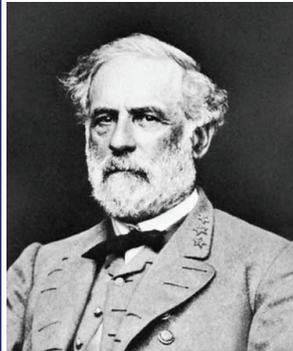


Volume 6, Number 1  
January 2014

## Officer's Call



### Sesquicentennial Series Article #38 Last Farewell to Lee

By Dr. Gary Loudermilk, DCS



The United States flag flew at half-staff when Robert E. Lee died!

Lee Chapel at Washington and Lee University was the site of annual programs paying tribute to Robert Edward Lee. On Monday, October 14, 2013, a program commemorating the Washington College presidency of Robert E. Lee on the 143rd anniversary of his death featured War Between the States historian, Frank O'Reilly, who lectured on "Adapt, Improvise, and Overcome: Robert E. Lee's Greatest Victory at Chancellorsville." October 12, 2013 was the 143rd anniversary of the passing of Robert E. Lee whose memory is still dear in the hearts of many people around the world.

On October 13, 1870 *The New York Times* reported: "Intelligence was received last evening of the death at Lexington, Va., of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the most famous of the officers whose celebrity was gained in the service of the Southern Confederacy during the late terrible rebellion."

General Lee died at his home at Lexington, Virginia at 9:30 AM on October 12, 1870. His last great deed came after the War Between the States when he accepted the presidency of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University. He saved the financially troubled college and helped many young people further their education. Some write that Robert E. Lee suffered a cerebral hemorrhage on September 28, 1870, but was thought to greatly improve until October 12th, when he took a turn for the worse. His condition seemed more hopeless when his doctor told him, "General you must make haste and get well - 'Traveler'- has been standing too long in his stable and needs exercise."

It's written that the rains and flooding were the worse of Virginia's history on the day General Lee died. On Wednesday, October 12, 1870, in the presence of his family, Lee quietly passed away.

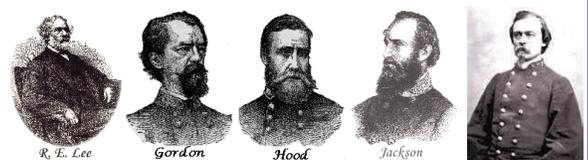
The church bells rang as the sad news passed throughout Washington College, Virginia Military Institute, the town of Lexington and the nation. Cadets from VMI College carried the remains of the old soldier to Lee Chapel where he laid in state. Many buildings and homes were covered in black crepe for mourning.

Memorial meetings were held throughout the South and as far North as New York. At Washington College in Lexington eulogies were delivered by: Reverend Pemberton, Reverend W.S. White, "Stonewall" Jackson's Pastor and Reverend J. William Jones. Former Confederate President Jefferson Davis brought the eulogy in Richmond, Virginia. Lee was also eulogized in Great Britain.

(— Continued on Page 4 —)



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





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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



In January across the Order chapters and societies are celebrating General Robert E. Lee's birthday. January 19<sup>th</sup> marks the 207<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth. While we honor him, the US Army War College is considering removing his portrait from its corridors in an attempt to erase his memory and to transform him into a terrorist. Similarly, in many public buildings and schools across the nation, and especially in the South, a similar effort is occurring. It would seem that there is a big eraser at work when it comes to all things Confederate. Edmund Burke espoused that "Those who don't know history are doomed to repeat it." History is important. Those who made history deserve to be remembered. It is up to groups like ours to ensure that our history is remembered, while all across the land our monuments are under attack. Keep a candle lit for our heroes!

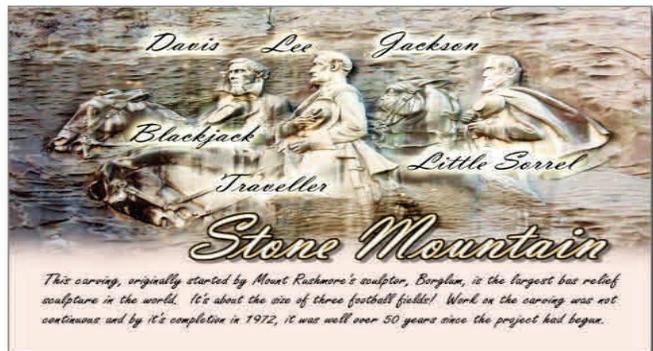
Deo Vindice!

**Toni Turk**  
Commander General



*Make plans to join us  
as we celebrate the  
202<sup>nd</sup> Birthday of  
Vice President  
Alexander Hamilton  
Stephens*

*Sponsored by the  
Georgia Society Military Or-  
der of the Stars & Bars*



*Saturday February 1, 2014 11:00 AM  
Group Pavilion Inside A. H. Stephens Park*

*Crawfordville, GA  
BBQ Lunch \$10.00*

*Parking fee \$5.00 or pass*

*After the pavilion event and lunch everyone  
is invited to the service held in front of the  
statue which is hosted by the Old Guard of  
the Gate City Guard. The Home and Museum  
will be open for tours!*

### **THE 13<sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL SERVICE AT STONE MOUNTAIN PARK**

Make your plans to join us as we celebrate our Confederate Heritage in  
front of the Carving Reflection Pool

**Saturday April 12, 2014 at 1:00PM**

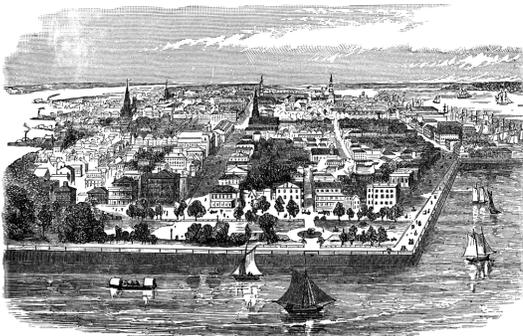
Hosted by Georgia Society of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars

Speaker: Stephen Lee Ritchie (National Adjutant-in-Chief of the Sons  
of Confederate Veterans)

BRING A PICNIC AND ENJOY A DIXIE DAY IN THE PARK!! For more  
information, contact DAVID DENARD 706-678-7720 OR [denardodi-  
an@bellsouth.net](mailto:denardodi-an@bellsouth.net) DAVID FLOYD 770-979-2637 OR  
[DLFreb@msn.com](mailto:DLFreb@msn.com)

(- Sesquicentennial Article # 38 — From Page 1 -)

Virginia Military Institute (VMI) Cadet William Nalle said in a letter home to his mother, dated October 16, 1870, "I suppose of course that you have all read full accounts of Gen Lee's death in the papers. He died on the morning of the 12th at about half past nine. All business was suspended at once all over the country and town, and all duties, military and academic suspended at the Institute, and all the black crepe and all similar black material in Lexington, was used up at once, and they had to send on to Lynchburg for more. Every cadet had black crepe issued to him, and an order was published at once requiring us to wear it as a badge of mourning for six months."



## *MOS&B 2014 Annual Convention Announcement*



Gentlemen,

The South Carolina Society is honored to host the 2014 MOS&B National Convention in the "Holy City" of Charleston, South Carolina. The dates are Thursday July 10 to Saturday July 12, 2014. Our host hotel will be: DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel & Suites Charleston - Historic District 181 Church Street Charleston, SC 29401.

Please call the hotel directly at (843) 577-2644 to reserve your accommodations and ask for the MOS&B special rate of \$159 per night.

We will kick off the meeting with the GEC meeting on Thursday afternoon. Thursday evening Bill LeFevre, Past Commander of the Capt. Stephen Dill Lee Chapter #301 in Charleston, has arranged for a private tour of the CSS Hunley conservatory. A private cocktail reception with open bar and heavy hors d'oeuvres will follow at the conservatory.

Friday will begin with the Forrest Cavalry Corps breakfast followed by the business meeting of the Order. The annual Awards Luncheon will follow the business meeting. Bill Lefevre has arranged another special treat for Friday evening. We will take a private tour boat to Fort Sumter for an after-hours tour of the fort. On the return trip we will tour Charleston Harbor to include the Battery and hold the Commander General's Reception aboard the tour boat including passed hors d'oeuvres and a cash bar.

Saturday will begin with the annual Prayer Breakfast followed by the concluding business meeting of the Order. Saturday lunch and afternoon are free for you to enjoy eating in and touring the historic district. On Saturday evening I will be the member host sponsoring the Commander General's Banquet at the Carolina Yacht Club in the Fort Sumter Ballroom overlooking historic Castle Pinckney and Charleston Harbor.

We in the South Carolina Society encourage all of our members to attend what will be a wonderful gathering in Charleston, the Conde Nast #1 tourist destination in America. We plan to have the registration forms available by mid January 2014.

Sincerely,

***Harold Davis,***

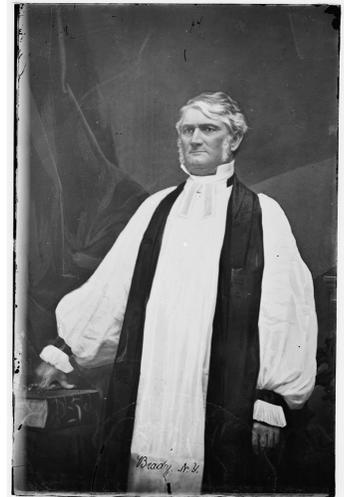
Commander

South Carolina Society

## The Chaplain General's Thoughts

### *The Fighting Bishop*

One of the more awe-inspiring characters involved in the fight for Southern Independence was that of Leonidas Polk, known as the fighting bishop. His grandfather, Thomas Polk, a soldier of the American Revolution, founded the University of North Carolina. His grandnephew was President James K. Polk, the eleventh president of the United States. William Polk, his father, also fought in the American Revolution. Although Leonidas Polk was breveted a lieutenant of cavalry after graduating from West Point in 1827, he entered the ministry in 1830.



He was appointed in 1838 missionary Bishop of the Southwest for the Episcopal Church, which included Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. It was in this role of a missionary bishop that he learned the geography and people of this expansive territory. One of his fellow cadets at West Point was President Jefferson Davis who asked his friend, Leonidas, to become a major general. Leonidas Polk's personal view of the fight for Southern independence was that of fighting for a sacred cause. This fighting bishop proved to be as fervent on the battlefield as he was in his church mission ministry. While many of his fellow generals waged war to preserve the Constitution, "the Fighting Bishop, was engaged in a holy crusade.

His son, William M. Polk, at the age of seventeen, followed his father's example and enlisted in the Confederate army. William later studied at Tulane University in New Orleans and became dean of the medical school at Cornell. He later went on to write a biography of his father. The Fighting Bishop died in battle on June 14, 1864.

I wrote previously about legacies our individual lives leave. This is a prime example of the exemplary leadership the Confederacy had. A core theme of the lives of these great men of which I have written about is their devout faith and how they lead their troops and their lives. Leonidas Polk considered his commission as a major general for the confederate army as a holy cause. My holy cause is as an ambassador for Christ. What's yours?

***Raymond Holder***

MOS&B Chaplain General

## *Request for Proposals for 2017 MOS&B National Convention*

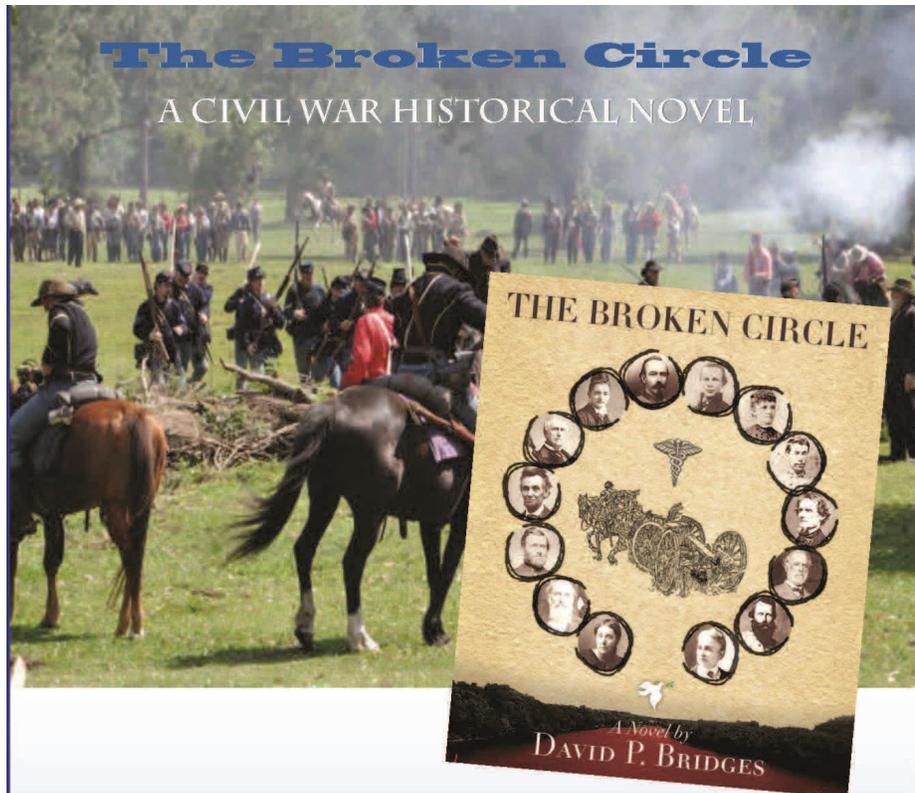
Gentlemen,

As Chair of the 2014 MOS&B Convention, I am automatically Chair of the Time & Place Committee for the 2017 Convention. Since 2017 is a non-election year the convention can be held anywhere; however, the 2018 Convention will be an election year, and the Bylaws dictate that it should be held in the ATM. The Bylaws also direct that the location of that convention be presented to the GEC. This will be done at the March 22, 2014 meeting to be held in Stone Mountain, Georgia. Then the decision will be announced at the 2014 Convention in Charleston, South Carolina to the membership. Details such as date, hotel, venues, etc., are not required to be worked out by this spring or in July – just the host City. With all this being said we are now looking for proposals for the host society and city for 2017.

Please consider responding to me at [harold.davis@pfizer.com](mailto:harold.davis@pfizer.com) with your proposals by February 28, 2014 so the committee can make a decision to present to the GEC in March 2014.

Thanks for your consideration,

***Harold Davis***



Author and historian David P. Bridges captures the Civil War's impact on Southern culture through the experience of James Breathed, a young physician turned warrior. This historical novel relates Breathed's personal conflict, unrequited love, and the heroism that earned him the Confederate Medal of Honor posthumously in 2013.

FOR MORE INFO: [WWW.DAVIDPBRIDGES.COM](http://WWW.DAVIDPBRIDGES.COM)

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## Request for E-Mail and Mailing Changes

We need your correct E-mail address and mailing address. We are sending out the "Officer's Call" electronically; as well as, printed. Please make sure we have your current E-mail and physical address. Contact us at [headquarters@mosbihq.org](mailto:headquarters@mosbihq.org) so we may stay in touch.

## 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.

## 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 societies.

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 [denardodidan@bellsouth.net](mailto:denardodidan@bellsouth.net).

## BE SURE AND CHECK OUT THE MOS&B STORE WEB SITE

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## ROBERT E. LEE AND TRAVELLER

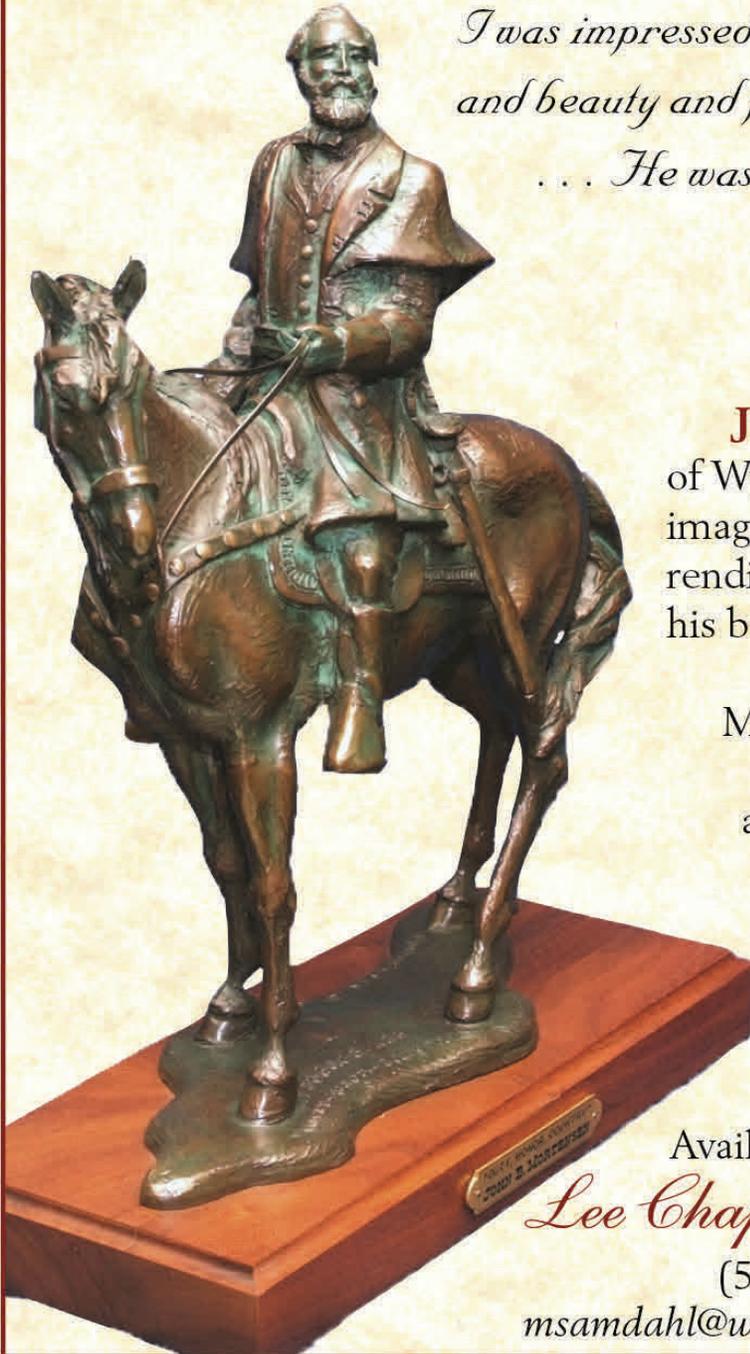
*"Traveller moved as if proud of the burden he bore . . .*

*The horse was beautiful and majestic . . .*

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

*. . . He was every inch a king."*

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



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*New Member Inducted into the  
B.G. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271*

Compatriots Frank Leatherwood (middle) and Gary Carlyle (right) were inducted into the MOS&B and the Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter 271, Baldwin County, Alabama on 14 December 2013 at the Alabama Confederate Memorial Park in Marbury, AL. Commander Tommy Rhodes (left) conducted the Induction Ceremony. The Liddell Chapter is proud to have 33 compatriots on its chapter roster. (This article has been submitted David W. Myers 8117Adjutant BG St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter 271 Baldwin County, Al. Army of Tennessee Military Order of the Stars and Bars).

*Please Update Your Contact Information*

Being an all-volunteer organization, the MOS&B is always seeking ways to make the administrative functions more efficient. Part of this was moving our email operations to a new system that lets our members update their own contact information. In addition to the email address, the system can also include the physical mailing address and phone number.

To add your mailing address, phone number, or make any other changes to your record, please go to the following link into your web browser: <http://militaryorderofthestarsandbars.us7.list-manage1.com/profile?u=65fff28d354813006a377a138&id=b6e8100400&e=>

Please take just a moment to add your mailing address and phone number so that we can build a system that allows us to do a better job of keeping in touch with you.



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*Request for Nominations*

*2014 Randall Brackin  
Teacher of the Year*

It is time for nominations for the **2014 Randall Brackin Jones Teacher of the Year**. Please send your nominations and letters of reference to:

Tony Sinclair  
906 S. Carlton St.  
Ennis, TX 75119

tsinclair1977@sbcglobal.net

Deadline is March 1, 2014

Please refer to the MOS&B web site for more information and an application.

Sincerely,  
Tony Sinclair, Chairman  
Teacher of the Year committee

## LEE AT WEST POINT

By Dr. Gary Loudermilk, DCS

The United States Military Academy at West Point was unimpressive-looking when Robert E. Lee of Virginia arrived there late in June 1825. Organized in 1802, the Academy had done badly for the first fifteen years of its existence. Not until Sylvanus Thayer was appointed its fourth Superintendent in 1817 did it become an efficient training school for army officers.

Twenty-three years after its founding, West Point was still a small place although it was large enough to supply about forty graduates each year to the officer corps of a standing army which, in 1820, had been reduced by Act of Congress to 6000 men. Engineering was emphasized, and the Superintendent was then always appointed from that branch of the service. Other subjects were taught, but the curriculum was purposely kept narrow. The days were long, the food poor, and discipline strict with demerits and punishment dealt out swiftly for what now seem minor offenses.

Thayer had built the institution up from almost nothing, and he was generally admired for his truly notable accomplishments, but the cadets did not like him. A lifelong bachelor, the Academy was his whole existence; as a result he was not content merely to punish infractions of the rules - he sought out trouble and usually found it. Life at West Point was hard, but for a natural born soldier like Lee, it had many rewards.

Those who were not willing to work for a military education seldom lasted long. Of the 105 in the class that entered in 1825, only 46 were graduated four years later. Among the cadets at the Academy while Lee was there were Albert Sidney Johnston, '26; Leonidas Polk, '27; Jefferson Davis, '28; Joseph E. Johnston, '29; John B. Magruder, '30; and William N. Pendleton, '30. They were all to have high places in the Confederacy; two of them were to die in the field in its defense. The West Pointers who were to be Lee's chief opponents during the War were all much younger men: McClellan, '46; Burnside '47; Hooker, '37; Meade, '35; Grant, '43; and Sheridan, '53.

With one exception, the Southerners listed above stood fairly high in their classes when they were graduated from the Academy, but none came near achieving Lee's record. He was the practically perfect cadet whose remarkable career, not only in the classroom but also on the parade ground and in training practice, is still discussed with awe at West Point.

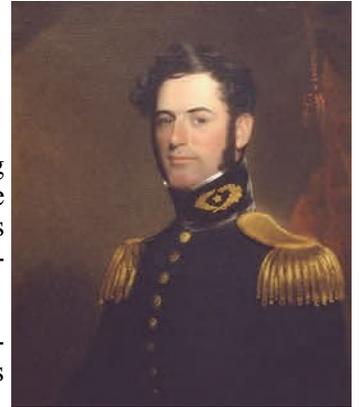
Tall, easily the handsomest man in his class and able to wear a uniform as if it had been designed for his special benefit, he attracted attention from the beginning. The first occasion on which he appeared in dress uniform was on July 1, shortly after he arrived. He then wore his new gray jacket, white trousers, and high black-plumed leather cap for a review held for Lafayette, the distinguished French visitor who had paid a social visit to the Lee home in Alexandria only a few months before. But a gulf of rank and etiquette now separated the world famous commander and the freshman cadet.

The one future leader of the Confederacy who did not do well at West Point was the man who was to be its President. Jefferson Davis stood twenty-second in a class of thirty-three when he was graduated in 1828.

Thayer had so much difficulty with rowdiness that at one time he sought an interview with President John Quincy Adams to tell him that while scholastic performance at the Academy was satisfactory, he "regretted to say, the moral condition of the institution was not so favorable; that a habit of drinking had become prevalent." He also said that the ingenious cadets did their imbibing with their faces turned away from each other so they could truthfully say that they had not seen anyone drink the forbidden stuff.

But such complaints had nothing to do with the cadet from Alexandria. Perhaps because of his mother's dependence on him or because he felt that he had to uphold his father's fine military reputation, Robert E. Lee's deportment was so good that he was never given a demerit during his four years at West Point.

Lee's scholastic record was very high. Except for his first year, when he ranked third in his class, he stood second for the rest of his academic career. His excellent record in mathematics enabled him to become an acting assistant professor in that subject during his second year. For this he was paid \$10 a month, and he was glad to have the extra income; money, as always, was scarce. His fine record also made it possible for him to return home on furlough at the end of his second year. At this time his mother was living in Georgetown, and it was evident that her



always poor health was worse. A relative who saw the young West Pointer during his visit home wrote that "he was dressed in his cadet uniform. . . gray with white bullet buttons, and everyone was filled with admiration of his fine appearance and lovely manners."

In June 1829, Robert Edward Lee, at the age of twenty-two, received his diploma, a two-month furlough, and \$103.58 in cash. In August, orders were to come that would direct the new Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers to report for duty at Cockspur Island in the Savannah River in Georgia. Lee's tenure at West Point was concluded.

## *The Deadliest Riot*

By David Hudgins

America has witnessed riots and civil unrest for decades, from civil rights issues to protest of wars, but never to the magnitude of the 1863 New York City Riot.

The Civil War had been going on for two years, and the North had only a few victories to show for its efforts. The North called for 300,000 new volunteers, but the thrill of war had faded. New volunteers were not signing up to join the army even with a paid bonus. President Lincoln called for Congress to pass the First Conscription Act or the draft.

In 1863 New York City had a population of over 800,000. It was a financial center with major manufacturing and a trade hub for the United States. Europe did not want American made goods but did need cotton and tobacco. New York was a major shipping point for these goods. In January of 1860 the Mayor of New York City suggested that New York leave the Union with the South, because its port might be shut down. The idea did not receive enough support to be put to a vote.

Most of the shipping dock workers were free black men or Irish. These were some of the lowest paying jobs in the city. New York had emancipated its slaves in 1827 due primarily to the high number of immigrants coming into New York. Most slaves were taken south to be sold before the deadline for emancipation. The Irish men took the dock jobs, because they were just about the only offers they received. Irish women and children got jobs in factories, because they could be controlled and would work long hours for low wages. This would become known as "Wage Slavery." It would not be brought to the public's attention until 1906 when Upton Sinclair wrote "The Jungle" about immigrant labor practices. The Federal government would not address child labor and wage slavery until 1938.

New York City did not have a paid fire department, but many Irish men helped form volunteer fire companies throughout the city. The Irish dock workers feared the black men because they believed blacks would take their jobs on the docks, and if freed in the South, they would come looking for jobs in the North.

Congress passed the 1863 Conscription Act. President Lincoln then added some concessions for the wealthy. Men could pay the government \$300 to avoid the draft or pay someone else to take their place. The conflict then became known as a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight."

President Lincoln's oldest son Richard Todd Lincoln tried to join the army while he was in college, but his father refused to sign his paperwork. In February of 1865 when he became of age to join the army without his father's permission, he did so. President Lincoln had him moved to General Grant's office as an adjutant general over volunteers, away from any fighting. The President said that if Todd was killed in battle, it would be too much for the family to accept.

On Saturday July 11, 1863 the draft began in New York City with 1,200 names drawn, mostly Irish. The draft was not held the next day, a Sunday. Many Irishmen in pubs and bars began to talk about the draft and became angry. On Monday the draft resumed. Several volunteer firemen demanded to be exempted from the draft, but this request was denied. The firemen became angry and set fire to the building where the draft was being held. Soon five blocks were on fire. An angry mob started to grow and would soon grow to an estimated 85,000. The city of

New York had only about 800 policemen and many were Irish. Oddly enough they beat and shot into the Irish mob. By late afternoon the mob turned to innocent blacks in the city. In one noted case a black man was walking out of a bakery after purchasing some bread to take home. He was beaten and hanged. His body was set on fire. Any black person then became a target for the mob. A black orphanage was burned to the ground. Luckily the children were able to exit from the rear of the building. Black tenement buildings were set on fire and then the rioters turned to looting major stores and wealthy homes. There were other riots protesting the draft in Ohio and Massachusetts, but none as violent the one in New York.

On Wednesday July 15 the city Alderman appropriated two and one half million dollars to pay for any male that did not wish to be drafted. Archbishop Hughs of New York's Saint Patrick Church pleaded with the Irish rioters to stop. On Thursday Federal troops were sent into the city to enforce marshal law, but the riot was over.

In August the draft started again in New York with President Lincoln calling for 80,000 men; however only 2,300 men entered the army due to payment of the \$300 exemption by the city or receipt of a doctor's excuse.

Only 67 men of the estimated 85,000 rioters were convicted of any crimes. Most of those received short jail time. Over one third of the black population moved out of the city because of the incident.

It is not known for sure how many people were killed in the riot, but it was estimated to be in the hundreds. Rioters that were killed were taken home and buried in the yard or alley way without a record. Blacks recovered their dead and buried them without any record or report to the police. After the Civil War, the City of New York did away with all volunteer fire companies and created a fully paid fire department for the city.

*David Hudgins is a member of the Ellis County Museum Board of Directors and co-founder of the Ellis County Veterans Appreciation Committee. He also serves as Chaplin of the O. M. Roberts Camp #178, Sons of Confederate Veterans. For more information, visit [www.omroberts.com](http://www.omroberts.com).*

## *The Heroic John Pelham*

By Dr. Gary Loudermilk, DCS

The Military Academy at West Point was in an unsettled state in early 1861 with many Southern cadets resigning. The longtime superintendent of the Academy, Richard Delafield, resigned on January 23<sup>rd</sup>. His replacement was Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard whose tenure lasted only five days because of his outspoken Southern sympathies.

The camaraderie that the men who were in their fourth or fifth year had built up made resignation a difficult decision. As a cadet from New York and future Union Officer said, "I cannot look forward to graduation with that pleasure I did formerly. And if it is to be our lot to be employed in cutting our countrymen's throats and fighting our dearest friends and class-mates, I am very sorry I ever came here."

On February 27, 1861 John Pelham wrote to Jefferson Davis offering his service to the Confederate Government. Pelham's letter read: "Being still a member of the Mily Acad'y (Military Academy), I don't think it would be exactly proper for me to offer my services to the new Government, but I am anxious to serve it to the best of my ability. If you think it would be better for me to resign now than to wait and graduate which will be in June, a single word from you will cause me to resign and as soon as my resignation is accepted, I will consider myself under your orders, and repair to Montgomery without delay. I am a member of the 1<sup>st</sup> class which graduates in June next --- you know the importance of that portion of the Course still to be completed and also whether my services are needed at present. May I expect a recall if needed?"

Pelham wrote his sister-in-law, the new wife of his brother Charles, on March 9. In perhaps his most moving letter, he stated, "You need not be afraid of piquing my southern feelings by respecting the 'Stars and Stripes.' Although I am a most ultra Secessionist, I am still proud of the American Flag. It does not belong to the North any more than to us and has never had anything to do with our wrongs. I think that both sides ought, in justice to the illustrious dead, lay it aside as a memento of our past greatness and of our Revolutionary renown. I would fight harder and longer to tear the 'Stars and Stripes' from every Northern battlement than for any other cause. They have no right to use it, and we should not permit them. It should be stored away with our other household goods, cherished and preserved spotless and unstained 'not a single stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured.'"



Ultimately, Pelham resigned from West Point, just two weeks before his planned graduation, in order to accept a commission in the militia of his home state of Alabama. He soon went to Virginia, where he joined the army of Joseph E. Johnston as a lieutenant in the artillery. Pelham's well-drilled and disciplined battery caught the eye of J.E.B. Stuart, who provided horses for the men and transformed the battery into "horse artillery", more mobile than conventional artillery.

Pelham was involved in every major military engagement of Stuart's cavalry from the First Battle of Bull Run to Kelly's Ford, more than 60 encounters. He particularly distinguished himself as the Chief of Stuart's Artillery in the Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) and Battle of Fredericksburg. At Sharpsburg, Pelham's guns, positioned on a rise known as Nicodemus Hill, repeatedly harassed the flanks of oncoming Union lines, causing numerous casualties and breaking up battle formations. Lt. Gen. Stonewall Jackson said of him in his report on the battle, "It is really extraordinary to find such nerve and genius in a mere boy. With a Pelham on each flank I believe I could whip the world."

At Fredericksburg, Pelham's guns, positioned well in advance of the main Confederate lines, held up the entire flank of the Union Army of the Potomac for several hours, enabling the Confederates to repel a series of strong attacks. General Robert E. Lee commended Pelham in his official report for "unflinching courage" while under direct fire from multiple Union batteries. Pelham was, at the time, commanding only two guns that were in service, but with those batteries for a time enfiladed the entire advancing Federal lines of battle.

At Kelly's Ford on March 17, 1863, Pelham participated in a cavalry charge, his artillery not being engaged. Standing up in his stirrups, he urged his men to "Press forward, press forward to glory and victory!" Not long afterward, he was struck in the head by a fragment of an exploding Federal artillery shell. He was carried six miles from the battlefield to Culpeper Courthouse, and died the following morning without having regained consciousness.

JEB Stuart issued General Order No. 9 on March 20, 1863 expressing his admiration for Pelham and his sadness at his loss. Among other comments in the Order Stuart said, "The memory of 'the gallant Pelham,' his many manly virtues, his noble nature and purity of character, are enshrined as a sacred legacy in the hearts of all who knew him. His record has been bright and spotless, his career brilliant and successful. He fell--the noblest of sacrifices--on the altar of his country, to whose glorious service he had dedicated his life from the beginning of the war."

Stuart also ordered the wearing of the military badge of mourning for thirty days.

The Confederate Senate approved General Lee's recommendation that Pelham receive a posthumous promotion to lieutenant colonel. Pelham's body was returned home and buried at City Cemetery in Jacksonville, Alabama where a statue erected downtown in 1905 commemorates the fallen officer.

## *Southern Riots*

By Pam Wilhoite

As the War Between the States drug on, commodities of all types became extremely scarce. In addition to food shortages, shoes, clothing, sewing needles, candles, bedding and many other items needed on the home front were difficult to obtain. As conditions grew progressively worse, the women of the South took to the streets.

One of the earliest critical shortages was salt, the essential ingredient for preservation of meat without refrigeration. In December 1862, the women of Greenville, Alabama were growing desperate for salt. Twenty women descended on a supply train shouting "Salt or Blood!" They collared the railroad agent and forced him to divide a large sack of salt among the rioters.

By March 1863, women across the South were having difficulty obtaining food to feed their families at a price they could afford. In both Atlanta, Georgia and Salisbury, North Carolina, women believed that merchants were profiteering from exorbitant prices. Forty or fifty "respectable women," mostly wives of Confederate soldiers, invaded the North Carolina stores of hated speculators. Protected by an armed leader, the women demanded that the merchants turn over twenty-three barrels of flour, two sacks of salt, a half a barrel of molasses, and some money. The women were never prosecuted, reflecting the town's belief that the county was inadequately providing for the families of the gallant Confederate soldiers.

By early 1863, inflation was rampant, especially in the cities. In January a Richmond, Virginia newspaper reported that the weekly cost of feeding a small family had risen from \$6.55 in 1860 to \$68.25 in 1863. By March, the situation in Richmond was critical where scarce food stuffs had to be shared by Lee's army and 200,000 civilian residents and refugees. The Richmond women were desperate and decided to take matters into their own hands. Mrs. Mary

Jackson began to promote a meeting of area women to discuss high prices and food shortages. At the meeting, she encouraged some 300 women to go quietly into the streets to make their demands known. They all agreed they would first go to the Capitol to see Governor John Letcher and then, if necessary, to seek out local merchants. In case the merchants were reluctant to help them, the women were encouraged to bring pistols, knives, hatchets or any other weapon they owned. The next morning, April 2, Mary Jackson headed toward the market brandishing a bowie knife and a loaded pistol. On the way she met two police officers and told them the women intended to shoot down every man who did not aid them in taking goods. She warned them she "would have bread or blood!"

Shortly after 8 a.m., the women were on their way to see the Governor who addressed the crowd of an estimated two to three hundred. Although Letcher expressed sympathy, he offered no solution. Unsatisfied, the women and "half grown" boys headed to the market. Along the way, the group was increased by a large number of men. Estimates place the group in the thousands.

Arriving at the market, the rioters were locked out by the merchants. Spreading throughout the area, the group charged the doors of the grocery, the shoe and hat store, and a commission house full of food and government supplies. The stores were quickly entered and stripped clean.

Down the street, boys broke into a shoe store and began throwing shoes out to the women on the sidewalk. Just as the store was emptied, police officers arrived. Immediately, most of the stolen goods were thrown back into the store, even items from other stores.

The governor then sent for Mayor Joseph Mayo to read to the mob the riot act, a time honored method for ordering the dispersal of an unlawful assembly. Mayo stood on a carriage to proclaim the riot act, but his presence was ignored. He would repeat the task several times during the morning. The governor called out the fire engines to spray the mob. Then he gathered the attention of the group and gave the mob five minutes to scatter, or he would have the Public Guard to fire on them.

However the riot was not over. The mob had broken up, but another group smashed the windows of a dry goods store and stripped it. On another street, the superintendent of the hospital was driving a wagonload of beef to the hospital. He suddenly was surrounded by a crowd of armed women. Two women jumped into the wagon, forced the driver out, and carried off the wagon loaded with beef.

The Public Guard arrived ready to fire on the mob. The captain pleaded with them to go home. He feared he would have to fire into the crowd, which included wives, sisters and daughters of men of the Guard. Moments later President Jefferson Davis arrived. He addressed the group sympathetically. He closed by emphasizing the seriousness of the event and insisted that they must disperse within five minutes, or he would order the Guard to fire into the crowd. Davis watched as the mob silently began breaking up. Soon the street was clear. The Richmond Bread Riot had come to an end.

Even before the riot ended, the Young Men's Christian Association began distributing food to the needy. Food distribution continued daily. The official view of the Richmond leadership was that the Bread Riot was unjustified. The leaders of the riot were to be tried. Approximately forty-one women and twenty-four men were arrested. Most of the rioters were ultimately charged with misdemeanors. Four men and one woman were convicted of a felony.

Threats of severe punishment could not deter women inadequately clothed and starving. In September 1863, a group of women entered into a store in Talladega, Alabama, and seized shoes they badly needed. The next month rioters in Wilmington, North Carolina, raided a blockade runner and took most of his cargo. In Mobile, a large group of women carrying signs "Bread or Blood" and "Bread or Peace" helped themselves to food and clothing. Texas was not exempt from rioting. On the morning of September 15, 1864, twenty women from Hamilton County entered Waco, Texas armed with six shooters and huge homemade knives. After having tried every means possible to purchase cotton for home use and failing, they were now determined to obtain cotton from the Waco Confederate cotton mill. "Cotton or Blood" was their war cry as they pushed past the guards. They wanted cotton and cotton they got. The rioters compelled mill workers to load half a dozen bales onto a wagon that the rioters had brought with them.

Throughout the Confederacy, food and supplies were scarce and difficult to obtain at prices within the reach of the poor. The riots are indicative of the severe economic problems existing across the South during the War Between the States.

*Pam Wilhoite, a retired CPA, serves as President of Parsons' Rose #9, Order of Confederate Rose in Waxahachie, Texas. She is a 2013 recipient of MOS&B's Varina Howell Davis award.*

## *The Southern Heritage Ball*

The Southern Heritage Ball has been celebrating General Robert E. Lee's birthday for almost 50 years by having a real old fashion Debutante Ball here in Houston . About eight years ago Earl Faggert from Mississippi dubbed our Ball "The Grandest Ball of All" and this has become our motto. Officers of National Heritage Organizations that come to Houston to attend read like a Who's Who. They are: UDC PG Janice Lankford, MOS&B CG Toni R. Turk, PCG Dr. Anthony Hodges, PCG Col. JEB Stuart IV, OSC CIC Bryan Roehrig III, OSC PCIC J. Evetts Haley Jr., MOS&B PCG Max Waldrop, Bert Hayes-Davis, Great Great Grandson of President Jefferson Davis, just to name a few. A number of MOS&B members serving on committees that make this Ball happen are: John Moncure, MOS&B Chaplain-General Raymond Holder, Don Lee, John Hoover, Dr. John Burdine, George Williamson, Paul Waits, Shelby Stocks, Ray Stocks and yours truly. Our Texas Honor Guard are all members of the MOS&B. They are Jim Templin, Glenn Toal, Larry Wilhoite, Bob Davidson, Jay Bowden, and Tom Jones.

This year's Ball will be celebrating its 47<sup>th</sup> anniversary that took place on January 25, 2014. The overall purpose of the Ball is to raise money for projects that preserve our southern history and heritage. We have contributed over \$180,000 in recent years to these various projects. The Ball makes donations to established scholarship funds such as the Pete Orlebeke Scholarship Fund. In addition we give substantial funds for the upkeep, repair and maintenance of various museums and cemeteries such as the Fayetteville, Arkansas Confederate Cemetery, the Point Lookout, Maryland, Confederate prisoner of war camp, the Old Court House Museum in Vicksburg, and to Beauvoir, just to name a few. We are a 501(c)(3) corporation.

The Ball was held at the famous River Oaks Country Club. The Debutantes are brought to the front entrance of the Country Club in 200 year old French carriages pulled by Dutch Warm Bloods from the Netherlands . Gentlemen in Confederate uniforms escort the young ladies up the front steps to the Ball Room and the Ball begins. We normally have about 350 people attend this annual period costume/black tie event.

Our pledge to those who support our Ball with attendance and contributions is to be faithful custodians in using those funds for the preservation of our southern history and heritage. We've done this quite well for 46 years.

If any of you would like to come to our upcoming Ball or if you have a daughter or granddaughter who would like to be a Debutante please email Kathy Stocks @ [Kathy.stocks@gmail.com](mailto:Kathy.stocks@gmail.com). Contributions to this worthwhile cause is also gladly appreciated.

## *Code of Confederate Flag Etiquette*

The *Code of Confederate Flag Etiquette* was adopted by the Military Order of The Stars and Bars in July 2011. It is designed as a guide for those who respect The South and want to know how to properly use and display the Confederate flag and other symbols of The South. If Southerners will not respect the Confederate flag, then how can we expect others to respect it?

It is our hope that this *Code of Confederate Flag Etiquette* will be adopted by Southern organizations and individuals as a guide to respecting and honoring the symbols of our beloved South and those who sacrificed and died to defend her. For a copy of the complete document, go to the MOS&B webpage.

## *Acceptable Use of the Confederate Image*

Bunting or similar material used for patriotic decoration which includes design elements of the Confederate flag, or images of the flag such that it is clearly not being used as a flag. Examples would be the flag: depicted furled, on a staff, carried in battle, in a memorial arrangement.

## *Displaying of the Flag*

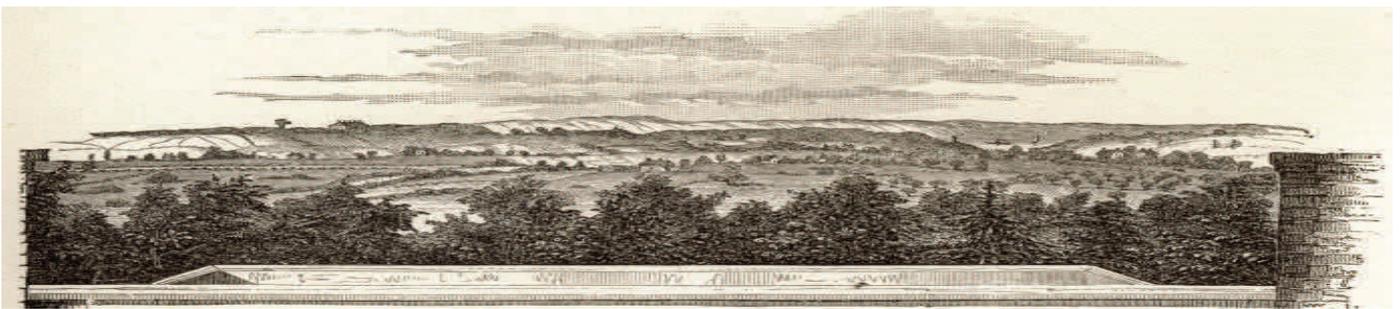
No disrespect should be shown to the flag of the Confederate States of America; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing.

- (a) The flag should never be displayed with the field down, except as a signal of dire distress in instances of extreme danger to life or property.
- (b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.
- (c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.
- (d) The flag should never be used as wearing apparel, bedding, or drapery. It should never be festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free.
- (e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as to permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.
- (f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.
- (g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature. An exception to this is unit markings on the flag when used by historical re-enactors.
- (h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.
- (i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.
- (j) No part of the flag should ever be used as a costume or athletic uniform. However, a flag patch may be affixed to the uniform of military personnel, firemen, policemen, and members of patriotic organizations. The flag represents a living country and is itself considered a living thing. Therefore, the lapel flag pin being a replica, should be worn on the left lapel near the heart.
- (k) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

## *Sesquicentennial Series Blog*

In case you didn't know, the Military Order of the Stars and Bars has a daily blog that members can view that discusses the daily events that happened during the War Between the States from the period of 1861 to 1865. We encourage all our members to view this blog daily.

To access the blog, go to [www.starsandbarsblog.org](http://www.starsandbarsblog.org) or you can access it indirectly from the MOS&B webpage. There are many interesting facts that you can learn from viewing this webpage.



# GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD

Hand-colored lithograph by John B. Bachelder, 1863



Bird's-eye panoramic view of the battlefield facing west. Bachelder, John Badger (1825-1894). Subtitled Battle Fought at Gettysburg PA July 1st 2nd & 3rd 1863 by the Federal and Confederate Armies Commanded Respectively by Gen. G.G. Meade and Gen. Robert E. Lee. 1863 copyright. Small map of Soldiers National Cemetery in central lower margin. Facsimile signatures of Union Generals (Doubleday, Newton, Hancock, Birney, Slocum Sykes, Sedgwick, Howard, Williams) verifying accuracy of troop positions, and facsimile of hand-written statement by Meade on the accuracy of topography and troop positions within it.

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# CONFEDERATE LEGACY FUND

The Legacy fund gives our members the opportunity to make a real difference. There is no better time than right now to make a statement for our values and our cause. The Confederate Legacy Fund is the vehicle that assures our relevance for generations to come.

We are extremely grateful to the members of The Confederate Legacy Legion of Merit. These men have chosen to support the Order by donating \$1000 or more to the Legacy Fund. We are indebted to all of our donors for their vision and their generosity.

The Confederate Legacy Fund is an important part of our over-all financial plan. The contributions that are made by our members will remain intact for perpetuity. Only the interest that is generated from the fund will be spent. Our expenditures 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. The income generated from the Legacy Fund will eventually pay for all of these types of expenditures.

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, many corporations will match the charitable donations made by its employees. Donating stocks is another excellent strategy for charitable donations. 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 utilizing one of our deferred payment plans.

Your generosity is most appreciated. Membership in the Confederate Legacy Legion of Merit will assure that there is always adequate funding for scholarships and Southern heritage projects. Please consider the Confederate Legacy Fund in your financial planning.

## CONFEDERATE LEGACY FUND PLEDGE FORM

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Enclosed is my gift of: \$250 \_\_\_\_\_ \$500 \_\_\_\_\_ \$1000 \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Make check/gifts payable to: MOS&B Confederate Legacy Fund

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