



Volume 8, Number 2  
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## Officer's Call

### *The Lincoln Myth*

By Dr. Gary M. Loudermilk

Anyone who has attended public schools knows Abraham Lincoln as the author of the Emancipation Proclamation and the famous Gettysburg address. We were taught that this benevolent man freed the slaves and we have seen pictures of and/or visited in person the beautiful Lincoln Memorial in Washington. In numerous polls to determine the most popular president Lincoln almost always ranks number one or two. However, there is a "Lincoln" that we no longer read about in our history books and this article is about that man. Research and un-refuted historical data indicate that Lincoln was first and foremost a politician. Often his position on a question was based more on what he thought politically expedient at the time rather than on any moral compass he might have had.

One source of insight into Lincoln the man can be found in how his contemporaries viewed him. There are many speeches, letters and other documents still surviving from the time of Lincoln's presidency to illustrate in what regard his fellow men held him. The violence of the criticism aimed at Lincoln by the great men of his time on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line was startling. Mr. Lincoln was deeply reviled by many who knew him personally, and by hundreds of thousands who only knew of him. One example is an article in the Salem Illinois Advocate, a newspaper printed in Lincoln's home ground of central Illinois. The article was written as Lincoln approached Washington by train for his 1861 inauguration. It read:

*"The illustrious honest old Abe has continued during the last week to make a fool of himself and to mortify and shame the intelligent people of*

*this great nation. His speeches have demonstrated the fact that although originally a Herculean rail splitter and more lately a whimsical story teller and side splitter, he is no more capable of becoming a statesman, nay, even a moderate one, than the braying ass can become a noble lion. People now marvel how it came to pass that Mr. Lincoln should have been selected as the representative man of any party. His weak, wishy-washy, namby-pamby efforts, imbecile in matter, disgusting in manner, have made us the laughing stock of the whole world. The European powers will despise us because we have no better material out of which to make a President. The truth is, Lincoln is only a moderate lawyer and in the larger cities of the Union could pass for no more than a facetious pettifogger. Take him from his vocation and he loses even these small characteristics and indulges in simple twaddle which would disgrace a well-bred school boy."*

The most esteemed orator in America, Edward Everett, wrote about Lincoln in his diary: *'He is evidently a person of very inferior cast of character, wholly unequal to the crisis.'*

From Washington, Congressman Charles Francis Adams wrote, *"His speeches have fallen like a wet blanket here. They put to flight all notions of greatness."*

So how was Lincoln remembered a few years later? One viewpoint can be found in a book published forty years after the War in 1904. In that era authors and speakers could critique Lincoln without being accused of "racism", a term yet to be invented, and they did so.

*- Continued on Page 4 -*



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### 2014-2016

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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 27619-8901.

## *Commander General's Message* **Captain James Simmons Address the GEC**

It is always a pleasure to recognize those individuals who have made unique contributions to the Order and to our society. Compatriot James Alan Simmons is such a person. James is an Executive Councilor who represents the Army of the Trans Mississippi. He is also a member, and a national officer, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, or MOLLUS.

The members of MOLLUS are our counterparts - the descendants of the Union officer corps in *the War Between the States*. In 2013, James made history by becoming the first individual to simultaneously hold a National Office in both the MOS&B and in MOLLUS. On October 15, 2015, James earned an additional distinction by being elected to the position of Commander-in-Chief of MOLLUS.



Capt. James Simmons

Both MOS&B and MOLLUS have enjoyed an excellent relationship these past few years. In 2012, our leadership first met with theirs at a GEC meeting in Memphis, Tennessee. James Simmons was a part of the MOLLUS delegation to that meeting. Since that time we have worked cooperatively on certain projects. As an example, we jointly funded a project to restore the Star Fort in Winchester, Virginia. MOLLUS also places great value on our joint heritage and has stood by us during the age of *political correctness*. We value this relationship and plan to work cooperatively with MOLLUS on future projects.

James Simmons is a descendant of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Robert McCarny Julian, Company E, 21<sup>st</sup> Georgia Infantry. But altogether, James has over 50 ancestors - both lineal and collateral - who fought on one side or the other during the War. James deserves our recognition for his unique family history. MOS&B does have other members who also belong to MOLLUS but none of them begin to match his achievements.

James Simmons is a graduate of Texas Christian University and an Air Force veteran. He spent 5 years in the Air Force where he attained the rank of Captain. During his service he was a fighter pilot and an Electronic Warfare Officer - amongst other assignments. After leaving the service, James became a commercial pilot. Eventually, he would become a pilot for American Airlines where he has worked for the past 25 years. He is best known in the aviation world as *Captain James Simmons*.

On October 17, 2015, James Simmons became the 61<sup>st</sup> Commander-in-Chief of MOLLUS. We are proud of his record of service and salute him for this accomplishment. **Deo Vindice!**

*Wm. Howard Jones*  
 Commander General



## *BG St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter Holds Confederate Memorial Service*

These members of the BG St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter participated in a Confederate Memorial Service north of Stockton, Al at Bryars Family Cemetery. L-R Army of Tennessee Commander Bert D. Blackmon, III, Richard Sheely, Herman Doster, Chapter Commander Thomas B. Rhodes, III LTC USA (Retired) and Adjutant David W. Myers.

## *The Chaplain General's Thoughts*

By Raymond Holder, M'Div., B.C.C.

### *God's Holiness*

We are well into the second month of 2016 and many of us, me included, have and are making resolutions for this year, and this is what I would like to present this day for your inspection in your own life. The greatest sermon ever uttered from the mouth of anyone was "the sermon on the mount" as spoken by Jesus Christ and is presented to us in the fifth chapter of the Gospel according to Matthew which is the first of the gospels of the New Testament.

*Matthew 5:6 — Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied.*

When we receive Jesus the Christ as not only our savior, but also as the Lord of our life, the Holy Spirit fills our soul and heart. An immediate outcome of this for me is a hunger and thirst for righteousness in my life. This reality that God actually imparted to me His Holiness I do not have the words to explain or understand, but it is the power of God to each of us for salvation. Simply stated, this is giving to me a hunger and thirst for righteousness. If you all will allow me the privilege to use the following devotional written by Billy Graham, entitled God's Holiness. This is the first of my life goals for this year.

### God's Holiness

*Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of host; the whole earth is full of His glory! Isaiah 6:3*

The Bible teaches that God is absolutely holy and pure. From Genesis to Revelation, God reveals Himself as so holy He cannot even look on sin.

Christ cried from the Cross, "My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?" (Mark 15:34). What a horrible moment, as the blackness of human sin—now lay upon Christ—caused the Father to turn away in disgust. In that moment Jesus endured the ultimate punishment for our sins—the punishment of being banished from the presence of His Father on our behalf.

If you were asked to list the things you are thankful for, what would you include? Perhaps your family, health, friends, church—and those wouldn't be wrong. We should be grateful for every gift God gives us.

But the greatest gift of all is the gift of His Son, who endured the penalty we deserved for our sins, so we could be reconciled to a holy God. Never take the gift for granted! "Thanks be to God for His indescribable gift" (Cor. 9:15).

My first goal for this year is that hungering and thirsting for righteousness in my own life and I hope it is one of yours also.

### *- From Page 1: The Lincoln Myth -*

The 1904 book, "Facts and Falsehoods about the War on the South" contains a scathing review of Lincoln and his presidency. The book is notable because of its well-known author, Elizabeth Avery Meriwether (writing under the pseudonym of George Edmonds). Ms. Meriwether (1824-1916) was an author, publisher and prominent activist in the women's suffrage movement in the United States. She is depicted in a life-size bronze statue in the Women's Suffrage Memorial in Market Square in Knoxville, Tennessee, along with Anne Dallas Dudley of Nashville and Lizzie Crozier French of Knoxville.

Here are some of Ms. Meriwether's comments on Lincoln.

*"Amid the universal din of praise that it has become the fashion to sing of Lincoln, only the student remembers*

*the real facts, only the student knows not only that the Lincoln of the popular imagination of today bears little or no resemblance to the real Lincoln, but that the deification of Lincoln was planned and carried out by the members of his own party, by men who but a few short hours before Booth's bullet did its deadly work at Ford's theater, were reviling him as a buffoon, a coarse, vulgar jester. History affords no stranger spectacle than this, that today, nearly forty years after his death, the American people, North and South, have come to regard almost as a god a man who, when living, and up to the very hour of his death, was looked upon with contempt by nearly every man of his own party who intimately knew him, even by members of his Cabinet, by Senators, Congressmen, preachers and plain citizens."*

[Facts and Falsehoods, p.2]

These opinions define how others thought of him at the various times but perhaps the best measure of the man can be found in his own words. Was he our country's best President or was he a political hack? Did he care for the African-American and really want to end slavery or did he use that issue to further his personal agenda? Did he believe what he said in the Gettysburg Address or was that just another chance to "politic"? These questions and other similar ones have been answered in a very positive and favorable light in our text books today but do they portray the real Lincoln? Using Lincoln's own words we can each reach our own conclusions.

In an 1858 letter, Lincoln said, *"I have declared a thousand times, and now repeat that, in my opinion neither the General Government, nor any other power outside of the slave states, can constitutionally or rightfully interfere with slaves or slavery where it already exists."*

Debating with Senator Stephen Douglas, Lincoln said, *"I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes nor of qualifying them to hold office nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality."*

In his first Inaugural Address on March 4, 1861, Lincoln was very clear about his stance on slavery. *"I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this, and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them."*

Here is a portion of Lincoln's public response to Horace Greeley on August 22, 1862 after Greeley had attacked him for delaying emancipation. *"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is 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 save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that."*

Lincoln was also clear about how he intended to use the Emancipation Proclamation: *"I view the Proclamation as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion."*

So, who was Lincoln? The debate will continue but it is certain that much of what we are told about him today is myth. At the end of an old John Wayne movie, a newspaper reporter says, *"As our late editor used to say, When*

*the Legend becomes a fact, print the Legend!"* Maybe that applies to myths as well.

Dr. Gary M. Loudermilk has been active in Confederate Heritage groups for over thirty years. He is a past Commander of the Texas Society, Military Order of Stars and Bars and currently serves as National Communications-General and Scholarship Chair for the MOS&B.

## *Lee-Jackson Celebration in Berryville, Arkansas*



Above photo (L-R): Michael Hunley Isabella Hale, Amanda Hale, Ben Hale, Mason Hale, Patty Hale, Nathan Hale, and Troy Massey.

Captain James Tyrie Wright Chapter No. 6, MOSB, in Harrison, Arkansas celebrated their annual Lee-Jackson Dinner in Berryville, home town of their late commander, Gordon Hale. His family was gathered to accept the ATM Gold Medal that was awarded posthumously in 2015. His wife, Patty; two sons, Nathan and Ben; and daughter-in-law, Amanda, and two grandchildren, Mason and Isabella, were present to accept in his behalf.

The General Patrick R. Cleburne, Arkansas Society, First Lt. Commander, Michael Hurley, was the featured guest speaker for the luncheon. His subject was titled "The State of the Confederation 2016." It was very interesting in the aspect that he was presenting a state of the union address from the President of the Confederate States of America. He went into detail of the problems surrounding the CSA, particularly our northern states, immigration problems and concerning the re-instatement of Missouri back into the CSA union. Everyone enjoyed this intriguing take on "what if" the Confederacy had won the war.

A fine chicken dinner lunch with all the trimmings was catered and no one left hungry. There was

much Southern hospitality and fellowship at the annual event. Absent with our sadness, was our late Commander Hale, who passed away in January 2015.

## *Brother against Brother: War in Kentucky*

By Scott Barker

On the eve of the War Between the States (WBTS), the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky had found themselves divided in their loyalties between the Federal Union and the Southern Confederacy. The path initially chosen by the Kentucky legislature was neutrality; however, this soon proved untenable. Although never officially leaving the Union, the state was nonetheless accepted into the Confederacy and was given a star on the Confederate flag. The pro-Union legislature ultimately sided with the Union.<sup>(1)</sup> Hence, because of this divisive state of affairs, the oft heard characterization of the WBTS as being a war of *brother against brother* was nowhere more true than in Kentucky. Accordingly, the Perry family of eastern Kentucky, from whom I descend, was a family of such divided loyalties.

The Perrys arrived in Kentucky in the late 18th Century, when family patriarch, John Daniel Perry, migrated from Maryland to eastern Kentucky, and settled in what is now Morgan County. His son, Thomas Didymus Perry, was to become a hugely successful farmer, as well as an entrepreneur, and in the antebellum years had amassed great wealth. Thus, in 1860, he owned several thousand acres of land,<sup>(2)</sup> and held many slaves. Thomas Didymus Perry was also the progenitor of a large family of which five sons were to serve in the war. Of those five sons, two volunteered for service in the Union army, while three served the Confederacy.

Cyrus Baxter and Thomas Newton were eldest among the male Perry siblings, and although reared in a slave holding family they were Unionists, nonetheless, and volunteered for military service early in the war, enlisting in the 24th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry (US). The brothers were three year enlistees serving in company B, where Cyrus was a corporal and Thomas a private. Both brothers were to survive the war, and in January 1865, mustered out at Covington, Kentucky.

The subsequent advance of the Confederate Army to the Kentucky Statehouse, in Frankfort, and the installation of a state government loyal to the Confederacy had bolstered Confederate military recruitment in the state. This turn of events saw three of Cyrus' and Thomas' brothers join with the Confederacy, one of whom became a commissioned officer, 2nd Lieutenant Benjamin

F. Perry. Lieutenant Perry served with the 5th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, later mounted infantry, and served with brother-in-law, 1st Lieutenant Milton B. Cox. Lieutenant Cox, who after having been wounded at Rocky Face Ridge, during the Atlanta campaign,<sup>(3)</sup> convalesced under the care of his wife, Martha. When word had reached her that Milton had been wounded, Martha Perry Cox, in the company of his sister and one of the slaves, travelled south to nurse her husband back to health. Upon arriving at the infirmary, they lived in his tent and tended his wounds. Subsequent to returning home, Martha found that she was now expecting the birth of a new daughter. They named the new daughter Virginia South Cox. She was named Virginia, because she had been conceived in Virginia, and South, because they were for the South.

A second Perry son in Confederate service was Private Edmond B. "Ned" Perry, a member of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry, a regiment of Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan's Cavalry Brigade. In October 1862, he had been captured at Grayson, Kentucky, was later exchanged and took part in the fateful raid through Kentucky, and into Indiana and Ohio. According to family legend, Edmond, although wounded, was able to escape the entrapment of Morgan's Brigade in July 1863, at the Battle of Buffington Island, Ohio, by swimming across the Ohio River, while holding onto his horse's tail.<sup>(4)</sup>

The youngest son of the Perry family, Private James W. Perry, was also a member of Morgan's Cavalry Brigade, serving in the Kentucky 1st Cavalry Battalion (CS), of whom family lore says returned from the war on leave to his father's home, and upon observing that the estate was occupied by marauding Union troops of the 40th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, had placed them under fire, and then managed to elude them. The war ended on April 30, 1865, for Privates James W. Perry and Edmond B. Perry, when the remnants of Morgan's old cavalry brigade surrendered at Mount Sterling, Kentucky.

Martha Perry Cox was also the source of another family story, one that involved a wounded Union soldier. The soldier, Corporal Adolphus Shebels, of the 5th Independent Ohio Cavalry Battalion,<sup>(5)</sup> had been seriously wounded on October 6, 1863, in a nearby skirmish at McClanahan Hill, and was evacuated to the Milton Cox home in Morgan County. While at the Cox home, Shebels convalesced until he was able to travel, and upon his departure he had been given a shawl. Years later, Shebels, who had become a prominent Cleveland physician made a return visit to the Cox home, and provided a replacement blanket for the shawl Martha had given to him years earlier. Martha Perry Cox had occupied a precarious position in the family throughout the war; indeed, her husband was a Confederate officer, as was a

brother, and two additional brothers were Confederate soldiers, yet another two brothers were Union soldiers. Moreover, the Cox and Perry families had many other members of their extended families in military service, some of whom were themselves of mixed loyalties.

Of course, it is one thing for a family to be divided on the basis of political philosophies, and yet another to wage war on each other. In this regard, the regimental histories of family members establish that their military formations were in proximity to one another on the field of battle in several campaigns, especially that of Atlanta. In the Atlanta campaign, the 24th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry demonstrated at Rocky Face Ridge,<sup>(6)</sup> where four members of the Perry immediate family were engaged in battle.

The aftermath of war, as we know, was to create much strife in the former Confederacy with the divisiveness of war being replaced by personal angst, reprisal, and revenge. Indeed, internecine conflict in Kentucky with bitterness and animosities within families and among neighbors are legendary, and were to extend for generations yet to come. One can only assume that such feelings extended to members of the Perry family, as well.

A further consequence of the WBTS was the economic destruction of the South. Accordingly, the destruction of the Confederacy and the abolition of slavery was also the harbinger of economic decline for the Perry clan, and Thomas Didymus Perry and Benjamin F. Perry, in particular, whose wealth existed largely through the ownership of slaves and of slave labor.<sup>(7)</sup> The financial worth of slaves had been severely depreciated through the *Emancipation Proclamation*, and even though it had no binding effect in loyal states where slavery legally existed, it nonetheless served to undermine the *peculiar institution*. However, on December 6, 1865, with the adoption of the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, an amendment which Kentucky did not ratify until 1976, enormous unrecompensed personal wealth was erased in the border states. The average value of a slave in 1860 was about \$800, extrapolated into 2014 dollars, the relative value is \$17,000 to 266,000, depending on the index used.<sup>(8)</sup>

In conclusion, Kentucky covered the gamut of possibilities that were brought about by the WBTS. First, the state chose neutrality, and then incorporation into the Confederacy, while officially remaining loyal to the Union. The state of affairs in Kentucky had been more than contentious, and the belligerency of Kentucky's populace during the war had caused the state to be placed under martial law, and remained so until October 12, 1865. Consequently, this, as well as other government policies that had infringed on the rights of Kentuckians angered many people on all sides. Unionists felt that in the post

war period the treatment meted to Kentucky by the Federal government was not the due of a loyal state; whereas, disaffected Confederate sympathizers chafed at the depravity with which they had been treated under martial law, such as government hostage taking, and the suspension of *habeas corpus*. Although the scope of this article focuses on the Perry line of my family, there were in sum, well over 100 of my ancestors in military service of the Confederacy, and many more who were sympathizers. At least one lineal ancestor, Joel P. Adkins, was taken prisoner on February 12, 1864, on the charge of being a rebel and held hostage as a civilian prisoner of war. Such was the policy of the federal and state authorities as they rounded up prominent Confederate sympathizers as retribution for partisan activities throughout the state.<sup>(9)</sup> Ironically, such governmental actions during the war years, and the establishment of subsequent post war policies had brought about the election of former Confederates to political offices throughout the state, placing it firmly under the control of ex-Confederates.<sup>(10)</sup> Similarly, between 1867 and 1894, Kentucky elected six successive governors who had been either confederates or confederate sympathizers.

1. E. Merton Coulter. *The Civil War and Readjustment in Kentucky* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1926), 1-17.

2. William Elsey Connelly and Ellis Merton Coulter. *History of Kentucky, vol. 5* (Chicago: American Historical Society, 1922), 688.

3. Ed. Porter Thompson. *History of the Orphan Brigade* (Louisville: Lewis N. Thompson, 1898), 704.

4. See note 1 above.

5. "5th Ohio Independent Cavalry Battalion," compiled by Larry Stevens, accessed on December 10, 2015, <http://www.ohiocivilwar.com>.

6. "24th Regiment Kentucky Infantry." *The War for Southern Independence in Kentucky*, accessed December 10, 2015, <http://www.researchonline.net>.

7. Ancestry.com. 1860 United States Federal Census and Slave Schedule, (ancestry.com, Operations Inc., Provo, UT, 2009.)

8. Samuel H. Williamson. "Seven Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a U.S. Dollar Amount, 1774 to Present." *Measuring Worth*, 2016, accessed January 13, 2016, <http://www.measuringworth.com/uscompare/>.

9. National Archives, Records of U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1821-1920. "Proclamation Ordering the Arrest of Confederate Sympathizers," accessed on January 18, 2016, <http://www.archives.gov>.

10. Coulter. 311

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**Military Order of the Stars & Bars**  
**79th Annual General Convention**  
**Fairhope, Alabama**  
**May 19-21, 2016**



**Convention Registration Form**

Name & Title \_\_\_\_\_ Chapter \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ City/State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_  
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- 79<sup>th</sup> Annual General Convention**

Ancestor Memorial \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$5.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach to Registration Form)

Ancestor's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Ancestor's Rank \_\_\_\_\_  
Ancestor's Unit \_\_\_\_\_

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Ancestor's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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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





## *Convention Hotel*

Hotel reservations are being made for the 2016 National Convention in Fairhope. Just a reminder that the BG Liddell Chapter was only able to secure 40 rooms at the Convention rate and the reservation and registration cutoff date is 13 April 2016. When making your reservation be sure and give the Group Name: Military Order of the Stars and Bars at the Hampton Inn Fairhope – Mobile Bay (Refer to Page 8)



### *Thursday's Events*

On May 19, 2016, for those wishing to attend (free event), we will meet on the grounds of the Confederate Hospital (now the Grand Hotel) for a Cannon Salute honoring all Veterans and given a short history lesson on the Battle of Mobile Bay by a period Sailor reenactor. Immediately following (for those that registered for this event) the Commander General's Reception will kickoff at Wintzell's Oyster House with a superb seafood buffet meal and cash bar. The area has beautiful scenery and atmosphere with some of the oldest liveoaks around.



### *Meeting Location*

The Fairhope Yacht Club is the location for the 2016 Convention meetings, Awards Luncheon and Prayer Breakfast.



### *Friday Events*

On Friday May 20, 2016, after the Awards Luncheon (there will be plenty of time in between to fresh'n up, change clothes etc), we will gather ourselves (for those that have registered for this tour) and board the Delta Express, a 50 passenger eco tour boat, complete with bench seating and restroom facility. We will journey approximately two hours through the Mobile-Tensaw Delta and experience wetland habitats ranging from marsh to cypress-tupelo swamp and bottomland hardwoods. Not only the sites of Confederate Water Defenses the Delta is home to Alabama's largest population of alligators, black bear, the rare red-bellied turtle, osprey, bald eagles and of course snakes and fish. The Delta Explorer is handicapped accessible. Please attach a note to your registration if there is a handicap so we can prepare better comfort.





## *Commander General's Banquet*

The Commander General's Banquet on Saturday, 21 May will be held at the world famous The Gift Horse (Foley, Al). Very historical and another full meal buffet. Menu's for these events are forthcoming and will be posted to the MOS&B website, Officer's Call and Facebook.

### *Directions from the Mobile Municipal Airport*

Mobile Municipal Airport to Hampton Inn, Fairhope, AL - 53 minutes (34.8 miles) via I-10 E

Get on I-65S in Mobile from Airport Blvd (7.5 miles)

Take I-10 E to US98 East in Daphne. Take exit 35A from I-10 E

Continue on US98 E. Drive to Eastern Shore Trail/N Section St in Fairhope (9.5 miles) to the Hotel

### *Directions from the Pensacola International Airport*

Pensacola International Airport to Hampton Inn, Fairhope, AL - 65 minutes (57.3 miles) via I-10 W

Get on I-110 N in Brent from Airport Blvd (3.0 miles)

Follow I-10W to US98 E/Old Spanish Trail in Daphne. Take exit 35 from I-10 W (44.6 miles)

Continue on US98E. Drive to Eastern Shore Trail/N Section St. in Fairhope (9.7 miles)

## *A Letter Written During the War Between the States*

**Officer's Quarters, Pt. Lookout, Md., June 12th, 1864**

Dear Aunt Mollie,

Although we have failed heretofore in getting a letter to you, I thought I would make one more effort of the kind. Alex and myself are at this place both enjoying excellent health. Frank is at Johnson's Island, Ohio and was well, 2d June the last time we heard from him. Uncle Frank is at Camp Chase, O.[hio] & H.D.H. is at Rock Island, Illinois. All except Uncle B.F.C. in very good health. I had the pleasure of hearing from home a few days since and was greatly rejoiced to hear Billy had been home and they all were well. I was prouder to know they had been able to hear from me because I was fearful of the effect of so long a suspense on those at home. It is but a short time now until I have served one year in prison, and I am

as anxious to get away today as on the first of my capture. I fear however there is little prospect of an early exchange unless the government may conclude to make some kind of terms of exchange as soon as the fighting is over near Richmond, and I am sure it will not last much longer now. I guess it has far exceeded any heretofore done by the two armies. I am getting on very well in this prison. I like it better than Johnson's Island although that is said to be one of the best in the North. We have free access to the Bay here and enjoy very much the bathing. We are quartered in tents, eight men to a Sibley tent. We have plenty of room. We have our bunks made of plank and are very comfortably arranged. In other respects we have very good water and I think a very healthy location. Everything is kept neat and clean. I have been able to do very well by way of clothing, we having met some old friends in Baltimore. I do not know what I would not give to have the pleasure of seeing you all and those at home. You must give my best love to Mr. Austin, Mrs. Austin, and all of my little cousins. I guess they have grown quite out of my knowledge. I think I shall try and

get to your house the first opportunity after the war is over. I will hardly have an opportunity of doing so before. You must write Alex and myself. You cannot imagine the great pleasure we derived from your kind letters before the interruption of the mails. If you see any of our home folks tell them not to be uneasy about us. We are in excellent health and spirits and hope soon to meet them all. Alex joins in love to you all.

I remain your affectionate nephew,

*J.N. Chisholm, Capt.*

Company I, 9th Ala. Regt.

(Submitted by Adam Gaines)

*Excerpts of "Reminiscences of  
the Civil War "Part III  
by Judge Eustace Conway  
Moncure of Caroline County,  
Virginia*

*Part I was published in the Officer's Call July 2015  
Edition and part II in Sept, 2015 Edition*

I entered the war in April 1861 as a private in the Caroline Light Dragoons, afterwards Company B, 9<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry. I served as a private until 1864 when I was promoted to second Lieutenancy.

**Another Experience as a scout**

After reporting on Tuesday, May 25<sup>th</sup>, 1864, to my command for duty, the next day while in camp on Capt. Patrick Price's estate, Messrs. Liverman and Ashby came with an order of detail from Gen. Hampton for me to accompany them back into Caroline County in the rear of Gen. Grant's forces to watch the movements of the enemy and report from time to time to him. On Friday evening we reached the residence of Mr. J.E. Cobb, the father of Hon. W.L. Cobb, member of the late Constitutional Convention; he was a boy at that time, not at home but in concealment in the neighborhood. Here, at Mr. Cobb's house we took two quartermaster sergeants and ran off another. We saw two wagons coming up the road at a distance with a small squad of horsemen as an escort. They saw up and heard us shoot several times at this escaping comrade of theirs, when they turned their wagons and went back to Cedar

Fork Road very rapidly. We took two fine six-shooters from these fellows, together with a good mule and horse with saddles to match, and ten dollars in money.

We spent that night in the woods, and the next morning proceeded down by Golansville towards the Bowling Green Road. We desired to find out if the enemy were moving down in front of Gen. Lee toward the Pamunkey River. At that point we saw two wagons, four mules to each, one surgeon's dispensary wagon, and the other common baggage wagon, and two herdsman driving about a dozen head of beef cattle on the road back towards Bowling Green; so we decided to capture the lot. We road boldly into the field and turned two wagons across the field towards a plantation road through the woods and got the wagons in the edge of the woods and the beef cattle about half way in the woods when a squadron of cavalry, who were escorting this party back, made their appearance in a sweeping charge; so we had to abandon our prizes and seek safety in flight.

We reached the edge of the woods between Chalk Level and Moncure's Folk. At that point, Mr. Ashby being ahead met a young cavalryman face to face, and looking up in road saw the regiment to which this young man belonged marching towards us not over one hundred yards distant. Ashby took the young man's arms, a handsome revolver, waved his hand back and told us to get out of the way as quickly as possible; and he and Liverman left the road hurriedly, leaving the young man upon his horse in the road. I then looked up the road and saw the regiment coming and saw unobserved by them, because of the overhanging limbs of the trees; so I made the young man follow Liverman and Ashby, and we were soon out of sight. This was the New Jersey Butterfly regiment. Their horses were caparisoned with breast-strap bells and the men's uniforms were decorated with much yellow embroidery and bunting, from which they took their name.

My comrades then left me with my captured man and horse and their horses in a position in the edge of the woods where I could see down the road towards Moncure's Folk and they proceeded to take their position on the road. If stragglers came on, I was to let them know how many by the number of whistles, a whistle for a man. In a short time I saw a man riding a mule and leading a horse, and I gave notice by one shrill whistle, and a few minutes thereafter I heard the command "halt" and then loud words and the cry of murder and two reports of a gun; and in a few moments my comrades came running saying "that they were compelled to kill him," that he yelled for assistance, which was only a short distance and in full view. We had to

get off as quickly as possible, being pursued by their cavalry; we evaded them, but in doing so lost our little prisoner, but kept his horse.

We still did not have the information we wanted. We expected Gen. Grant was moving down the Pamunkey, but were not sure enough so to report. My mother lived about one mile distant on the Golansville and Ruther Glen road, and my sister Alice, now Mrs. Burke, of Jennings Ordinary, and my brother Richard T., a boy of some 15 or 16 years old, and I knew that they could tell about Gen. Grant's movements. We approached near enough to see that the enemy was all around the house, and it was impossible for us to get up there without detection, so I devised a plan. Mrs. Goodwin, who lived about a mile off, had a colored man named George, whom I knew, and I purposed sending him a note by my sister Alice, asking her if Gen. Grant had left her yard, for Mrs. Goodwin and George had told us that Gen. Grant had his headquarters in the yard of Mrs. Moncure the day before. George agreed to carry the note and that he could carry it, deliver it, and bring back a reply. So I wrote on a piece of paper, "Has Gen. Grant moved?" and will it be safe to come and see you?" This piece of paper we rolled in a very small compass and wrapped another piece over it and gave it to George and he put it far back into his mouth and left us. Having some forebodings that we might be betrayed, we requested Mrs. Goodwin that if George came back alone and all right she place a candle in her window upstairs; that we would be in the pines in the rear of her house and would come and get the reply. We went back into the pines, halted our horses and awaited result, and in about a half hour or more we saw the light in the window and proceeded afoot to Mrs. Goodwin's house. Before reaching the house we heard footsteps approaching, apparently more than one person. We cocked our guns and commanded "Halt!" when I heard my brother Richard's voice say, "don't shoot." George had waded a waist deep meadow and thus avoided a picket who was at the road crossing, and had got by the sentries who had a beat in the rear of the house, opened the door and gone into the house without knocking or making any ado and asked for Miss Alice, and have no communications with her until she and my brother went with him upstairs, without a light and locked the door, when he reached in his mouth and produced the little roll of paper, which Richard took to the light and read and then burned. Then my brother Richard, against the weeping and much protest by my mother and sister determined to come to me and give me the information I needed. They evaded the sentries at the house and waded through the marsh as

George had done. Richard informed us that Gen. Grant had left that morning and that all the troops were moving down on the Ruther Glen Hanover C. H. road, and the headquarters wagons and guard of Gen. Grant, who were still at my mothers were fixing to move the next morning.

We remained in the woods until morning, and by daylight Mr. Liverman started back by Butlers' Mill and Hewlett's to report what he found out the night before. Mr. Ashby and I remained and I told him I would be going to Bowling Green and ascertain as to reinforcements being forwarded to Gen. Grant and would return towards the rear of Grant's army; this we did, and for several days we were scouting around in Caroline, when Liverman returned to us and told us that Genl. Lee had commenced his march down towards Hanover C.H. and that Genl. Hampton was moving in his rear. We remained in Caroline several days, heard the great battle of second Cold Harbor, and in a day or so determined to find out if reinforcements were coming to Gen. Grant from Washington. We had heard through a negro that there was a Federal army landing or crossing at Port Royal, and we hastened at once to that place, making the distance 25 miles in four hours, and from the hills above Port Royal we could see the Federal troops in the village and could see them marching up the road towards Bowling Green. This was late afternoon, and we moved back about five miles on the north side of the Bowling Green road called the Trap, and during the night we heard firing, as if a considerable skirmish was going on in that direction. Of course we slept no more that night, but remained where we were and at daylight silently approached the place near the Trap where we heard the firing and saw several dead lying about, some considerably burned and the debris of about twenty or more baggage wagons smoldering. We saw one mule tie to a pine some distance off, which we took and carried back some two miles to a neighbor and the neighbor told us that Mr. Shadburn, a notable scout of Gen. Hampton's, with a party of some 20 of Mosby's men had passed his house awhile before with some 84 mules which he had captured near Trap. We did not know anything of Shadburn's movements, we never did co-operate with him.

We three then turned back and got a good position where we could see the open field where the wagon train was attacked. We saw the enemy passing and saw and heard a volley fired at a man. We did not know

what the commotion was about, but later in the day the road seemed to be clear and we approached and saw two women weeping as if in great distress over the dead body of a man whom I recognized and whose body seemed to be riddled with bullets. It was Eldred Grymes, who lived within two hundred yards of the place, and the women were his wife and sister. These women told us he was charged with being a bushwhacker, and with knowing all about the affair of the night before and with informing the "Johnnies" of the situation, which caused the disaster, and for that reason he was shot. I will state that Grymes was not connected with the Confederate army, not being altogether Anglo Saxon. We went down the road to the Trap, and there captured three Federal soldiers, one an officer, and they told us that the command that they belonged to was Gen. DeCesnola's, and that his command consisted of about ten thousand men, including one battery of artillery and a battalion of cavalry. We relieved these fellows of about \$15, and being hotly pursued by some of the enemy, we bade them an unceremonious adieu.

We made very rapid time then to circumvent this party and report to Gen. Hampton what we had seen, which we did, and by 11 o'clock the next day, after seeing they took the road from Ruther Glen towards King William county, we sent Ashby to make the report. This he did directly to the War Department by telegraph from Hanover Junction, and we lay over the neighborhood of Carmel Church for his return. For the next several days we had a good rest, never however, sleeping in a house, but always concealed in the woods, getting out rations from the neighbors in the daytime. We at length determined to go down and cross the Pomunkey at Hanover Town and get in the rear of Grant's army and proceeding thus within a few hundred yards of the Hanover town ferry, we saw Federal cavalry crossing over the road toward Aylett's, this was in the morning; we got a good position and remained there four or five hours. Counting the artillery and noting the commands, we counted 12 pieces of artillery and felt assured that it was Gen. Sheridan's whole force. This was his raid to Travilians, where Gen. Hampton gave him a good thrashing. After the cavalry had finished passing, Mr. Ashby said that he would follow along the flank of the column and Liverman and I came back to Norment's Ferry, near Hanover C.H., and Liverman went to report to Gen. Hampton that Sheridan was on a raid, which he did early next day, and found Gen. Hampton near Ashcake, in Hanover.

I went up in the neighborhood of Ruther Glen, and on the Dry Bridge road met Ashby and a Mr. Wil-

liams, who went with him the evening before, with two prisoners and their horses. I found a good place of concealment for them, and after dark I approached my mother's house and saw several horses and men in the yard. I did not go into the house at this time, but returned to my comrades and reported what I had seen. The next morning early we went to Carmel Church and there met Liverman returning from Gen. Hampton's quarters. He told us that Gen. Hampton was on the move and would be at or about Taylorsville that night, he supposed. Ashby and Williams, with the prisoners, left at once to report, and Liverman and I returned to the flank of Gen. Sheridan's column. We accomplished but little that day. The next morning Ashby returned to us but Williams did not. We followed the enemy all that day, with two or three little incidents. I put a load of buckshot in the back of a fellow at Mr. Wright's house, on Burros' Creek. I met him in the road, ordered him to dismount and he hesitated for a moment and then turned his horse, as he ran off I fired. This man made his escape by jumping off his horse from the ledge of a rock about ten feet to a sandbar beneath. Another incident—we came upon Sheridan's rear guard, a squadron drawn up in the line at rest, and Ashby proposed to have a little fun by making a charge upon them from the side of the road. We were to yell and charge up to within forty yards of them and begin firing on them, and if they stood or showed fight, we would then wheel to the right and escape in the woods. This little bit of fun we carried out to the letter, but we did not have to retreat, the enemy did the retreating they seemed to be panic stricken and retreated up the road without firing a gun.

On the evening of that day we found that Sheridan's command occupied the county between Childsburg in Caroline and Partlow's in Spotsylvania. Near Childsburg about sunset I was sent over to report to Gen. Hampton the position of the enemy. I crossed the North Anna at Johnston's Ford and found Gen. Hampton at Beaver Dam in Hanover, where I reported to him about dark. Gen. Hampton told me to return at once and go to Fredericksburg to ascertain if any reinforcements had marched in that direction or if there was any approaching. I returned in the night where I found Liverman and Ashby where I left them to spend the night. I spent the rest of the night with them, and the next morning I left for Fredericksburg and they followed on to the rear and flank of Sheridan. I reached

Fredericksburg about noon and found "a deserted village" indeed; it looked as if some great pestilence had left the town nearly tenantless; it was sad to behold the deserted streets. It was Mr. M. Slaughter, the mayor. Who was anxious to hear any war news possible, and in a short time people from every quarter, women and men, gathered around me to hear the news. They had been entirely cut off from all any communication since Gen. Grant started his move to flank Gen. Lee on the North Anna. The people, few as they were, extended me all the hospitality in their power. That afternoon I forded the Rappahannock below Fal-mouth, and went about five miles into Stafford County and spent the night on Potomac Run. The next morning I went up the Potomac River to Widewater and saw Mr. Williams, who was stationed in that neighborhood to watch the Potomac and report any movement of troops by transports down the river. He informed me of the passage of DeCesnola's troops the week before and since then no troops has passed by land or sea. While in Stafford I heard the battle was raging between Gen. Hampton and Sheridan at Trevillians. I spent the whole day in Stafford, and returned, passing Fredericksburg, and took the old stage road to Bowling Green, and just about sunset reached a point where the road from Woodford's intersects with the road on which I was traveling, when I met with my comrades, Liverman and Ashley, who had followed Sheridan's forces to Travillians and were still hanging on the flank. Sheridan's army had passed down this road through Bowling Green that evening. We followed and about dusk came within one mile of Bowling Green, where we saw a regiment of the enemy in a clover field dismounted and grazing their horses. This was the rear guard. Ashby made the proposition that we dash into the corner of the field and capture a horse apiece. So we agreed and made an attempt, and each man got a horse; but Ashby was the only successful one, Liverman and I had to abandon ours. Mine was shot by the enemy shooting at us. That night we spent in the woods in the neighborhood of Bowling Green and early next morning followed the enemy down on the King and Queen Road a short distance and Liverman and Ashby crossed at Burk's Bridge and reported to Gen. Hampton at White Chimneys in Caroline, on the south of Mattaponi. At this point my services as a scout ended.

(Note here that in Part II, my great grandfather said that at the laying of the President Davis' monument corner stone in Richmond, that Gen. Hampton told him that liverman was dead, and that Mr. Ashby went to Cuba in 1878 to

take part in the effort of the Cubans to throw off the yoke of Spain and was captured and shot by the Spaniards.)

*This article is the third of a series of excerpts from my great grandfather's account of his part in the civil war which was published July 1927 in the bulletin of the Virginia State Library. The title of the book he published and gave to all of his children and grandchildren was "Reminiscences of the Civil War". I did not attempt to dictate the entire book, but present what I felt to be most appropriate.*

Conway B. Moncure, CPA, DCS, Comptroller General  
MOS&B (cmonway@verizon.net)

## **REMINDER MOS&B SCHOLARSHIP MARCH 1 DEADLINE APPROACHING!**

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.

We encourage all Chapters and Societies to solicit 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 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.

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/>. 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

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



*James "Jim"  
Charles Templin  
(1939-2016),  
Ennis, TX*

It is with deep regret that the MOS&B inform you of the passing of Jim Templin. He was an Honorary Commander General, a MOS&B Texas Society Commander, and served a term as Treasurer General. Included herein is his obituary.

*James Charles "Jim" Templin passed away on Tuesday, February 9, 2016 in Ennis.*

*He was born in Ennis, Texas on March 15, 1939 to Lee and Mabel (Keith) Templin. He was a graduate of Ennis High School and the University Of Texas College Of Pharmacy. He was an employee of and partner in Hesser Drug Company until his retirement in 1997. He and Helen Wall Rankin were married on May 14, 1983. She preceded him in death on December 8, 2012.*

*He was a member of the First Christian Church in Ennis, where he served as an elder for many years. He*

*later became a member of Rocket Christian Church. In his later years, he became interested in genealogy, leading to membership in many hereditary societies including the Society of Magna Charta Barons, Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, Sons of the American Revolution, The Order of the Southern Cross, and the Military Order of the Stars and Bars from which he was awarded the status of Honorary Commander General. He had served in many capacities in Ennis, including twenty four years on the Ennis Public Library Board, the board of the Ennis Public Theater, and Railroad and Cultural Heritage Museum.*

*He is survived by two sisters: Mabel Lee Golden of Waco and Shirley Jean Belcher of Flower Mound and ten nieces and nephews, and many great and great-great nieces and nephews.*

*Visitation will be held on Saturday, February 27, 2016 at 1 p.m. in the J.E. Keever Mortuary of Ennis.*

*A Memorial Service will be held on Saturday, February 27, 2016 at 2 p.m. in (so the least amount of people will have to take off work) at the J.E. Keever Mortuary Chapel of Ennis.*

Source: [www.jekeevermortuary.com](http://www.jekeevermortuary.com)

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

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*204th Birthday  
Celebration of Vice  
President  
Alexander  
Hamilton Stephens*

The Georgia Society of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars was proud to sponsor the 204th Birthday Celebration of CSA Vice President Alexander Hamilton Stephens. This event was held on February 6, 2016 at the A. H. Stephens Park located in Crawfordville, GA.

*Samuel Cooper Chapter to  
Launch Fund Raising Effort*

The Samuel Cooper Chapter of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars seeks to raise \$3000.00 to mark the grave of its namesake.

General Samuel Cooper for whom our chapter is named, is buried in Christ Church cemetery, Alexandria, Virginia, along with his son and father. Our chapter marked the grave of General Montgomery Corse in St. Paul's cemetery many years ago.

A bronze plaque given by the Samuel Cooper Chapter, pictured herein, marks General Corse's grave. There is no similar marker for General Cooper's.

General Cooper's grave is the third stone from the left. The taller stone on the right is his father's, Major Samuel Cooper. Major Cooper was one of the participants in the "Boston Tea Party." In 1773, Samuel was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant of the 3rd Regiment, Continental Corps of Artillery; 2nd Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster on May 14, 1778, and then to Regimental Adjutant on June 11, 1783. He was transferred to the Corps of Artillery on June 17, 1783 and served as Adjutant of the same until honorably discharged on January 1, 1784. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Moving to Georgetown, D.C., he resided there until his death on August 19, 1840. The inscription on his gravestone is as follows:

*Sacred to the Memory of Major Samuel Cooper of the Revolutionary Army, who in early youth at the first outset Struck for Liberty and continued to wield the sword in the defense of his Country until victory crowned her arms. He fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Brandywine, at Germantown and*

*Article Submittal Request*

If you have an article that you would like to be considered for publication, please send your submittal to Jeff Sizemore (Editor General) at [swampeditor@yahoo.com](mailto:swampeditor@yahoo.com).

Chapter and Society News is also welcome. Please email to the address. The preferred submittal is one in which the articles are in MS Word format and that all pictures are in jpeg format as this makes it easier to format to the proper scale within this publication.

If there is any questions, please feel free to contact me. Thanks.



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Montgomery Corse, St. Paul's Cemetery, Alexandria, Virginia, with bronze marker given by Samuel Cooper



Cooper Graves, Christ Church Cemetery

*Monmouth, and other sanguinary fields. As then a valiant soldier, so in after life was he an active and estimable citizen. He was born in the State of Massachusetts. He died in the State of Virginia on the 19th of August, A.D. 1840, at the age of 84.*

General Cooper was born in New Hackensack, New York June 12, 1798. General Cooper died December 14, 1876, in Alexandria, Virginia, at 78 years of age. He married Sarah Maria Mason on Analostan Island, Washington, DC, April 4, 1827. Sarah was the daughter of John Mason, of "The Island", opposite Georgetown, D.C., later named "Analostan Island". This site is now a memorial to President Theodore Roosevelt.

Sarah Mason was the granddaughter of George Mason of "Gunston Hall", and the sister of the Hon. James Murray Mason, U. S. Senator, and later, Confederate commissioner to England. She died July 29, 1890.

Senator Mason was captured aboard the British steamer "Trent" by Captain Wilkes of the U.S. Navy during the War Between the States. This has become known as the "Trent Affair" in today's history.

Samuel graduated from West Point in 1815. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant of artillery; he was later Aid-de-Camp to USA General Macomb from 1828 to 1836.

Promoted to Captain in 1836, he was on Staff duty at Headquarters as Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, USA, until 1841.

During the Florida War, he was Chief of Staff to General Worth. On special duty from 1842 to 1852, he was brevetted Colonel for meritorious service during the Mexican War. From 1852 to 1861, Colonel Cooper was Adjutant and Inspector General of the US Army.

In March of 1861, he resigned from the US Army and tendered his services to the southern Confederacy, of which he became Adjutant and Inspector General and senior ranking officer with the full rank of General. Samuel was the author of *Cooper's Tactics* (1836). He lived in Fairfax County, Virginia, on his plantation, Cameron, after the War Between the States.

**It is highly appropriate that we do mark General Cooper's grave and I am appealing to you to make a financial contribution to make this thought a reality.**

Please make your check payable to the Samuel Cooper Chapter, MOS&B, and mail to the adjutant of the Samuel Cooper Chapter, **David Stringfellow, 10619 Lakeside Oak Court, Burke VA 22015.**



UDC Archivist Teresa Roane from Richmond, VA, delivered the keynote address

## *North Carolina Celebrates Robert E. Lee's Birthday at the State Capitol*

RALEIGH—UDC Archivist Teresa Roane delivered the keynote address to the 27th Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration held at the State Capitol January 16th. A standing-room only crowd of more than 150 people were in attendance in the historic House Chambers of the State Capitol. The Stars and Bars flew over the Capitol during the ceremony

The Capt. James Waddell MOS&B Chapter No. 32, Raleigh was again joined by the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment NC Troops SCV Camp, Wake Forest, and the Capt. Samuel A. Ashe UDC Chapter, Raleigh, in sponsoring the ceremony. NC Society MOSB Commander Dave Edwards of Wadesboro brought greetings and Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter No. 67 Commander Ron Perdue introduced the speaker.



The Stars and Bars flies over the NC State Capitol during the ceremony.

Capt. Samuel Ashe UDC President Karen Powers and MOS&B ANV Councilor Byron Brady were co-hosts for the event. The Color Guard was a combined effort by the Wake Forest and Garner SCV Camps. The event ended with Debbie Roseman leading everyone in the singing of *DIXIE*. The 2017 will be held on Saturday, January 14, 2017. Photos courtesy Fredrick Walton Photography.



Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter Commander Ron Perdue introducing the speaker.



NC Society Commander David M. Edwards bringing greetings from the NC Military Order of the Stars and Bars.