



MILITARY ORDER of the STARS & BARS

1861  1865

The Confederate States America

Volume 6, Number 9
September 2014

Officer's Call



Sesquicentennial Series Article #46 Roswell Mill Workers Arrested

By Pam Wilhoite

At dawn on July 5, 1864, more than 300 women and children arrived on foot at the three Roswell, Georgia mills to begin their eleven hour work day. War had not yet come to Roswell, but they knew the Union soldiers were near. What they did not know was their lives were about to change dramatically.

Established in the 1830s, the Roswell Manufacturing Company by 1860 included two cotton mills and the Ivy Woolen Mill. Owned by Barrington King, the mills served as Confederate contractors. The mills monthly produced 191,000 yards of cotton fabric, tenting and rope. Ivy produced 30,000 yards of fine "Roswell Grey" wool used in Confederate uniforms.

Early in the war, many of the area men enlisted in the Roswell Guards and fought at Manassas. The Confederate Congress exempted mill management and skilled workers from military service in 1862, but the law was repealed in early 1864. In June 1863, the remaining mill workers, age sixteen to sixty, formed the Roswell Battalion to help protect northern Georgia.

After the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Union General William Tecumseh Sherman planned to move on toward Atlanta, but the Chattahoochee River stood in the way. One of the best ways to cross the river was on a 600 foot bridge near Roswell. Sherman's primary interest was this bridge and not the industrial capacity of the town.

As Sherman pushed into the area, the town people became frightened. The owners of the mills made plans to evacuate. Barrington King decided to keep the mills running until the last hour. He instructed his supervisors to stay "as long as possible – the hands all at work." The wealthy town people loaded every wagon available and headed to Atlanta.

On Independence Day, 1864, Sherman ordered the Second U.S. Cavalry under General Kenner D. Garrard toward Roswell. At 11 o'clock on the next morning, the Roswell Battalion was ordered to leave town, burning the bridge over the Chattahoochee behind them. Garrard's advance guard arrived moments later, but was unable to save the bridge. Frustrated, Garrard sent a regiment out to burn paper mills, flour mills and machine shops in the area.

When the Federals arrived at the Ivy Woolen Mill, they



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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, elected government officials, and appointed governmental 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 Howard Jones and the Arkansas Color Guard



The Arkansas Honor Guard Fires Three Volleys

Commander General's Message

I am the great grand nephew of Captain Henry Hill Harris who lived in Melbourne, Arkansas. Henry was attached to Company G, of the 8th Arkansas Infantry Regiment. He fought in every major battle with the Army of Tennessee and is buried in Melbourne. He was one of the fortunate people who actually survived the War. I am always mindful of the more than 600,000 brave souls who did not. All too many sacrifices were made by our brave soldiers and sailors. They all need to be remembered!

Every two years I return to North Central Arkansas to honor my ancestors. I'm part of a group of descendants who hold reunions in places like Melbourne, Mountain View, and Calico Rock – all located deep in the Ozarks. Our group has restored family cemeteries and installed various markers and monuments in a two-county area. Our efforts will assure us that the memories of our ancestors will be preserved for future generations.

In 2012, I was able to enlist the help of the Arkansas Society for one of our events. We had a graveside ceremony for Captain Henry Harris at Melbourne Cemetery. We had over 30 people attend this event. MOS&B provided the color guard and fired a 3-volley salute at the conclusion of our ceremony. In so doing, they even spooked a small herd of horses in an adjacent field! Everyone agreed that it was a great event. I would like to thank Troy Massey, Gordon Hale, and Nathan Hale who participated in that event.

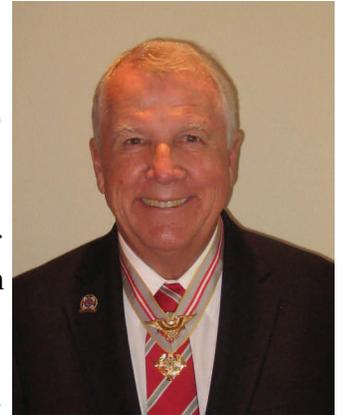
In August, 2014 we met again for another reunion. Once again, we utilized the Arkansas Society's color guard for one of our ceremonies. We were dedicating a historical marker that was being installed at the junction of two major highways in Mountain View. Nearly 50 people attended this event. Once again, the color guard was the major attraction for this event. We had a 10-member color guard that presented colors and fired a 3-volley salute afterwards. I am grateful for the help I received from Gordon Hale, Nathan Hale, Peter Kirch and Charles Beaver. I also appreciate the help I received from the SCV color guard commanded by Captain John Malloy.

Combining the MOS&B with my family reunions was just plain fun! Everyone enjoys a color guard and they absolutely love it when the honor guard fires its salutes. Such an event is educational for the public and helps to advance our public image in a positive way. I strongly urge you to consider a MOS&B color guard at similar events. It gives us an opportunity to honor our ancestors and have a lot of fun doing so.

Deo Vindice!

Wm. Howard Jones

Commander General



- Sesquicentennial Article # 46 - From Page 1 -

found it in full operation. Theophile Roche', a weaver and friend of the King family, had raised a French flag over the mill. Roche' claimed to be a subject of France, demanded his rights as a neutral, and requested respect for the workers and the mill property. With no orders regarding the woolen mill, the Union soldiers left.

The next morning, Garrard arrived to inspect the mill himself. Inside, he moved through the carding and spinning rooms. Upon entering the weave room, Garrard immediately saw on the web of one of the 216 looms, the initials CSA woven in the fabric. So much for neutrality. The Union soldiers ordered all workers to evacuate the building and assemble in the town square within an hour. The Ivy Mill was then torched. The process was repeated at the nearby cotton mills.

By evening, more than 300 workers and their families were crowded into the town square. Exhausted and bewildered, they tried to sleep. There they would remain several days huddled together in rain and sun, guarded continually by Union soldiers.

Upon receiving Garrard's report, Sherman was surprised to learn that the mills were still operating. He had assumed that the owners would have moved the equipment before the arrival of Union troops. Sherman replied to Garrard, "Their utter destruction is right and meets my entire approval. And to make the matter complete you will arrest the owners and employees and send them, under guard, charged with treason to Marietta." He also gave Garrard permission to hang Roche' if he desired. On Friday morning, July 8, Union soldiers moved into Roswell and camped on the grounds of beautiful Barrington Hall, the home of mill owner Barrington King.

The first wagons filled with Roswell mill workers arrived in Marietta, Georgia on July 9. They had ridden through the night over 16 miles of rough roads. Upon arrival they were taken to the Georgia Military Institute where they were housed in the classrooms.

Union General Thomas notified Sherman of the workers' arrival and requested what to do with them. Sherman replied, "I have ordered General Webster in Nashville to dispose of them. They will be sent to Indiana."

Train loads of refugees were shipped north by July 15. During the trip, Union soldiers offered the workers freedom, if they would sign an oath of allegiance to the United States. The remainder would be placed in a Louisville, Kentucky prison.

An Indiana newspaper reported that almost 100 of the refugees in "deplorable and destitute condition" arrived in Evansville by July 19. One of the mill workers later remembered hearing a Union soldier state, "Indiana's bursting at the seams and no one in this motley, disloyal group will add anything good to the state." In Louisville, at least 219 were marched to a two story frame building surrounded by a tall wooden fence. The

workers now realized they really were prisoners. An overwhelming stench greeted the workers. Dozens of families crowded into each small room and were required to sleep on the floor without bedding. Measles ran rampant.

By late August the citizens were concerned about welfare of their city and of the refugees. The editor of the *Louisville Daily Journal* pleaded for funds to help the "distress, destitution, and suffering" of the Southerners. Louisville formed a commission to assist with emergencies and to help transport workers on to other places where they might find employment.

During the last years of the war, General Sherman believed that if he shipped everyone who supported the Southern cause north of the Ohio River he would strip the Confederacy of civilian aid and reduce the chance of sabotage of his troops. He was also convinced that there would be employment available for the Roswell mill workers. Many of the families took the oath and traveled at government expense across the river in hope of finding work. However, few mill jobs were actually available at the Indiana mills. Most struggled to meet their most basic needs.

As the war came to a close, the mill workers were scattered across Kentucky and Indiana. What actually happened to them is unknown. Southern legend states that none of them ever returned to Georgia. However research of the last few decades indicates that some of the families returned while many stayed in the North.



Pam Wilhoite in front of Barrington Hall during the July 2014 reenactment of the Federal occupation of Roswell, Georgia

Pam Wilhoite, a retired CPA, is immediate past president of Parsons' Rose in Waxahachie and currently coordinates the Daily Light's "Spotlight on History" project. She is the recipient of the Varina Howell Davis Award from the Military Order of the Stars and Bars and the Lucy Pickens Award given by the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. For more information, visit www.omroberts.com or www.tsocr.org.

Photo Courtesy of Roswell Historical Society, Inc.



Mill Workers Arrested - Part 2

By Pam Wilhoite

In early July 1864, Union General Sherman was moving his forces toward Atlanta, Georgia. His advance force marched into Roswell, Georgia where they burned two cotton mills and the Ivy Woolen Mill. More than 300 factory workers, mainly women and children, were charged with treason and arrested. They were transported by wagon to Marietta where they were then put on trains and sent to Louisville, Kentucky.

A few miles from Roswell in New Manchester, Georgia stood a large cotton mill owned by the Sweetwater Manufacturing Company. Begun in 1849, this mill was powered by a forty thousand pound water wheel and a set of complex belt and gears which captured water from a twenty-three foot water fall on the flat shoals of Sweetwater Creek.

As the War Between the States began, the Sweetwater Creek Factory received seven hundred pounds of cotton each day which they turned into one hundred twenty bunches of yarn and five hundred yards of a strong unbleached cotton called Osnaburg. Early in 1860, the Sweetwater Creek Mill owners began to convert the factory into a military supply operation.

On July 2, 1864, Union soldiers rode into New Manchester. The horrors of Roswell were repeated. About 10 o'clock in the morning, General George Stoneman ordered his troops to round up all the residents of New Manchester and take them to the Sweetwater Creek Factory. There the residents heard, "You are all under arrest." They did not know exactly what that meant.

Nine year old Synthia Catherine Stewart stood at the mill with her mother, grandmother, Uncle James and two siblings. Eighty three years later, Synthia recorded



Synthia Stewart

her memories of the invasion and deportation for her grandson who lived in Comanche County, Texas. This is her story.

In March 1862, Synthia's father, Walter Stewart, had joined the Forty-first Regiment of the Georgia Volunteer Infantry. After fighting at Vicksburg, Walter was paroled just two days after capture, when he signed an oath not to fight again. Before returning to the front, Walter went home to see his family. He promised them, "If the Yankees ever get to Atlanta, I'm coming home. Don't you worry. I'll come home and protect you unless they kill me or take me prisoner again." Standing near the mill in July 1864, Synthia hoped that her father would keep his promise.

The New Manchester residents were told that as soon as transportation could be arranged they would be shipped west where they would be safe. The residents were then allowed to return to their homes under guard. That afternoon a soldier entered the Stewart home, looked around and took a pocketful of eggs.

Grandmother decided to prepare one last good meal for the family. Just as the children were called in for dinner, the Yankees arrived. Down they set at the table and ate all the dinner. The family had nothing.

Packing only what they could carry, the Stewarts returned to the river bridge by six p.m. as ordered. Mother permitted each child to take one special item. Synthia selected her Bible. After camping overnight, the family boarded the Yankee wagons. Just as she climbed up, a soldier grabbed her Bible and ran.

Arriving in Marietta on July 10, 1864, the Sweetwater residents joined the Roswell mill workers who had recently arrived. Synthia stared around at all the Yankee soldiers. Suddenly she saw him. "There he is, Mama!" Synthia cried. "There's the one who took my Bible!" She stood up in the wagon pointing her finger and yelled, "That's the Yankee devil who stole my Bible! Someone grab him and get my Bible back!" The surprised soldier tried to walk away.

Synthia made such a commotion that a Union officer noticed her. "Stop right there!" he ordered the enlisted man. Synthia's Bible was returned to its rightful owner. Until her dying day, Synthia believed that officer was none other than William T. Sherman.

The family soon boarded a train which reeked of animal and human waste. Synthia wondered how her father would know where to find them. Mother assured her they would write to him soon. But she knew that her mother had no idea where her father was. In fact, Walter Stewart was serving picket duty just outside Atlanta.

After reaching Louisville, Kentucky, the women and girls were housed in the female prison while Uncle James was jailed with the men. The family was allocated a bed to share and they had food to eat. Synthia was easily

bored and liked to spend as much time as possible in the outdoor walled enclosure.

Uncle James had made friends with some of his Union guards. Occasionally they permitted him to visit his family. One day while Uncle James was visiting in the prison yard, the children heard a band coming down the street. Synthia begged Uncle James to take them where she could see. His guard finally agreed to let them stand just outside the wall. The small band passed by followed by a dozen or so prisoners. They were barefoot and dressed in dirty, stained shirts and ragged grey pants. Synthia stared at a haggard man with a long beard in the front row. He stared straight ahead and marched slowly down the street. "Papa?, Papa?" cried Synthia. But no response. "Uncle James! That's Papa there, the very first one. We thought sure he was dead, and there he is" she exclaimed.

"No, Honey, it couldn't be." Uncle James told her. Despite Synthia's protest, Uncle James took her hand and pulled her inside the wall while attempting to quiet her. Uncle James promised to inquire about her father. That afternoon, Walter was briefly reunited with his family before being transported to the prison at Camp Chase.

Synthia's mother, Lizzie, found bookkeeping work with the government. She was able to rent a room in a Louisville boarding house and enroll the children in school. Toward the end of May, 1865 Synthia arrived home from the school to find her parents happily embracing.



The family was destitute and could not afford the trip home. By early fall, the family had saved enough to buy train tickets. Traveling down the same tracks that brought them North they viewed the destruction caused by the War.

Arriving in Sweetwater Creek, the Stewart family found the fences of their old home down and trees burned. All the furniture had been taken and the doors torn off. Not a single thing was alive. They found the silver they had hidden under an old tree stump.

A neighbor brought them peas with instructions to eat a few and plant the rest for a winter crop. An old hen appeared to eat the peas as soon as they were planted. It served as their supper. The end of 1865 was particularly hard for the family. Synthia's sister Sarah died. Food and wood were extremely hard to obtain.

Early in the spring, Synthia and her mother went out to the garden area to plant peas. Little green shoots were sprouting up all over the plot. They weren't sure what they were, but they were not weeds. Soon the family determined they were strawberries. "We had thousands and thousands of strawberries. We gathered them up and carried them to Atlanta and sold them for money to live on. And then, after that first year, we never did have any strawberries come up anymore. That was God's work."

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The Chaplain General's Thoughts

By Raymond Holder

The New World Order

The Day of Pentecost is recognized and celebrated as the birthday of the Christian Church. Pentecost is a Jewish feast celebrating the giving of the Law on Mount Sani. Jesus's disciples were gathered in the upper room of the Last Supper after their Lord had ascended into Heaven. The Holy Spirit came upon them with power as they, the disciples, began to proclaim the message of salvation in the different languages to the crowds in the city of Jerusalem. This story is recorded by Luke in the second chapter in the Book of Acts. This final act of history is ushering in the Church Age we are now living in, hence, The New World Order.

We as Christians are an integral part of and living in this new world order. Western civilization has as its foundation this world order we live in the church, which is the vehicle for the proclamation of our faith in Jesus Christ. Yes, I believe in the Church as founded by Jesus Christ on the day of Pentecost. In fact it has been brought to my attention by the past Commander General Toni Turk and our present Commander General Howard

Jones that we of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars are a special religious order bonded by descendants of the Confederate Officers Corp. Our Confederate heritage and honor is uniquely bonded with a common belief in God and prayer. I give credit to the thoughts just mentioned to The Reverend James Parker of Charleston, South Carolina who had served many years as our Chaplain General.

Jesus's disciples were huddled in an upper room in Jerusalem when God's Holy Spirit fell upon them and filling them with His ultimate gift, the Holy Spirit. This new world order started when God directed a nomad named Abram to move his tribe to go west from the city of Ur. The second half of His Story began as written in the 2nd chapter of the Book of Act on the Day of Pentecost with the beginnings of the Church. As the Jewish people remember and revere their history, let us as descendants of the Confederate Officer's Corp keep bringing forward our heritage of Faith and the values they so long ago fought so valiantly for. Our Confederate heritage and honor is merged with a common belief in God and prayer.



Members of the BG St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter 271, Baldwin County, Alabama, manned their recruiting/information tent at Fort Morgan Alabama for the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Mobile Bay event. Governor Bentley is shown firing the rifle of Chapter 271 2nd Lt. Commander Price L. Legg. (Submitted by David Myers, Chapter Adjutant)



Pictured herein with PCG Turk is Real Daughter Mattie Clyburn Rice

NC Society Reunion held in High Point

The Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society MOS&B held their 2014 Society Reunion at the High Point

Elks Club, hosted by the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter No. 67, Greensboro. There were five chapters represented and eight Society Officers in attendance.

Chapter Commander Ron Perdue is to be commended for his work is hosting a successful convention. Following a luncheon of superb southern cuisine, some attendees were given a tour of Confederate points of interest of High Point's Oakwood Cemetery. Real Daughter Mattie Clyburn Rice was presented a Certificate of Appreciation by the NC Society MOS&B and the Rebecca Jones Alford Bonnie Blue Award by the NC SCV. The 2015 Society Reunion will be held in Raleigh hosted by the Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter No. 32

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Patrick Cleburne Prints For Sale

A print such as this one is available for sale for \$100.00 each. The print is drawn by Samuel J. Massey and the proceeds from the print sales go to fund the Arkansas Society Scholarship Fund.

Please send your inquiries to purchase a copy of this print to mosbcg@cox.net. Your participation in this worthwhile project is greatly appreciated.

Request for Articles for the Upcoming Confederate War Journal

The theme of this year's Confederate War Journal that will come out this coming November will be on the "Battle of Columbia, TN", the "Battle of Nashville, TN" and the "Battle of Franklin, TN". All articles related to the officers and men that served in these battles are welcome.

Some officers that we would like articles on are, but not limited to, the following: MG Benjamin Cheatam, LG John Bell Hood, MG Earl Van Dorn, Patrick Cleburne, William B. Bates, LG Stephen D. Lee, MG Edward "Allegheny" Johnson, States Right Gist, Otho F. Strahl, MG William W. Loring, Nathan Bedford Forrest, Abraham Buford, etc. Articles on the various regiments and battalions that served in these battles are also welcome.

Please consider writing an article that the MOS&B can include in this issue that marks the 150th Anniversary of the Columbia, Nashville, and Franklin campaign. Send your articles to the attention of our Editor General, Jeff Sizemore, whose email is swampeditor@yahoo.com.

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



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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.

Waddell Chapter Places Memorial Wreath in Richmond

RICHMOND, VA—Five members of the Capt. Waddell Chapter traveled to Richmond, VA's Hollywood Cemetery on Saturday, May 31 to participate in a ceremony sponsored by the Southern Soldier Remembrance Foundation. Attending were Commander Frank Powell, L. Commander James Izzell, Adjutant Byron Brady, Color Sgt. John Huss, and Ray King.

Over 200 Confederate Veteran grave markers were dedicated in the Gettysburg section of the cemetery. The chapter's wreath was among over 20 placed during the ceremony.

The Chapter joined with the Capt. Samuel A. Ashe UDC Chapter and the 47th Regiment NC Troops SCV Camp for the day-long trip to Petersburg and Richmond.

Shown in the picture right (l to r) are Ray King, James Izzell, John Huss, Frank Powell and Byron Brady with the memorial wreath the Chapter placed during the ceremony.



North Carolina Republic Flags Placed at Hollywood

By Ronnie Roach,
Chief of Staff, NC Society

RICHMOND, VA—In 2011, Mitch Flinchum, Commander of the Northern Piedmont Brigade, NC SCV ordered eleven gross (1,584) of NC Republic flags which he personally paid for. He and his family put about 600 flags in Oakwood and Hollywood cemeteries in Richmond each of the previous two years. A trip is being considered for this year to return to Oakwood to place flags there.

The NC Republic flags at the nearly 200 Tarheel veterans' gravesites in Hollywood Cemetery were placed by Keith Jones and myself of the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67, along with the Northern Piedmont Brigade Commander Flinchum.





Centennial Wars

By Philip Leigh

Fifty years ago the master narrative of the Civil War Centennial failed to synchronize with the momentous 1960s Civil Rights movement. It minimized the roles of slavery and race. Instead the War was characterized as a unifying ordeal in which both sides fought heroically for their individual sense of “right” eventually becoming reconciled through mutual sacrifice. Slavery was considered only one of several causes of the War (1).

Afterwards most historians began rejecting the Centennial interpretation. Yale professor David Blight explains that historians who came-of-age during the 1920s economic boom, ensuing crash, and Great Depression were the ones chiefly responsible for shaping the twentieth century understanding of the War’s causes - until the 1960s. Such writers “tended to see the world through the frame of the Great Depression” and interpreted sectional differences as more important than differing ideologies on slavery (2).

His signature example was Charles Beard who “saw the South and North as essentially two economies. . . . [U]ltimately the Civil War, in Beard’s view, wasn’t really about any particular ideology . . . it was two economic systems living together in . . . the same nation, and coming into conflict with one another in insolvable ways; forces meeting at a crossroads and they had to clash. Beard is laden with inevitability, as any great economic determinist usually is.” (3)

If Blight correctly reasons the accepted causes of the Civil War fifty years ago were distorted because the Great Depression personally affected influential authors, it is reasonable to examine whether the Civil Rights movement similarly impacted Sesquicentennial historians. Princeton’s James McPherson is a good starting place. He won a 1989 Pulitzer Prize for *Battle Cry of Freedom*, which was his historical interpretation of disunion and the War. His influence is evident from the book’s massive popularity as a college text. Moreover, he’s repeatedly stated that the 1960s Civil Rights movement molded his study of the War. The affect was evident as early as his dissertation selection:

...[T]he selection of a dissertation topic was one of the most difficult experiences during my four years at Johns

Hopkins from 1958–1962. . . . My adviser...encouraged me to write . . . on Alabama Reconstruction. . . [T]he Civil Rights Movement was in full swing, and I knew [presumed?] that as a Yankee (born in North Dakota and raised in Minnesota) I might be less than welcome in Alabama. The prospect...left me considerably less than ecstatic. . . . Meanwhile, I had become fascinated with the abolitionists... My empathy with these civil rights activists generated more excitement than...Alabama. (4)

Additionally, McPherson echoes Blight’s criticism of Beard: “As Beard viewed it, slavery and emancipation were almost incidental to the real causes and consequences of the war. The sectional conflict arose from the contending economic interests.” (5) On the eve of the Sesquicentennial McPherson concluded that Beard’s once popular economic-centric explanation had been nearly universally rejected by contemporary historians, who define slavery as the overarching cause: “Probably 90 percent, maybe 95 percent, of serious historians of the Civil War would agree on...what the war was about . . . which was the increasing polarization of the country between the free states and the slave states over issues of slavery, especially the expansion of slavery.” (6)

After winning the Pulitzer, McPherson steadily attracted followers. While nearly all correctly emphasizes slavery as the reason the cotton states seceded, they generally fail to satisfactorily explain why the North declined to let the South depart peacefully. After all, if the South quietly left the Union, slavery would have ceased to exist in the United States. It was precisely what prominent abolitionists frequently advocated prior to the War. Examples include William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Beecher, Samuel Howe, John Greenleaf Whittier, James Clark, Gerrit Smith, Joshua Giddings, and even Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner who became a leading war hawk. For years Garrison described the United States Constitution as “a covenant with death and agreement with hell.” (7)

Moreover, Lincoln continually rejected emancipation for the first seventeen months of the War. During the first year, he overruled Major Generals David Hunter and John C. Fremont when each attempted to emancipate slaves in their districts. As late as August 1862, he famously replied in a letter to publisher Horace Greely’s call to free the slaves, “My paramount objective in this struggle is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it and if I could do it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.” (8) In short, “saving the Union” was really a slogan to avoid the consequence of disunion. The reasons are chiefly linked to economics, not abolitionism.

A surviving independent Confederacy would undoubtedly employ much lower tariffs than the United States. In his inaugural address President Jefferson Davis stated, "Our policy is peace, and the freest trade our necessities will permit. It is . . . [in] our interest, and that of [our trading partners], that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon interchange of commodities." (9) Similarly Confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin later offered France a special tariff exemption "for a certain defined period" in exchange for diplomatic recognition. (10)



A low Confederate tariff presented the remaining states of the Union with two consequences. First, the federal government would lose the great majority of its tax revenue because 82% were obtained from tariffs. (11) Articles imported into the Confederacy from Europe would divert tariff revenue from the North to the South. Additionally, the Confederacy's low duties would encourage Northern-bound European imports to enter in the South, where they could be smuggled across the Ohio River into Midwestern states and thereby evade US duties. Tariff compliance would nearly vanish and cause a collapse in federal tax revenue. Second, given the Confederacy's lower tariffs its residents would likely buy more manufactured goods from Europe rather than as previously from the Northern states where prices were inflated by protective tariffs. (12)

It was quickly realized that such concerns were not mere abstractions. In March 1861 New Yorkers were panicked to read a dispatch from St. Louis in a Manhattan newspaper: "Every day...our importers are receiving, by way of New Orleans very considerable quantities of goods, duty free...If this thing is to become permanent, there will be an entire revolution in the course of trade and New York will suffer terribly." (13) Cincinnati also reported that goods were arriving from New Orleans tariff-free. Three months earlier the *Philadelphia Press* editorialized, "It is the enforcement of the revenue laws, not the coercion of the [Rebel] state[s] that is the question of the hour. If those laws cannot be enforced, the Union is clearly gone." (14) Historian Charles Adams explains:

If trade were to shift to the Southern ports because of a free trade zone, or extremely low duties relative to the North, then [the] great cities [of the Northeast] would go into decline and suffer economic disaster. The image painted by these editorials [from secession-era newspapers of Northeastern cities] is one of massive unemployment, the closing of factories and businesses, followed by unrest, riots, and possibly revolution. The inland cities of the North would also go into decline, like Pittsburg, where duty-free British steel and iron products would cripple the American steel industry. (15)

States northwest of the Ohio River had additional economic reasons to fear dissolution of the Union. Specifically, they were apprehensive that the Confederacy would jeopardize free trade to the mouth of the Mississippi River. The concern was sufficiently acute that some Midwesterners toyed with the notion of forming a Northwest Confederacy of states to be allied with the Southern Confederacy. Although the Davis government promised that the river would be open to free trade, many Midwesterners regarded such assurances as mere paper guarantees. They remained worried that the Confederacy may impose fees and import duties at some future date. (16)

Finally, after the opening guns at Fort Sumter many Northern capitalists reasoned that a war would be good for business. Initially, Wall Street looked at disunion as a menace to their investments. Government bond quotations dipped with every incident of federal indecision. But eventually Northern industrialists correctly reasoned that the demand for war goods would lift the overall economy. Since hostilities would block much of the Mississippi River trade, eastern merchants concluded that they could monopolize commerce with the Midwest. Manufacturers would get many profitable military supply contracts. The Midwestern states would supply Union armies with provender. Such expectations proved to be valid. From 1860 to 1865, the gross national product increased from \$4.3 billion to \$9.9 billion, which translates to an 18 percent compounded annual growth rate. Since the economy in the South was shrinking, the rate applicable to the Northern states was probably well above 20 percent annually. (17)

Critics of the Centennial storyline have successfully placed slavery and race at the center of the Sesquicentennial narrative. Some have over-corrected to a point where some historians are wrongly blacklisted as "neo-confederates." One example is Gary Gallagher of the University of Virginia. Despite agreeing that slavery was "central to the coming of the War and the conflict itself" his most important books focus on Confederate topics thereby leaving him feeling compelled to explain, "Don't dismiss me as a 'neo-Confederate'...As a native of Los Angeles who grew up on a farm in southern Colorado, I can claim complete freedom from any...special pleading...[and] not a single ancestor fought in the war." (18)

Consequently, during the past fifty years numerous authors apparently competed with one another to devalue everything about the Confederacy to the point of absurdity. E. L. Doctorow's fictional account of Sherman's March to the Sea entitled *The March* be-

came a best seller, won the National Book Critic's Circle Award, and was made required reading at a Yale University Civil War history course, while portraying every male Southerner in the story as a reprehensible person. (19)

Characteristic of the dogma that typically depicts Southern failures as resulting from stupidity or arrogance, modern Antietam scholars conclude that Lee's invasion of the North after Second Bull Run was driven by overconfidence. Yet they fail to even consider an important aspect of his viewpoint, which was the fact that Beauregard and Johnston were castigated in Richmond about a year earlier for *failing* to try what Lee attempted. (20) Annapolis students are taught the consensus of historians agree that Grant was the War's best general. (21) Bruce Levine portrays as undisputed fact a dubious allegation denied by Lee that he whipped a female slave. (22) The list goes on and on.

Those who worry that the "Gone With the Wind" version of Civil War history currently holds much public influence fear a ghost. By capturing an average 66% share of the TV audience over eight nights the race-centered narrative of the "Roots" miniseries has surely been as influential as the countervailing account provided by Scarlett's story. It has been 37 years since "Roots" shifted Hollywood's Civil War focus to slavery and race. By comparison, the interval between "Gone With the Wind" and "Roots" was 38 years. Historians should lead public knowledge about the war, not trail it by 37 years. It's time to give up the ghost. (23)

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Phil Leigh is a citizen historian and frequent contributor to the [New York Times Disunion](#) series, which commemorates the Civil War Sesquicentennial. Last year Westholme Publishing released his first book which is an illustrated and annotated version of the memoirs of Confederate Private Sam Watkins entitled [Co. Aytch](#). In May of this year Westholme released his second Civil War book entitled [Trading With the Enemy](#), which is about intersectional trade between the North and South during the Civil War. Earlier this year Phil self-published an annotated and illustrated version of Lt. Colonel Arthur Fremantle's [Three Months in the Southern States](#), which is a diary a British observer to our Civil War kept during the pivotal summer of 1863.

MOS&B CONVENTION REPORT

It is always great to hear from a newer member of the Order and get their viewpoint on our organization. Martin N. Bell is one of our newest members and also a new Life Member. Compatriot Bell is currently attempting to start a new Chapter in Macon Georgia and is also working on proposed Chapter and Georgia Society newsletters. Some of his other projects include building a cannon and limber and diorama for the local library (and making his own parts for the display.) His enthusiasm for these projects is obvious. As a new member he attended his first MOS&B Convention in Charleston this summer and wrote the following report. With new members like Martin Bell, the future of the MOS&B is bright indeed.

Convention News from Charleston S.C.

By Martin N. Bell

I attended the 77th Annual General Convention of the MOS&B. in Charleston South Carolina and if I described it in one word it would be; **Wow!** I think it was a phenomenal success and I am so glad I made time to attend. Our convention was from July 10-12, 2014 and what great events they had planned for us all including gifts such as the convention Medallion patterned after the 1899 U.C.V. Charleston convention medal.

Thursday after registration, we had a reception at the CSS Hunley laboratory and museum from 5pm to 7:30pm which included an open bar, heavy hors d'oeuvres, and yes, tours of the actual Hunley submarine. Actually, before the convention I had gotten in touch with Cain Griffin of the Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard chapter by email to let him know of my interest in the naval aspect of the war and my collections and he put me in touch with others regarding the Hunley including Keith Purdy. Keith dressed in a period military naval uniform and he was so kind to set up a display table with artifacts including cannon balls to show and describe to us. Dr. Lee Wilson gave us an excellent tour of the Hunley submarine and museum. After this day's event was winding down, I think I purchased half of the museum store to bring back to Macon, but I stayed behind since I drove up in my car to help Keith and

Cain load up Keith's car with all his display items. I learned a lot of interesting facts then from Keith and the museum staff. In talks with Dr. Lee Wilson; I did not get the confirmation that I desired on the Hunley rudder system but did find out a past story about the Hunley having electric batteries turned out to be false as it was just a coil of copper wire, but they seemed to believe they were in the process of attempting to invent an electrical firing system and that was why the wire may have been there. Who knows for sure? Do any of you remember seeing the Turner movie; The Hunley? Well, it seems Keith was in the movie and was one of the Union sailors on the Housatonic firing down at the Hunley. Do you remember the scene in the bombed out church where they sang the Bonnie Blue Flag? I learned that was filmed in the museum where they made a set. As I stood there looking it was difficult to imagine them building that set in so close a space but they did. After loading up, we left to go our separate ways and me back to the hotel. What a great start for a War Between the States naval enthusiast as myself.

Friday morning was official convention business followed by a great awards luncheon. Our own Georgia State Commander David O. Denard and Adjutant David L. Floyd each received the prestigious "Honorary Commander General" award. This award recognizes members who have given continuous dedicated leadership and meritorious acts for the furtherance of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. Congratulations to these two Southern Gentlemen who have served our cause so well and are so deserving of this honor!

After the awards luncheon, our friend Cain Griffin generously offered to take a group of us on a tour of museums and places of interest in the old Charleston district while others chose their own paths of interest until the next event that evening. Of particular interest was the U.D.C. Confederate Museum that is a must see in Charleston. There you will find so many items of interest and of priceless historical value I could not begin to list them here. The tour given by Mrs. June Wells was a treasure by itself and she is a fixture in Charleston and not afraid to stand up to protecting Southern Values and traditions even if it includes letting the current mayor know her feelings in that regard. She has held every post in the UDC all the way to President General. Two of us had to have pictures taken with this wonderful Southern lady who does so much for the cause in Charleston. At the end of the tour, she asked us what stood out to each of us at the museum so it could help them in future tours. There were so many artifacts to choose from including the giant oil painting of General Beauregard that the mayor had removed from city hall to be politically correct. But, I chose an item that others may have passed by which was a large metal commemorative bowl made by the men that served on the CSS iron clad

Palmetto State I believe, using the metal from the boiler. As one who had studied what these men went through and who had only finished the model of this ship within the last few years it really had an emotional effect on me. Now, on to the main event of Friday's convention, a tour of Ft. Sumter, the harbor and the Commander General's reception on our own chartered ship.

Well, if you are any type of student of the history of the War Between the States and especially if you are an enthusiast of the naval aspect of that war as I am, then it is a dream of yours and mine to visit Fort Sumter! After parking we entered the National Park Service building on shore and then boarded "The Spirit of Carolina" complete with two air conditioned decks and a wonderful spread of heavy hors d'oeuvres with cash bars. The food was great and the MOS & B. fellowship was even better with new friends being made and old acquaintances being renewed. Heading out we got a good close up view of Fort or Castle Pinckney that was flying the "Stars & Bars" just for our group. I also enjoyed seeing and taking pictures of the USS Yorktown that was docked in the distance. We landed and departed at Fort Sumter and began touring the grounds just as a thunder storm reared up in the distance and drizzled rain on us a little. We all enjoyed seeing the fort, its cannons, the museum and you could see deep thoughts on the faces of many as they pondered what it was like for our men way back then and how it may have been to be under constant assault as they were most of the time. Before we left, the national park service gave us the honor of helping to take down all the flags flying on the grounds. I made mention to several people that maybe we should not be at the base of all these huge metal flag poles with a thunder storm nearby, but we were all spared the bolt and successfully removed all the flags in a reverend and respectful manner. We boarded our boat again and departed ashore thus ending Fridays official MOS&B. schedule and many then went on to other interest including many of Charleston excellent restaurants and shops.

Saturday, July 12, began with a prayer breakfast followed by our official business meeting which I found very interesting with stimulating discussions. I actually made two proposals myself; (1) that all members buying items at the HQ store could use a check instead of using their credit card online due to all the computer hacking that has been witnessed worldwide and (2) for the purposes of winning the award for bringing in new members to the MOS&B., a member would receive credit for bringing in a member that has been off the rolls for years due to the fact that just as much work is sometimes required to bring back a member as it is to bring in someone who has never joined before. Both ideas seemed to bring unanimous "unofficial" approval and we were told we could use a check to buy from the HQ store now if we wished. My other proposal will have to be officially introduced later. The big news of this meeting was of course the elections with former Commander General Toni Turk; (now Chief of Staff), passing on the torch to our new Commander General Howard Jones. Our

own "Army of the Tennessee" will now be commanded by Bert Daniel Blackmon III of Bay Minette, Alabama with Georgians David Odian Denard and David Lafayette Floyd serving as AOT. councilors. Congratulations to these and all the other officers of the 2014-2015 MOS&B. staff as it will be a great pleasure to serve under these gentlemen with all their dedication, knowledge and experience to guide us.

After the business meeting, Cain Griffin, (our new Treasurer General), took a number of us to a restaurant in the historic district and he even paid for lunch for all of us. If Cain Griffin does not fit the very definition of a Southern Gentleman with their traits of hospitality then I don't know who does. Referring back to my first statements in the Thursday afternoon agenda I had mentioned that Cain and I had talked about my wanting to see the naval historical sites in Charleston, he then offered to take me on a tour which included the old cemetery including the graves of the crews of the CSS Hunley submarine as well as other Confederate officers and Southern gentlemen; a tour of the Citadel University including a cannon of either the iron clad Palmetto State or the Chicora, which we found to be un-kept and over grown with shrubs which upset both of us and a few other historical sites in town. Again I cannot begin to express my gratitude to Cain for this tour and I will treasure the photos I made of those sites, especially the graves of the CSS Hunley crews, always.

The highlight of the day and the final event of the convention is the "Commander General's Banquet at the "Carolina Yacht Club" and what a banquet it was. The cocktail hour before the banquet made for great fellowship amongst our members once again and a number of us made our way to the balcony for pictures and conversation while viewing Fort Sumter and Fort Pinckney out in the ocean beyond. Personally I was impressed by so many members wearing such beautiful Confederate officer's uniforms. I remember at the table I asked all where they got their fine uniforms from and in unison they said; "Blockade Runner", so I know where to order mine now. J Bon Appetit, General Beauregard would have told us as the food and service were superb and the business part of the banquet included the swearing in of new officers. Our own Georgia Commander David O. Denard and Georgia Adjutant David L. Floyd were part of the color guard in full Confederate Officers uniform. As a bright full moon shined through the glass doors over looking the ocean into the room, we were rewarded with an excellent speech about our Southern heritage and Charleston history from Doug Bostick, Director of the Battleground Preservation Trust in Charleston. Thus was concluded our 2014 M.O.S. & B. convention; my first, certainly not my last and an unforgettable experience in Charleston that I will never forget. Many thanks to all that made this such a great experience for us all present.

ROBERT E. LEE AND TRAVELLER

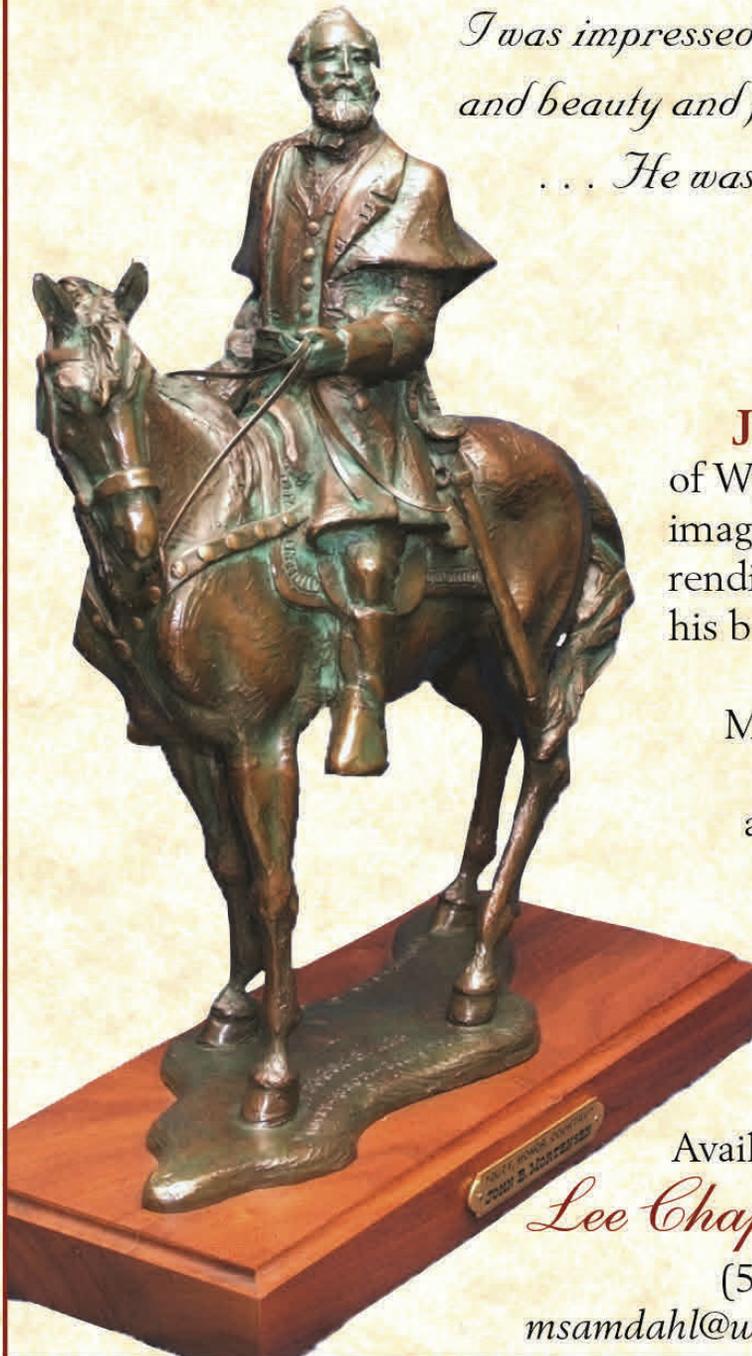
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*I was impressed with the greatness
and beauty and power . . . of the man*

. . . He was every inch a king."

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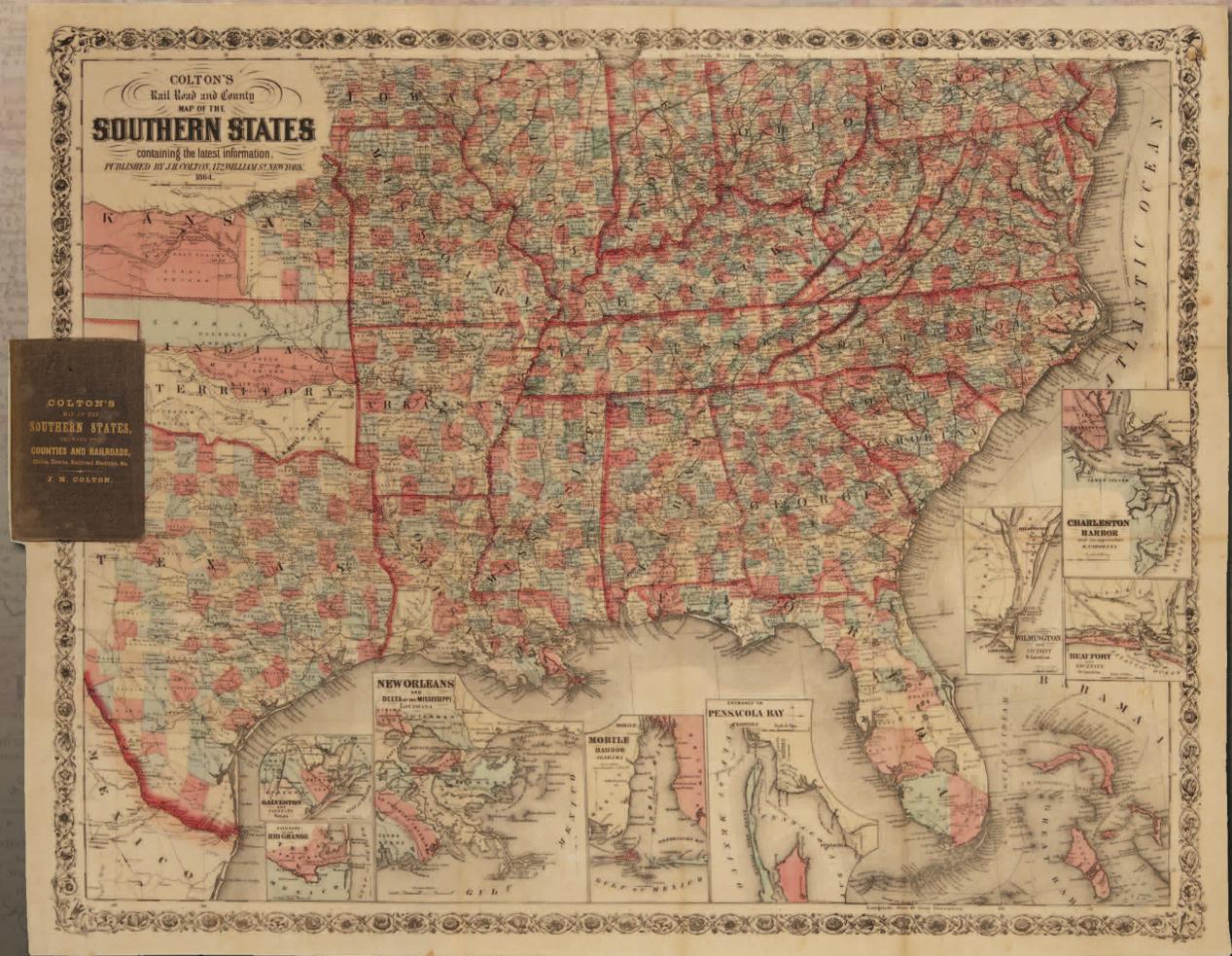
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President Jefferson Davis Birthday Celebration

June 9, 2014

By Conway B. Moncure, CPA, DSA ,
former Treasurer General.

The Virginia Division of the SCV held its annual commemoration of President Jefferson Davis' birthday at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia on June 9th, 2014.

Hundreds of well-wishers in attendance applauded the rallying speech by Pat Falci of the New York Civil War Round Table, who portrayed General A.P. Hill in uniform. (picture top left) Following the program musket and cannon fire closed the celebration. (pictured middle left)

The General George Pickett Chapter MOS&B # 115, then held a memorial service in the soldiers field section of the cemetery where more than one thousand old veterans died at the Confederate Veterans Home in Richmond and are buried in the soldiers section, most without headstones.

The Pickett Chapter has been providing stones in this section and has formed a Christian Cross of more than a dozen stones they provided. In the center of the cross is the grave of Pvt. Thomas W. Epes, Co. E, Third Virginia Calvary, who died at the Soldiers Home on October 27, 1921. Commander Conway Moncure is a distant cousin of Private Thomas Epes.

After a short reading of the names of the Old Soldiers and their service records, a champagne toast was had. (Featured in the picture toasting, (L to R) is Waite Rawls, chapter member and President of the Museum of the Confederacy,

Conway Moncure, Commander and Treasurer General, and James (Jim)Cooke, Jr., 2nd Lt. Commander. The group stands behind the grave stone of Pvt. Epes which they provided.

After the toast they visited the gravesite and memorial of General George Pickett in that cemetery.



2014/03/13



2014/03/13



PVT
THOMAS W. EPES
CO E
3 VA CAV
CSA
FEB 22 1841
OCT 27 1921