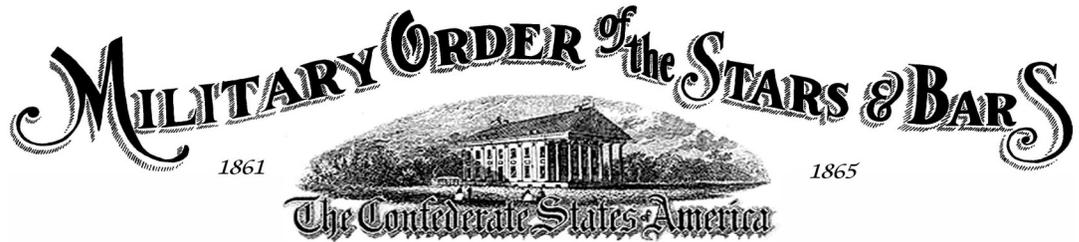




Volume 7, Number 10
October 2015



Officer's Call

Sesquicentennial Series Article #57 *The Odyssey of First Lieutenant William A. Kendall*

Submitted By Scott Barker

The outbreak of the War between the States was the clarion call to Southern Patriots throughout the southern states. Their response in mobilizing against invasion ultimately brought about the enlistment of 1,082,119 Confederate soldiers.(1) Though parting with families and homes was a deep sacrifice for Southern men, the Kendalls of Kentucky and Texas, answered the call and fully committed themselves to the cause of Southern independence, the defense of their culture, and to the right of a people to determine their own form of government. Such determination sent one of them, William A. Kendall, on an epic journey, much in the fashion of Odysseus, the mythical greek king of Ithaca in the homeric story of the Odyssey, who was forced to confront numerous obstacles as Greeks battled Trojans during the Trojan War, before finally he returned to his home.

William A. Kendall was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, on August 6th, 1830, the son of Allen and Elizabeth Kendall. Soon, however, in 1832, the Kendalls were to migrate to Morgan County, Kentucky, where young William and his siblings were to spend the early formative years of their lives. After starting a family, William, his wife Mary, and their three children packed their belongings and set out for Texas, where, in 1858, they settled in Denton, County.(2)

With the advent of the War between the States, William, along with two of his brothers, enlisted as privates in Captain Richard Gano's Texas Cavalry Squadron (later Brigadier General Gano). The squadron was initially intended to be a part of General Albert Sidney Johnston's command in Tennessee, to act as the general's escort; however, prior to arriving in Tennessee, General Johnston fell in battle at Shiloh. General Pierre G. T. Beauregard, Johnston's replacement, subsequently ordered the squadron to report to General John Hunt Morgan,(3) then in Kentucky. Gano's Texas Squadron then became the nucleus of the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry, into which William was then elected a First Lieutenant, Company A. As an officer in Morgan's Raiders, as they later came to be known, Lieutenant Kendall and his brothers were involved in several military operations in Tennessee and Kentucky before embarking on the famous, but fateful raid into Indiana and Ohio. The Ohio raid resulted in the capture of an overwhelming majority of Morgan's men, including Lieutenant Kendall and his brothers, Privates Robert and Samuel.(4)

Lieutenant Kendall, along with the principal portion of Morgan's men, was captured at Cheshire, Ohio, on July 20th, 1863, and taken to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, where he was held pending the capture of General Morgan.(5) Once the General was captured on July 26th, Lieutenant Kendall and one hundred and seventeen other officers were transferred on August 4th to the Western Penitentiary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, for confinement. Here they were treated as felons and placed in jail cells for close to eight months.(6) The odyssey then continued with the captive officers being relocated on March 20, 1864, to Point

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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.

Address all general business or advertising correspondence to MOS&B IHQ, P O Box 18901, Raleigh, NC 29719-8901.

Commander General's Message

UNITED DAUGHTER'S OF THE CONFEDERACY

California Division Convention

I was honored to be the guest speaker at the UDC's recent convention in Stockton, California. Nearly 90 people attended their annual reunion. For me, it was an opportunity to reunite with old friends and to solidify the excellent relationship we have enjoyed with the UDC over the years. The UDC is one of our Country's leading heritage organizations and I was pleased to be a part of its annual celebration.

Selecting a topic for my presentation was really quite easy. The title of my presentation was *How the United Daughters of the Confederacy Saved Lee Chapel*. My remarks were taken from the book; *The Story of Lee Chapel* by Douglas W. Bostick. It's the story of how a small UDC Chapter in Lexington Virginia saved Lee Chapel from certain destruction during the 1920's. It's an inspirational story and the ladies who attended the convention loved it. No surprises there; I was preaching to the choir!

When I first entered the dining room to setup my equipment before the meeting I noticed the presence of a security guard at the door. I later learned that the Hilton had insisted on having a security guard for this event. Perhaps the word *Confederate* had set off the alarm bells at corporate headquarters. In fact, the ladies of the UDC were not about to resume the charge on Cemetery Ridge. But the question in my mind remained: was the security guard there to protect *us* from *them*, or *them* from *us*? The answers to these questions have eluded me.

Our security guard was a young woman who was just over five foot tall. In my mind, I questioned her ability to stop anyone with sinister intent. In fact, I viewed the whole situation as somewhat comical. But perhaps it wasn't comical at all. We live in a crazy world today where the chances of violence are always just around the corner. Still, it is a sad day when corporate America views a meeting of the UDC as something that invites violence.

I hope that the presence of a security guard at this event is not a sign of things to come. But the fact remains that the current hysteria surrounding the Confederacy may set off a new round of *political correctness*. It's a sad day when our old friends from the UDC cannot even hold a meeting without having added levels of security imposed upon them. Certainly, the preservation of our Southern heritage is everyone's job - and nobody does that better than our old friends from the UDC. I wish them well moving forward.

Deo Vindice.

Wm. Howard Jones

Commander General



Real Son Legacy Award Presentation

Shown left to right is NC Society MOS&B Commander David M. Edwards, Real Son Clifford Hamm, and MOS&B IHQ Manager Byron Brady presenting the first Real Son Legacy Award to North Carolina's last known Real Son. This was presented at Mr. Hamm's surprise 92nd birthday celebration held recently in Gastonia.

The Chaplain General's Thoughts

By Raymond Holder

The Christian's World View

Matthew 28:18-20, "And Jesus came up and spoke to them, saying, "All authority has been given to Me in heaven and on earth. "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the age."

The scripture shown above are the very last words from the book of Matthew and is commonly known as The Great Commission. It is from these words that Christians have been led by the Holy Spirit to give their lives and treasure to tell people around the world about the Love of God through Christ Jesus. Our country has led the way to evangelize the world through foreign missions and I need to say that there are members of the MOS&B that are directly involved in doing and promoting Christian outreach in foreign lands today. We, you and I, must lead the way forward in continuing this effort. How can each one of us be involved? I'm glad you asked this question.

The first and most important task of every person who has been called and brought into God's Kingdom by the way of the Cross of Jesus Christ, is to pray. Pray daily, on your knees, with your whole heart, and with your mind. God answers our prayers. He even answers prayers of mine that I have not even prayed. Prayer is overwhelmingly powerful. James 5:16b says "the

effectual and fervent prayers of a righteous person availed much". Our individual prayers are received and felt by those we pray for. Our souls are the reservoir of these prayers. Our prayers are a wireless network created by God.

Sing the wonderful songs of our Faith. I like the old gospel hymns that I learned as I was growing in the faith as a boy and young man in the First Baptist Church of Natchez, Mississippi. Those and many others I sing every day in my car as I travel or just sing them to myself. What is the music of your faith and life? Singing songs of faith is another way of praying.

Do not treat each other equitably or fairly. Do not play fair. What I mean is this; treat others always better than they treat you. You will begin to sleep better at night.

Inquire in your faith group and church who some of the missionaries are and send them brief thank you letters. Tell your friends what you are doing and encourage them to do the same.

All the things I have listed here cost less than what I spend at Starbucks in one day. Before we realize what is happening within us, the unthinkable will begin to happen. That is, you and I will start to give our hard earned money to that which we have prayed for, sang about, and talked to others about. Our Confederate ancestors after the war of Northern aggression ended gave and promoted one of the world's greatest missionary efforts, not out of their abundance, but out of their poverty, and out of their spiritual abundance. AMEN!



Zebulon B. Vance NC HQ Chapter Receives Charter

NC Society Commander David M. Edwards (shown at right) presented the Charter to the Zebulon B. Vance NC HQ Chapter Commander Larry E. Beeson (left) and the NC Society Convention June 23, 2015 in Raleigh. Also accepting the Charter is Chapter member Carlton Mansfield. The Chapter contains members from across North Carolina and continues to grow each month.

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Lookout, Maryland, and from there forwarded on to Fort Delaware, located on Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River, arriving on June 25th, 1864. A few weeks later, on August 20th, 600 Confederate officers, with Lieutenant Kendall included among them, were assembled for special treatment. These men were later to be known as the immortal six hundred.(7)

The odyssey then achieved epic proportions as the Confederate officers were crammed into cargo holds below the waterline of the steamer *Crescent City*, and with inadequate rations, water, and unsanitary conditions undertook an eighteen day ordeal on a voyage to Morris Island, which lies just off the coast of Charleston, South Carolina. Once at Morris Island, on September 7th, the officers were maliciously exposed to a variety of indignities and hazards. They were put on short rations of poor quality food, given inadequate water and shelter, placed under guard by ill-tempered black troops with brutish white officers, and deliberately placed in direct jeopardy as human shields from Confederate artillery bombardment and sniper fire. The Federals had established two batteries, Wagner and Gregg, on the island and the prisoner stockade was located between the two. Federals used these batteries to fire on the Confederate held Fort Sumter, and Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, and were, in turn, under fire from them. Eventually, the officers were transferred to Fort Pulaski on Cockspur Island at the mouth of the Savannah River. Determined to escape and return to the fight, Lieutenant Kendall and four others tunneled out of the prison compound, but were soon recaptured and punished with confinement in a dungeon and restricted to a diet of bread and water for three days. Then, subsequently, because of overcrowding at Fort Pulaski, in October 1864, 200 of those prisoners, including Lieutenant Kendall, were packed on the steamer *Canonicus*, and sent to Hilton Head Island.(8) They were held there until March 1865, when they were then packed into the transport ship *Illinois*, and shipped back to Fort Delaware,(9) where Lieutenant Kendall remained until July 13th. He then travelled to Kentucky, where he was reunited with his immediate family, and then making the final trek to Dallas, Texas, where his odyssey finally came to an end.(10)

The selection of the 600 Confederate officers, and their subsequent treatment was in retaliation for the Confederate transfer of 600 Federal officers, who had

been held in overcrowded conditions from Andersonville Prison, to Charleston, South Carolina. The Federals asserted that the 600 Federal officers were deliberately placed in harms way, and were being used as human shields to abate Federal bombardments of the city. The argument was a fallacious one, but it served the purposes of a depraved and vindictive leadership in the Lincoln administration.(11)

Major J. Ogden Murray, C. S. A., a member of the immortal six hundred, through his examination of United States War Department records at the end of the war, obtained substantial and conclusive evidence of Federal cruelty to these prisoners of war. His review of the records allowed him to ascertain the circumstances, which resulted in the selection and special treatment of the six hundred Confederate officers. The concluding summary of this dreadful episode of the War between the States was written by Major Murray:

The treatment meted to the six hundred Confederate officers, prisoners of war, confined on Morris Island, S. C., by the the United States Secretary of War is a blot upon the escutcheon of the United States that can never be blotted out nor removed. It was cowardly, it was inhumane, it was cruel. The names of the men responsible for this cruelty must be written - and they will be written - upon history's blacklists of cruel men. Stanton, Foster, and Halleck, are names that always must cast a shadow upon the days of 1861-1865.(12)

Of course, according to Major Murray, the three men named: Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War; General Henry C. Halleck, U. S. Army Chief of Staff; and Major General John C. Foster, Department of the South, all played significant rolls in causing or facilitating this shameful episode in human history.

Footnotes:

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3. Charles D. Gear. "Gano's Brigade," Handbook of Texas Online, <http://www.tsha.org/handbook/online/articles/qhe01>, accessed June 24, 2015. Uploaded June 15, 2010. Modified March 31, 2011. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.
4. Daniel, *Types of Successful Men*, 370
5. Ibid.

6. Edward S. Wright. *A Brief History of the Western Penitentiary, Pennsylvania Division*. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 1909. 100. Carnegie Library Online, <http://www.clipgh.org>
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9. Ibid, 224
10. Daniel, *Types of Successful Men*, 370
11. Murray, *The Immortal Six Hundred*, 90
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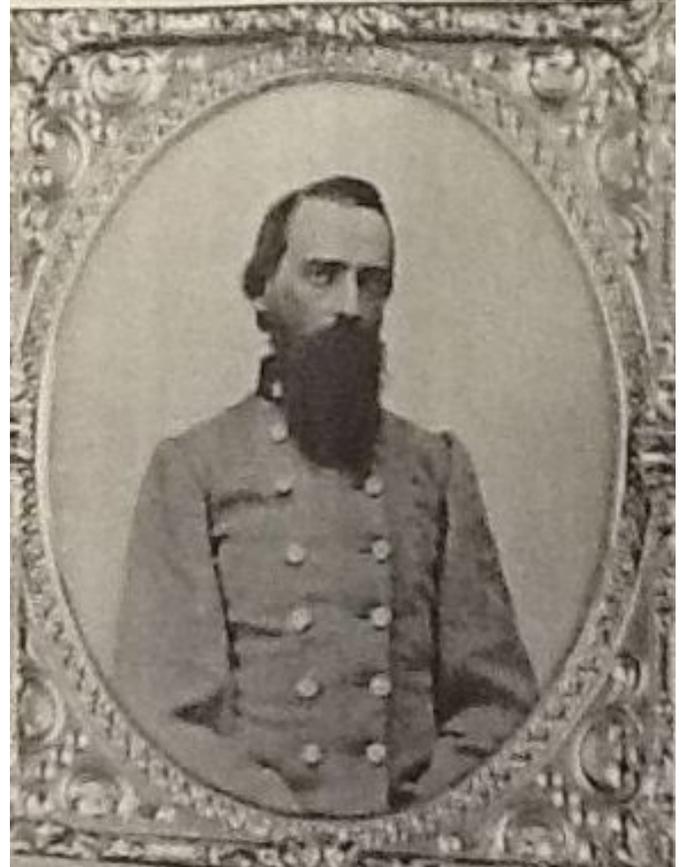
Sons of Confederate Veterans, Major General William D. McCain Camp No. 584, Member No. 327805

Surgeon of the Month: **George Edward Redwood** **Surgeon, 19th Alabama**

Compiled by Peter J. D'Onofrio, Ph.D.

President, Society of Civil War Surgeons, Inc.

www.socwsurgeons.org



George E. Redwood was born on November 25, 1833 in Norfolk, VA, the third son of William Henry and Louisa Virginia [Brown Anderson] Redwood. He had four sisters and nine brothers. On November 15, 1860, he married Callie Cannon. This union produced two sons and three daughters.

Dr. Redwood was ordered to report to Brig. Gen. J. M. Withers of the Department of Alabama and West Florida as an "Acting Surgeon." In March 1862 he is listed as the surgeon of the 19th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Dr. Redwood served in this capacity until April 17, 1862 when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, PACS to rank from February 3, 1862. On July 10, 1862 he was promoted to Surgeon, PACS to rank from

February 2, 1862.

After returning from a 10-day leave, he reported to the Post Surgeon of Department 2 and Western Department. On September 26, 1862, he was confirmed as Surgeon by the Confederate States Senate. April 24, 1863 saw Dr. Redwood reporting to the Surgeon-General's office in Richmond and on April 30 he was assigned as surgeon to a General Hospital in Richmond. Two weeks later the Medical Director [presumably Samuel Hollingsworth Stout] ordered Redwood to report to Surgeon James Montgomery Holloway in charge of General Hospital No. 2 in Richmond for temporary duty. Special Orders 115/12, dated May 13, 1863, stated "Surgeon George E. Redwood will report without delay to Surgeon W. A. Carrington, medical director, for hospital duty.

In July 1863, Dr. Redwood was the Senior Surgeon-in-charge of General Hospital No. 2 in Richmond. However, on July 9, 1863, he was relieved of duty at General Hospital No. 2 and ordered by the Medical Director, Richmond, VA. to proceed to take charge of the 2d Alabama Hospital in Richmond, VA.

On August 6, 1863, he was relieved from the charge of the 2d Division, Alabama Hospital, and ordered to report to the Surgeon-General for assignment. Six days later, Special Orders 191/3 ordered "Surgeon E. Redwood to report without delay to Colonel Peter Mallett, commandant of conscripts State of North Carolina, for assignment to duty as examiner of conscripts in the Tenth Congressional District of North Carolina."

His name appears as George Edward Redwood on a "List of Officers and Men of the Medical Department Paroled in Accordance with the Terms of a Military Convention Entered into on the 26th day of April 1865, which shows him paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina.

After the war, he lived in Columbus, Lowndes County, Mississippi where he died on October 24, 1872 at age 39.

*Report of Brig.
Gen. J. B. Robertson,*

*C. S. Army, commanding brigade
JUNE 3-AUGUST 1, 1863.
The Gettysburg Campaign.*

This report from the Gettysburg Battle includes references to the 1st Texas and their Commander, Colonel P. A. Work, the great grandfather of MOS&B Chapter #264 Lt. Commander Bruce Bell.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS BRIGADE,

Near Bunker Hill, Va., July 17, 1863.

Maj. W. H. SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hood's Division.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit through you my report of the action of my brigade in the battle of Gettysburg, on July 2 and 3. I have been too much occupied with the duties imposed by the marches and maneuvers we have gone through to allow me to make this report at an earlier time.

The division arrived on the ground in front of the position of the enemy that we were to attack but a few minutes before we were ordered to advance. I therefore got but a glance at the field on which we had to operate before we entered upon it. I was ordered to keep my right well closed on Brigadier-General Law's left, and to let my left rest on the Emmitsburg pike. I had advanced but a short distance when I discovered that my brigade would not fill the space between General Law's left and the pike named, and that I must leave the pike, or disconnect myself from General Law, on my right. Understanding before the action commenced that the attack on our part was to be general, and that the force of General McLaws was to advance simultaneously with us on my immediate left, and seeing at once that a mountain held by the enemy in heavy force with artillery to the right of General Law's center was the key to the enemy's left, I abandoned the pike, and closed on General Law's left. This caused some separation of my regiments, which was remedied as promptly as the numerous stone and rail fences that intersected the field through which we were advancing would allow.

As we advanced through this field, for half a mile we were exposed to a heavy and destructive fire of canister, grape, and shell from six pieces of their artillery on the mountain alluded to, and the same number on a commanding hill but a short distance to the left of the mountain, and from the enemy's sharpshooters from behind the numerous rocks, fences, and houses in the field.

As we approached the base of the mountain, General Law moved to the right, and I was moving obliquely to the right to close on him, when my whole line encountered the fire of the enemy's main line, posted behind rocks and a stone fence. The Fourth and Fifth Texas Regiments, under the direction of their gallant commanders (Colonels Powell and Key), while returning the fire and driving the enemy before them, continued to close on General Law, to their right. At the same time, the First Texas and Third Arkansas, under their gallant commanders (Lieutenant-Colonel [P. A.] Work and Colonel Manning), were hotly engaged with a greatly superior force, while at the same time a heavy force appeared and opened fire on Colonel Manning's left, seriously threatening his left flank, to meet which he threw two or three companies with their front to his left flank, and protected his left.

On discovering this heavy force on my left flank, and seeing that no attack was being made by any of our forces on my left, I at once sent a courier to Major-General Hood, stating that I was hard pressed on my left; that General McLaws' forces were not engaging the enemy to my left (which enabled him to move fresh troops from that part of his line down on me), and that I must have re-enforcements.

Lieutenant-Colonel Work, with the First Texas Regiment, having pressed forward to the crest of the hill and driven the enemy from his battery, I ordered him to the left, to the relief and support of Colonel Manning, directing Major [F. S.] Bass with two companies to hold the hill, while Colonel Work with the rest of the regiment went to Colonel Manning's relief. With this assistance, Colonel Manning drove the enemy back, and entered the woods after him, when the enemy reoccupied the hill and his batteries in Colonel Work's front, from which Colonel Work again drove him.

For an hour and upward, these two regiments maintained one of the hottest contests, against five or six times their number, that I have witnessed. The moving of Colonel Work to the left, to relieve Colonel Manning while the Fourth and Fifth Texas were closing to the right on General Law's brigade, separated these two regiments from the others. They were steadily moving to the right and front, driving the enemy before them, when they passed the woods or ravine to my right. After finding that

I could not move the First and Third to the right to join them, I sent to recall them, ordering them to move to the left until the left of the Fourth should rest on the right of the First; but my messenger found two of General Law's regiments on the left of my two (the Fourth and Fifth Texas), and did not find these regiments at all.

About this time my aide, Lieutenant Scott, reported my two regiments (the Fourth and Fifth Texas) in the center of General Law's brigade, and that they could not be moved without greatly injuring his line. I sent a request to General Law to look to them.

At this point, my assistant adjutant and inspector general reported from the Fourth and Fifth that they were hotly engaged, and wanted re-enforcements. My courier, sent to General Hood, returned, and reported him wounded and carried from the field. I sent a messenger to Lieutenant-General Longstreet for re-enforcements, and at the same time sent to Generals [George T.] Anderson and Benning, urging them to hurry up to my support. They came up, joined us, and fought gallantly; but as fast as we would break one line of the enemy, another fresh one would present itself, the enemy re-enforcing his lines in our front from his reserves at the base of the mountain to our right and front, and from his lines to our left. Having no attack from us in his front, he threw his forces from there on us.

Before the arrival of Generals Anderson and Benning, Col. J. C. G. Key, who gallantly led the

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Fourth Texas Regiment in, up to the time of receiving a severe wound, passed me, being led to the rear. About the same time, I learned of the fall and dangerous wounding of Col. R. M. Powell, of the Fifth, who fell while gallantly leading his regiment in one of the impetuous charges of the Fourth and Fifth Texas on the strongly fortified mountain.

Just after the arrival of General Anderson on my left, I learned that the gallant Col. Van H. Manning, of the Third Arkansas, had been wounded and carried from the field, and about the same time I received intelligence of the wounding and being carried from the field of those two able and efficient officers, Lieut. Cols. K. Bryan, of the Fifth, and B. F. Carter, of the Fourth, both of whom were wounded while bravely discharging their duty. Captain [J. R.] Woodward, acting major of the First Texas, was wounded near me while gallantly discharging his duty.

The Fourth and Fifth Texas, under the command of Majors [J. P.] Bane and [J. C.] Rogers, continued to hold the ground of their original line, leaving the space over which they had made their successive charges strewn with their wounded and dead comrades, many of whom could not be removed, and were left upon the field. The First Texas, under Lieutenant-Colonel Work, with a portion of Benning's brigade, held the field and the batteries taken by the First Texas. Three of the guns were brought off the field and secured; the other three, from the nature of the ground and their proximity to the enemy, were left. The Third Arkansas, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel [R. S.] Taylor, ably assisted by Major [J. W.] Reedy, after Colonel Manning was borne from the field, sustained well the high character it made in the earlier part of the action.

When night closed the conflict, late in the evening, I was struck above the knee, which deprived me of the use of my leg, and prevented me from getting about the field. I retired some 200 yards to the rear, leaving the immediate command with Lieutenant-Colonel Work, the senior officer present, under whose supervision our wounded were brought out and guns secured, and our dead on that part of the field were buried the next day.

About 2 o'clock that night, the First Texas and Third Arkansas were moved by the right to the position occupied by the Fourth and Fifth, and formed on their left, where the brigade remained during the day of the 3d, keeping up a continuous skirmishing with the enemy's sharpshooters, in which we had a number of our men severely wounded. I sent my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. F. L. Price, at daybreak to examine the position of the brigade, and report to me as soon as he could, and, while in the discharge of that duty, was either killed or fell into the hands of the enemy, as he has not been seen or heard of since.

About dark on the evening of the 3d, the brigade,

with the division, fell back to the hill, and formed in line, where it remained during the 4th.

Lieutenant [J. R.] Loughridge, commanding Company I, Fourth Texas, who commanded the skirmishers in front of the Fourth, and who was left when that regiment moved to the right, joined the First Texas, and did gallant service during the engagement.

In this, the hardest fought battle of the war in which I have been engaged, all, both officers and men, as far as my observation extended, fully sustained the high character they have heretofore made. Where all behaved so nobly, individual distinction cannot with propriety be made.

I cannot close this report without expressing my thanks to my personal staff for the able and satisfactory manner in which they discharged their duties. The wounding of so many commanding officers, among them the division commander, rendered their duties peculiarly arduous. They were discharged with zeal and promptness. Capt. F. L. Price, my assistant adjutant-general, whose loss on the morning of the 3d I have to deplore, was an active, efficient officer, and did his duty nobly. My aide-de-camp, Lieut. John G. Scott, my assistant adjutant and inspector general, Lieut. John W. Kerr, and Lieut. John Grace, volunteer aide, discharged their duties with a promptness and ability that merit special notice.

A list of the casualties in the several regiments, together with the reports from each of the regimental commanders, is herewith submitted.

J. B. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade



BG Liddell Chapter 271 life member DeWitte T. Cross, Jr. #2620 a WW II Army Air Corps Officer and US Air Force Officer/ Korean War Veteran proudly stands next to the portrait of his Ancestor Colonel J. Horace King.



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Guest(s) _____

Registration _____ @ \$75.00 \$ _____
Late Registration after April 13, 2016 _____ @ \$85.00 \$ _____

Thursday, May 19
Commander General's Reception _____ @ \$55.00 \$ _____

Friday, May 20
Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast - pay at the door _____
Awards Luncheon _____ @ \$40.00 \$ _____
Delta Boat Tour/ Water Defenses _____ @ \$65.00 \$ _____
Children (6-12 yrs old) _____ @ \$35.00 \$ _____

Saturday, May 21
Prayer Breakfast _____ @ \$25.00 \$ _____

Commander General's Banquet _____ @ \$75.00 \$ _____

Ancestor Memorial (See Supplemental Information Sheet) _____ @ \$5.00 \$ _____

Additional 2016 Convention Medal _____ @ \$37.00 \$ _____

Additional 2016 Convention Program _____ @ \$10.00 \$ _____

Total Enclosed (Check) \$ _____

Make check payable to: BG Liddell Chapter #271
Mail to: David W. Myers, Adjutant, The Ridge #301, 430 W. Ft. Morgan Rd, Gulf Shores, AL 36542



Supplemental Information Sheet- 79th Annual General Convention

Ancestor Memorial _____ @ \$5.00 \$ _____

(Attach to Registration Form)

Ancestor's Name _____
Ancestor's Rank _____
Ancestor's Unit _____

Ancestor's Name _____
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Ancestor's Name _____
Ancestor's Rank _____
Ancestor's Unit _____

Additional Ancestors- Use another Sheet



Hotel Information

Hampton Inn Fairhope- Mobile Bay (Located in the heart of Fairhope's historic downtown shopping and entertainment district, home to countless antiques stores, galleries, shops, and restaurants.)

23 N. Section St.

Fairhope, Alabama, 36532

(251) 928-0956

13 Apr 2016 Reservation Cut off (Group Rates)

Code for Convention Rates: Group Name: Military Order of the Stars and Bars

1 King Room \$109.00/night + Tax

1 Queen Room (2 Queen Beds) \$109.00/night + Tax

Specialty Room (Studio) \$119.00/night + Tax

Rates are based on two (2) each adults per room, additional adults will be charged \$10.00 per room per night.

FREE Parking, Pool, Business Center, Gym/Fitness Room, FREE High Speed Internet,

Free Hot Breakfast



2015 Scholarship Announcement

To all MOS&B Chapters and Societies,

As you know, The Military Order of Stars and Bars has established a college scholarship program for genealogically proven: (1) descendants of Confederate Officers; (2) descendants of the Confederate Executive or Legislative branches of government; and (3) descendants of members of the Confederate States' legislatures, judiciary, and executive branches of government. The MOS&B Scholarship Program annually awards the merit based scholarships to worthy individuals who meet eligibility requirements and have been judged on information submitted by the applicant. It is time to start considering candidates for the 2016 awards. All Chapters and Societies are encouraged to submit applications of worthy individuals for these scholarships. There are certainly many possible candidates among our active membership, active membership's children, grandchildren and friends. The General Executive Council has determined that each Department scholarship awarded will be in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). The number of scholarships awarded each year will be determined by the GEC. Please carefully read all the necessary information on the MOS&B national website.

<http://www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org/scholarship-program/>

Five copies of all requested material should be packaged together and mailed to:

MOS&B Scholarship Committee
c/o Gary M. Loudermilk
2801 14th Street
Brownwood Texas 76801

Applications must be postmarked no later than March 1st to be eligible.

If you have questions, please contact Committee Chairman Gary M. Loudermilk at the above address or email: gmlhdl@harrisbb.com.



Downtrodden Maryland

By J.C. Hegart

Long derided as a neutral state during the War Between the States (WBTS), or a full-fledged willing northern state, Maryland's contributions to the Confederacy regularly go unrecognized. As a border state located just south of the Mason Dixon line, there's no question that Maryland was a house divided prior to and during the WBTS. But various factors and circumstances prevented the Old Line State from exiting the Union, even though the majority of the state sided with the South, particularly Maryland's Tidewater region. Maryland ultimately remained in the Union, but essentially as an occupied territory. This article offers some historical background on Maryland and sheds some light on her often forgotten or overlooked contributions to the South.

History and the Election of 1860

Today, Maryland is often mistakenly characterized as a northern state simply because it did not secede from the Union. But in the colonial and Civil War eras, Maryland was considered a part of the South. An agriculture- and tobacco-based economy resulting in a dependence on slave labor was established in Maryland as soon as the colony was founded in 1634. Tobacco was currency in colonial Maryland and the state played an active role in the slave trade through its many port towns.

The economic, social and cultural institutions that took root in Maryland were the same ones that existed in the other southern colonies, and they persisted for generations through the Civil War period in most of the state, particularly in Tidewater Maryland. The Tidewater region includes the central and southern parts of Maryland, and the peninsular Eastern Shore section of the state east of the Chesapeake Bay. Colonized by settlers of English descent in the 1600s, Tidewater Maryland had long been economically and socially linked to Virginia by the waters of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. Like much of the South, the area was characterized by large tobacco plantations and farms dependent on slave labor.

Frederick Douglass and Harriet Tubman were among many slaves born into that "peculiar institution" in Tidewater Maryland. By the outbreak of the WBTS, there were some 90,000 slaves in Maryland, but changes had taken place throughout the state by that time. Baltimore, Maryland's largest port town, had become considerably industrialized. An influx of German and Irish immigrants had altered the demographic landscape of parts of the state. And German Quakers from Pennsylvania had migrated south into

Maryland's western Piedmont reaches, giving rise to more of a northern identity in that section.

However, in most of Tidewater, the institutions and traditions of Old Maryland remained intact, if not firmly entrenched. This section shared the South's grievances, and on the questions of secession, slavery, and states' rights, it largely marched in lockstep with the other states of South.

The results of the presidential election of 1860 clearly demonstrate Maryland's political alignment with the South. There were four candidates to choose from during the election of 1860 -- Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckinridge, and John Bell. The two parties representing northern interests were Lincoln's Republicans and the Douglas Democrats. The Republican party was the more extremist of the two, being anti-slavery, anti-states' rights, and anti-Southern interests. The two parties representing Southern interests were Breckinridge's Southern Democrats and Bell's Constitutional Unionists. Of these two parties, the Southern Democrats were the more extreme party. They were pro-slavery, pro-states' rights, pro-southern interests, and anti-northern interference into southern affairs.

In the 1860 election, the two southern candidates, Breckinridge and Bell, received 91% of Maryland's vote. Only 9% supported the northern candidates. Breckinridge received 46% of Maryland's vote carrying the state, and Bell received 45% of the vote. Douglas received only 6.5% of Maryland's vote, and Lincoln a paltry 2.5%. In a handful of Maryland counties -- several on the Eastern Shore and in Southern Maryland -- not even one vote was cast for Lincoln. Unlike the other border states (Missouri and Kentucky) who gave large portions of their votes to the northern parties, Maryland flatly rejected Lincoln and Douglas, and stood firmly with the South, not the border or the North.

Thus it is more accurate to regard Maryland of the Civil War era as one of the states of the upper South, or at a minimum, a southern-leaning border state. In no way should Maryland be characterized as a northern state during that time simply because it failed to secede. Why Maryland didn't secede is discussed further below.

The Baltimore Riots and Secession

Whether or not Maryland would have seceded if left to its own devices has been hotly debated. But in the end, circumstances did not favor that outcome for Maryland. Its geographic location, the conduct of Lincoln and Maryland's governor, and the timing of Virginia's secession killed any chance of Maryland seceding.

Maryland's geographic location south of Pennsylvania and north of Virginia placed it "between a rock and a hard place." Even if it wanted to, Maryland couldn't have seceded without Virginia doing so first. Had Maryland

made the gamble and seceded, only to find that Virginia intended to stay in the Union, then Maryland would have been enveloped by Union territory, cut off from the Confederate states farther south, and quickly overrun by Federal troops. By holding off on the secession question until Virginia made its decision, Maryland still ran the risk of being occupied by Federal forces as a preemptive strike to keep it from seceding. The latter scenario is exactly what unfolded. It was obvious to Lincoln that if both Maryland and Virginia seceded together, Washington, DC would be surrounded by Confederate states, spelling disaster for the Union capital. Well aware of Maryland's southern sentiments and strategic importance, the Lincoln administration did all it could to keep Maryland from seceding.

Through "masterful inaction," Maryland's publicly pro-South but privately pro-Union governor, Thomas Holliday Hicks, delayed the calling of a special session of Maryland's legislature to decide the question of secession until such action was no longer feasible. The timeline is roughly as follows: In the winter of 1860 and 1861, the states of the deep South seceded, but the states of the upper South remained in the Union. On February 18 and 19, a Maryland secession convention determined that Maryland should entertain secession if Virginia seceded. On April 12, Fort Sumter was fired upon. On April 14, Lincoln called for troops to suppress the "rebellion." On April 19, Massachusetts troops responding to Lincoln's call to arms marched through Baltimore and were attacked by Baltimore's citizens. Immediately after the bloody clash, Maryland legislators urged Hicks to convene the legislature to decide the question of secession before the state was overtaken by Northern troops, but he delayed until late April when it was too late.

The attack on the 6th Massachusetts by Baltimore citizens on April 19 became known as the Baltimore Riots or the Pratt Street Massacre. The event marked the first bloodshed of the WBTS. In fact, the first Union and Confederate soldiers killed in the WBTS died on Maryland soil during the Riots, and the first Confederate casualty was a Marylander.

Baltimore was a hotbed of secessionist sentiment when the 6th Massachusetts marched through town. Citizens regarded the presence of northern troops on their soil as an invasion. An angry crowd assembled and attacked the 6th Massachusetts with bricks and firearms. In response, the northern troops opened fire on the crowd. The melee resulted in the deaths of four Massachusetts volunteers (the first Union casualties of the War) and 12 Maryland citizens, one of whom was Confederate Marylander, William R. Clark. Clark had earlier enlisted in the Maryland Confederate Regulars, a 600-man unit within the 15th South Carolina Heavy Artillery engaged in the protection of Charleston Harbor.

Clark was awaiting transportation from Balti-

more to Charleston Harbor on the day of the Riots when he was shot in the head by one of the 6th Massachusetts.

After the bloody brawl, Governor Hicks boldly boasted in public that he'd suffer the loss of his right arm rather than raise it to strike a sister Southern state, and warned Lincoln to keep Union troops out of Maryland. Local authorities (some claim Hicks himself) ordered the destruction of railroad tracks and telegraph lines north and south of the city to keep Union forces out of the state and to cut off contact with Washington. The state militia began preparations for further defense of the city and state. A Marylander named James Ryder Randall was inspired to pen a poem about the Riots, called *Maryland My Maryland*. The poem was set to the tune of *Oh Tanenbaum* and became a rallying cry for Maryland's secession. At the time of this writing, *Maryland My Maryland* still is the state song, although efforts are continually underway to replace it. Here are just a few lines:

The despot's heel is on thy shore, Maryland! His torch is at thy temple door, Maryland!

Dear Mother! burst the tyrant's chain, Maryland! Virginia should not call in vain, Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield the Vandal toll, Maryland! Thou wilt not crook to his control, Maryland!

*Huzza! She spurns the Northern scum!
She breathes! She burns! She'll come! She'll come! Maryland! My Maryland!*

The Riots prompted Lincoln to take swift action to subdue Maryland. Benjamin "the Beast" Butler was ordered to "secure" Annapolis on April 22, beginning the Federal occupation of Maryland. Martial law was imposed and *habeas corpus* suspended statewide. Private property was seized and newspapers were shut down. Thousands of pro-South Marylanders, including legislators and leading citizens, were arrested and imprisoned without due process. The Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Roger Taney, a Marylander, informed Lincoln of the illegality of his conduct, but Lincoln ignored him.

In cahoots with Lincoln was Governor Hicks, who had earlier publicly denounced the presence of Union troops on Maryland soil, but in private had been scheming with Lincoln's agents to deliver Maryland to the Union, in part by delaying any vote on secession. When he finally did convene the legislature to decide the question of secession in late April, he did so in the town of Frederick in Western Maryland where Union feeling dominated. Hicks refused to convene the legislators in Annapolis (occupied by Federals) or Baltimore, where he feared the vote would be influenced by strong Southern sympathies in those towns. At that time, Vir-

ginia had still not officially seceded; it had passed an ordinance of secession earlier in April, but voters wouldn't ratify the ordinance until May 23.

It is no wonder, therefore, that on April 29 when the vote on secession was finally called, the Maryland legislature in Frederick voted against secession 53 to 13. Consider the atmosphere in Maryland at the time of the secession vote. As of that date:

- Virginia's voters were a month away from approving secession;
- Annapolis, the state capital, had been occupied by Federal forces;
- Those federal forces were on alarm and poised to swarm the state at Lincoln's whim; and
- Lincoln's declaration of martial law and suspension of *habeas corpus* had taken its toll on Maryland's legislators and citizens.

Any attempt to secede under those desperate circumstances would have been futile. Also heavily influencing the secession vote in the minds of many legislators was Lincoln's promise to slave-holding border states, like Maryland, that the institution of slavery would remain untouched in those states that remained in the Union. Moreover, given Maryland's geographic location right on the North / South border, there was a very real and pervasive fear in lawmakers and citizens alike that Maryland's secession would lead to the waging of a bloody civil war primarily on Maryland soil, laying waste to her cities, towns and farms and the depletion of her resources by both sides. Despite the legislature's vote against secession, it did vote to adjourn the session to mid-September to revisit secession, but that never happened. By the end of May, the blockade of Maryland's waters was underway, Butler had seized Baltimore, and Federal forces were digging in throughout the state.

Defiantly, the Maryland legislature adopted resolutions in May calling for the immediate and peaceful recognition of the sovereignty of the CSA, declaring the unconstitutionality of "the war now waged by the government of the United States upon the people of the Confederate States," and protesting the occupation of Maryland by Union troops. About a month later on May 23, Virginia voters finally ratified secession, too little too late for Maryland. The mid-September meeting of Maryland legislators to reconsider secession failed to convene for lack of quorum, as Maryland's pro-South legislators had been arrested and jailed on Lincoln's orders.

In the end, Maryland never had a chance to decide its own course, and remained shackled to the Union as captured enemy territory throughout the War.

Blue and Gray

During the WBTS, it is estimated that 20,000 to 25,000 Marylanders fought for the Confederacy, and about 50,000 to 60,000 for the Union. So out of a total of roughly 85,000 Maryland fighters, about one-third wore gray and two-thirds wore blue. However, as discussed below, these service figures are not an accurate measurement of Maryland's sentiments.

First off, Maryland's occupation by Union troops significantly impacted recruits to both sides, positively for the Union and negatively for the Confederacy. The sheer presence of Union soldiers in the state likely intimidated many a Marylander who wished to "go South" into inaction, and probably encouraged fence-sitters to join the Union. But these occupying soldiers were more than simply "present" in Maryland, their purpose in being stationed there, in large part, was to smother pro-South sentiment and to stop Confederate recruiting and smuggling. Thus, Confederate recruiting efforts were forced underground, making such efforts less effective, and pro-South Marylanders were rooted out, harassed, and/or arrested by their occupiers, which certainly had a chilling effect on recruitment.

On the other hand, the Union occupation of Maryland enabled open and aggressive Federal recruitment throughout the state, swelling Union numbers. Those throughout the state who wished to join the Union army need only walk down the street to the local recruiter. Immigrants fresh off the boat in Baltimore were ushered into Union service with the promise of adventure and three squares a day. Those who wanted to join the Confederate army, however, risked life and limb to do so. Leaving their families behind in enemy occupied territory, theirs was a perilous journey through the secret lines to points south, evading Union patrols on land and water. These men risked capture, imprisonment or death before they were even in the Confederate ranks. Under these circumstances, it's incredible that 20,000 to 25,000 Marylanders made their way into Confederate service.

Second, the Union service figures themselves are misleading, because included in the total number of Marylanders in the Union army (50,000 to 60,000) are men with suspect connections to the state and questionable motivations and/or convictions. For instance, included in the total figures are Marylanders who: (a) were drafted into the Union army; (b) were motivated to enlist by bounties for themselves or their slaves; (c) were substitutes generally more interested in being paid rather than joining the army; (d) were fresh German or Irish immigrants with little or no connection to Maryland; (e) emancipated or runaway slaves; (f) free blacks; and (g) those who had enlisted as home guard only. Surely there were Marylanders of quality in the Union ranks, thousands of them. But the point is, the total number of Marylanders who fought for the Union includes many men who were certainly not true volunteers, native Marylanders, or "dyed in the wool" Union supporters, so the

Union service figures are skewed.

Conversely, every Marylander who wore Confederate gray was a true volunteer in every respect. There was not a draftee or substitute among them, and few were foreign born. Confederate Marylanders largely hailed from Old Maryland families with longstanding connections to the state and ties to the South. They believed so strongly in the causes for which they fought, that they chose to leave their homes, families and livelihoods behind them to serve a new country where their native state was not even represented.

Third, the Confederate service figures are incomplete. Unlike their counterparts who joined the Union ranks, fresh Maryland recruits to the Confederate army had no crisp uniform and rifle awaiting them. There was no state-sponsored "home" within the Confederate military system for Maryland recruits to settle into upon enlistment. Efforts to consolidate all Marylanders in the CSA into a formal "Maryland Line" eventually materialized, but such efforts met limited success. While there were all-Maryland units within other Confederate states' organizations, these units were responsible for outfitting and supplying themselves, usually at their commanders' personal expense. As a result, Confederate Marylanders were typically assigned to units of other Confederate states where men were needed the most. Many of these men opted to use aliases and/or claimed they were natives of other southern states on their enlistment papers for fear of retribution back home and to avoid favoritism in promotion.

For these reasons, finding Marylanders who were scattered across the Confederacy in the multitude of state records is a nearly impossible task, which makes generating an accurate total of Confederate Marylanders very difficult. The generally recognized figure is but a good faith estimate based on men who have been found to date, but the figure is likely incomplete.

Fourth and finally, the Confederate service numbers don't reflect the aid Marylanders supplied to the Confederacy in other ways. Many were spies, couriers, guides, smugglers and blockade runners who facilitated the constant flow of information and supplies between North and South. Such activity abounded in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore in particular, where the border of Union and Confederacy was a rural maze of rivers, woods and marsh which was a nightmare for Union patrols to police. These men and women, numbering in the thousands, were loyal to and served the Confederacy, but their names don't appear in Confederate service rosters, and most have been lost to history.

These very important and telling factors are simply not spelled out in the service figures. It may

be true that more men from Maryland fought in blue than in gray, but the disparity is not nearly as large as the raw figures suggest. Confederate Marylanders should be credited for being true volunteers in every sense, and perhaps viewed as more representative of the sentiments of Maryland. It could also be argued that had circumstances unfolded differently resulting in Maryland's secession, the service numbers would have been the other way around. In other words, had Virginia seceded earlier than it did, and had Maryland been able to choose its own path without Federal intervention, then it is likely that Maryland would have seceded. In that scenario, two-thirds or better of Maryland's soldiers would have fought for the South with the other third or less for the North.

To illustrate the points made above, consider these Confederates and notables from Maryland:

- **Admiral Franklin Buchanan** (Baltimore), the CSA's highest ranking admiral best known for leading the *Virginia* against the *Monitor* in the battle of the ironclads;
- **Admiral Raphael Semmes** (Charles Co.), captain of the commerce raider, *CSS Alabama*;
- **General Isaac Ridgeway Trimble** (Baltimore), one of the leaders of Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg;
- **General George Hume "Maryland" Steuart** (Anne Arundel Co.), led Maryland Confederates in an assault on Culp's Hill at Gettysburg;
- **General John H. Winder** (Somerset Co.), commissary general of Confederate prisons and provost marshal of Richmond;
- **General Charles Sidney Winder** (Talbot Co.), served in General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's command;
- **General Bradley T. Johnson** (Frederick Co.), attempted to concentrate all Marylanders in the CSA into a Maryland Line;
- **General Lloyd Tilghman** (Talbot Co.), killed at the Battle of Champion's Hill by a cannonball, and many of his Maryland relations, one of whom was **Colonel Tench Tilghman**, a bodyguard to President Jefferson Davis;
- **General Arnold Elzey** (Somerset Co.), served under Generals Thomas Jackson and John Bell Hood and commanded Richmond defenses;
- **Colonel Harry W. Gilmor** (Baltimore), commander of the partisan ranger outfit, *Gilmor's Raiders*;
- **Richard Thomas Zarvona, a.k.a. The French Lady** (St. Mary's Co.), captured a Union steamer disguised as a french woman; formed a Maryland Zouave unit in the 47th VA;
- **James Innes Randolph** (Charles Co.), author of the song *I'm a Good Ole Rebel*;²
- **James Ryder Randall** (Baltimore), author of the poem *Maryland My Maryland* and served in the Confederate Navy;
- **Hetty Cary** (Baltimore), credited with sewing the first three battle flags of the Confederacy with her sis-

ter and cousin; and

- **John Wilkes Booth** (Baltimore), **Mary and John Surratt** (Charles Co.), and the other co-conspirators in the Lincoln assassination.

Given all of the above, it's quite clear that the Old Line State contributed significantly to the Confederacy, both in the field and behind the lines, despite the fact that Maryland did not secede.

Post War

When the WBTS ended, Maryland Confederates returned home and regained some degree of influence over state affairs in government, business and education. For instance, for almost twenty years after the WBTS, no less than four Confederate officers held the office of the presidency of the University of Maryland at College Park, then known as the Maryland Agricultural College. One of them was Franklin Buchanan, a Marylander and the Confederacy's highest ranking admiral, widely revered for leading the *Merrimac* against the *Monitor* in the battle of the ironclads. The college presidency at one time had even been offered to Major General George Washington Custis Lee, the son of General Robert E. Lee and chief military advisor to Jefferson Davis. Until 1916, the school was run in the southern military tradition like the Citadel or VMI – students were cadets who wore Confederate gray uniforms and swords, drilled on campus grounds, held mock naval battles and marched to class.

For generations it was common knowledge in Maryland (and elsewhere) that Maryland's sympathies had been with the South and that she'd been pinned to the Union with a bayonet. Confederate veterans' organizations and old soldiers' homes were established throughout the state. Monuments were erected on courthouse lawns to honor Maryland's Confederate sons. Books about the "late War" glorifying Maryland's heroes and their exploits were published.

But sadly, that common knowledge has all but disappeared with the march of time. The Maryland of just a couple of generations ago lies under a blanket of Baltimore and Washington, DC highways, urban sprawl and mass suburbia. And a huge percentage of the people who reside in Maryland today were born and raised somewhere else and are wholly unfamiliar with and uninterested in the history of the state in which they now live. Combined with a general indifference to history nowadays and unending efforts by revisionists, school boards and local governmental bodies to make historical events more palatable to an increasingly sensitive, politically correct society, Maryland's contributions to the Confederacy have all but been forgotten or deliberately erased. The tragic result of all of this so-called "progress" is that remnants of Old Maryland survive only in the few remaining pock-

ets of the state that have not yet been developed beyond recognition, namely parts of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore. For that reason, by most accounts Maryland is simply lumped into the "northern" or "neutral" category without second thought when it comes to the WBTS.

Hopefully, however, this brief article sheds some light on what was once common knowledge about Maryland and her role in the WBTS, and clarifies some misconceptions. Newcomers to Maryland and natives alike should now have a better understanding of how and why Maryland came to remain in the Union as a conquered province, and a healthier respect for her sons and daughters who contributed honorably and significantly to the Confederacy. While some may consider modern-day Maryland more "northern" in temperament because of its contemporary demographics, it is a fact that from its inception in 1634 until perhaps a couple of generations ago, Maryland was considered a part of the upper South, as evidenced in part by her contributions to the Confederacy. The current war being waged on all-things-Confederate by race baiters and PC zealots will tragically once and for all erase all evidence of Maryland's once proud Southern heritage. The state song and state flag are now inconceivably in danger of being replaced, and all Confederate monuments and cemeteries are in peril. This cleansing of Maryland's history is at the very least irresponsible, and at the most, a shameful act of destruction and revisionism by people who don't understand the WBTS and who allow the distortion of modern-day sentimentalities to affect their view of history. It is of the utmost importance that all of Maryland's history be told accurately and preserved aggressively.

The North Wrote the History of the WBTS

By Walter E. Williams

George Mason University, Professor of Economics

The victors of war write its history in order to cast themselves in the most favorable light. That explains the considerable historical ignorance about our war of 1861 and panic over the Confederate flag. To create better understanding, we have to start a bit before the 1787 Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

The 1783 Treaty of Paris ended the war between the colonies and Great Britain. Its first article declared the 13 colonies "to be free, sovereign and independent states." These 13 sovereign nations came together in 1787 as principals and created the federal government as their agent. Principals have always held the right to fire agents. In other words, states held a right to withdraw from the pact, i.e., secede.

During the 1787 Constitutional Convention, a proposal was made that would allow the federal government to

suppress a seceding state. James Madison rejected it, saying, "A union of the states containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a state would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound."

In fact, the ratification documents of Virginia, New York and Rhode Island explicitly said they held the right to resume powers delegated should the federal government become abusive of those powers. The Constitution never would have been ratified if states thought they could not regain their sovereignty – again in a word, secede.

On March 2, 1861, after seven states seceded and two days before Abraham Lincoln's inauguration, Sen. James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin proposed a constitutional amendment that read, "No state or any part thereof, heretofore admitted or hereafter admitted into the union, shall have the power to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the United States." This did not pass.

Several months earlier, Reps. Daniel E. Sickles of New York, Thomas B. Florence of Pennsylvania and Otis S. Ferry of Connecticut proposed a constitutional amendment to prohibit secession. Here's a question: Would there have been any point to offering these amendments if secession were already unconstitutional?

On the eve of the War of 1861, even unionist politicians saw secession as a right of states. Rep. Jacob M. Kunkel of Maryland said, "Any attempt to preserve the union between the states of this Confederacy by force would be impractical, and destructive of republican liberty."

Both Northern Democratic and Republican Parties favored allowing the South to secede in peace. Just about every major Northern newspaper editorialized in favor of the South's right to secede. New York Tribune (Feb. 5, 1860): "If tyranny and despotism justified the Revolution of 1776, then we do not see why it would not justify the secession of Five Millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861." Detroit Free Press (Feb. 19, 1861): "An attempt to subjugate the seceded states, even if successful, could produce nothing but evil -- evil unmitigated in character and appalling in content." The New York Times (March 21, 1861): "There is growing sentiment throughout the North in favor of letting the Gulf States go."

The War of 1861 settled the issue of secession through brute force that cost 620,000 American lives. We Americans celebrate Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, but H.L. Mencken correctly evaluated the speech: "It is poetry, not logic; beauty, not sense." Lincoln said the soldiers sacrificed their lives "to the cause of self-determination -- that government of the people, by the people, for the people should not perish from the

earth." Mencken says: "It is difficult to imagine anything more untrue. The Union soldiers in the battle actually fought against self-determination; it was the Confederates who fought for the right of people to govern themselves."

The War of 1861 brutally established that states could not secede. We are still living with its effects. Because states cannot secede, the federal government can run roughshod over the U.S. Constitution's limitations of the Ninth and Tenth Amendments. States have little or no response.

Guidelines To Apply for the 2015 MOS&B Scholarships

ELIGIBILITY: Applicants, for a MOS&B Scholarship, must be a genealogically proven descendant of a Confederate Officer or descendant of a member of the Confederate Executive or Legislative branches of government or descendant of a member of the Confederate States' legislatures, judiciary or executive branches of state government.

TIME SCHEDULES: Scholarship applications must be submitted to the MOS&B Scholarship Committee by March 1 each year. Award winners will be notified as soon as they are selected and funds awarded for scholarships will be forwarded to selected institutions as soon as applicant notifies Scholarship Committee of enrollment.

REVIEW: Priority is given to graduating seniors moving from H.S. to College. The committee will review all criteria and provisions and may request additional information or clarification from the applicant. The committee may waive a provision if in the minds of the committee extenuating circumstances warrant a waiver. The provision waived should not significantly affect the merits of the application. The committee's decision as to eligibility and merit is final. All criteria being equal, preference is also given to relatives of current MOS&B members.

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS: Applicants awarded scholarships must be enrolled in an accredited two year or four year college/university, which is a degree-granting institution, before funds are disbursed. Scholarship funds will be placed on deposit at the institution where the person is enrolled, for the benefit of the applicant, and any unused portion shall be returned to the MOS&B by the institution.

SCHOLARSHIP LIMITS: Applicants normally may not receive a scholarship more than once. An exception may be made for a previously selected applicant who is

entering graduate studies after receiving a bachelor's degree. This applicant will be considered only after all first time qualified applicants have been reviewed/approved.

JUDGING CRITERIA: Scholarships awarded shall be merit based and applicants will be judged on academic performance, character, school and community activities, ability to express himself/herself in written form, personal motivation, leadership potential, and the strength of the recommendations.

JUDGING CRITERIA POINTS: Extra Curricular – 10%; Personal Statement – 10%; Academic Performance – 70%; Recommendations – 10%

DATA SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

COMPLETED APPLICATION: Applicants must complete the printed application in its entirety and submit five (5) copies of the application and all supporting documents to the committee. Signing of the application attests to the accuracy of ALL data submitted for scholarship consideration.

ANCESTOR PROOF: Applicants must be a genealogically proven descendant of a Confederate Officer or a descendant of a member of the national or state Confederate government branches. (See Eligibility). Written evidence of eligibility must be provided with the application.

PERSONAL STATEMENT: An applicant will submit a personal letter of application describing his/her academic and career aspirations and include other areas that have influenced the applicants development as a person committed to pursuing his/her educational goals. The applicant may use any approach to completing this assignment. The personal letter is limited to one page back and front.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Applicants must submit three letters of recommendation attesting to the applicant's character, ability, dependability and integrity. One of the letters shall be from a teacher, counselor, or principal from the last institution where the applicant was enrolled.

SPONSORSHIP: All applicants must obtain a letter of sponsorship from a MOS&B State Society or Chapter that will be submitted with application material.

All five copies of the requested material should be packaged together and mailed to:

MOS&B Scholarship Committee
c/o Gary M. Loudermilk
2801 14th Street
Brownwood TX 76801

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If you haven't, you don't know what you have missed. Some of the October Specials are as follows;



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This is an in-stock item and will not be re-ordered as a regularly stocked item once

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Size: Large
Color: Dark Grey



Polo Shirt with embroidered logo - Dark Grey, size M

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Size: Medium
Color: Dark Grey



Polo Shirt with screen printed logo - Light Grey, size L

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Size: Large
Color: Light Grey



Polo Shirt with screen printed logo - Light Grey, size S

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What is Your Opinion on the Following Topics?

Over the next couple month, the Officer's Call would like to publish opinion articles on some specific topics that members could give their view/opinion on them based on what they know happened by studying history or by what your ancestors may have went through that you have been able to document. When providing these articles, please include your name, chapter, and city location.

The topics of discussion are limited at this time to the following: (1) the life and struggles of the common man and his family during the 19th century, (2) State's Rights - advantages and disadvantages of it, (3) Slavery - from an economic view to a social view, and (4) Reconstruction - was assistance really provided like other periods in time or was it a period of punishment.

Please send your submittal to Jeff Sizemore (Editor General) at swampeditor@yahoo.com.