



Volume 9, Number 3
March 2017

Officer's Call

Brigadier General William Wirt Adams

By Tom Todd



Adams was born in Frankfort, Franklin County, Kentucky, on May 22, 1819. His parents were Judge George and Anna (Weissiger) Adams. His father was a personal friend of American statesman and orator Henry Clay. The family moved to Natchez, Mississippi, in 1829, and his father served as a district court judge from 1836 to 1839. William returned to Kentucky where he graduated from Bardstown

College in Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1839. Upon returning from college, he enlisted as a private under Colonel Edward Burleson's command in the Republic of Texas. He immediately received a commission as adjutant of the regiment and went to northern Texas to fight the Indians.

He returned to Mississippi and made his living in banking and agriculture through the end of the 1850s. While in Mississippi he married Sally Huger Magrant in 1850. He served in the Mississippi State Legislature in 1858.

In early 1861 he operated as a Confederate agent in Louisiana, helping the state to secede. When the Confederate States of America was formed, President Jefferson Davis offered Adams the position of Postmaster General, which he declined. Instead, he returned to Mississippi and formed the 1st Mississippi Cavalry regiment. Commissioned its Colonel and commander, he fought a rear guard action as the Confeder-

ates were forced to flee Kentucky. He then saw action at the April 1862 Battle of Shiloh and the April to June 1862 Siege of Corinth. After the fall of Vicksburg, Mississippi, in July, 1863, his command harassed and had skirmishes with Union cavalry units. In September of 1863, another regiment was assigned to Colonel Adams' regiment and he was promoted to Brigadier General, PACS on September 25, 1863. After his promotion he was given the unenviable task of attacking Union Major General William T. Sherman's forces, who were marching on Meridian, Mississippi. Towards the end of the conflict, he served with General Nathan Bedford Forrest in Alabama. His brigade surrendered in Sumter County, Alabama, on May 4, 1865, and he gave his farewell speech to the troops two days later. He had served gallantly throughout the war and was never wounded. He returned to Mississippi after his parole, and was appointed a state revenue agent in 1880, a position he held until 1885 when President Grover Cleveland appointed him as postmaster of Jackson, Mississippi.



On May 1, 1888, William Wirt Adams met John H. Martin, a newspaper editor, on the streets of Jackson, Mississippi. The two had been quarreling for some time over political differences. Words were exchanged, both drew pistols and in less than a minute they lay dead.

Wirt is buried in the Greenwood Cemetery in Jackson, Mississippi.

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Commander General's Message

This month we continue on our quest to acknowledge, observe and honor events related to our Confederate ancestors. It is a tradition of the South Carolina Society to honor General Wade Hampton, III on his birthday March 28.



General Hampton was born on March 28, 1818 in Charleston, SC. He was the eldest son of Colonel Wade Hampton, II and Ann Fitzsimmons Hampton. Colonel Hampton served as aide to General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812. Wade Hampton, III was the grandson of General Wade Hampton who served both in the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Wade Hampton, III was a hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati based on the service of his grandfather.



Wade graduated from the South Carolina College in 1836 where he studied law. However, he never practiced law. Instead his father assigned him to manage his plantations in Mississippi. After his father's death in 1858 he inherited his vast fortune of plantations and slaves.

Hampton organized and financed Hampton's Legion. He was a superb horseman and natural cavalryman. He was one of only three officers without prior military experience to reach the rank of Lt. General. Hampton served in combat from First Manassas until his surrender with Gen. Johnson's AOT at Durham, NC. He took command of the Cavalry Corps after the death of Gen. JEB Stuart. He was wounded five times.

Sherman's troops burned his ancestral home "Millwood" near Columbia. After the war he was financially devastated. However he continued to serve South Carolina. He resented the occupation by black Federal troops and became active in the Democratic Party. With the help of the "Red Shirts",

Hampton was elected Governor in 1876. President Hayes withdrew the Federal troops in 1877 and Hampton was the "Savior of South Carolina".

He was elected to the US Senate and served two terms. Hampton died on April 11, 1902 in Columbia and is buried in Trinity Cathedral Churchyard.

General Wade Hampton, III sacrificed his vast fortune and his son Preston for the Confederacy. May he always be reverently remembered!

Deo Vindice!

Harold F. Davis, III

Commander General

From the Chaplain General

Dr. John H. Killian, Sr.

What mean ye by these stones?

In Joshua 4, the Children of Israel were moving on God's promise into the Promised Land. Just as Jehovah God had done on other occasions, the miraculous took place to provide Israel safety in the Land of Canaan. By the hand of God and through His servant Joshua, the Jordan River parted and Israel made progress at the Lord's hand.

Immediately, God commanded Joshua *Let this be a sign among you, so that when your children ask later, saying, 'What do these stones mean to you? then you shall say to them, 'Because the waters of the Jordan were cut off before the ark of the covenant of the LORD; when it crossed the Jordan, the waters of the Jordan were cut off.' So these stones shall become a memorial to the sons of Israel forever.'* Thus the sons of Israel did as Joshua commanded, and took up twelve stones from the middle of the Jordan, just as the LORD spoke to Joshua, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Israel; and they carried them over with them to the lodging place and put them down there.

Our ancestors took to heart the need to memorialize our Confederate ancestors. Our land is dotted with memorials to the great men and women of the Confederacy, our forebears who loved the cause of states rights and their beloved respective states. The sacrifice and bravery of our soldiers, the wisdom of our leaders, and the devotion of our women has been marked by monuments in most Southern counties and even in Northern states.

Sad to say, we are facing an unthinkable challenge of defending the maintenance of our historic Confederate monuments. The mighty Lee Circle statue of our beloved General Robert E. Lee has been ordered removed in New Orleans. Other monuments are in attack. Confederate heritage groups are labouring to pass legislative protection for these monuments.

At the 2016 MOS&B Convention, the North Carolina Society distributed lapel buttons that reminded us that Confederate Monuments Matter. Just as the twelve stones in the River Jordan remained to tell the story of greatness of the Confederacy. As descendants of the men and women of the Confederate States of American, and by our membership in the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, we are stewards of their memory. May I encourage you to remember these monuments, defend these monuments, and promote these monuments. May we build more monuments to remind coming generations that once

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YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED!

there stood a nation, noble in purpose and principled in defeat. May God enable our efforts

Major General Henry DeLamar Clayton of Barbour County, AL

By Carol R. Galyre

Henry D. Clayton was born in Pulaski County, GA, on March 7, 1827. His parents were Nelson and Sarah (Carruthers) Clayton. He graduated from Emory and Henry College located in Virginia. After graduation, he moved to the city of Eufaula, Alabama, which is located in Barbour County. This county is located in the southeast quadrant of Alabama and was named after James Barbour who served as the Governor of Virginia. He came to Eufaula because his sister, Jane, and her husband, Dr. C. J. Pope, lived there. Upon passing the bar in 1849, he opened a law office in Clayton, AL.



He married Virginia Victoria Hunter, the daughter of an early settler, on Wednesday, January 9, 1850 and began raising a family. They had 13 children, of which eleven lived to adulthood. Two of their sons, Henry D. Clayton, Jr., and Bertram T. Clayton later became United States Congressmen. The house they moved in 1851, located one half mile below Clayton, is still occupied by his direct descendants.

In 1856 he was the Captain of the local militia unit known as the Clayton Guards. As part of this militia unit, he recruited many local men to serve. Among his

militia officers were William W. Adams. Then on August 1860, he was elected as Colonel of the statewide militia unit known as the Third Alabama Volunteers.

At this time in history, the western problem with Kansas' admission to the Union was growing. We all heard of the struggle between the slaveholding and free states to gain control of the area. The free states were sending settlers in and the South wanted to balance them. The South sent settlers, unarmed but with bibles and plows. The North sent people armed with Beecher rifles. They were dubbed "Beecher Bibles". Because of this situation, there was the John Brown Massacre.



Barbour County heavily supported the Kansas Emigration project and according to the plantation diary of Nelson Clayton, Henry's father, Henry left on August 21, 1856, for Kansas, with a company of 36 men, 4 women and 16 children. They did not all remain in the territory because of the trouble there. In her book, "Black and White during the Old Regime," Mrs. Clayton was able to describe in detail what transpired there because she accompanied her husband to Kansas.

Upon returning from Kansas, he served in the Alabama legislature. Being a very active secessionist, when Lincoln was elected, he resigned his position and returned home to his plantation in Barbour County.

He was elected to the Alabama House of Representatives in 1857 and served 2 terms, resigning when Lincoln was elected in 1860.

The Clayton Guards had been drilling for months, as were all of the Barbour Co groups, in prepara-

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tion for war. Clayton offered the third Regiment to Governor Moore for the service of the Confederacy. This was refused but they were sent to Pensacola. He resigned his position and rejoined the unit as a private. The governor relented and he was assigned to organize the volunteers into Regiments. The First Alabama Regiment was formed March 28, 1861 with Henry being elected as Colonel. Of the 10 units comprising the First Alabama Regiments, four were from Barbour County. This was the very first Regiment to be mustered into the service of the Confederacy. Henry D Clayton had the distinction of being the first Colonel to be commissioned by the Confederate government. In the two days of fighting at the Battle of Port Barrancas the regiment performed admirably.

They had signed for a year and at the end he resigned. On May 15, 1862, he organized the Thirty-Ninth Alabama Infantry, at Opelika and was elected colonel. This unit served with distinction throughout the war and surrendered with Johnston's army in 1865.

In January, 1863 he was wounded at the Battle of Murfreesboro and his brother, Joseph C Clayton killed. He recovered from his wounds and returned to service.

He was promoted to brigadier April 25, 1863. He was promoted to Major General July 7, 1864, after the Battle of New Hope Church. According to an article in the

Heritage of Barbour County (Volume 3 pages 108-109), he was the youngest general in the Confederate Service.

In this same battle, his brother, Joseph, was mortally wounded and died in Union hands. When Henry's mother learned of her son's injuries, she and a daughter headed to Murfreesboro. Gen. Braxton Bragg had her escorted, to the picket lines by ambulance. The ladies then proceeded by foot to the Union camp. A compassionate colonel got them to the headquarters of US General Rosecrans. When he informed the General of the ladies mission, his reply was, "Put the ladies out immediately." The colonel would not do it in the dead of night but, sent them on at the first light.

In April 1865, word was received that the Yankees were coming. The Postmaster, Charles Petty, went to inform Mrs. Clayton of this, fearing she would be mistreated because of her husband's position. However, Col. Whitfield Clark, who was home on leave, met General Grierson with a flag of truce and informed him that there would be no resistance from Clayton. The General placed a guard at each road leading to the farm. General Clayton made a point of thanking him when they met at a later date.

The First regiment fought with distinction and was at the forefront of major battles throughout the conflict. Gen Clayton resigned in the late spring of 1865 stating stress as his reason for so doing. Suppose that is what's known as battle fatigue or PTS today.

He returned to his farm in Clayton and civilian life. He resumed his law practice. Then in 1866 was elected as a judge of the circuit court. During Reconstruction, he along with all former Confederates, were disenfranchised, and he was removed from the office. With the end of carpetbagger rule he was again re-elected as judge in 1874 and 1880.

When his term of office expired, he did not pursue reelection. In 1866, he was offered the Presidency of the University of Alabama. He accepted and his family moved into the President's quarters on the campus.

He remained in this position and taught a law class at the University until his death on October 13, 1889. Upon his death, the University Trustees requested Mrs. Clayton to remain in the home until the end of the term. Attesting to the love and respect they had for the General.

He was buried first in the Clayton Cemetery but his remains were removed and placed in the family plot, next to his wife and children, in Fairview Cemetery in Eufaula, Alabama

A little piece of unknown history is, when the original plans for the Stone Mountain Monument were drawn, there was to be four generals. Want to guess who the 4th was. It was Barbour County's own General Clayton. Too bad the plan was scrapped.

References:

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Sifakis, Stewart, Who Was Who in the Civil War. New York: Facts on File, 1988.

Warner, Ezra J., Generals in Gray: Lives of the Confederate Commanders. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1959.



*Confederate Flag Day in Weatherford, TX -
March 4, 2017*

Prelude to the Battle of Fort Smith

Soon after the WBTS began CSA President Jefferson Davis viewed the Indian Territory as a buffer between Union Kansas and Confederate Texas and a potential source for livestock and grain. The Confederate States government entered into treaties with the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. In May 1861 the District of Indian Territory, Confederate States of America, was created. Regiments from Texas were sent to defend Indian Territory. The Indians fought as separate units in the Army under their own leaders. Notable among them

was BG Stand Watie. Stand Watie was born in Oothcaloga, Cherokee Nation (near present-day Rome, Georgia) in 1806.

Stand Watie left his native Cherokee lands behind in the 1830s, after signing a treaty accepting removal to Oklahoma's Indian Territory. Watie's loyalty to the South led him to join the Confederate Army as leader of the first Cherokee volunteer regiment.

Watie remained a loyal Confederate, rising to the rank of brigadier general. Unwilling to accept defeat at war's end, he held out longer than any other rebel general before finally surrendering on June 23, 1865.

Sidelights of the Battle: The failed Union Camden Expedition in July of 1864 created areas of Arkansas that made Union outposts vulnerable to raids. Moving swiftly the Confederates engaged the federals at Fort Smith on the Indian Territory border. A portion of the Poteau River served as the border between Arkansas and The District of Indian Territory. From both sides of the river the Confederates began shelling the fort. The Federals responded with superior artillery and ultimately prevailed. The Confederates withdrew leaving several snipers behind at the river crossing to cover the retreat from the Arkansas side.

This is a story told by a survivor of that skirmish: "A small party of Confederate soldiers was left to guard the river crossing. The boys found a small cannon, so determined to mount and load it, and give the boys in blue a shot before they vacated. It was suggested that they lash the loaded gun on a big mule, and after the shot take it along with them. All things were ready just about the time the bluecoats appeared in force at the river. The mule was led to the edge of the water, and the new made gunner sounded out: "Match her off." The old mule stood quiet until the match was touched to the fuse that had been introduced into the touch-hole, but when it began to sizz and the fire to fall upon his neck and withers his discomfort caused him to turn round and round.

The boys, except the one holding the mule's bridle, instantly fell to the ground. The command, "Down, boys!" attracted the Captain from slumber. Seeing the regiment in blue across the river and his men in a scattered condition on the ground, he commanded: "Up and into line, boys!" No one stirred. The command came again and again with deeper earnestness, when Sam Monro replied;

"Up and thunder and lightning! We will stay down till that mule shoots." In another instant the gun fired, the mule tumbled down upon his knees, and the shell struck far from its mark on the hillside and ex-

ploded. The Captain cried out: "Every man take care of himself; they are all around us." The laugh was on the Captain, and all retreated in order with mule and gun."

By R. W. Officer, an old Confederate of Atoka, Indian Territory

Source: Major John Loudermilk MOS&B Chapter #264 Newsletter, Issue 34, Spring 2017.



*Spring GEC Meeting
in Forth Worth, TX*



The Cape Fear Club, site for the Saturday evening Commander General's Banquet, was founded by Wilmington area Confederate Veterans in 1866 and is the old-est continuous Gentleman's Club in the South .

2017 Wilmington National Convention Update

The MOS&B 2017 Wilmington National Convention will be held July 6-8th in the last major seaport open to the Confederacy during the War for Southern Independence, Wilmington, North Carolina. On Saturday evening, the Commander General's Banquet will be held in the Cape Fear Club, the old-est continuous Gentleman's Club in the South. This event will feature Dr. Chris E. Fonvielle Jr., local author and historian speaking on *Last Rays of Departing Hope*.

The Cape Fear Club was founded by Confederate Veterans in Wilmington in 1866. Paid parking is available adjacent to the Cape Fear Club in a city-owned parking deck. The event includes a social hour with a cash bar beginning at 6:00 PM and supper beginning at



7:00 PM. This event is limited to the first 80 people to register. Suggested attire - formal, coat and tie or Confederate uniform for the men and formal or period attire for the women. *Please note that this event is on the second level of the Cape Fear Club and is not ADA accessible.*

As of March 15th, tickets for this event are 50% sold out so get your reservations into the NC Society MOS&B soon if you want to get a seat.

Pictured above is Dr. Chris E. Fonvielle Jr., noted local author and historian, will be speaking at the Commander General's Banquet on the Last Rays of Departing Hope.



General W.H.C. Whiting

**Military Order of the Stars and Bars
80th Annual General Convention
Wilmington, North Carolina
July 6-8, 2017
Convention Registration Form**



Name: _____ Title: _____

Chapter Name and Number: _____

Phone Number: _____ E-mail: _____

Spouse/Guest(s): _____

Registration _____ @ \$75.00 \$ _____

Late Registration after June 1, 2017 _____ @ \$85.00 \$ _____

****The deadline for all preregistrations is June 28, 2017****

Thursday, July 6

Commander General's Reception _____ @ \$ 48.00 \$ _____

Friday, July 7

MOSB Awards Luncheon _____ @ \$ 30.00 \$ _____

Women's Trolley Tour (limited to the first 40 to register) _____ @ \$ 15.00 \$ _____

Fort Fisher Bus Tour (limited to the first 50 to register) _____ @ \$ 30.00 \$ _____

Saturday, July 8

Prayer Breakfast featuring Rev. John Killian _____ @ \$ 25.00 \$ _____

Women's Backwater River Tour (limited to the first 40) _____ @ \$ 30.00 \$ _____

Commander General's Banquet _____ @ \$ 50.00 \$ _____

(limited to the first 80 to register) - **Select your meal selection below for each participant ****

**** Select meal choice: ___ Prime Rib ___ Chicken Breast & Shrimp ___ Salmon Fillet ****

Ancestor Memorial (See supplemental information sheet) _____ @ \$ 5.00 \$ _____

Additional 2017 Convention Medal (if available) _____ @ \$ 20.00 \$ _____

Additional 2017 Convention Program (if available) _____ @ \$ 10.00 \$ _____

TOTAL ENCLOSED (check) \$ _____

Make check payable to: NC Society MOSB and mail to: MOSB, P.O. Box 18901, Raleigh, NC 27619-88901



**Military Order of the Stars and Bars
80th Annual General Convention
Wilmington, North Carolina - July 6-8, 2017**

Convention Schedule

Thursday, July 6th

10:00 - 11:30 AM: Free tour of Wilmington's historic Oakdale Cemetery including Confederate graves (transportation on your own with map to cemetery provided)

12:00 - 5:00 PM: Registration

1:00 - 3:00 PM: GEC Meeting - Coastline Conference Center

6:00 - 8:00 PM: Commander General's Reception - Coastline Conference Center

Friday, July 7th

7:00 AM - 12:00 PM: Registration

7:30 AM: Forest Cavalry Corps Breakfast - Coastline Conference Center - Pay at the door

9:00 AM: Opening Ceremonies - Coastline Conference Center

9:30 AM: MOSB Business Session I - Coastline Conference Center

10:00 AM: Women's Trolley Tour of Historic Wilmington

12:00 PM: Awards Luncheon - Coastline Conference Center

2:00 PM: Bus Tour to Fort Fisher

Supper on your own tonight

Saturday, July 8th

7:30 - 12:00 PM: Registration

7:30 AM: MOSB Prayer Breakfast - Coastline Conference Center

9:30 AM: MOSB Business Session II - Coastline Conference Center

10:00 AM: Women's Backwater Boat Tour

Final GEC Meeting: To follow Business Session II

6:00 PM: Commander General's Banquet - Cape Fear Club, in downtown Wilmington. *This facility is not ADA accessible.*

For questions regarding the 2017 MOSB Wilmington National Convention
Contact Byron Brady at: byronbrady@aol.com or at: 919-622-0606

Description of Convention Events

****The deadline for all preregistrations is June 28, 2017****

Thursday, July 6th



10:00 - 11:30 AM - Free tour of Oakdale Cemetery: Linda Lashley of Wilmington will be giving a free tour of Confederate Oakdale Cemetery. The tour will include a Confederate VA grave marker dedication for Brig. Gen. W.H.C. Whiting. Transportation to the cemetery will be on your own with maps provided. Suggested attire - comfortable casual.



6:00 - 8:00 PM - Commander General's Reception: The Commander General's Reception will be held at the Coastline Inn Conference Center and will feature a visit from *Confederate Spy Rose O'Neal Greenhow* portrayed by Kelly Atkins Hinson of Jackson Springs, North Carolina. Suggested attire - casual.

Kelly Atkins Hinson

Friday, July 7th

7:30 AM - Forest Cavalry Corps Breakfast: Sponsored by the Forrest Cavalry Corps, the breakfast will be held at the Coastline Conference Center. Past MOSB CIC Beau Cantrell will be the featured speaker. Price will be announced later. Suggested attire - coat & tie.

9:00 AM - Opening Ceremonies: Coastline Conference Center. Suggested attire - coat & tie.

9:30 - 11:30 AM - MOSB Business Session I: Coastline Conference Center - Presided over by MOSB CG Harold Franklin Davis, III. Suggested attire - coat & tie.



10:00 AM - Women's Trolley Tour of Historic Wilmington: While the men are in their Business Session I, the women will depart from the hotel on a one-hour trolley tour of the Wilmington historic district. This event is limited to the first 40 people to register. Suggested attire - comfortable casual.

Noon - 1:30 PM - MOSB Awards Luncheon: Coastline Conference Center - Presided over by MOSB CG Harold Franklin Davis, III. Suggested attire - coat & tie.



Bernhard
Thuersam

2:00 PM - Bus Tour to Fort Fisher: A 45-min bus trip to the Fort Fisher State Historic Site and tour of the fort by Bernhard Thuersam, Chairman of the North Carolina War Between the States Sesquicentennial Commission. Mr. Thuersam will describe the Carolinas history beginning in December 1864 and events leading up to the Battle of Fort Fisher. Following a tour of North Carolina's most popular state historic site, Mr. Thuersam will describe the events of the Fall of Fisher and the evacuation of Wilmington on the return bus trip back to the hotel. This event is limited to the first 50 people to register. Suggested attire - comfortable casual.

Saturday, July 8th



Rev. John Killian

7:30 AM - MOSB Prayer Breakfast: The MOSB Prayer Breakfast will be held at the Coastline Conference Center and presided over by Rev. John Killian, MOSB Chaplain General.

9:30 AM - Noon - MOSB Business Session II: Coastline Conference Center - Presided over by MOSB CG Harold Franklin Davis, III. Suggested attire - coat & tie.



not actual boat

10:00 AM - Women's Backwater Boat Tour: While the men are in their Business Session II, the women will depart from the hotel for a two-hour tour of the historic Wilmington waterfront and the backwaters of the Cape Fear River. This event is limited to the first 40 people to register. Suggested attire - comfortable casual. *Unsold seats on the Backwater Tour may be offered to the public.*



Dr. Chris E.
Fonvielle Jr.

6:00 PM - Commander General's Banquet - Cape Fear Club: Held in the oldest continuous Gentleman's Club in the South, the Commander General's Banquet will feature Dr. Chris E. Fonvielle Jr., local author and historian speaking on *Last Rays of Departing Hope*. The Cape Fear Club was founded by Confederate Veterans in Wilmington in 1866. Paid parking is available adjacent to the Cape Fear Club in a city-owned parking deck. The event includes a social hour with a cash bar beginning at 6:00 PM and supper beginning at 7:00 PM. This event is limited to the first 80 people to register. Suggested attire - Formal, coat and tie or Confederate uniform for the men and formal or period attire for the women. *Please note that this event is on the second level of the Cape Fear Club and is not ADA accessible.*

2017 MOSB Wilmington Convention Commemorative Program Advertising Rates

Full Page - \$100.00
Half Page - \$50.00
Quarter Page - \$25.00

Ancestor Memorial - \$5.00

Advertising deadline submittal date - June 1, 2017

Supplemental Registration Information Sheet 80th Annual General Convention

Ancestor Memorial _____ @ \$5.00 = \$ _____
Limited to 3 lines per Confederate ancestor. (Attached to Registration Form)

Please print legibly - Use additional sheet if necessary
Deadline Submittal Date - June 1, 2017

Ancestor's Name _____

Ancestor's Rank _____

Ancestor's Unit _____

Ancestor's Name _____

Ancestor's Rank _____

Ancestor's Unit _____

Ancestor's Name _____

Ancestor's Rank _____

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Ancestor's Name _____

Ancestor's Rank _____

Ancestor's Unit _____

Ancestor's Name _____

Ancestor's Rank _____

Ancestor's Unit _____

North Carolina Society News



Senior Airman Michael Aaron Cooper, United States Air Force (Ret.) is shown receiving the SCV War Service medal from NC SCV Commander R. Kevin Stone, for his service in Iraqi and Kuwait during Operation Enduring Freedom. Michael is a member of the Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter 32, Raleigh, North Carolina. He also received the MOS&B War Service Medal from NC Society Commander David M. Edwards. The presentation was made during the 28th Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration at the NC State Capitol in Raleigh on January 21, 2017.



A standing room only crowd of approximately 200 were in attendance in the historic house chambers of the NC State Capitol January 21, 2017, for the 28th Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration. The ceremony was sponsored by the Captain James I. Waddell Chapter MOS&B, the Captain Samuel A. Ashe Chapter UDC, and the 47th Regiment NC Troops Camp SCV.

Retired Brigadier General of the North Carolina National Guard, Gary Pendleton, was the keynote speaker. Following his address, he was awarded the 2016 MOS&B Judah P. Benjamin Award by MOS&B Lieutenant Commander General Byron E. Brady.

An Objective View of Slavery Versus the Politically Correct View

Those who want to discredit the United States and to deny our role as history's most powerful and pre-eminent force for freedom, goodness and human dignity invariably focus on America's bloody past as a slave-holding nation. Along with the displacement and mistreatment of Native Americans, the enslavement of literally millions of Africans counts as one of our two founding crimes—and an obvious rebuttal to any claims that this Republic truly represents “the land of the free and the home of the brave.” According to America-bashers at home and abroad, open-minded students of our history ought to feel more guilt than pride, and strive for “reparations” or other restitution to overcome the nation's uniquely cruel, racist and rapacious legacy. Unfortunately, the current mania for exaggerating America's culpability for the horrors of slavery bears no more

connection to reality than the old, discredited tendency to deny that the U.S. bore any blame at all. No, it's not true that the “peculiar institution” featured kind-hearted, paternalistic masters and happy, dancing field-hands, any more than it's true that America displayed unparalleled barbarity or enjoyed disproportionate benefit from kidnapping and exploiting innocent Africans.

An honest and balanced understanding of the position of slavery in the American experience requires a serious attempt to place the institution in historical context and to clear-away some of the common myths and distortions.

SLAVERY WAS AN ANCIENT AND UNIVERSAL INSTITUTION, NOT A DISTINCTIVELY AMERICAN INNOVATION. At the time of the founding of the Republic in 1776, slavery existed literally everywhere on earth and had been an accepted aspect of human history from the very beginning of organized societies. Current thinking suggests that human beings took a crucial leap toward civilization about 10,000 years ago with the submission, training and domestication of important animal species (cows, sheep, swine, goats, chickens, horses and so forth) and, at the same

time, began the “domestication,” bestialization and ownership of fellow human beings captured as prisoners in primitive wars.

SLAVERY EXISTED ONLY BRIEFLY, AND IN LIMITED LOCALES, IN THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC – INVOLVING ONLY A TINY PERCENTAGE OF THE ANCESTORS OF TODAY’S AMERICANS. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution put a formal end to the institution of slavery 89 years after the birth of the Republic; 142 years have passed since this welcome emancipation. Moreover, the importation of slaves came to an end in 1808 (as provided by the Constitution), a mere 32 years after independence, and slavery had been outlawed in most states decades before the Civil War. Even in the South, more than 90% of the white population never owned slaves.

THOUGH BRUTAL, SLAVERY WASN'T GENOCIDAL: LIVE SLAVES WERE VALUABLE BUT DEAD CAPTIVES BROUGHT NO PROFIT. Historians agree that hundreds of thousands, and probably millions of slaves perished over the course of 300 years during the rigors of the “Middle Passage” across the Atlantic Ocean. Estimates remain inevitably imprecise, but range as high as one third of the slave “cargo” who perished from disease or overcrowding during transport from Africa.

IT'S NOT TRUE THAT THE U.S. BECAME A WEALTHY NATION THROUGH THE ABUSE OF SLAVE LABOR: THE MOST PROSPEROUS STATES IN THE COUNTRY WERE THOSE THAT FIRST FREED THEIR SLAVES. Pennsylvania passed an emancipation law in 1780; Connecticut and Rhode Island followed four years later (all before the Constitution). New York approved emancipation in 1799. These states (with dynamic banking centers in Philadelphia and Manhattan) quickly emerged as robust centers of commerce and manufacturing, greatly enriching themselves.

WHILE AMERICA DESERVES NO UNIQUE BLAME FOR THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY, THE UNITED STATES MERITS SPECIAL CREDIT FOR ITS RAPID ABOLITION. In the course of scarcely more than a century following the emergence of the American Republic, men of conscience, principle and unflagging energy succeeded in abolishing slavery not just in the New World but in all nations of the West. During three eventful generations, one of the most ancient, ubiquitous and unquestioned of all human institutions (considered utterly indispensable by the “enlightened” philosophers of Greece and Rome) became universally discredited and finally illegal – with Brazil at last liberating all its slaves in 1888.

THERE IS NO REASON TO BELIEVE THAT TODAY'S AFRICAN-AMERICANS WOULD BE

BETTER OFF IF THEIR ANCESTORS HAD REMAINED BEHIND IN AFRICA. The idea of reparations rests on the notion of making up to the descendants of slaves for the incalculable damage done to their family status and welfare by the enslavement of generations of their ancestors. In theory, reparationists want society to repair the wrongs of the past by putting today's African-Americans into the sort of situation they would have enjoyed if their forebears hadn't been kidnapped, sold and transported across the ocean. Unfortunately, to bring American blacks in line with their cousins who the slave-traders left behind in Africa would require a drastic reduction in their wealth, living standards, and economic and political opportunities.

In short, politically correct assumptions about America's entanglement with slavery lack any sense of depth, perspective or context. As with so many other persistent lies about this fortunate land, the unthinking indictment of the United States as uniquely blameworthy for an evil institution ignores the fact that the record of previous generations provides some basis for pride as well as guilt.

Source: Major John Loudermilk MOS&B Chapter #264 Newsletter, Issue 34, Spring 2017.

Anarchist Stealing Southern Culture

By Conway B. Moncure, CPA, DCS

I salute the Confederate Flag with affection, reverence and undying devotion to the cause for which it stands. Strong words reflecting strong emotions for the “lost cause”.



I gave a talk to our Col. Thomas L. Williamson Chapter in Virginia Beach, Virginia two weeks ago on this very subject. We all realize our detractors, NAACP, Civil Liberties Union, Southern Law Institute and their so called civil rights activist are actually civil anarchists. They mean to start an upheaval between the races and minorities for the same reasons they have always used-

political control.

These organizations are helped by liberal northern interest that have taught in their schools for years that all southerners are traitors because of secession and the war that followed. Be no doubt they are winning!

They are winning because we are weak and unwilling to do what is necessary to stop this invasion of southern heritage. In order to win a war one must first recognize the enemy and their venerability then use this against them.

All of Europe, as well as America, are in turmoil over uncontrolled invasion by migrants who steal into their countries for the purpose improving their situations without regard of the laws or treaties of the nation they invade. They are thieves who have absolute disregard to established laws. When the European Union decreed that member countries accept these persons without question, the European Union started to crumble like all despots have before them. The governments of Germany, France, Italy, and Greece may soon follow Great Britain which may collapse these democratic governments. We could envision these migrants may start a world conflict before cooler heads prevail.

Our country has allowed our borders to collapse and our immigration laws to be purposefully ignored for political reasons. It is easy to see who would benefit from the invasion of this country. Our jobs, our schools, our hospitals, our social services, and law enforcement are strained under the weight of these aggressions and we need to return back to the rule of law before anarchy prevails. How ridiculous it is that one president can declare not to enforce established federal laws, and when his successor declares that laws will be enforced, the courts and politicians revolt and call for a civil uprising. This is anarchy pure and simple, and is time for alarm by all civil authority.

Local papers published this month that by the year 2050, ALL southern states would have a majority of brown citizens and that whites of European ancestry would be the minority. We must act now.

What can you do?

1. We must join forces with all southern heritage groups to protect our heritage.
2. We must appear at all public meetings whereby southern flags, monuments, or heritage is discussed and defend OUR heritage.
3. Establish an anti- defamation committee to collect and

notify local members of meetings and gatherings which we need attending.

4. Testify that if our flags, monuments, street names, pictures, books are removed for political purposes that the schisms between the races and sectionalism will return. That is their very purpose. Write editorials and your local politicians of your concerns and point out who is benefiting from the violence these issues will cause. Remind them that the essence of all governments is to protect the public and enforce the law.

5. Have your state pass a war memorial protection act. Try to solicit help from veteran's organizations such as VFW.

6. Contribute to the Heritage Defense Fund.

In November 2016 over 30,000 children, not accompanied by their parents, entered the southern border of Mexico and were transported to the northern border with the US, a distance of over 2,000 miles, and were allowed to enter the US illegally and housed and protected at military bases by order of the then president Obama. These 30,000 required a lot of food, clothing, housing and protection. They could only have achieved this by organized crime organizations bribing the army, public officials, police and local citizens of Mexico. I might add I feel this took place here in the US also. Such lawlessness on such a large scale is an international conspiracy that may very well lead to armed conflicts between nations on a grander scale.

We must act before this occurs. This is one man's opinion. I hope to hear from you soon.



Host Hotel Information

The Best Western Coastline Inn & Conference Center is located on the historic Wilmington waterfront at 503 Nutt Street, Wilmington, NC 28401

For Reservations, Call : 910-763-2800

June 6, 2017 - Reservation Cut Off for the MOSB Group Rate

Code for Convention Rates:

Group Name: Military Order of the Stars and Bars

Wednesday and Thursday (July 5th & 6th) Rate: \$109.00 + taxes

Friday and Saturday (July 7th & 8th) Rate: \$189.00 + taxes

Free parking, Free high-speed internet, & Free hot breakfast with each room.



Best Western Coastline Inn



Best Western Coastline Inn is located on the historic Cape Fear River



All rooms are waterfront. There is a view of the Cape Fear River from your hotel room



Your room includes free parking, free high-speed internet, and a free hot breakfast

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- Current Events • Our Southern Heritage • Preservation
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---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.

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Order of the Southern Cross

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by General's Polk and Cleburne of the Army of Tennessee, was originally created to provide financial assistance to the families of soldiers who had lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy.

The Order of the Southern Cross was re-established in 1979 as a philanthropic organization, dedicated to preserving our Southern Heritage through its Grants and Scholarship Programs. Since 1979, we have allocated more than \$500,000 to these endeavors.

If you have an ancestor who served in the Confederate Armed Forces or Government and would like to assist us in our Preservation Mission, please visit our website at www.orderofsoutherncross.com or contact Gregory R. Fleitz @ fleitzg@bellsouth.net to learn more about our mission and membership requirements.