cease-fire was agreed upon and negotiations began ending the hostilities. The Confederacy can remain a sovereign nation. At this point both sides would be losers when you consider the cost. The official count of casualties is around 640,000 but the actual number has been estimated at closer to one million men lost to battle, disease and wounds. The cost at home is beyond imagination with homes lost, no food and little hope in the fields.

Slavery will continue for a while but automation had begun and the days of needing a large labor force of blacks were nearing an end. The blacks will slowly begin being integrated into an agrarian lifestyle commensurate with their abilities. A school system is established to educate them so they might some day be capable to lead more productive lives.

Left alone, the south would have rebounded much quicker and although still primarily an agricultural economy, it will rapidly become more automated. Also, many other industries will develop as the south was free of labor unions and its production costs would be competitive. Factories in the south would flourish as cotton mills would lead to textile production and a thriving apparel industry. With these activities other industries supporting manufacturing will develop and grow.

Consider the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond, VA which at the beginning of the war was already the third largest iron manufacturer on the continent. In the years following the war Tredegar will produce rails for the railroad system as well as locomotives and cars helping to build a strong transportation system through the southland. This rail system will help southern producers get their products to the domestic markets as well as to the ports for export. Other mechanical manufacturers such as the Griswold Cotton Gin Company located a short distance from Macon, GA which, during the war retooled to manufacture a version of Samuel Colt's famed .44-caliber Navy Revolver. Now, following the war this company will return to the manufacture of cotton gins and then further develop into a leader in agricultural machinery. Its location on the Central of Georgia Railroad made shipping their products efficient and inexpensive. These are just examples of the many companies of the southland which will help rebuild the south from the devastation of war.

Coca-Cola will be introduced in 1886 having been discovered by a pharmacist in Atlanta. This quickly developed into a world wide leader as we know it today and would help establish the Confederate States in the world consumer markets.

In time the south would become a powerful economy. Petroleum was initially discovered in Pennsylvania in 1859 but afterwards was found in the Indian Territory followed by Texas and Louisiana. Reserves in the southern states made the Confederate States energy independent.

With the advent of air conditioning, initially invented by a Florida medical doctor in 1848 to cool his patients, this process of electromechanical cooling would be further developed by southern engineers so as to make it commercially available to the population. This would lead to resorts along the seacoasts attracting wealthy visitors, especially visitors from the north trying to escape the nasty winters.

There is every reason to believe had Lincoln lost the election of 1864 peace would have come quickly and the Confederate States of America would have enjoyed a productive future.

The task of rebuilding the southern economy was massive but it would have occurred faster without the northern military rule and the carpetbaggers that preyed on the southerners as occurred during reconstruction. The south was clearly bankrupt but the north was not much better off except for the ability to abscond what little of value that was remaining in the south. Whatever had been initially conceived with reconstruction, its true purpose became to punish the south for secession and this punishment continued until after WWII.

Army of Tennessee

Lecture Series Presentation Inquiry

The Department of the Army of Tennessee is looking at having a lecture series in which members of the Florida Society, Georgia Society, and the Alabama Society could meet in a agreed upon location such as Dothan, AL or Valdosta, GA to participate in a lecture presentation; as well as, fellowship with members from these three society.

If you have a particular location that would be a good meeting location or would like to provide input on what the lecture presentation should be about, please contact Compatriot David Denard at denardodian@bellsouth.net.

Chapter News

If your chapter has held a banquet, chapter project, or any other news that you would like to share with the members of the MOS&B, please forward your pictures, and articles to Editor Jeff Sizemore at swampeditor@yahoo.com. Announcements of upcoming re-enactments in your area are also welcomed. Your submittals will greatly be appreciated.

El Reno, Oklahoma EF-5 Tornado



On May 31, 2013, PCIC Mark L. "Beau" Cantrell's country home was destroyed in the El Reno, Oklahoma, EF-5 tornado, which has been determined to have been the widest tornado on record. The loss of some books was regretted, but fortunately Beau's family was spared loss of life. As pictured, the Watie and Cooper crew went to Beau's destroyed home on Saturday. Jeff and children, Nick and Shelby, David Massey and son Matt, Dr. Isett and yours truly were the "rescuer party." It was a great crew... took a little over 2 hours to box and load all of Beau's extensive library. When everything salvageable was out, Beau said they're going to bulldoze the house.

Announcement of Position Changes

It is hereby announced in this *Officer's Call* magazine that the following individuals have been appointed to serve in the respective positions:

Max L. Waldrop, Jr., PCIC, DCS

Acting Adjutant General

Harold Davis

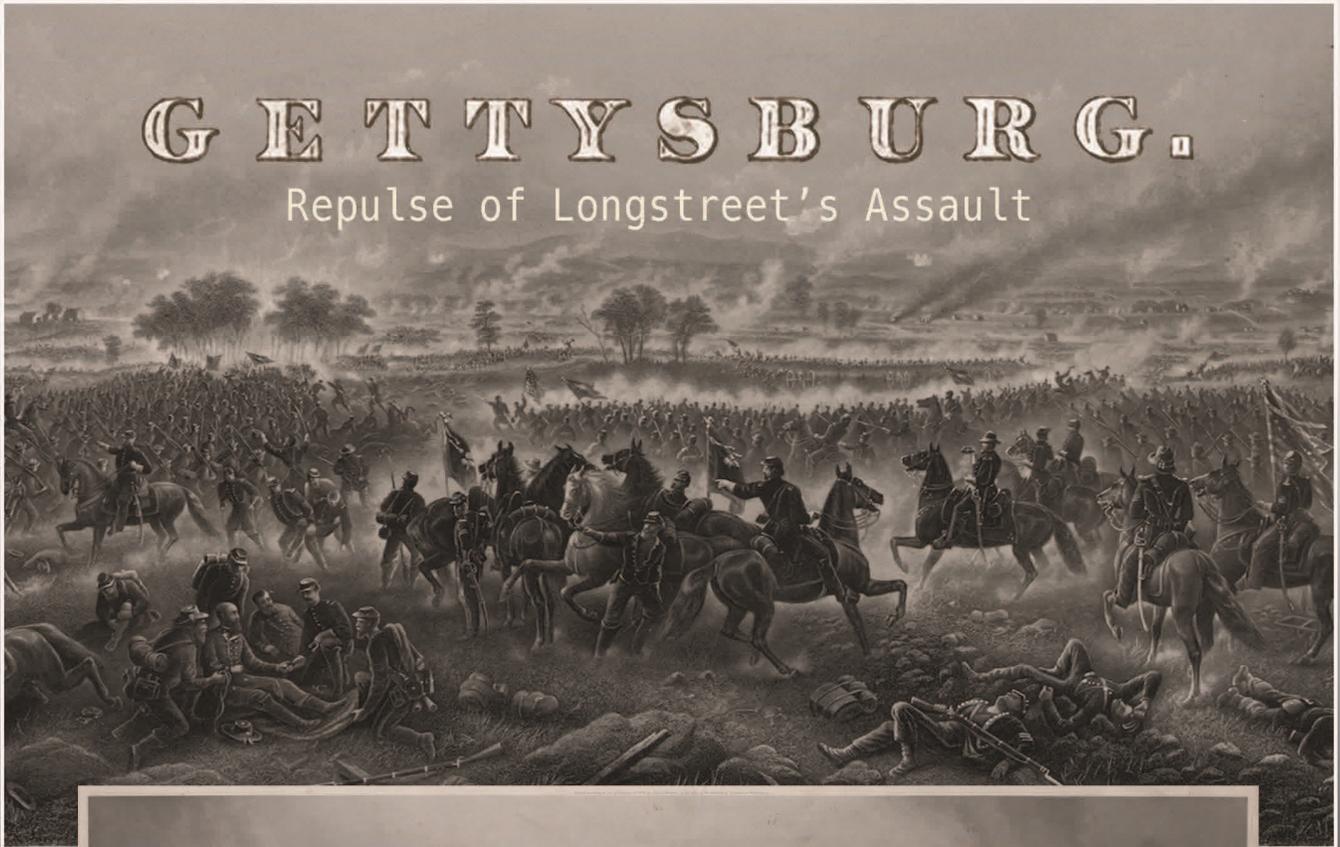
Time and Place Committee Chairman

Tony Sinclair

Education Committee Chairman

GETTYSBURG.

Repulse of Longstreet's Assault



Showing a panoramic view of the battlefield with Union soldiers in the foreground during the heat of battle. After a painting by James Walker, engraved by HB Hall Jr., published c1876 by James Drummond Ball, Boston. Image: 14.22 x 35.27 inches

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

THE ANTIQUARIUM ANTIQUARY PRINT & MAP GALLERY

3021 Kirby Drive, Houston - 713.622.7531 - theantiquarium.com

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

ROBERT E. LEE AND TRAVELLER

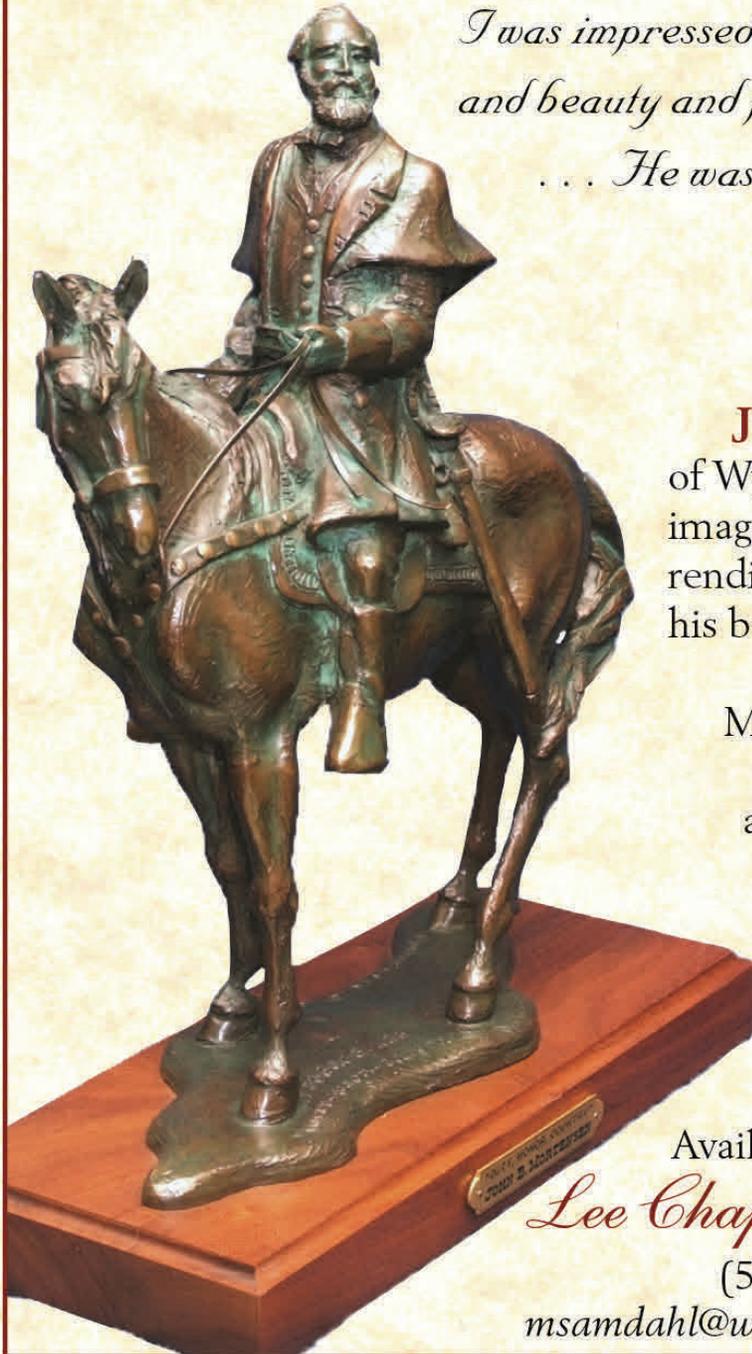
"Traveller moved as if proud of the burden he bore . . .

The horse was beautiful and majestic . . .

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

. . . He was every inch a king."

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



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

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

\$3,800.⁰⁰

Available through the

Lee Chapel Museum Shop

(540) 458-8095

msamdahl@wlu.edu or ggorlin@wlu.edu

2013 Annual Florida Society Meeting

The annual Florida Society meeting will be held on July 27, 2013 in Ocala, Florida from 10:30 AM to at least 2:30 PM. The meeting location will be at the Braised Onion Restaurant located at 754 NE 25th Avenue Ocala, FL 34470 (Telephone # 352-620-9255).



DEDICATION OF THE CHAPLAINS MEMORIAL GARDEN PARK

On Memorial Day at the Beaches Veterans Memorial Park, this event led by the Right Reverend Charles L Keyser, of the Chaplains Memorial Garden in which 340 engraved bricks were laid representing each of the 340 military Chaplains who died in combat operations since the Revolutionary War. Yet to be to be remembered are the 26 Chaplains of the Confederacy who died during the War Between the States. A 10 foot Memorial Monument will eventually be erected.

Members of the Capt. J. J. Dickinson MOS&B Chapter #29 (Jacksonville, Florida) participated in this event.



FARMERS

Yeatman Insurance

Insurance and Financial Services

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

Offering:

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

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



THE STAINLESS BANNER
A FREE E-zine
Dedicated to the
Armies of the Confederacy

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

SUBSCRIPTION IS FREE

www.thestainlessbanner.com