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Officer's Call

Jefferson Davis' Staff

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President, American Civil War Museum Foundation

You cannot turn on the television these days without news about President Trump's staff. It is hard to keep up with all of the names, much less their responsibilities or the turnover. But this article is about a different president, at a different time, and his staff; and it identifies thirteen men who served Jefferson Davis in some capacity. There were certainly many more, of less importance, but we'll only deal with this baker's dozen here.

Many came from Davis' family and friends—others were added because of their importance to specific issues. They came with different levels of experience and expertise. And they came from all over the South—eight different states of the South were represented, as well as one Yankee, with multiple representatives from both Mississippi and Virginia. Two of them actually lived in the White House with the Davis family; several lived across the street; and all lived relatively nearby. With a couple of notable exceptions, they all carried the rank of Colonel—in the cavalry, because a cavalry colonel had a higher level of pay than one in the infantry.

We'll deal with them roughly in the order that they joined the staff, but note that there was an amazingly low turnover in most of the important positions and note that there was no Chief of Staff or hierarchy among them. Who were these men, where did they come from, and what did they do for Davis?

Robert Josselyn was the first. A long-time acquaintance of Davis', Josselyn had served him as his chief of staff during the Mexican War. A Mississippi man, he joined Davis in February, right after Davis was appointed as the Confederacy's first and only president. He was Davis' personal secretary and accompanied him to Richmond in April, helping him organize a new government and its executive branch. He continued in that role until March 1862 when he took the unusual position of Secretary to the Confederate Territory of Arizona. He is the only one

on the list who never carried a military rank.

Col. William Browne was one of the more interesting people on Davis' staff. A native of Ireland, he had served as a member of the Irish Parliament before immigrating to Georgia in 1853. He was active in Democratic politics in the prewar years and had gotten to know Jefferson Davis and Howell Cobb well before he attended the Confederate convention in Montgomery. Davis included Browne in his earliest cabinet, serving as *ad interim* Secretary of State and later given a commission in the army and serving as a staff advisor. During the war, Georgia governor Joe Brown was perhaps Davis' biggest political headache, and Browne took on the dubious task of being Davis' liaison with the recalcitrant governor.

Micajah ("Mike")

Clark, a Richmond native, joined Davis soon after Davis moved to Richmond as his "Confidential Secretary." He also served as a civilian until April of 1865, when Davis gave him the rank of Captain on his retreat through North Carolina. Clark primarily worked for Davis in his official office in the Old Customs House on Bank Street, not in the White

House. In the evacuation of Richmond, Davis made Clark the acting Treasurer of the Confederacy in charge of transporting the Confederate bullion, so, if you're looking for what happened to the Confederate gold, you might want to follow the trail of Mike Clark.

Col. Joseph Davis was Jefferson Davis' nephew, the son of Davis' much older brother, who also joined Davis in Richmond. A lawyer and former Mississippi State Senator, Joe Davis had been the Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th Mississippi Infantry before serving on his uncle's staff, and he returned to active service when he was promoted to Brigadier General and given a brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia. After the war, he returned to the practice of law in Biloxi and



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Commander General's Message Harold F. Davis, III



It seems like only yesterday when I assumed the position of your Commander General at the convention in Fairhope, Alabama. It has been a busy two years. I have had a diverse group of GEC members and support staff who have done an outstanding job which has made my job much easier. We have accountants, attorneys, corporate executives, small business owners, entrepreneurs, educators, health care professionals and many other talented members of the GEC and staff. When I was working in corporate America, I always tried to hire a team with diverse talents who were smarter than I am. This has been the case with my term as your Commander General and I am very grateful for this.

I would like to thank all of you for your support during my term as Commander General. It has been an honor to serve this Order. My term has been filled with both opportunity and challenge. I agreed to serve you because I believe this to be a group of gentlemen who can agree to disagree. Like many organizations to which I belong, we have a few disgruntled members who cause all the challenges. I have spent a great deal of time on issues concerning these individuals. This time could have been much better spent on opportunities. It is my hope for the Order that this type of pettiness will stop and your next Commander General will be able to spend his time on positive endeavors.

I especially appreciate the hard work of Byron Brady who has served as both Lt. Commander General and Headquarters Manager. Byron has prepared all of the budgets for my administration and has served as our Awards Chairman as well. He also served on the committee from the North Carolina Society that planned and implemented our very successful convention in Wilmington last summer. He is well prepared to become our next Commander General. I am also thankful for the job that Chief-of-Staff Howard Jones has done for the Order. In addition to his regular duties Howard has advised me concerning many of my difficult challenges as Commander General.

JJ Smith has done an outstanding job as our Adjutant General. His dues collection efforts have brought many of our delinquent members back into the Order. JJ will be an excellent Lt. Commander General and give Byron much needed support. I also appreciate the job that Judge Advocate General Tarry Beasley has done for the Order. Tarry has guided me through several difficult challenges involving By-laws and advised me on a number of legal issues. Cain Griffin is another person who has done an exemplary job as Treasurer General. Cain is a CPA and has served in his position for two terms and has done an outstanding job of accounting for our financial transactions.

I am also particularly thankful to Rev. Dr. John Killian for the job he has done as Chaplain General. John has provided us with inspirational messages in the *Officer's Call* mag-

azine. His messages at our *Prayer Breakfasts* at our national conventions have been very moving and motivational.

Our Army Commanders have done an exceptional job. David Stringfellow (ANV), Bert Blackmon (AOT), and Wayne Snodgrass (ATM) have served us well in that capacity. I also want to thank ANV Executive Councilors Kevin Rorer and Larry Brown. AOT Executive Councilors David Denard and David Floyd have also made significant contributions to the Order. Finally, I would like to thank both James Simmons and Thomas Wellborn who have served us as Executive Councilors from the ATM.

Robert Turk has done an outstanding job as our Archivist General. Jeff Sizemore has done a great job as the Editor General of *Officer's Call* magazine. Toni Turk has served as Communications General and has helped Jeff review each edition of the *Officer's Call* before publication. Stephen McGehee serves as our Webmaster General. He has done an outstanding job managing our website and correcting misinformation about the Order on the internet. Jack Dyess served as Quartermaster General and has kept our online store running in a very efficient manner.

Larry Martin our Genealogist General has made our application process much more efficient with his timely approval of qualified applicants. Comptroller General Conway Moncure is in charge of our investment portfolio and has done a great job of increasing our yields without incurring additional risks. Robert Turk, our Education Chairman, who is an educator himself, has also done a great job selecting teachers who have made significant advances in the field of education.

Dr. Richard Rhone is the Chairman of our Literary Committee. Col. Gregg Eanes is Chairman of the War & Military Service Committee. Ewell Loudermilk is the Chairman of our Scholarship Committee. I appreciate everything each of these gentlemen has done for the Order. Troy Massey as the Chair of our Real Sons Committee has kept us in touch with our real grandsons. Ben Willingham serves as our Historian General and has made significant contributions to the Order. Finally, I would like to recognize David Edwards who chairs our Time & Place Committee and Richard Knight who serves as the Order's Registered Agent.

Through both the thick and thin I have tried to remain true to our mission to honor our Confederate ancestors and our Judeo-Christian Southern heritage. I feel very blessed to have been born into a Christian family and to have been raised to hold myself accountable to the duties of a Christian Southern Gentleman. I have been humbled to serve you as Commander General. I remain your obedient servant. **Deo Vindice!**

From the Chaplain General

Dr. John H. Killian, Sr.

As members of the Order and descendants of the Confederate Officer Corps, we will be celebrating Confederate Memorial Day. Even amidst Twenty-First Century political correctness, Confederate Memorial Day is still a holiday in Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

In his famous "I Have a Dream" speech, Dr. Martin Luther King declared for a dream "when men shall be judged, not by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character." During the commemoration of Confederate Memorial Day, I pray that you consider the character of our leader, the man who represented our Cause to the world, President Jefferson Finis Davis.

Jefferson Davis was raised in a Christian home. His father was Samuel Davis, a veteran of the Revolutionary War and a staunch Baptist. Late in life, Jefferson Davis donated the property for Bethel Baptist in Fairview, Ky— the church of Samuel Davis. Speaking at the dedication, President Davis declared that while he was not a Baptist, his father was a Baptist and a better man than he.

When President Davis lived in Richmond, he had

intense conversations with Dr. Charles Minnigerode, Pastor Emeritus of St Paul's Church in Richmond. In discussing the War, President Davis said to his Pastor "If our enemies do or should do wrong, that is no reason or excuse that we should do so, too."

Minnigerode further testified of Davis' faith "He spoke very earnestly and humbly of needing the cleansing blood of Jesus and the power of the Holy Spirit; but in consciousness of his insufficiency felt some doubt whether he had the right to come." In later conversation, the Pastor stated "I loved that lowly, patient, God-fearing soul. It was in these private interviews that I learned to appreciate his noble Christian character; 'pure in heart', unselfish, without guile, and loyal unto death to his conscience and convictions."

When the Northern radicals sought to spew hatred upon the South, the representative who took the brunt of the vileness was President Jefferson Davis.

Let the critics pour out their venom, but may we stand forth honoring the leader of our Cause who knew Christ for the forgiveness of sins and stood unashamedly for the Southland and her principles.



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YOUR PATRONAGE IS APPRECIATED!

From Page 1

was one of the reasons that Jefferson Davis and his family finally relocated to Beauvoir in Biloxi.

Gen. Robert E. Lee was Davis' principal military advisor for almost a year at the beginning of the war. He was certainly the favorite southern officer in the prewar U. S. Army of fellow Virginian Winfield Scott, but Kentuckian Albert Sidney Johnston held that position in Jefferson Davis' mind at the outset. Given responsibility for organizing the Confederacy's coastal defenses after an inglorious service in what is now West Virginia, Lee earned the nickname of the "King of Spades" but became very close to Davis. Perhaps his most important moment came in a council of war on April 14, 1862, when Gen. Joseph Johnston, then commanding the Confederate army in Virginia, suggested that Richmond might need to be evacuated and given up. Lee spoke passionately and convincingly against the proposal. Six weeks later, Lee took the field to replace Johnston. Lee's relationship with Davis for the remainder of the war was legendary, as the two men understood their need for each other and the reporting relationship that they had.

Col. George Washington Custis Lee was Robert E. Lee's oldest son. He had finished first in his class of 1854 at West Point, while his father was its Superintendent. Like his father, he resigned from the U. S. Army after Virginia's secession and took a commission as Captain of Engineers in the Confederate Army. He came onto Davis' staff in early 1862 and served in that capacity for a year, when he was promoted to Brigadier General commanding Richmond's defenses. His only combat exposure came at the Confederate disaster at Saylor's Creek, on the retreat from Richmond, where he was captured. A VMI professor after the war, he replaced his father as the President of Washington College after the elder Lee's death. Custis Lee's service to Davis and to the Confederate Army were equally undistinguished.

Col. Burton Harrison was one of Jefferson Davis' favorite staff officers. Born in New Orleans, but a native of Mississippi, Harrison came onto Davis' staff in the role of Personal Secretary in February 1862, but he was the *de facto* Chief of Staff for the remainder of the war. He lived upstairs in the White House and sat just outside the President's office there. He became very devoted to Davis and his family and was highly respected by almost all who came in touch with him. Harrison was the main person to organize Jefferson Da-

vis' life, his daily routines, who got to see him and who didn't, and all of his monstrous load of paperwork. He was with Davis to the end, captured with him near Irwinville, Ga., and imprisoned for the next six months at Fort Delaware. He met Constance Cary while in Richmond and married her after the war, moving to New York City and becoming a very prominent lawyer. (By the way, Connie Cary's memoir, *Reminiscences Grave and Gray*, belongs on your reading list.)

Col. Joseph Ives was the Yankee in the group, hailing from New York. He had graduated from West Point and served in the U. S. Army until war broke out. He had gotten to know Robert E. Lee well and served on his staff in the spring of 1861, when he had to make the choice of which way to go. I have often noted that men from the South who chose the North had often married northern women. The same was true the other way around. Think of John Pemberton or Archibald Gracie—or of George Thomas. Well, Ives had married a Louisiana gal and listened to her. He served as Robert E. Lee's aide-de-camp from November 1861 until April 1862, when he transferred onto Davis' staff, serving as an important engineering advisor and inspector. Ives was the person who had the famous quote about Lee being "audacity personified." He lived across the street from the White House with his wife, but some suspected his loyalty because of his New York heritage. Davis only worried about his sobriety, because he wrote Varina from Danville that Ives got drunk during the evacuation.

Col. William Preston Johnston of Kentucky was the only member of the staff, other than Burton Harrison, to live on the third floor of the White House. Interestingly, I have previously noted that Harrison was a lawyer in New York after the war. Preston Johnston had been a lawyer in New York before the war. As mentioned earlier, Davis' favorite general at the outbreak of the war was Albert Sidney Johnston, who was Preston Johnston's father. When the father was killed in April 1862 at Shiloh, Davis invited Preston Johnston to come to Richmond to live and work with him, where his principal responsibility seemed to be making peace among the sometimes contentious White House staff members. His written accounts of life inside the White House are some of the best insights into Davis and his staff. Interestingly, Preston Johnston was the President of Tulane after the war and his great-grandson now serves as the Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia.

Col. James Chesnut was certainly the wealthiest member of Davis' inner circle. A U. S. Senator with Davis before the war, a plantation owner from South Carolina and

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extreme state's rights man who attended the South Carolina secession convention—he was in the little boat which went out to Ft. Sumter and demanded its surrender. Coming to Richmond at the outset of the war, Chesnut became a close persona, professional, and political advisor to the President. If Preston Johnston's account of professional life within the White House was the best, then James Chesnut's wife, Mary Boykin Chesnut, wrote the best account of social life in the same surroundings.

Commander (and Col.) John Taylor Wood was Jefferson Davis' nephew, the son of the sister of Davis' first wife and grandson of President Zachary Taylor. Graduating second in his 1853 class at Annapolis, Wood was in the U. S. Navy and was onboard the CSS *Virginia* in its famous fight with the *Monitor*. Joining Davis' staff as his Naval Aide-de-Camp, he was commissioned, like so many of the others, as a colonel in the cavalry, one of a small group to hold commissions in both services. He left the staff for a year and a half and recorded 33 victories as the commander of the CSS *Tallahassee* before returning to Richmond. Wood was with Davis all the way to the day Davis was captured, and his diary includes one of the best accounts of that morning near Irwinville. Wood escaped capture that day along with John C. Breckinridge, and he lived in Canada after the war.

Lt. Gen. Braxton Bragg was ... well what do you say about Braxton Bragg? He commanded Confederate armies in the Western Theater for a couple of years and survived, because of Davis' involvement, a mutiny among his subordinate officers. I'll let Nathan Bedford Forrest speak for the group. *"I am not here to pass civilities or compliments with you, but on other business. You commenced your cowardly and contemptible persecution of me soon after the battle of Shiloh, and you have kept it up ever since. You did it because I reported to Richmond facts, while you reported damn lies. I have stood your meanness as long as I intend to. You have played the part of a damn scoundrel, and are a coward; and if you were any part of a man, I would slap your jaws and force you to resent it. You may as well not issue any more orders to me, for I will not obey them, and I will hold you personally responsible for any further indignities you endeavor to inflict upon me. You have threatened to arrest me for not obeying your orders promptly. I dare you to do it, and I say to you that if you ever again try to interfere with me or cross my path it will be at the peril of your life."* Well, that is a rough idea of what they all thought. Davis finally had to remove Bragg from command; but, instead of sending him home, he brought him onto his staff as a military advisor, but I am not sure how much he relied on the advice. On a personal note, before Bragg's fall from grace, he had enough successes that my great-great grandparents named a son Braxton Bragg Rawls in 1862. On the other hand, there are only two Confederate generals who have not had a camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans named for them. One obviously, is Braxton Bragg. Can anyone name the other? How about Sam Cooper, the highest ranking general in the Confederacy.

Rounding out the baker's dozen was Lt. Col. Francis Richard Lubbock. A prominent southern Democrat and Governor of Texas who attended the ill-fated Democratic convention in 1860 which nominated John C. Breckinridge for President, he was the wartime governor of the Lone Star state during most of the war. When his term ended, he came to Richmond to advise Davis on Trans-Mississippi affairs. Lubbock, John Taylor Wood, Burton Harrison, and Preston Johnston were the only four to be with Davis all the way to his capture in Georgia.

Taken together, they were a remarkable group of men. Davis was well served.

Request for Donations Museum of Southern History

The Museum of Southern History is a unique entity, located in Jacksonville, Florida. It is a small museum that provides information about the War Between the States from a Southern perspective. Many of our members visited the museum a few years ago when our annual convention was held in Jacksonville, Florida. The museum suffered extensive



damage from Hurricane Irma. In fact, the museum is currently closed because it lacks funding to make necessary repairs and reopen. Please consider making a donation to this worthy cause. Your check should be made payable to: The Museum of Southern History. The mailing address is 4304 Hershel Street, Jacksonville, FL 32210, attention Ben Willingham. Your generosity is most appreciated.

Slavery in Pennsylvania

By Brion McClanahan

Indentured servitude is one of the more neglected elements of American labor history. Most historians gloss over the subject in route to African slavery. This is largely due to the impact of long standing issues of race in America, but Southerners understood Northern complicity in the institution of African slavery and often pointed to Northern hypocrisy in regard to the treatment of indentured servants and Indian slaves and their ongoing profits from the African slave trade. Indentured ser-



vitute even affected one of the more famous members of the founding generation. Benjamin Franklin was once a runaway, and had his brother pursued him, Franklin would have been rounded up and sent back to work for his brother as bonded labor. It is also rumored that Franklin dabbled in slave trading at one time.

The life of an indentured servant was not easy. From the following 1750 description of indentured servitude in Pennsylvania by German Gottlieb Mittleberger, it becomes clear that there was very little difference between the slave markets for African slaves and those of European serfs in America. Additionally, Northerners paid a hefty price to reacquire runaways. As late as the 1770s, Philadelphia newspapers ran advertisements for runaway indentured servants, and such ads were commonplace across the North in the middle of the 18th century. This element of American slavery, the Northern and European side, completes the picture of forced labor in the North American colonies. Of course, indentured servants would eventually

be set free, but many would die beforehand and some were not educated enough to understand the terms of their contracts and thus were forced to serve longer than legally bound. From Mittleberger:

When the ships have landed at Philadelphia after their long voyage, no one is permitted to leave them except those who pay for their passage or can give good security; the others, who cannot pay, must remain on board the ships till they are purchased, and are released from the ships by their purchasers. The sick always fare the worst, for the healthy are naturally preferred and purchased first; and so the sick and wretched must often remain on board in front of the city for 2 or 3 weeks, and frequently die, whereas many a one, if he could pay his debt and were permitted to leave the ship immediately, might recover and remain alive....

The sale of human beings in the market on board the ship is carried on thus: Every day Englishmen, Dutchmen and High-German people come from the city of Philadelphia and other places, in part from a great distance, say 20, 30, or 40 hours away, and go on board the newly arrived ship that has brought and offers for sale passengers from Europe, and select among the healthy persons such as they deem suitable for their business, and bargain with them how long they will serve for their passage money, which most of them are still in debt for. When they have come to an agreement, it happens that adult persons bind themselves in writing to serve 3, 4, 5 or 6 years for the amount due by them, according to their age and strength. But very young people, from 10 to 15 years, must serve till they are 21 years old.

Many parents must sell and trade away their children like so many head of cattle; for if their children take the debt upon themselves, the parents can leave the ship free and unrestrained; but as the parents often do not know where and to what people their children are going, it often happens that such parents and children, after leaving the ship, do not see each other again for many years, perhaps no more in all their lives.

When people arrive who cannot make themselves free, but have children under 5 years, the parents cannot free themselves by them; for such children must be given to somebody without compensation to be brought up, and they must serve for their bringing up till they are 21 years old. Children from 5 to 10 years, who pay half price for their passage, viz. 30 florins, must likewise serve for it till they are 21 years of age; they cannot, therefore, redeem their parents by taking the debt of the latter upon themselves. But children above 10 years can take part of their parents' debt upon themselves.

A woman must stand for her husband if he arrives sick, and in like manner a man for his sick wife, and take the debt upon herself or himself, and thus serve 5 to 6 years not alone for his or her own debt, but also for that of the sick husband or wife. But if both are sick, such persons are sent from the ship to the sick-house [hospital], but not until it appears probable that they will find no purchasers. As soon as they are well again they must serve for their passage, or pay if they have means.

It often happens that whole families, husband, wife, and children, are separated by being sold to different purchasers, especially when they have not paid any part of their passage money.

When a husband or wife has died at sea, when the ship has made more than half of her trip, the survivor must pay or serve not only for himself or herself, but also for the deceased.

When both parents have died over half-way at sea, their

children, especially when they are young and have nothing to pawn or to pay, must stand for their own and their parents' passage, and serve till they are 21 years old. When one has served his or her term, he or she is entitled to a new suit of clothes at parting; and if it has been so stipulated, a man gets in addition a horse, a woman, a cow.

When a serf has an opportunity to marry in this country, he or she must pay for each year which he or she would have yet to serve, 5 to 6 pounds. But many a one who has thus purchased and paid for his bride, has subsequently repented his bargain, so that he would gladly have returned his exorbitantly dear ware, and lost the money besides.

If someone in this country runs away from his master, who has treated him harshly, he cannot get far. Good provision has been made for such cases, so that a runaway is soon recovered. He who detains or returns a deserter receives a good reward.

If such a runaway has been away from his master one day, he must serve for it as a punishment a week, for a week a month, and for a month half a year. But if the master will not keep the runaway after he has got him back, he may sell him for so many years as he would have to serve him yet.

Work and labor in this new and wild land are very hard and manifold, and many a one who came there in his old age must work very hard to his end for his bread....

Brion McClanahan is the author or co-author of five books, 9 *Presidents Who Screwed Up America and Four Who Tried to Save Her* (Regnery History, 2016), *The Politically Incorrect Guide to the Founding Fathers*, (Regnery, 2009), *The Founding Fathers Guide to the Constitution* (Regnery History, 2012), *Forgotten Conservatives in American History* (Pelican, 2012), and *The Politically Incorrect Guide to Real American Heroes*, (Regnery, 2012). He received a B.A. in History from Salisbury University in 1997 and an M.A. in History from the University of South Carolina in 1999. He finished his Ph.D. in History at the University of South Carolina in 2006, and had the privilege of being Clyde Wilson's last doctoral student. He lives in Alabama with his wife and three daughters.

Source: <https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/slavery-in-pennsylvania/>

Book Reviews on MOS&B Website

If you have read a history book recently that covers the period of before, during, and after the War Between the States and would be willing to write up a review, the MOS&B would gladly appreciate you submitting it so we can include it with the various book reviews that we will start posting on our website. Please forward your review to the email listed on the website.

Gen. Exec. Council Meeting



In Columbia, S.C.

On March 10th, 2018, the GEC held the Executive Committee meeting in Columbia, South Carolina. Planning of the Annual Convention in Baton Rouge LA was discussed along with other reports. It was announced that Cain Griffin will not be serving next term as Treasurer General. Cain has done an excellent job for us for many years serving more than one administration and he will be missed in this position.

The Georgia Society reported on their society life memberships, the Last Commission, and endowment fund. Georgia Society Commander Martin Bell presented the Mississippi Society Commander, "Mike Moore" with a bottle of *Korbel* Champagne because Mike had spent part of his honeymoon at the past convention in Wilmington. Mike and his wife Laura showed their appreciation for the gesture.

After the meeting we all took a tour of the SC Confederate Relic Room given by museum Director Allen Roberson. The Relic Room was fascinating with all the weaponry, flags and memorabilia of the Confederacy, mostly from South Carolina.



On November 12, 2017 in Andersonville, GA, the GA Society held a memorial to remember Major Henry Wirz. This is an annual event. This event now sponsored by the "SCV Alexander H. Stephens Camp, #78" in Americus Ga. has in fact been repeated for over 40 years having first been held in 1976 jointly with this camp and the Americus UDC Chapter #140.

In addition to the many volunteers who assist with this event, two Southern gentlemen stand out to lead and plan this effort year after year. They are SCV Alexander Stephens Camp Commander John Carroll and fellow Camp member and MOS&B Lt. Gen. James Longstreet Chapter member James Gaston D.C.S. and Honorary Commander General. We congratulate the both of them and the volunteers for another fine event this year.

The program included; presentation of colors, a welcome by SCV Commander Carroll, invocation by Chaplain Rev. Mark Carter, pledges and salutes, presentation of the SCV War Service Medal to compatriot Grayson Peters and a proclamation by Andersonville Mayor Marvin Baugh. The main speaker was past SCV CIC, Charles Kelly Barrow and music was furnished before and through out the program by the band, "Southern Sounds". Greetings were made by Miss Georgiana Barrow, Pres. of the Ga. Children of the Confederacy, Martin N. Bell, Georgia Society Commander

Chapter & Society News



Major Henry Wirz Annual Memorial Service

of the MOS&B, Scott Gilbert, Georgia Division Commander SCV and James Gaston D.C.S., MOS&B & SCV on behalf of Col. Heinrich Wirz of Switzerland and Leland Park (son of the Memorial Service founder). At the monument location was the wreath laying by various organizations, the rifle salute by the SCV A. Stevens Camp #78 Honor Guard as well as an artillery salute by the SVC J. Woodard Camp #1399 Anderson's Battery followed by "Taps". MOS&B members James Gaston D.C.S. and Ga. Soc. Commander Martin N. Bell purchased three dozen roses to give to all the ladies attending, which was an idea met with many smiles.

As usual these Southern gentlemen and ladies put on a wonderful memorial service as they do every year which was greatly appreciated by all there.

Dining In Event

In March 2018, the J. J. Dickson MOS&B Chapter located in Jacksonville, Florida held their annual dining in event. At this event, William "Bodie" Catlin was the speaker. This was a special event as the chapter also presented Bodie his membership certificate and installed him as a new member of the MOS&B. Below is a picture of Ben Willingham presenting Bodie his membership certificate.



Memorial Service at Stone Mountain Park



On April 7, 2018, the 17th Annual Confederate Memorial Day Service was held at Stone Mountain Park. It rained Friday night and Saturday morning but the Good Lord was with us and by 10:00 am on Saturday it started to clear. We put out the flags, set up our chairs and got ready for the service to start at 1:00PM. The first cannon arrived at 9:00 am was unloaded and rolled into place by ten. As it continued to clear the crowd started to arrive and by 11:00 am there was a steady flow of people coming into the park for our service and by 1:00 PM we had a very large crowd.

The service was to start at 1:00 pm in front of the largest monument in the world to the Confederate Soldier and at five minutes to one the Master of Ceremony, David Denard, from the Eli P.



Landers Camp #1724 gave the signal and a cannon fired signaling the service was to start in five minutes.

At 1:00 pm, Commander David Denard called the crowd to order and started the service by welcoming all those in attendance. The invocation was given by Minister Chip Cole from Mississippi. The honor guard presented the colors and Colonel Rick Daniel, past Commandant of the Old Guard of the Gate City Guard lead the crowd in the pledges to the American, Georgia and Confederate flags.

David recognized the guest and we had a visitor from Arkansas. Greetings were brought by Debra Denard President of Chapter 18 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Colonel Richard Straut a past Commandant of the Old Guard and Grady Vickery of the Georgia Mechanized Cavalry, from Dahlonega, Georgia presented a wreath and gave a very inspiring speech.

The keynote speaker was introduced, Georgia Division Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Scott K. Gilbert who gave a very inspiring speech, His subject was the three men that make up the carving on the

mountain and that in real life they were special to the Confederacy.

At the end of Commander Gilbert speech the Benediction was given by Minister Cole and Mrs. Amanda Cannon wife of



Chris Cannon a member of the Major Williams E. Simmons Camp 96 sung "Amazing Grace" as she finished the Honor Guards and the cannons all fired a "three gun" salute to honor the Confederate Soldiers.

David Denard then gave a special tribute to former Georgia Division Commander Charles A. Lott, Sr. who past away in March. We have Charlie to thank for his successful afford\ to get our Georgia SCV auto tags and he made sure that the Georgia Division received the money from the sale of the tags. A cannon salute was fired in Charlie's honor.

Steve Cook of the Eli P. Landers Camp #1724 played "Taps". The service was closed with Mrs. Amanda Cannon leading the crowd in the singing of "DIXIE". A special thanks to the members of the Stone Mountain Memorial Camp #1432 for their help.

Even though the weather was a factor, we still had a good turnout. It was estimated that 300 to 350 were in attend-

ance. We had good support from the Parks "Special Events" people who control the park.

The service was a big success and we all had a "DIXIE DAY"! Make your plans to attend next year's service which will be held on April 6, 2019 at 1:00 PM.

Mississippi Society Annual Meeting

The reactivated Mississippi Society held their first Annual Meeting in almost eight years on Saturday, April 21, 2018 in New Albany, MS. Among the items discussed were a new constitution, recruiting and retention, relationships with local SCV Camps, and dues assessments. The attendees were treated to an excellent presentation on the Escape Route of John Wilkes Booth by Lt. Commander General Byron Brady. The Mississippi Society was also honored to have Chaplain General Rev. John Killian and Mississippi Division SCV Com-



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mander Jeff Barnes in attendance. Below are some of the pictures from this Annual meeting.

Monumental Monument

News in Macon, GA



When the former mayor of Macon, Jack Ellis declared before the Macon/Bibb Commission in the past that the Confederate Statue in Macon had to come down and then he followed that



up with several news conferences over the years stating the same thing on camera; Ga. Soc. Commander Martin N. Bell who has also served on a number of governmental boards came up with a plan. Commander Bell quietly began talking to elected and appointed officials behind the

scenes to keep the statue in place and then he came up with a new idea by holding a public Confederate Memorial Day event with a band at the statue park. This April will be our 3rd Confederate Memorial event held there. The people enjoyed it and we got a big write up in the Macon Telegraph newspaper last year with pictures of the re-enactors firing a salute. The result; the statue is staying put!



But that was not good enough for Commander Bell. He not only wanted the Confederate Statue to stay in place; he wanted to make improvements there as well. *Improvements to a Con-*

federate Statue in today's political climate some asked? Impossible they said.

Over a year ago Commander Bell began quietly working on a plan to actually install flood lights in the park to light up the Confederate Statue at night. Negotiations went back and forth over time as to how this may come to be. *Finally a deal was struck in that Martin N. Bell or the MOS&B would agree to pay for all the parts including wire, conduit, other parts, the lights themselves and city workers would do the labor.* Certain elected officials behind the scenes helped push the deal to a final agreement last week.

This past week city employees began the work trenching the ground to lay wire and pour concrete for the light bases and Martin Bell left his work to supervise our interest. On Wednesday, Mr. Bell upon inspection found the rear light base mold to be done correctly before pouring concrete while the front one was done wrong by city workers dumping old broken concrete into the hole with the conduit off center to. A little civil war ensued with the city electrical chief on site from we were told Boston Massachusetts and Mr. Bell who has over 35 years of experience with home and apartment renovations and designs who was paying for all of this, as well. After a few phone calls to his superiors the city worker was told Mr. Bell was right, remove the old broken concrete and to do it Mr. Bell's way. The front hole and mold was remade and poured on Thursday the correct professional way. Maybe a little "Southern Victory" over the North by way of Commander Bell? J

The result; On Friday, April 13th, 2018, "The Confederate Statue" in the heart of downtown Macon, Ga. was all lit up with flood lights for all to see. Of course not all is finished yet such as cutting off the paper molds and clean up but we hope to have an official dedication of the new lights at our Confederate Memorial Event there on April 28th. I want a professional to take pictures of the statue lit up at night with a time lapse camera and will share that with you all then. Thank you.

North Carolina

Society



Sgt. Maj. James Haymes, US Army (Ret.) is shown giving the keynote address at the 29th Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration held in the historic NC House Chambers of the NC State Capitol on January 20, 2018. The event, sponsored by the Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter 32, Raleigh, NC, drew a record standing-room only crowd of 300 people.



John Gregory Photo

North Carolina Society Commander Harry Watt is shown bringing greetings from the NC MOSB at the 29th Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration held at the NC State Capitol on January 20, 2018. The event, sponsored by the Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter 32, Raleigh, NC, drew a crowd of 300 people.



Shown from left is Petty Officer Second Class Robert J. Broyles, US Coast Guard (Ret.) and Major George R. Pearson, Jr., US Air Force (Ret.) shown receiving the MOSB Southern Cross of Military Service at the 29th Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration held in Raleigh, NC, on January 20, 2018. Both are members of the Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter 32, Raleigh, NC.

Quarterly Meeting



Members of the General W.H.C. Whiting Chapter 305, Wilmington, NC, joined with the Order of the Confederate Rose to assist the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society fundraiser at the historic Latimer House in Wilmington.



On March 1, 2018, the Major General Lafayette McLaws MOS&B Chapter held their quarterly meeting. The meeting was held at the regular meeting place of Barnes Restaurant on 5320 Waters Ave. in Savannah. The main speaker was long time McLaws Chapter member John Wright who gave a talk about the status of the Mayor and City Council's Task Force on Confederate monuments. In addition, Society Commander Martin N. Bell attended and presented the chapter with a framed copy of MOS&B National Awards for the Ga. Society; 1st place, J.E.B. Stuart Award and 2nd place Col. Walter Taylor Award. Society Lt. Com-



Commander Mitchell Bush also a member of the McLaws Chapter was given a copy of a UCV medal from the MOS&B Charleston convention of 2014. Commander Bell gave an overview of the Ga. Society and the upcoming Nat. Convention in Baton Rouge LA.

Robert E. Lee Celebration And Parade



On January 20, 2018, the Georgia Society participated in the Annual Robert E. Lee Celebration and Parade in Milledgeville, GA. This was the first time that the Georgia MOS&B Society in this event and was indeed represented at this fine celebration of Gen. Robert E. Lee's Birthday, it was quite an honor to be there and we thoroughly enjoyed all. Three of us converged on Milledgeville for the event with Commander Bell coming from Macon, Adjutant Rick Clarke from Hoschton and finally MOS&B Gen. Longstreet Chapter Chaplain and SCV Brunswick Camp Commander David Baldwin coming up



from Jesup Georgia. Both Rick and David looked very impressive in their Confederate "Great Coats" and Commander Bell choose a suit with MOS&B ID's although his Confederate coat was at the ready in his car. This event sponsored by SCV State Guards Camp was very well attended by many groups including the Ga. Division of the SCV, Scott Gilbert Commander, the 16 Ga. re-enactors and many others. A procession parade began near the "Old Governor's Mansion" at 10:45am with set up at 10:30am and it concluded at the "First Baptist Church of Milledgeville" at 330 South Liberty Street, a few blocks away. On the ground floor of the church we were given an excellent "Key Note" address from Mr. Sam Hood, a descendant of Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood. We thoroughly enjoyed the talk from Sam and I thought to myself, if only we could get him to speak to legislators across the South, I wonder how many of our monument we may be able to save from his words. Our warmest MOS&B Ga. Society thanks goes out to Scott Gilbert, Commander of the Ga. Division of the SCV, the Ga. Division SCV members, the re-enactors and many other groups who allowed us to be there and share in this wonderful celebration of Gen. Robert E. Lee's Birthday

Why the South Seceded

By Karen Stokes

Writing in 1913, historian Nathaniel Wright Stephenson explained the political situation in America thus: "It is almost impossible to-day to realize the state of the country in the year 1860. The bad feeling between the two sections, all came to a head, and burst into fury, over the episode of John Brown."

In *The Declaration of the Immediate Causes* issued by the South Carolina Secession Convention in December 1860, one of the grievances put forth was the activity of Northern abolitionist organizations which "sent emissaries, books and pictures" into the South intended to incite the slaves to a violent uprising. Southerners well remembered a slave revolt in Virginia in 1831 in which fifty-seven white persons, many of them women and children, were massacred

by slaves led by Nat Turner. A raid in Virginia in 1859 led by the abolitionist John Brown made Southerners even more anxious about their safety in the Union. Brown planned to capture weapons at an armory at Harper's Ferry and to lead an armed slave rebellion, and it was soon revealed that his murderous raid had been funded by six wealthy abolitionists in the North. Newspaper reports described Brown's maps of Southern states, including South Carolina, which were ominously marked to suggest the locations of more plotted uprisings.

Southerners were also alarmed by the phenomenon of the "Wide Awakes," a paramilitary organization of young men that formed in the North in the late 1850s and became closely affiliated with the Republican Party and the presidential election of 1860. The Wide Awakes wore uniforms, marched in the streets of Northern cities with torches, and drilled as if preparing for military action. In September 1860, the *Richmond Enquirer* newspaper noted of them, "[T]he 'Wide Awakes' have their authority for believing that in the event of secession of Alabama or South Carolina it will be not only a pretext but a duty to march into Southern territory."

In his study of the Wide-Awakes, *Young Men for War*, historian Jon Grinspan noted that their militarism "sent an ominous message to those already apprehensive about the Republican party's antisouthern attitudes." Southerners began to organize "Minute Men" militia as a "direct response to the Wide Awakes." This movement was mentioned by delegate Edward McCrady during the Secession Convention in Charleston, and may have been a factor on the mind of the delegates who authored *The Address of the People of South Carolina*, which asserted of the Northern states: "They desire to establish a sectional despotism, not only omnipotent in Congress, but omnipotent over the States; and as if to manifest the imperious necessity of our secession, they threaten us with the sword, to coerce submission to their rule."

The importance of economic grievances was also stressed in the Address of the People of South Carolina. Comparing the position of the South to that of the American colonists in 1776, the Address stated:

The Government of the United States is no longer a Government of Confederated Republics...it is no longer a free Government, but a despotism. It is, in fact, such a Government as Great Britain attempted to set over our fathers; and which was resisted and defeated by a seven years' struggle for independence...The Southern States now stand exactly in the same position towards the Northern States that the Colonies did towards Great Britain. The Northern States, having the majority in Congress, claim the same power of omnipotence in legislation as the British Parliament...and the people of the Southern States are compelled to meet the very despotism their fathers threw off in the Revolution of 1776...

They [the Southern states] are a minority in Congress. Their representation in Congress is useless to protect them against unjust taxation...For the last forty years, the taxes laid by the Congress of the United States, have been laid out with a view of subserving the interests of the North...to promote, by prohibitions, Northern interests in the production of their mines and manufactures...The people of the Southern States are not only taxed for the benefit of the Northern States, but after the taxes are collected, three-fourths of them are expended at the North...

In an article entitled "The Morrill Tariff," published in *All the Year Round* (Charles Dickens' magazine), there was

this observation in 1861: Union means so many millions a year lost to the South; secession means the loss of the same millions to the North. The love of money is the root of this as many many other evils...the quarrel between the North and South is, as it stands, solely a fiscal quarrel.

In late 1860, the Morrill Tariff was working its way through Congress, and just such a protectionist tariff had been a key plank in the Republican platform of that year. It would raise the tariff rate to close to 40 per cent (later even higher) and greatly expand the list of taxed items. Clement Vallandigham, an Ohio Congressman who was eventually arrested and *deported* from the United States because of his speeches in opposition to the policies of the Lincoln administration, gave a speech in the U.S. House of Representatives on July 10, 1861, stating that the Morrill Tariff was the principal cause of Lincoln's decision to go to war against the seceding Southern states: One of the last and worst acts of a Congress which, born in bitterness and nurtured in convulsion...was the passage of an obscure, ill-considered, ill-digested, and un-statesmanlike high protective tariff act, commonly known as "THE MORRILL TARIFF." Just about the same time, the Confederate Congress, at Montgomery, adopted our old tariff of 1857...fixing their rate of duties at five, fifteen, and twenty percent lower than ours. The result was as inevitable as the laws of trade are inexorable. Trade and commerce...began to look to the South...

Threatened thus with the loss of both political power and wealth, or the repeal of the [Morrill] tariff...New England—and Pennsylvania, too, the land of Penn, cradled in peace—demanded, now, coercion and civil war, with all its horrors, as the price of preserving either from destruction... The subjugation of the South—ay, sir, the subjugation of the South!...was deliberately resolved upon by the East. And sir, when once this policy was begun, these self-same motives of waning commerce, and threatened loss of trade, impelled the great city of New York, and her merchants and her politicians and her press—with here and there an honorable exception—to place herself in the very front rank among the worshippers of Moloch...

These, sir, were the chief causes which, along with others...forced us, headlong, into civil war, with all its accumulated horrors.

About Karen Stokes

Karen Stokes, an archivist at the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, is the author of eight non-fiction books including *South Carolina Civilians in Sherman's Path*, *The Immortal 600*, *A Confederate Englishman*, *Confederate South Carolina*, *Days of Destruction*, *A Legion of Devils: Sherman in South Carolina*, and her latest book from Shotwell Publishing, *Carolina Love Letters*. Her works of historical fiction include *Honor in the Dust* and *The Immortals*. Mrs. Stokes is currently editing a collection of wartime letters written by seven brothers from Abbeville, South Carolina, who served in the Confederate Army with great distinction.

Source: <https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/why-the-south-seceded/>



Thomas Overton Moore
 Governor of Louisiana 1860-1864
 President of the Independent Republic
 of Louisiana January 17-March 21, 1861

**Military Order of the Stars and Bars
 81st Annual General Convention
 Baton Rouge, Louisiana
 July 12-14, 2018**



Convention Registration Form

Name: _____ Title: _____

Chapter Name and Number: _____

Phone Number: _____ E-mail: _____

Spouse/Guest(s): _____

Registration (Member only) _____ @ \$80.00 \$ _____

Late Registration after June 1, 2018 _____ @ \$100.00 \$ _____

****The deadline for all preregistrations is June 29, 2018**
 All dollar amounts are per person**

Thursday, July 12

Commander General's Reception _____ @ \$ 76.00 \$ _____

Friday, July 13

Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast - Price TBA - Pay at the door

MOSB Awards Luncheon (Space limited to 60) _____ @ \$ 42.00 \$ _____

Select one: Hollowed out tomato filled with _____ Chicken Salad _____ Tuna fish salad

Bus Tour to Camp Moore _____ @ \$35.00 \$ _____

Saturday, July 14

MOS&B Prayer Breakfast _____ @ \$ 25.00 \$ _____

Ladies' Bus Tour to Houmas House (includes luncheon) _____ @ \$ 47.00 \$ _____

Commander General's Banquet _____ @ \$ 77.00 \$ _____

Select Entrée: _____ 8 oz. Filet -or- _____ Broiled Fresh Fish

Ancestor Memorial (Attach form) _____ @ \$ 5.00 \$ _____

Additional 2018 Convention Medal (if available) _____ @ \$ 20.00 \$ _____

Additional 2018 Convention Program (if available) _____ @ \$ 10.00 \$ _____

TOTAL ENCLOSED (check) \$ _____

Make check payable to: LA Society, MOS&B and mail to:

E. O. Cailleateau
 2142 East Ramsey Drive
 Baton Rouge, LA 70808-1646



**Military Order of the Stars and Bars
81st Annual General Convention
Baton Rouge, Louisiana - July 12-14, 2018**

Convention Schedule

Thursday, July 12th

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 12:00 - 5:00 P.M. | Registration |
| 1:00 - 3:00 P.M. | Pre-Convention meeting of the General Executive Council |
| 6:00 - 8:00 P.M. | Commander General's Reception |

Friday, July 13th

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 7:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M. | Registration |
| 7:30 - 9:00 AM: | Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast |
| 9:30 - 10:00 A.M. | Opening Session - House Chamber - Old State Capitol |
| 10:30 - 11:45 A.M. | MOS&B Business Session I - House Chamber, Old State Capitol |
| 10:30 A.M. - 12:00 P.M. | Ladies of the CSA Officer Corps Organizational Meeting |
| 12:00 - 1:30 P.M. | MOS&B Awards Luncheon |
| 2:00 - 7:00 P.M. | Bus Tour to Camp Moore, Tangipahoa, LA |

Saturday, July 14th

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 7:30 - 9:30 A.M. | Registration |
| 7:30 - 9:00 A.M. | MOS&B Prayer Breakfast |
| 9:30 A.M. - | Final MOS&B Business Session, Department Meetings,
Post-Convention General Executive Council - House Chamber,
Old State Capitol |
| 10:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M. | Ladies' Tour to Houmas House, Burnside, LA |
| 6:00 - 9:00 P.M. | Commander General's Banquet |

**For questions regarding the Convention, Contact Edward O. Cailleateau at
toverton1753@cox.net OR (225) 252-0844**

Description of Convention Events

****The deadline for all preregistrations is June 29, 2018****

Thursday, July 12th

6:00-8:00 PM – Commander General's Reception: Will be held in the Heidelberg Ballroom on the top floor of the Hilton at Capitol Center overlooking the Mississippi River.

Friday, July 13th

7:30-9:00 AM – Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast. Sponsored by the Forrest Cavalry Corps, Reactivated. The breakfast will be held in the Capitol Room of the Hilton at Capitol Center. Attire-per the Standing Rules of the Convention, coat and tie.

9:30-10:00 AM – Opening/Welcome Session. This and the two Business Sessions will be held in the House of Representatives Chamber of the Old State Capitol (1852-62, 1879-1932), where the State of Louisiana seceded from the Federal union. 100 North Boulevard. One block south of hotel. Attire-per the Standing Rules of the Convention, coat and tie.

10:30-11:45 AM – MOS&B Business Session I, House Chamber, Old State Capitol. Attire-per the Standing Rules of the Convention, coat and tie.

10:30-12:00 PM – Organizational Meeting of the Ladies of the CSA Officer Corps, Louisiana Room, Hilton at Capitol Center.

12:00 PM-1:30 PM – Awards Luncheon. Capitol Room, Hilton at Capitol Center. Light/cold menu in deference to the heat that will be experienced during the afternoon tour. Attire-per the Standing Rules of the Convention, coat and tie.

2:00-7:00 PM – Bus Tour to Camp Moore, Tangipahoa LA. Confederate camp of instruction on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad (now Illinois Central RR) above New Orleans. From June, 1989 to shortly after the SCV and MOS&B bought Elm Springs, the two organizations leased this property from the State of Louisiana for 97 years as a possible headquarters. Air-conditioned motor coach. Attire-comfortable casual.

7:00 PM - Dinner on your own.

Saturday, July 14th

7:30 AM-9:00 AM – MOS&B Prayer Breakfast. Capitol Room, Hilton at Capitol Center. To be presided over by Chaplain General The Rev. Dr. John H. Killian, Sr. Memorial Service for Compatriots who have crossed the river since the 2017 General Convention. Attire-per the Standing Rules of the Convention, coat and tie.

9:30 AM-1:00 PM – MOS&B Business Session II-Department Conventions-Post-Convention General Executive Council meeting. House Chamber, Old State Capitol. Attire-per the Standing Rules of the Convention, coat and tie.

10:00 AM-3:00 PM – Ladies' Bus Tour to Houmas House Plantation, Darrow LA. Air-conditioned motor coach to one of the crown jewels of River Road plantations between Baton Rouge and New Orleans. Built by Wade Hampton of South Carolina for his daughter and son-in-law. Guided tour of the mansion and buffet luncheon. Attire-comfortable casual.

6:00-9:00 PM – Commander General's Banquet. Heidelberg Ballroom, Hilton at Capitol Center. Installation of officers for Term 2018-2020. Attire-Semi-formal (black tie), coat and tie or Confederate uniform for gentlemen and formal or period attire for ladies.

SUGGESTED FOR TOURS ON YOUR OWN:

Locust Grove State Commemorative Area, approx. 35 miles north of Baton Rouge, just north of St. Francisville. Cemetery in which Sarah Knox Taylor Davis, first wife of Jefferson Davis and daughter of Zachary Taylor, is buried.

Louisiana State Capitol, 300 North 3rd Street. Dedicated in 1932. Tallest State House in the United States. Parking can be difficult. Extensive walking possible.



Louisiana Society
Military Order of the Stars and Bars

Convention Headquarters. The 80th Anniversary General Convention of the Military Order of the Stars & Bars will be held July 12 through July 14, 2018 at the:

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\$159.00 + 14% tax = \$181.26 per night (Single or Double) (Executive level)
\$10.00 + 14% tax = \$11.40 per night (extra each for 3rd or 4th person per room)
Booking Code: **MOSB**

DEADLINE FOR MAKING RESERVATIONS: Wednesday, June 20, 2018.

CANCELLATION POLICY: 24 hours before scheduled arrival.

The above rates will also be in effect beginning July 8 and lasting to July 18, 2018, subject to availability.

To make a reservation, you must call the Reservations number shown above, identify yourself as a member of the MOS&B group, designate the date of arrival and date of departure, make any special room requests at time of making the reservation and either give the reservationist a valid credit card number or mail an amount equal to the first night's room and tax for each room reservation. Unless you notify the front desk before checking in that you are departing before the date of departure given when making the reservation, you will be charged with an amount equal to the first night's room and tax for each room reservation.

PARKING. Valet parking, 24-hour in and out, is \$20.00 per 24-hour period + 14% tax. There is also a self-park and lock open lot (no fence) on the north side of the hotel. This lot operates independent of the hotel.

Supplemental Registration Information Sheet 81st Annual General Convention

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

Please print legibly - Use additional sheet if necessary
Deadline Submittal Date - June 1, 2018

Ancestor's Name _____

Ancestor's Rank _____

Ancestor's Unit _____

Ancestor's Name _____

Ancestor's Rank _____

Ancestor's Unit _____

Ancestor's Name _____

Ancestor's Rank _____

Ancestor's Unit _____

Ancestor's Name _____

Ancestor's Rank _____

Ancestor's Unit _____

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