

Volume 8, Number 9
September 2016

Officer's Call

The Ladies and the Beast

by Pam Wilhoite

Molasses ran in the gutters like water. Hundreds of barrels had been opened to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Yankees. Masses of black smoke filled the sky from the cotton burning on the wharf. Steamboats on the Mississippi River were in flames. Confederate artillery, archives and money had been moved inland.

On the morning of April 25, 1862, the bell of Christ Church struck twelve times. This alarm signal created a state of panic for the fifty thousand women and children who resided in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Union naval fleet under the command of Admiral David Farragut lay in the river near the city.

A diarist in New Orleans recorded "The Yankees are here, at anchor in the river, but what they have caught is a tiger by the tail – and just by the tail, a furious, fighting tiger they cannot likely tame." Most of the able bodied men of New Orleans had marched off to war in May 1861. The city was protected only by a home guard composed of elderly gentlemen too old for military service. Now the city of New Orleans was blockaded.

During the afternoon of April 25, Union Admiral Farragut sent ashore a demand for the unconditional surrender of the city and the hoisting of the United States flag above the custom house, post office and mint. The next day, the mayor responded "I beg you to understand that the people of New Orleans, while unable, at this moment to prevent you from occupying this city, do not transfer their allegiance from the government of their choice to one



which they have deliberately repudiated, and that they yield simply that obedience which the conqueror is enabled to extort from the conquered."

At dusk on May 1, 1862, Union General Benjamin Butler marched into the city to take control of the occupation. He was met with a defiant jeering crowd. New Orleans, the largest and wealthiest city in the Confederacy, was seething with hostility. Butler cautioned his men to pay no attention to the insults.

A few hours later he issued the first of his many orders. The editor of the True Delta newspaper refused to print it. Federal soldiers then seized the newspaper and reproduced the order which proclaimed the establishment of martial law. All residents swearing allegiance to the Union would be protected and their property safeguarded. All still loyal to the Confederacy would be deemed rebels and treated as enemies. All arms were to be turned in to the occupation force. Display of Confederate flags and public assembly were forbidden.

Butler, a shrewd, cold and ambitious man, began his new assignment with high levels of energy and thoroughness. Butler was known as stubborn, unscrupulous, and sometimes quite cruel. From his arrival, he was determined to control the unruly secessionists, especially the ladies. He would soon become known in New Orleans as "Beast Butler."

From the Union arrival, the ladies made themselves obnoxious. They spat on officers attending church and yelled insults on the sidewalk. They avoided "contamination" by a Federal soldier by pulling their

- Continued on Page 4 -

Military Order of the Stars and Bars International,
P O Box 18901, Raleigh, NC 27619-8901
Headquarters@mosbihq.org

Features

Page 1: The Ladies and the Beast by Pam Wilhoite

Page 3: Commander General's Message by Harold F. Davis, III

Page 5: From the Chaplain General by Dr. John H. Killian, Sr.

Page 6: Lincoln's Legacy for the South by Scott Barker

Page 9: Murder Among Staff Officers by Tom Todd



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.

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.

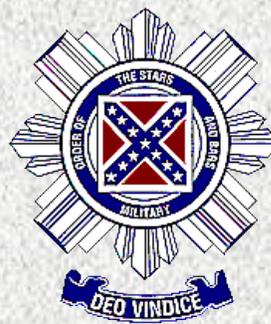
Note that references and footnotes are requested to support where the original information is acquired as it is up to the article writer to provide such material.

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

2016-2018 General Executive Council

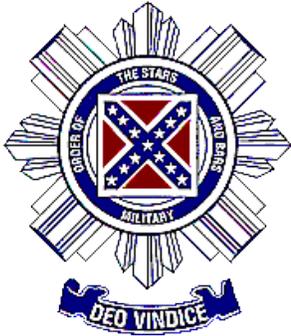
Commander General
Lt. Commander General
Adjutant General
Chief of Staff
Judge Advocate General
Treasurer General
ANV Commander
ANV Executive Councilor
ANV Executive Councilor
AOT Commander
AOT Executive Councilor
AOT Executive Councilor
ATM Commander
ATM Executive Councilor
ATM Executive Councilor
Past Commander General
Past Commander-in-Chief
Past Commander-in-Chief
Past Commander-in-Chief
Past Commander-in-Chief
Past Commander-in-Chief

Harold F. Davis, III
Byron E. Brady
Joseph J. Smith, III
Wm. Howard Jones
Thomas T. Beasley, II
M. Cain Griffin
Joseph Michael Farr
David J. Stringfellow
Ronald Kevin Rorer
Bert D. Blackmon, III
O. David Denard
David L. Floyd
D. Wayne Snodgrass
James A. Simmons
Robert William Turk
Wm. Howard Jones
Toni R. Turk
Max L. Waldrop, Jr.
Anthony Hodges
Philip H. Law
Jeffery W. Massey
Albert D. Jones, Jr.
James Troy Massey
Perry J. Outlaw
Charles H. Smith
Robert L. Hawkins, III
Edward O. Cailleteau
John L. Echols, Sr.
Beau Cantrell



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 27619-8901.



Commander General's Message



The season of autumn is upon us. The oppressive heat and humidity of the southern summer is starting to wane. The excitement of college football is in the air. The leaves will soon be changing to their beautiful fall colors. The summer vacations are over and the children are back in school. We are all settling back into our normal routines after the lazy hazy days of summer. For me this is a time of recommitment and renewal.

It is also a time of recommitment and renewal for all of us as members of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. You will soon be asked to renew your membership in the Order for 2017. I know I can count on each and every one of you to support our cause for 2017. I am inserting our pledge here for everyone to reread and recite. It is our fundamental reason for existence.

Pledge of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars

We, the posterity of the Officer Corps and civil officials of the Confederacy, do pledge ourselves to commemorate and honor the service of leadership these men rendered in the cause of fundamental American principles of self-determination and States' Rights and to perpetuate the true history of their deeds for the edification of ourselves, our society, and for generations yet unborn.

Our membership has remained relatively stable over the past few years; but we need to grow our membership. We have a number of members who pass away each year and for the past several years we have lost an average of 100 members because they fail to renew their commitment to our cause. We have been able to recruit new members to overcome this so our numbers remain about the same. If we can turn the tide of non-renewal, this is one way we can grow.

Having served you as Membership Chairman for the past two years, I have found that the majority of new members come into the Order through the recruiting efforts of the local chapters. I would encourage each chapter to have a Recruiting Officer who is responsible for these activities. Recruiting new members is the second way we can grow the membership of the Order. David Stringfellow is Membership Chairman of the Order at the national level. He will gladly assist the state societies and chapters in their recruiting efforts.

Our membership requires that each new member must document their lineage with primary proof sources. Many times this is a daunting task for those unfamiliar with genealogy. I suggest that every chapter and state society have a genealogist to assist prospective new members with this process. Larry Martin is our Genealogist General.

He has a wealth of knowledge and expertise and is always willing to help.

Again, I thank all of you for your recommitment to our cause for 2017!

Deo Vindice!

Harold F. Davis, III

Commander General

- From Page 1: *The Ladies & the Beast* -

skirts aside and stepping into the street. If a Union officer entered a streetcar, the ladies would exit the vehicle with "every expression of disgust."

One day, a woman turned her back on Butler. He was clearly heard to respond "Those women evidently know which end of them looks best." Butler soon nailed a sign in his office stating "There is no difference between a he and a she adder in their venom." The incident that probably forced Butler's hand occurred in mid-May. Admiral Farragut and an aide were strolling down a New Orleans street. They were soaked from above by what Butler called "not very clean water" from a female toilet bowl.

General Butler and his wife, Sarah, together drafted a proclamation which would become known as the "Woman Order." General Order No. 28 stated "As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall by word, gesture or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation."

The Butlers had hoped that the order would stop the insults yet avoid the arrest of any female. The

order worked as General Butler planned and no arrests were made. He later wrote "All the ladies forebore to insult our troops because they didn't want to be deemed common women, and all the common women forebore to insult our troops because they wanted to be deemed ladies."

However, the Butlers totally failed to anticipate the response to the order. Southerners were furious. In the English Parliament, the Prime Minister called the order "infamous". William Seward, the U.S. Secretary of State, apologized for it. Confederate President Jefferson Davis declared the general an "outlaw" and preapproved his execution if captured.

Mary Chesnut in her famous diary wrote "This hideous, cross-eyed beast orders his men to treat the ladies of New Orleans as women of the town – to punish them, he says, for their insolence." The women of New Orleans simply changed their tactics. Many pasted a picture of Butler on the bottom of their bedroom utensils. Soon an industrious pottery maker produced chamber pots with the general's picture. Sales were good. The pots were used on Mississippi River steam boats for years after the war.

The Union imprisoned dissentients on a small island located near New Orleans. During 1862, sixty of the city's best citizens found themselves housed on Ship Island, living in small huts and eating condemned soldiers' rations. Mrs. Phillips, the mother of nine, was sentenced to two years of solitary confinement on Ship Island. Her crime was smiling as the funeral procession for a Union

CIVIL WAR HISTORY

JAMES COUNTRY MERCANTILE

111 N. Main Liberty, MO 64068

816-781-9473 FAX 816-781-1470

jamescntry@aol.com www.jamescountry.com

Everything Needed For The Living Historian!

Ladies - Gentlemen - Civilian - Military

Uniforms – Ladies Clothing - Accoutrements—Weapons - Accessories

YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED!

officer passed her home. Mrs. Dubois, an elderly teacher, was sent to prison when she was unable to account for certain keys and books belonging to the school. Despite her insistence that she had never possessed the items she was convicted.

According to Marion Southwood in her 1867 memoir, several ladies of the highest social position were imprisoned for expressing sympathy with the Confederate cause and for wearing ribbons of certain colors. With regularity, General Butler issued more orders. Order 76 required all residents, both men and women, loyal to the Confederate States to officially register as enemies of the United States. Said enemies were also required to file a list of all property, both real and personal. Noncompliance subjected them to a fine and/or imprisonment at hard labor.

Following the funeral of the wife of a Confederate officer, the deceased's children were ordered to vacate the family home within three days. Half an hour after the family carriage drove away; Union soldiers arrived and removed everything from the home. All was confiscated – the penalty for a lady being a “registered enemy.”

By late October 1862, the orders continued. Number 80 forbid any white person to leave New Orleans without a pass. A pass was needed to visit the sick or wounded outside New Orleans. Upon leaving, all luggage was searched and food, clothing and medicine confiscated. By early November 1862, Union leaders in Washington had had enough of General Butler's antics. After General Nathaniel Banks personally delivered the order for Butler's removal, a New Orleans newspaper reported “We have seen more smiling faces on the streets within a day or two past than for months before.”

During his tenure, Butler took steps to improve the city. He had the streets and canals cleaned which prevented the annual epidemic of yellow fever. He set up programs to feed the poor by taxing Confederate loyalists. Despite these good works, General Benjamin “The Beast” Butler would be hated by the ladies of New Orleans for decades to come.

Pam Wilhoite, a retired CPA, is immediate past president of

Parsons' Rose #9 in Waxahachie. She is the recipient of the Varina Howell Davis Award from the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, the Lucy Pickens Award given by the Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal from the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

From the Chaplain General

Dr. John H. Killian, Sr.

In previous articles, we have discussed the role of Baptists in the Confederacy. However, an honest appraisal would tell us that Methodists in the South probably worked more in evangelism among the Confederate armies than any denomination. A leader among Confederate Chaplains was John Berry McFerrin, who served as Chaplain on the Second Corps of the Army of Tennessee under General Joseph Johnston. McFerrin was active among the great revivals that spread throughout the Army of Tennessee.

Aside from their evangelistic work, Methodist ministers involved themselves treating the wounded on the field of battle. McFerrin reported: “At Chickamauga, the slaughter was tremendous on both sides, but the Confederates held the field. I remained on the battlefield eleven days, nursing the sick, ministering to the wounded, and praying for the dying. The sight was awful. Thousands of men killed and wounded. They lay thick all around, shot in every possible manner, and the wounded dying every day. Among the wounded were many Federal soldiers. To these I ministered, prayed with them, and wrote letters by flag of truce to their friends in the North.”

McFerrin edited the three-volume History of Methodism in Tennessee and led the Methodist publishing ministry. But the Andrew Johnson Papers report that McFerrin was considered a leading advocate of secession prior to the outset of the War. Here was a leading evangelist, a trusted historian, but was a leading advocate of secession.

Staff and Committee Chairmen

Archivist General
Chaplain General
Communications General
Editor General
Historian General
Quartermaster General
Webmaster General
Genealogist General
Comptroller General
Registered Agent

Robert William Turk
Dr. John H. Killian, Sr.
Toni R. Turk
Jeffrey L. Sizemore
Ben Willingham
Jack Dyess
Stephen McGehee
Larry Martin
Conway B. Moncure
Richard H Knight, Jr.

Awards Chair
Education Chair
Finance Chair
Grants Chair
Literary Chair
Membership Chair
Real Sons Chair
Scholarship Chair
Time & Place Chair
War/Military Service Chair

Byron E. Brady
Robert William Turk
Conway B. Moncure
Byron E. Brady
Charles H. Smith
David J. Stringfellow
J. Troy Massey
Gary M. Loudermilk
Thomas Rhodes, III
Charles H. Smith

Perhaps the leading chronicler of the great revival in the Army of Tennessee was William W. Bennett. Brother Bennett served as Secretary of the Soldier's Tract Association during the War and preached across Johnston's Army as a Confederate Chaplain. After the War, Bennett was President of Randolph-Macon College, but more important for our consideration, Bennett wrote *The Great Revivals* in the Southern Army, detailing the mighty move of the Holy Spirit among our soldiers. Obviously, Bennett's Confederate advocacy was no hindrance to his ministry among Methodists.

Perhaps the best known Methodist minister was Missouri Pastor EM Bounds, whose books on Prayer are still classics in any Christian's library. Bounds was a Confederate Chaplain, having refused the oath of allegiance to the Union. During the War, Bounds was wounded by a Union soldier and was held captive in a Union Army prison.

After the War, Bounds edited the *Christian Advocate* for the Methodist denomination and served as an Evangelist based in Washington, GA. Some believed that Bounds had prayed a hole through from Washington, GA to Heaven. Yet, the powerful advocate of evangelism and prayer, was a loyal Confederate.

My prayer is that Christians in our land will recognize the Christian foundation of the Confederacy and refuse to allow our ancestors to be slandered. May God protect the honor of the great men and women who served God, led souls to Christ, and supported their states in the period of 1861-65.

Lincoln's Legacy for the South

by Scott Barker

The War Between the States is a constant topic of interest and the combination of Abraham Lincoln as the great emancipator and savior of the Union are inextricably linked to this seminal event in American history. Indeed, the myth of Lincoln freeing the slaves and mending together a house divided has been presented as a just and necessary cause for the unleashing of total war upon the people of the Southern Confederacy. In this regard, depending on one's perspective, Lincoln was either the incarnation of the Devil, or the martyred savior of the Union, and an enslaved people.

As a youth, I was aware that Abraham Lincoln was born on the twelfth day of February in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, as was my father, albeit precisely 110 years later. In this regard, shared events of personal family members with people of historical notoriety are noteworthy. As such, I grew up with the well-known tales of Lincoln as the rail splitter born on the American frontier, who in his childhood studied by candlelight in a log cabin. These tales

evoked an aura of a self-made man, one worthy of respect. It is also from this basis that every American child is taught early on in their public education that Abraham Lincoln was a great president, and that his stature equaled that of George Washington. Moreover, in recognition of his renowned personal integrity he was given the moniker of *Honest Abe*.

Although Lincoln came from humble beginnings, he was nonetheless endowed with a superior intellect, and achieved prominence in the practice of law. As a savvy lawyer he was therefore able to manipulate situations and advantageously shape circumstances to his purposes. For me, as a son of the South, albeit one who had been transplanted in the North following the great migration of Southerners in the post Second World War era, it was not uncommon to see portraits of both Washington and Lincoln displayed in common areas of public buildings. Today, the ubiquity of Lincoln is wholly inescapable with a plethora of cities, streets, and highways bearing his name. Additionally, his likeness appears on our currency, as well as a litany of buildings, societies, monuments, and memorials, all attesting to his greatness. Nowadays, one is hardly aware that he became President of the United States with only 39.9% of the nations popular vote, and that he failed to carry any of Southern States, nor any border States.(1)

Such idolization began almost contemporaneous to his death. First, with a period of lying in state in Washington City at the Capitol rotunda, where the embalmed body of the slain commander in chief was displayed for viewing. Then, a grand spectacle commenced with the transport of body and casket on a special funeral train to Springfield, Illinois, for burial. The train's route, and a timetable of its progress, was published in newspapers. In its entirety the route encompassed seven states and 180 cities, where at the various stops the casket was paraded through the streets in processions and further displayed for public viewing. (2)

So, through an intensive program of government propaganda the martyrdom of Lincoln was to be ensured and sustained for future generations to come. Moreover, there existed a government campaign in the aftermath of Lincoln's death to implicate Jefferson Davis in the assassination-conspiracy plot. Although he was subsequently released, the former President of the Confederate States of America was initially manacled and then imprisoned without trial for two-years in a casemate at Fort Monroe.(3) The result of the government's propaganda effort was to vilify and castigate Confederates for the calamity that had befallen America, while exonerating themselves of any blame for the conflagration. That this is so, is largely to the credit of the Radical Republicans who dominated United States

government policy in the post-war era. A century and a half of distortions, falsehoods, and mythical tales have achieved for Lincoln the undeserved sanctity that his acolytes have sought to ensure. Indeed, the martyrdom of Lincoln near the conclusion of the war was to create fertile ground for misrepresentations of his legacy. Moreover, the suspension of Constitutional freedoms, such as habeas corpus, the shuttering of newspapers, the muzzling of citizens, and military occupation with martial law in the Confederacy and border States had served to obscure the truth.

The founding of the Confederate States of America was predicated on the right and will of the people to determine their own form of government. That it was founded on the principles later ratified in the Constitution of the Confederate States of America stands as proof enough that it was a *de facto* nation.(4) Moreover, the founding of the Confederacy preceded the inauguration of Lincoln, with Lincoln's predecessor, James Buchanan, and his administration having accepted disunion as a *fait accompli*.(5) It did not matter then, nor does it matter now, why the South seceded, it only matters that it did. So, while many factors had led to secession by the Southern states, the proximate cause of war was Lincoln's determination to not allow the South to go peacefully out of the Union. Therefore, the cataclysmic events of 1861-1865 are certainly attributable to Lincoln. In support of this statement, one merely needs to look to the remarks of Confederate President Jefferson F. Davis, who said at his inauguration, "All we ask is to be let alone." (6).

That Abraham Lincoln was responsible for the War Between the States is incontestable, for without him there would have been no war. Officially, according to the United States government, the war commenced with the firing on Fort Sumter by Southern rebels, and the secession of several States from the Federal Union. The Confederacy had held to their claim that secession was a Constitutionally permissible act, and that Fort Sumter was sovereign territory of the Confederate States of America. The United States after having evacuated Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, then invaded the unoccupied Fort Sumter, a property of the sovereign State of South Carolina. Therefore, inasmuch as the United States had sought to resupply the fort, rather than evacuate it, they had caused the subsequent forceful removal from sovereign Confederate soil. Moreover, Lincoln was determined that he would have a war, whether it commenced in Charleston harbor, or elsewhere, it simply did not matter, except that he sought to cast Southerners in the roll of having fired the first shots. (7)

The perpetrators of aggression having asserted their intent to return the recalcitrant Southern States to the fold through force of arms, then mobilized their considerable military might, and launched a crippling naval blockade and land invasion of the Confederacy. Subsequent suffering and bloodletting was to be unparalleled in the histo-

ry of mankind. At war's end upwards to three-quarters of a million lives had been lost in the conflict.(8) These lives were not merely surrendered to death's slumber, but were sacrificed in the most horrendous ways, countless men were hideously maimed with the wounds of battle, untold thousands of women were widowed and children orphaned, and vast swathes of devastation were visited upon the people of the South. Unimaginable conditions existed in the conquered Southern States, where economic destruction had been massive with the loss of factories, farms, railways, and bridges, all in ruin. There had been hundreds of thousands of Southern soldiers killed in battle and through diseases contracted in unsanitary military encampments, many more were wounded and in need of medical care.(9)

Across the South thousands of civilians were now homeless, and the population was starving. Moreover, the instruments of government and civil authority had collapsed in the face of marauding and vindictive Federal armies, and were supplanted by uncaring military occupation forces. In addition to the untold civilian casualties, estimated at fifty thousand, one in five white Southern males had lost their lives as a result of defending against invasion.(10) But, the calamity did ensure the return of the Southern States to the Union, not as sovereign States, but rather as vassal States. However, before full membership in the Union could be restored they first needed to be reconstructed by a vengeful enemy, and subjected to further pillaging and retribution to be made through the extraction of the spoils of war. Moreover, the essentials of commerce had either been destroyed or seized as contraband.

Much has been said concerning Lincoln's 10 percent plan to rebuild the South following the conquest. Lamentations have been made that had he lived the South would have greatly benefited from his magnanimous plan for reconstruction. In the plan, *Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction*, which was included in Lincoln's report to Congress in December 1863, it was stated that as soon as 10 percent of the electorate of 1860 of any State now in rebellion takes the oath of allegiance to the United States, and promises to support emancipation, they can then establish a state government. Confederate leaders were exempted from the plan and would not be given amnesty.(11) Are we expected to believe that Lincoln the conqueror would be a magnanimous ruler of the now prostrated Confederacy? Contrarily, and not surprisingly, great hatred and rancor remained between the former combatants. Enmity between the vanquished and the conqueror had risen exponentially over the four years of war, and had erased any common bond that may have existed previous to the war. This was the nature of the restored Union, where the former Confederacy was now defenseless and its people and land ripe for the picking by Northern carpetbaggers and Southern scalawags.

As Eighteenth Century European intellectual Edmund Burke has written, "The greater the power, the more dangerous the abuse,"(12) and Lincoln having had just begun another four year term was poised to be dictator of the former Confederacy, and rule by *fiat* as commander in chief of the victorious army of the Union. But, fate, or perhaps providence, intervened in the waning days of the war, and Lincoln himself fell victim to the war that he himself had started. Therefore, we shall never know what further tyrannies Lincoln would have imposed on the South. Thus, the dictator came to his end, with the prophetic words shouted out by Marylander and Confederate sympathizer, John Wilkes Booth, "*Sic semper tyrannis*" (thus always to tyrants) .

Today, as we look back more than a century-and-a-half after the conquest, Southerners are being forced to accept Lincoln as something other than a demon. We are now being told that the flags of our ancestors, the memorials and monuments dedicated to the memory and valor of our Confederate dead, as well as the symbols of their vanquished nation and our cultural heritage can no longer be publicly displayed. Indeed, many of our elected government representatives propose to banish the symbols of our culture to the confines of museums, as they recently did in Columbia, South Carolina. Ironically, Columbia again stands the victim of an atrocity, for it was wholly destroyed on February 16, 1865, by the Union army. It made no matter that the city had been earlier evacuated by the Confederate army, and was surrendered to the incendiaries of Major General William T. Sherman. Sherman promptly asserted that Confederate Major General Wade Hampton had been responsible for the destruction. Although Sherman later confessed that his motive in seeking to implicate Hampton was intended to shake the confidence of Southerners, he subsequently confessed to the crime. (13) Finally, there now exists in the United States more public acknowledgment for Mexican culture and history, such as *Cinco de Mayo*, than for America's Southern cultural and history.

The rift between the people of the former Confederate States and those of the United States has been slowly closing during the interval of time, as homogeneity blends the American people into an indivisible oneness. Indeed, as future generations are steeped in the American melting pot more and more descendants of the sons of the South will share a common history with descendants of those of the North. In this regard, we will both be confronted with the inconvenient history of the American Nation. In a recent article posted by an anonymous author, the caveat was issued that, "We need to pause before we banish all symbols from our past that don't comport with modern thinking. Our history has rough edges and embarrassments that we don't want to repeat. Certainly slavery as an establishment of the U. S. Constitution endured much longer in the United States than it did in the Confederate States."(14)

While I was engaged in searching for an ancestral connection with Major General Joseph E. Wheeler, I noted that following his heroic career as a cavalry corps commander with the Confederate army, he was to later volunteer his substantial military talents to his former foe, and was appointed by President William McKinley to the rank of Major General of U. S. Volunteers in the Spanish-American War. Subsequently, McKinley stated in an 1898 speech delivered in Atlanta, Georgia, that brave Confederates should be officially honored alongside their Union counterparts. That this was so, was in recognition of the shared service of Northern and Southern men in the recently fought war. The President went on to say that, "the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldier."(15)

Whereas President McKinley had sought amity with the people of the South, it was the memory of the terror, destruction, brutality, persecution, and murder against the civilian population of the South during Lincoln's *Hard War* that continued to resonate in the former Confederacy. Today, Lincoln's legacy for the South includes things such as conformity to the concept of political correctness, and disdain for all things associated with the Confederacy. Contemporary life in the South includes the relegation of Confederate heroes, their monuments and memorials, and symbols of the Confederacy and Southern culture to the confines of private areas, and the antiquity of museums.

-
1. John Woolley and Gerhart Peters. *The American Presidency Project*, University of California Santa Barbara, <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu>.
 2. Abraham Lincoln's Funeral Train, (A + E Publications, 2009), <http://www.history.com/topics-president-lincolns-funeral-train>.
 3. The Papers of Jefferson Davis, Imprisonment (1865-67). Rice University, <http://www.jeffersondavis.rice.edu>.
 4. William J. Cooper, editor. *Jefferson Davis: The Essential Writings*, (New York: Modern Library Classics) 2004), p. 225
 5. David M. Potter. *The Impending Crisis: America before the Civil War 1848-1861*, (New York: Harper, 2011), p. 569
 6. William J. Cooper. *Jefferson Davis, American*, (New York: Random House, 2000), p. 367
 7. Thomas D. DiLorenzo. *The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda, and an Unnecessary War*. (Roseville, CA: Prima Publishing, 2003), p.159.
 8. Nicholas Marshall. *The Civil War Death Toll, Reconsidered*. (New York Times, Opinionator Blog), April 15, 2014, <http://www.opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com>.
 9. Drew Gilpin Faust. *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War*. (New York: Vintage Books, 2008), p. 212.
 10. James M. McPherson. *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), p. 619.

11. Eric Foner. *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution 1863-1877*. (New York: Harper & Row, 1988), p. 35.
12. Brainy Quotes, "Edmund Burke Quotes," <http://www.brainyquotes.com>.
13. Walter Brian Cisco. *War Crime against Southern Civilians*, (Gretna: Pelican Publishing, 2007), p. 162.
14. Michigan Standard. *The CSA and Symbols: Learning and History*, accessed on August 13, 2016, <http://michiganstandard.com>.
15. William McKinley, "Speech before the Legislature in Joint Assembly at the State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia, December 14, 1898," *Speeches and Addresses of William McKinley from March 1, 1897 to May 30, 1900* (New York: Doubleday & McClure, 1900), p. 159.

Bibliography

- Cisco, Walter Brian. *War Crimes against Southern Civilians*. Gretna: Pelican Publishing, 2008.
- Cooper, William J. *Jefferson Davis, American*. New York: Random House, 2000.
- Cooper, William J. *Jefferson Davis: The Essential Writings*. New York: Random House, 2004.
- DiLorenzo, Thomas D. *The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda, and an Unnecessary War*. Roseville, CA: Prima Publishing, 2003.
- Faust, Drew Gilpin. *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War*. New York: Vintage Books, 2008.
- Foner, Eric. *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution 1863-1877*. New York: Harper & Row, 1988.
- Marshall, Nicholas. *The Civil War Death Toll, Reconsidered*. New York Times Opinionator Blog, April 15, 2014.
- McKinley, William. *Speeches and Addresses of William McKinley from March 1, 1897 to May 30, 1900*. New York: Doubleday and McClure, 1900.
- McPherson, James M. *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1988.
- Potter, David M. *The Impending Crisis: America before the Civil War, 1848-1861*. New York: Harper, 2011.

Author

Scott Barker received his BA degree *summa cum laude* in Liberal Studies from Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, where he was the recipient of the *Award for Excellence in Liberal Studies*. He received his AAS degree *highest honors* in Law Enforcement from Sinclair Community College, Dayton, Ohio. He now lives in retirement with his wife following a 28 year career with the Dayton Police Department. His published writings include articles on the historical development of bodybuilding and physical culture, as well as the War Between the States.

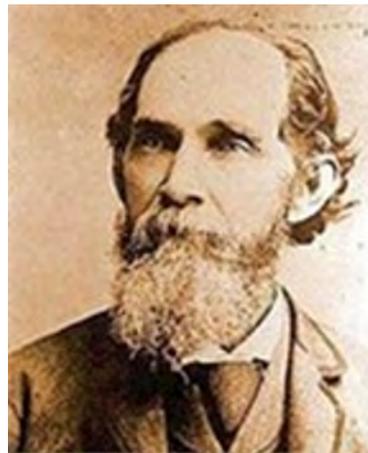


Jefferson Davis Gold Medal

Shown from left is Capt. Samuel Ashe UDC Chapter President Karen Powers, Ray King of the Capt. James I, Waddell MOSB Chapter 32, Raleigh, NC, and Melanie Perryman, NC UDC Historian. Ray was presented a UDC Jefferson Davis gold medal at the UDC Chapter's September 8th meeting in Raleigh.

Murder Among the Staff Officers

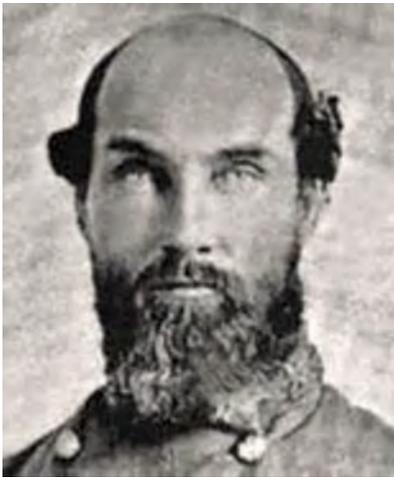
By Tom Todd



John Robert Baylor

I am not sure just how many times during the War Between the States that a Colonel murdered a Major General, but the chances are real good that this was a once in a war occurrence. And if not, I am willing to wager that it was the only time the killer got away scot free. Just in case I lose that wager, I will double down and say it was the only time a colonel killed a major general, got away with it and then became a noted Texas Ranger.

George Wyeth Baylor was born in Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on August 2, 1832. Two years later his father, John Walker Baylor, died, and he went to live with his brother John Robert Baylor in Weatherford, TX. John was an ardent Comanche hater and organized a vigilante force of about one thousand men to fight the Co-



George Baylor

manche. On June 5, 1860, George was riding with John and three other members of the vigilantes when they ran down a small party of Indian raiders in the battle of Paint Creek. To avenge the murder and scalping of a young white boy, they killed and scalped nine of the Indians.

George Baylor is reputed to have raised the first Confederate flag in Austin. He was com-

missioned a first lieutenant in Company H of the Second Cavalry, John Robert Baylor's Arizona Brigade, and served as regimental adjutant before resigning to become senior aide-de-camp to Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston in August or September 1861.

After General Johnston was killed in the Battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862, George Baylor returned to Texas and was elected lieutenant colonel and commander of the Second Battalion of Henry H. Sibley's army.



General John Austin Wharton

His new battalion merged with the Second Cavalry regiment of the Arizona Brigade, Baylor was elected its colonel. He also commanded a regiment of cavalry during the Red River Campaign of 1864 and was commended for gallantry at the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. On April 6, 1865, Colonel Baylor was at

General John B. McGruder's headquarters in the Fannin Hotel in Houston, Texas.

John Austin Wharton was born to Sarah Ann (Groce) and William Harris Wharton on July 3, 1828, near Nashville, Tennessee. As a small child his family moved to the area of Galveston, Texas. His father was an orator and leader in the Texas Revolution. At the age of eight



John was sent to his uncle, Leonard W. Groce, for schooling under a Boston instructor. From 1846 to 1850 he attended South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina), where he served as a commander in the student cadet corps. In 1848 he married Eliza Penelope Johnson, daughter of David Johnston, the governor of South Carolina.

After college, John returned to Texas and studied law with

former United States Senator William Preston, Jack Harris, and Elisha Pease, future governor of Texas. After his admission to the bar, he opened his own practice and was extremely successful. He also entered into politics and in the 1860 presidential election he was an elector for John C. Breckenridge. He then represented Brazoria County at the state Secession Convention, voting for secession. Wharton was also a planter of considerable means. The 1860 tax roll for Brazoria County showed that he owned \$167,004 of taxable property, including 135 slaves.



When the War of Northern Aggression began John Wharton was elected captain of Company B, Eighth Texas Cavalry which was popularly known as Terry's Texas Rangers. He rose to command the regiment after the deaths of Col. Benjamin F. Terry and Lt. Col. Thomas S. Lubbock. He led his troops with distinction in the battle of Shiloh, but he suffered a wound.

On November of 1862 he was promoted to brigadier general on the basis of the leadership he had shown in General Braxton Bragg's invasion of Kentucky. His heroic actions at the battle of Chickamauga earned him his final promotion to major general.

In February 1864 the general was transferred to Richard Taylor's Trans-Mississippi Department in Louisiana. Upon his arrival he was assigned to lead the cavalry and took part in the closing scenes of the Red River



Col. John Wythe Baylor

campaign.

On April 6, 1865, General Wharton went to meet General John B. Magruder in his Houston, Texas headquarters in the Fannin Hotel.

According to Texas historian Walter Prescott Webb in his book *The Texas Rangers: A Century of Frontier Defense*, Baylor quarreled with and killed fellow staff officer John Austin Wharton. Their fight was said to have been about "military matters," specifically

the reorganization of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate States. Wharton reportedly slapped Baylor's face and called him a liar, whereupon Baylor drew his revolver and shot the unarmed Wharton.

Baylor later said that the incident had been a "lifelong sorrow" to him. Even though Wharton was found to have been unarmed, Baylor was acquitted of murder charges in 1868. Wharton was originally buried at Hempstead but was later moved to the State Cemetery in Austin, Texas.

After the war was over, Texas Ranger Lieutenant John B. Tays, commander of Company C, Frontier Battalion of the Texas Rangers in El Paso, Texas, resigned. In September of 1879, Baylor was commissioned a lieutenant in the Texas Rangers and ordered to take over the command. Webb tells us that, "On August 2, 1879, Lieutenant Baylor set out from San Antonio with his wife and two young daughters for the six-hundred-mile trip to El Paso. A large wagon drawn by mules hauled a square piano, other household goods, and on the rear a family of game chickens, consisting of a rooster and four hens. A second wagon carried rations for the men and provender for the animals. Mrs. Baylor, her sister, and the two girls, aged four and fourteen, occupied a mule-drawn hack or ambulance; two men on their way to New Mexico followed in a two-wheeled cart.

This party, protected by six mounted Texas Rangers, one of whom was Sergeant J. B. Gillett, spent forty-two days on the road, arriving at Ysleta in September. There they were joined by nine Rangers of Tays's Company, and there they made headquarters for a number of years."

Baylor fought the last Indian battle on Texas soil. Chief Victorio of the Apaches slipped the reservation in New Mexico in the fall of 1879 with 125 warriors and a hundred women and children. After Victorio was killed in Mexico, Lieutenant Baylor became Captain Baylor.

A party of twelve warriors deserted with four women and four children, made their way through the mountains of west Texas, and began attacking small parties of Texans, including a stagecoach in Quitman Canyon, killing the driver and a gambler named Crenshaw.

Baylor investigated and began to trail the Apaches. The tracking was difficult. It was intensely cold, and the ground was so frozen that the Apaches left no track. They lost the trail. A group of Rangers led by Lieutenant Charles Nevill picked up the trail on the west side of Quitman Canyon.

Baylor's group joined Nevill's group and they trailed the Apaches for five days. Early in the morning of January 29, 1881, the Rangers attacked the Apache camp. The Apache braves ran "like a herd of deer," according to Webb. The Rangers, not being able to tell men from women in the light of dawn, killed 4 warriors, two women, and two children, and wounded many more. "One Indian, whom the Rangers named Big Foot, ran four hundred yards in full view while not less than two hundred shots from Winchesters and Springfields were fired at him."

Baylor's company was so successful in capturing Indians and desperados that it practically put itself out of business and was an easy choice for disbandment when cost-cutting became a necessity on March 13, 1885.

Baylor continued an active life and was elected from El Paso to serve in the Texas State House of Representatives. He also served as clerk of the district and circuit courts for a number of years. He died on March 17, 1916 in San Antonio. He is buried in the Confederate Cemetery in San Antonio.

Tom Todd has traveled extensively throughout the west in his efforts to visit the places that he has read about and then finding and photographing the graves of the people that made Old West history so fascinating. He has also traveled much of the east and walked many of the Civil War battlefields. These travels turned into magazine articles and people began to ask for a book. He has published two volumes on Old West characters and events and is working on number three.

Source: Major John Loudermilk MOS&B Chapter # 264 Newsletter, Issue 32, Fall 2016.

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

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

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

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

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



FARMERS

Yeatman Insurance

Insurance and Financial Services

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

Offering:

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

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



**PRESERVING
 CONFEDERATE
 HERITAGE**

The Order of the Southern Cross was founded in 1863 by Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, Maj. Gen. Patrick R. Cleburne, and Chaplain (Rev.) Charles T. Quintard, on the eve of the Battle of Chickamauga. The Order promoted an *esprit de corps* within the ranks.

The Order was re-established in 1979 and, since that time, the Order has allocated more than \$250,000 to the preservation of Confederate heritage.

Any organization seeking financial support to help fund local Confederate heritage projects is encouraged to contact the Order by visiting our website at www.orderofsoutherncross.com or contacting Grants Chairman James E. Alderman at alde711@aol.com.

Deo Vindice!