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Officer's Call

Confederate Pirate?

By Karen Stocks
(www.southcarolinahistoricalsociety.org)

Born in 1831, John Harleston was a member of a prominent South Carolina family. In January 1861, he enlisted in the Vigilant Rifles and was with this unit that same month when their battery fired on the *Star of the West*, a ship which tried to enter Charleston harbor with men and munitions concealed below its decks. In June 1861, Harleston embarked on a Confederate privateering schooner named the *Savannah*, formerly a Charleston harbor pilot boat.

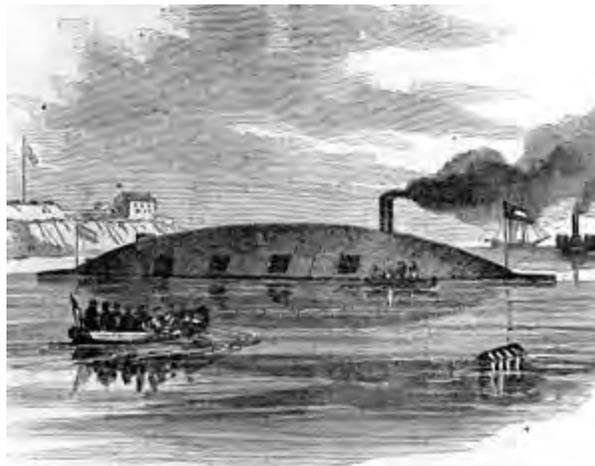
Webster's dictionary defines a privateer as "a private vessel licensed by the government to seize and plunder the ships of an enemy." As commerce raiders, privateers disrupted the maritime trade and activities of the enemy, their aim being the capture of ships and cargo as prizes of war, not destruction.

The privateering career of the *Savannah* was a brief and ill-fated one. After capturing one Yankee brig worth some \$30,000 dollars, the crew set its sights on another vessel at sea, but discovered too late that their prey was a Federal warship. The *Savannah* was forced to surrender, and her crew was taken to New York. In the city, the prisoners were marched in irons to a prison called the Tombs, and on the way were taunted and insulted as "pirates" by crowds in the streets. Northern newspapers called for the crew to be punished by death.

On July 3, 1861, *The Charleston Mercury* printed an article entitled "The Treatment of Our Privateer Prisoners": *The Savannah and her crew recently left this port to assist in fighting the battles of the South by sea, and were unfortunately captured by the United States brig Perry. By the laws of nations and the customs of civilized warfare, these men were prisoners of war—nothing more, nothing less. They are entitled to the humane treatment of prisoners of war. Except for security, it is not customary to handcuff prisoners, nor to treat them as felons. Yet the blood of our readers has already*

boiled, in reading the brutal and outrageous treatment which has been practiced in New York upon these men...

The British House of Lords took notice of the crew's plight, and it was declared during their discussions that "privateering was not piracy" and that a privateer crew member "could not be treated as a pirate, and those who treated him as a pirate would be guilty of murder."



Confederate President Jefferson Davis sent President Lincoln a letter and warned him that if these men were put to death as pirates, that he would be "driven to the terrible necessity of retaliation" and execute an equal number of Federal prisoners in Confederate hands. Davis stated that his purpose in doing so was "to secure the abandonment of a practice unknown to the warfare of civilized man, and so barbarous as to disgrace the nation which shall be guilty of inaugurating it."

John Harleston, along with the rest of the crew of the *Savannah*, were again paraded through the streets of New York and brought to a courtroom in manacles to be arraigned. During the trial, two attorneys defended the crewmen, who had pleaded not guilty to charges of piracy. The Federal government did not wish to recognize the Confederacy as a legitimate government but only as "combinations" of rebels. The trial, which was no less than a defense of the Confederacy's right to exist as a sovereign nation, was covered by many newspapers and watched with intense interest.

While in prison in New York, John Harleston received letters and visits from friends and sympathizers, one of whom was Sabina E. Wells, who had relatives in Charleston. On August 3, 1861, she wrote to him:

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Order of the Southern Cross

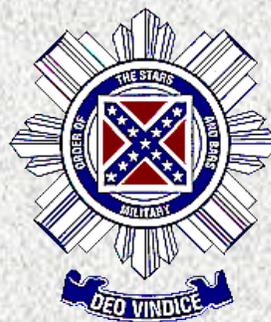
The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by General's Polk and Cleburne of the Army of Tennessee, was originally created to provide financial assistance to the families of soldiers who had lost their lives in the service of the Confederacy.

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 are an MOS&B Chapter or a 501(c)3 organization and seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate Heritage project, we encourage you to contact us by visiting our website at www.orderofsoutherncross.com or by contacting Grants Chairman Greg Eanes @ eanesgreg@hotmail.com.

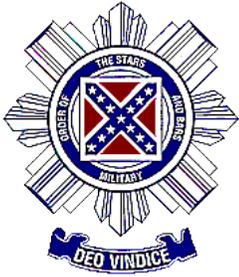
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The MOS&B Officer's Call, a leader among heritage magazines, is published monthly by the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. The members of the MOS&B are descendants of the Confederate Officer Corps, elected government officials, and appointed governmental

officials. We are dedicated to the preservation and education of the memory of our ancestors and the traditional values of our Southern Heritage. Address all general business or advertising correspondence to MOS&B IHQ, P O Box 18901, Raleigh, NC 27619-8901.



Commander General's Message Harold F. Davis, III



The fall 2017 General Executive Council Meeting was hosted by AOT Commander Bert Blackmon on October 21, 2017. Commander Blackmon made arrangements for the GEC to be guests of the Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Beauvoir in Biloxi, Mississippi. The GEC meeting was held in the morning and we had the opportunity to take a tour of Beauvoir in the afternoon. This was my first visit to Beauvoir and I would recommend a visit to anyone who has not been there. The Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has created a first class museum and library. The Jefferson Davis Home is restored to the period when the Davis family occupied it. The docent was very knowledgeable and gave a great tour of the house. The house is a raised Louisiana cottage constructed from 1848 to 1852 of heart pine and cypress with a Welsh slate roof. The house is elevated on 62 eight-foot-tall brick piers to provide antebellum air conditioning. The fact that the house is elevated has enabled it to withstand eighteen hurricanes including the storm surges of both Camille and Katrina. If you are planning to attend the 81st An-

nual General Convention of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars hosted by the Louisiana Society in Baton Rouge on July 12 through July 14, 2018, you could easily plan a visit to Beauvoir before or after the convention.

As you all know, the Military Order of the Stars and Bars was founded in Columbia, SC in 1938. The spring 2018 GEC Meeting will be held on Saturday March 10, 2018 from 9am to 12noon at the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Museum at 301 Gervais St, Columbia, SC. I want to thank past ANV Commander Brett Bradshaw of Columbia for making the arrangements with the Confederate Relic Room and Museum.

Finally, the information for our National Convention is included in this edition of the Officer's Call. Please fill out your registration form and make your hotel arrangements. I want to thank Ed Cailleteau for putting together an excellent program for our meeting in Baton Rouge. I am looking forward to seeing you in Baton Rouge.

From the Chaplain General

Dr. John H. Killian, Sr.

This time of year, many members of the Order are remembering the anniversary of the secession of our Southern states in 1860-61. Historians continue to debate the legality, the reasons, and the wisdom of secession. But we must understand the theological foundation of secession. At the point of secession, Southern theologians and religious leaders spoke in large numbers in support and defense of the actions of their respective states in regards to seceding from the Union.

Consider that Southerners considered themselves Jeffersonian in their view of government. Jeffersonian believes in checks and balances, states' rights, and opposes placing too much power in the hands of any one individual or entity. Why would a Jeffersonian oppose centralizing government?

As a nine year old boy, Jefferson came under the tutelage of a Scottish Presbyterian preacher. Jefferson's primary influence was Reverend Maury, another Scottish Presbyterian minister. From these dour divines, Jefferson was trained in the doctrine of the Depravity of Man. Thus, Jefferson understood the innate sinfulness of man. This belief meant that the force of government would be evil, if not restrained by the voice of the people and that force hindered by checks and balances.

As solemnly negative as it sounds, the foundation of the Gospel is a belief that we are all sinners. Paul wrote "for all

have sinned and come short of the glory of God" (Romans 3:23). Even more plainly, Paul wrote "for there is none righteous, no, not one." (Romans 3:10). This belief goes back to the Messianic Prophecy of Isaiah 53 "all we like sheep have gone astray, we have turned every one unto his own way."

General Robert E. Lee understood this truth as he testified to Pastor J. William Jones "I am but a poor sinner, trusting only in Christ for salvation." When General JEB Stuart called for Chaplains, he asked for men who would preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The King James word Gospel is literally "Good News". Why is the Gospel message good news? Because we are sinners and the Good News of Christ saves us from the penalty and consequences of sin.

Southerners believed in the sinfulness of humanity. Our sin was reckoned before our Holy God. Thus, we could not trust humanity to empower government without limits. The doctrine of sin and the doctrine of humanity, as taught from Scripture and preached in Southern pulpits, instructed us to never trust an all-powerful government. Thus, Southerners believed in the Jeffersonian principle of limited government and states' rights.

That same preaching explains the need for humanity to come to God for forgiveness through Jesus Christ, who took our sin upon Himself on the cross of Calvary that we might be forgiven and saved. Paul wrote in II Corinthians 5:21 "God made Him (Jesus) to be sin for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him."

From Page 1

I hope you have seen the "Times" of New York. I tried to get the piece for you about "The Privateers" but the paper was destroyed. The whole tone of the piece is very lamblike. All suppose now that Lincoln will be obliged to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a Belligerent and that you will be exchanged as prisoners of war. Heaven grant that this may come to pass...

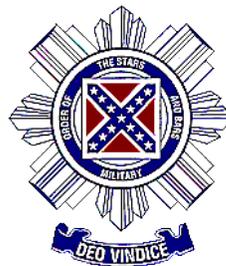
In October 1861, the jury deliberated twenty hours, but could not reach a verdict. The crewmen were sent back to prison to await a second trial, but eventually, the U. S. government abandoned the proceedings and treated the privateers as prisoners of war, in effect conceding that the United States was in fact at war



with a foreign power.

The crew of the *Savannah* was eventually exchanged, and Harleston again returned to active military duty, first in the Charleston Light Dragoons, then in the 1st Regiment South Carolina Artillery. Two of his brothers died in Confederate service.

MOS&B Scholarship



We encourage all Chapters and Societies to solicit applications of worthy individuals for these scholarships. There are certainly many possible candidates among our active membership's children, grandchildren and friends. All the necessary information including the application form is available on the MOS&B national website. Go to: [http://](http://www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org/)

www.militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org/ and click on "Programs."

Five copies of the requested material should be packaged together and mailed to:
MOS&B Scholarship Committee
c/o Ewell L. Loudermilk
6730 Treece Rd
San Angelo TX 76905
Applications must be postmarked no later than March 1ST to be eligible.

If you have questions, please contact Committee Chairman Ewell Loudermilk via email at: rebelboy264@yahoo.com

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Mississippi Society Reactivates Southaven Chapter

The President Jefferson Davis Chapter 173, Southaven, Mississippi, officially reactivated on December 23, 2017. The Chapter has seven members including past Commander-in-Chief John Echols. The chapter officers are William (Randy) O. Hailey, Commander; Richard Rexrode, Jr., Lieutenant Commander; and Chris Heuer, Adjutant. Congratulations to the Mississippi Society.

Welcome New Member

On behalf of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, we would like to welcome the following members that have joined us this past quarter.

William Catlin, III – Florida

Jason Todd English, Florida

Paul Charles Ergler, Jr., Florida

Howard Clark Evins, Texas

John Phillip Haire, California

Gary Weaver Herring, Texas

Joshua Ivey Hightower, Georgia

David Marvin Kaufman, Missouri

Jerry Dean Lester, Texas

Michael Denver McKee, Oklahoma

James Marcus Neves, Texas

Abram Lewis Philips, Jr. – Alabama

Thomas Earl Powell, North Carolina

Alexander Harlan Roseman – Virginia

Yancey Gordon Swearingen, Texas

Eric Lane Toxey, Alabama

William Ray Wainner, Texas

Richard D'Armour Whitten, Sr., Georgia

John Esten Cooke Fiction Award



On June 20, 2017, Ms. J.D.R. Hawkins received the 2017 John Esten Cooke Fiction Award (Trophy and \$1,000) for her book "A Rebel Among Us". Presenting the award are Wayne Snodgrass, Commander, Army of Trans-Mississippi, and Tom Wellborn, Commander, Colorado MOS&B Society. We enjoyed being with Julie and her husband David and learning about their history. The story may be published in the Colorado Springs Gazette.

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David Edwards
Greg Eanes
Martin Bell

Request for Donations Museum of Southern History



The Museum of Southern History that the members which many attended when the MOS&B Annual Convention was held in Jacksonville, Florida has suffered some extensive damage due to Hurricane Irma. They are requesting individuals to consider donating to the restoration of the museum so that they can open the museum back up to the public. As you recall, this museum is a small museum that provides information about the War Between the States from a South's perspective. Please make out your check to the Museum of Southern History located at 4304 Hershel Street, Jacksonville, FL 32210 (Attention – Ben Willingham). Your contributions are greatly appreciated.

Army of Tennessee Executive Councilor Announcement (2018-2020) William Michael (Mike) Moore

Gentlemen of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars,

I am announcing my candidacy for the office of Executive Councilor for the Army of Tennessee. It would be a great honor to serve the MOS&B and its membership in this capacity.



I have been a member of the MOS&B since 2012 and currently serve as Commander of the Mississippi Society as well as Adjutant of the LTG Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter #100 in New Albany, Mississippi. With the guidance and assistance of several members of the current GEC, the Mississippi Society has been successfully reactivated and is growing after a long period of dormancy. We currently have three

Chapters and are in the process of reestablishing two Chapters that had gone inactive.

I joined the MOS&B on the record of my Great-Great Grandfather, 1LT George Moore, who served honorably in Co. E, 53rd Tennessee Infantry. My other Confederate officer ancestors are Brigadier General Mark Perrin Lowrey who commanded the 32nd Mississippi Infantry and 1LT Longfield Loftin who commanded Co. F of the 2nd Arkansas Infantry. I am a 30-year member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and belong to the Col. W.P. Rogers

Camp #321 in Corinth, Mississippi. I hold membership in the Sons of the American Revolution, General Society of the War of 1812, Sons of the American Colonists, and Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans. I am actively involved as the County Captain for Initiative 62 in Prentiss County, Mississippi. Initiative 62 proposes to amend the Mississippi Constitution to establish the 1894 flag as the one official State Flag for the State of Mississippi, and require that the flag be flown at the principal installations of all State supported institutions, State agencies and political subdivisions.

I am married to Laura Ann Woodruff Moore, have two grown step-children, and reside in Booneville, Mississippi. Laura is a member of the Mississippi Society, Order of Confederate Rose. We attend the Wheeler United Methodist Church in Wheeler, Mississippi.

I am a graduate of Bethel College in McKenzie, Tennessee with a B.S. in Business Administration and Rivier College in Nashua, New Hampshire with a M.S. in Human Resources Management. I have spent my entire career in Human Resources and Labor Relations in the manufacturing sector and am currently employed as Sr. Regional Human Resources Manager with Innocor, Inc. based in Baldwin, Mississippi.

With new assaults on our Southern heritage happening almost daily, we need to uphold at all costs the contributions and values of our Southern forebears. This can only happen through activism on a number of fronts. That includes education, Chapter recruiting and retention, partnering with and establishing better working relationships with other heritage organizations such as the SCV and SAR, and actively participating in grass-roots efforts at the local, state, and regional level.

I humbly ask for your support and if elected, I will work diligently to advance the mission of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars now and into the future. Thank you.

Joseph D. Westbrook Last Commission

The Georgia Society of the Military Order of Stars and Bars held on Thursday, December 14th, 2017 a "Last Commission" ceremony for the many years of dedicated service to the Order and to honor the memory of Joseph (Joe) Donald Westbrook, (a MOS&B Life Member) at a service with the SCV Thomas Marsh Forman Camp #485 of Brunswick. The MOS&B Georgia Society State Commander, Martin N. Bell of Macon Ga. was introduced by SCV Camp Commander elect, David Baldwin who is also a MOS&B life member of the same Chapter as Commander Bell. Commander Bell gave all present a 2nd National Confederate stick flag as a Christmas gift.

Terry P. Westbrook, Joe's widow, was presented the "Last Commission" ceremonial words along with a



framed plaque and a high quality sewn 1st National Confederate flag with gold fringe from the Ga. Society MOS&B members; Commander Bell and Chaplain David Baldwin of the Gen. Longstreet Chapter and Jim Smith of the Savannah MOS&B Gen. McLaws Chapter. In turn, Mrs. Westbrook donated the flag to the local SCV Camp #485 of Brunswick of which Joe was also a member, to keep and display in Joe's memory. A round of applause followed the end of the ceremony and there was much appreciation for the MOS&B and Terry's kind gift of the flag to the Brunswick SCV camp to honor her husband Joe's memory.

Charles McCall Clements, 999

(1941-2017)

Charles McCall Clements, III, 75, passed away at Halcyon Hospice in Atlanta, GA on November 18, 2017. The funeral service was held on Tuesday, November, 21, 2017 at First Baptist Church of Buena Vista in which Reverend Chris Hess and Reverend Harold Grimsley officiated. The family greeted friends at the church before the service and held a reception at

the Sign of the Dove, Bed and Breakfast after the burial in Buena Vista Cemetery.

Mr. Clements was born November 27, 1941 to the late Charles McCall Clements, Jr. and Embelle Thurmond Clements in Columbus, GA. He was a third generation owner of Clements Funeral Home and Clements Hardware and Furniture. After selling his businesses, Mr. Clements became a teacher, having taught English and GED education. Mr. Clements was a member of the First Baptist Church of Buena Vista, having served as chairman of the deacons, as a member of the pastoral committee, a choir member and Sunday school. He was also elected to the City Council of Buena Vista for many years. Mr. Clements was a former chairman of the Buena Vista Cemetery, Inc. He was also a member of Alexander H. Stephens, Camp #78, Sons of Confederate Veterans.



In the MOS&B, he was a member of the Brigadier General MOS&B Chapter located in Columbus, GA. From 1988-1990, he served as Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief. Then from 1990-1991, he served as Chief of Staff. In 1992, he was awarded the Gold Star Award, AOT. Some may have seen him at past conventions as he was the Convention delegate for the GA Society from 1987-1990 and 1992-1994.

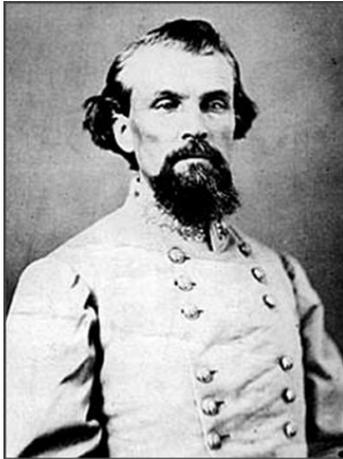
Survivors include his sister and brother-in-law, Catherine Clements and Charles S., Jr. Aiken of Dadeville, AL; two nieces, Catherine McCall Blythe and husband, Brian Mitchell Blythe of Atlanta, GA and Carolyne Lowe Aiken Marsh and husband, Justin Del of Anniston, AL; and three great nieces, Ida Catherine Blythe, Sydney Knox Marsh and Ann Lawrence Marsh.

Nathan Bedford Forrest

General Forrest was by many accounts the best Cavalryman on either side in the War. He also has been accused of allowing a massacre of Black troops at the infamous battle of Fort Pillow and of being a founder of the KKK.

The following article is from an 1875 issue of a Memphis newspaper and presents a different and perhaps truer picture of this man:

On July 5, 1875 a convention and BBQ was held by the Independent Order of Pole-Bearers Association at the fairgrounds of Memphis, five miles east of the city. An invitation to speak was conveyed to General Nathan Bedford Forrest, one of the city's most prominent citizens, and one of the foremost cavalry commanders in the late War Between the States. This was the first invitation granted to a white man to speak at this gathering. The invitation's purpose, one



of the leaders said, was to extend “peace, joy, and union,” and following a brief welcoming address a Miss Lou Lewis, daughter of an officer of the Pole-Bearers, brought forward flowers and assurances that she conveyed them as a token of good will. After Miss Lewis handed him the flowers, General Forrest responded with a short speech that, in the contemporary pages of the *Memphis Appeal*, “evinces Forrest’s racial open-mindedness that seemed to have been growing in him...”

“Ladies and Gentlemen — I accept the flowers as a memento of reconciliation between the white and colored races of the southern states. I accept it more particularly as it comes from a colored lady, for if there is any one on God’s earth who loves the ladies I believe it is myself (Immense applause and laughter)... I came here with the jeers of some white people, who think that I am doing wrong. I believe I can exert some influence, and do much to assist the people in strengthening fraternal relations, and shall do all in my power to elevate every man, — to depress none. (Applause.) I want to elevate you to take positions in law offices, in stores, on farms, and wherever you are capable of going. I have not said anything about politics today. I don’t propose to say anything about politics. You have a right to elect whom you please; vote for the man you think best, and I think, when that is done, you and I are freemen. Do as you consider right and honest in electing men for office. I did not come here to make you a long speech, although invited to do so by you. I am not much of a speaker, and my business prevented me from preparing myself. I came to meet you as friends, and welcome you to the white people. I want you to come nearer to us. When I can serve you I will do so. We have but one flag, one country; let us stand together. We may differ in color, but not in sentiment... Many things have been said about me which are wrong, and which white and black persons here, who stood by me through the war, can contradict... Go to work, be industrious, live honestly and act truly, and when you are oppressed I’ll come to your relief. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for this opportunity you have afforded me to be with you, and to assure you that I am with you in heart and in hand. (Prolonged applause.) Whereupon N. B. Forrest again thanked Miss Lewis for the bouquet and then gave her a kiss on the cheek.”

Such a kiss was unheard of in the society of those days, in 1875, but it showed a token of respect and friendship between the general and the black community and did much to promote harmony among the citizens of Memphis.

NOTE: The Independent Order of Pole-Bearers Association was a forerunner of the NAACP.

Submitted by Gary M. Loudermilk

A Commentary on Slavery and the War of 1861 Challenging the Propaganda of the Victorious

By H. V. Traywick, Jr.

To assert the dogma that slavery caused the war of the 1860s sanctifies the North, vilifies the South, glorifies the Blacks, and mythologizes the war. This dogma has been thrown out there as an unchallenged “given” for a hundred and fifty years to put the South on the guilty defensive and keep her there, but it all collapses with one question: How? How, exactly, did slavery cause the war?

“Well,” you say, “just look at the Ordinances of Secession. They had slavery written all over them. And the Confederate Constitution specifically protected the institution.”

So? This does not explain a thing. Slavery was also protected under the U.S. Constitution with the Fugitive Slave clause (Art. IV, sect. 2), and nowhere was it prohibited. Slavery was not abolished in the United States until the passage of the 13th Amendment, after both Abraham Lincoln and the Southern Confederacy were in their graves. Furthermore, the Ordinances of Secession were not declarations of war, they were declarations of independence, just like the one in 1776, when the thirteen slaveholding colonies seceded from the British Empire.

Slavery did not cause the war. The North itself admitted it in the *New York Times* (quoted in the *Richmond Whig* of April 9, 1861, just before Ft. Sumter): “Slavery has nothing whatever to do with the tremendous issues now awaiting decision. It has disappeared almost entirely from the political discussions of the day. No one mentions it in connection with our present complications. The question which we have to meet is precisely what it would be if there were not a negro slave on American soil...” (emphasis theirs)

Yet Lincoln insisted slavery was the cause, when he issued his Second Inaugural: “All knew that this interest” (slavery) “was, somehow, the cause of the war.” *Somehow!* He attempts to explain precisely how by going on to say: “To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.... Neither (party) anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease.”

That was because that which ceased was not the cause. What caused the conflict was not slavery, but Northern imperialism, and Northern Imperialism did not cease with the Surrender at Appomattox.

A moment's reflection will show the fallacy of Lincoln's remarks. In the first place, when the Southern States peacefully seceded from the Union, these so-called "insurgents" could not have been seceding to extend and strengthen slavery, for their very acts of secession automatically restricted it. With their secession from the Union they not only renounced all claims to the Union's Territories, they renounced all other claims to any rights under the Constitution as well, for they were no longer a part of the Union of which that Constitution was the Charter. In short, all of the slavery issues so wrangled over in the National Councils before the war, evaporated with the secession of the Southern States.

As for "rending" the Union "even by war," the record shows that the South bent over backwards to avoid war. She had nothing to gain and everything to lose by inaugurating war with the industrial colossus to the North of her. She merely asked to be left alone, but Lincoln not only rebuffed all peace overtures from the Confederate diplomats, he refused to even see them.

Finally, if Lincoln's assertion that the Federal Government only claimed to "restrict the territorial enlargement" of slavery, isn't it supreme irony that while the secession of the Confederate States removed most (but not all) of the slavery from the United States altogether, Lincoln waged the bloodiest war in the history of the Western Hemisphere to drive Southern slavery back into the Union?

An objective look at the facts shows it was neither Southern slavery nor Northern abolitionist agitation, but rather the act of Southern secession itself that provoked the North into inaugurating war against the Southern States, just as Colonial secession provoked England to inaugurate war against the thirteen Colonies. Lincoln said so himself. He said he was fighting to "save the Union." What he neglected to add was that he was fighting to save the Union for Northern financial and industrial interests – just as George III was fighting to save the Empire for England's mercantile interests.

There were many causes for secession – including slavery in the Territories, Radical Abolitionist terrorism, an extortionate and unconstitutional tariff levied against the South by the increasingly growing sectional majorities in the increasingly industrializing North, etc. – but the cause of the war was the secession of the seven "Cotton States" and the North's war to prevent it. With "King Cotton" out from under the control of the North's "Mercantile Kingdom," and with a free-trade Confederacy setting up shop on her Southern doorstep, the North would go bankrupt. She would have to go back to cod fishing for a living, or delivering sermons to each other instead of to everybody else.

The North could not afford to let the South go in peace – and Lincoln was their man! He first cleverly provoked the South into firing the first shot to get his constituents the war they want-

ed, then he drove the Southern States back into the Union and under their control at the point of the bayonet. To turn the Union into a centralized industrial empire, puppet State governments were set up in the defeated South under the control of Northern carpetbaggers and the Army of Occupation. The Radical Congress passed the Reconstruction Act of 1867 which disfranchised white Southerners and enfranchised the newly freed blacks for Radical party purposes. Their votes were controlled by the Freedman's Bureau, the Army of Occupation, the black militias, and the Union Leagues, which taught the blacks to hate their former masters, and urged them to use the torch and to vote the Radical party line. Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution were then ratified by puppet conventions, which destroyed the federative nature of the Union, concentrated power into the Federal Government, and put it under Northern control once and for all.

It was just another war of conquest, cloaked in robes of morality. Selective emancipation of Confederate (but not Northern) slaves during the war, and the enfranchisement of Southern (but not Northern) blacks during Reconstruction were merely the smelly "red herrings" that the North dragged across the tracks of her imperialism. Once she had realized her economic and political ambitions, she abandoned her Southern black puppets to the poverty and racial hatred she had engendered, and turned her tender attentions to the Plains Indians, who were in the way of her trans-continental railroads. However, that is not the "party line" of either the "Court Historians" or the "Racial Grievance Industry," nor will it ever be, for their careers are at stake. The Truth will make us free, but it will get the "Court Historians" fired, and it will put the "Racial Grievance Industry" out of business. ***

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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.

History of Camp Douglas

Submitted by Gary M. Loudermilk

Andersonville will always be acknowledged as the most terrible prisoner of war camp, but largely forgotten is Camp Douglas: the North's best kept secret. The Federal government never held anyone accountable for the deplorable conditions and events that took place at Camp Douglas.

Creation of the Camp: In the fall of 1861, the Union Army training post, Camp Douglas, was developed in Chicago, Illinois. When the war endured longer than either side expected, prison sites became a necessity to accommodate captured soldiers. Camp Douglas became the North's largest military prison and had the highest death rate among northern prisons, yet its immoral history has been swept under the rug over the years. At the war's end, over 26,000 men had been imprisoned there. For three years, it was a vicious hell to all the souls who dwelled within its walls.

Treatment of Prisoners: The largest number of prisoners held at any one time in the history of Camp Douglas was 12,000, in December 1864. Winter was Chicago's most treacherous season with sub-zero temperatures and icy winds that blew from the southern shores of Lake Michigan. Being a harsh winter, 1,091 men perished, the highest death count in the camp's history. To discourage captives from escaping, men were deprived of clothing, causing the weakest to freeze to death in the most relentless weather conditions.

Feet, toes, fingers, ears, and other extremities were lost to severe frostbite. A mass of prisoners wore only thin sacks with cutouts for the head and arms. Many did not even have underwear. For the select few who were fortunate to possess a blanket, the army sequestered them. Further punishment and suffering in the arctic climate was making the Confederates pull their pants down and sit with their exposed underside for four to five hours on the snow and ice-frozen ground. Sadly, with the tremendous level of the deaths, Lake Michigan became a mass grave, and some of the bodies would wash up on its shoreline years later.

Disposal of Bodies: After a greedy, residential undertaker signed a contract with the Union military, they sold him a vast quantity of corpses for one dollar and fifty cents each. Initially, they were obscured in shallow pauper's graves without coffins in Chicago's City Cemetery. It rapidly became a favorite hunting ground for grave robbers. The majority of Northwestern Medical Colleges were utilizing the stolen bodies as cadavers. All remains were moved in 1867, and placed into a huge mass grave on one acre of land, five miles south of where Camp Douglas had stood two years prior. Today, the gravesite is known as "Confederate Mound", located in Oak Woods Cemetery. To date, it is the largest mass grave in the western hemisphere. A forty-six foot, Georgia granite monument was erected in July 1893 by southerner sympathizers and friends in Chicago and surrounding northern areas. A dedication observance was held on Memorial Day on May 30, 1895, with 100,000 in attendance, including President Grover Cleveland and his cabinet.

Eighty Acres of Hell: During the War, the press was broadly circulated in the South. Almost immediately, the facts of the atrocious prison were disseminated concerning its horrendous environment such as overcrowding, starvation, harmful conditions, despicable, torturous punishment, diseases, an extreme lack of medical attention, and death, led to Camp Douglas being regarded as a living hell on earth. The Yankees called it, "The North's Andersonville". When an epidemic and infectious smallpox and pneumonia erupted, the South supplied Camp Douglas with free medicine for their incarcerated comrades, but the Union militia withheld it as smuggled goods of war. Eventually, all medical supplies were entirely cut off from the rebels. It is estimated that over 6,000 died and 1,500 were unaccounted for from February 1862 to November, 1865.

Prison Food: Union guards and officials were bizarrely malicious in punishment when it came to food supply. Food provisions were restricted to virtually nothing, chiefly as revenge for Confederate Army victories on the battlefield. Confederate soldiers were starved to death from inadequate nourishment. Eliminating vegetables that contained essential vitamins from the diet amplified the various diseases upon the prison mates such as scurvy and dysentery, which maximized the mortality rate. Even punishment by beatings or shootings came to those who were caught eating snow. The prisoners succumbed to catching big gray rats, skinning them, and making them into pies to consume.

Sanitation: After his visit to Camp Douglas, Mr. Belows, a member of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, wrote his superior, Colonel Hoffman, this negative report. "Sir, the amount of standing water, un-policed grounds, of foul sinks, of



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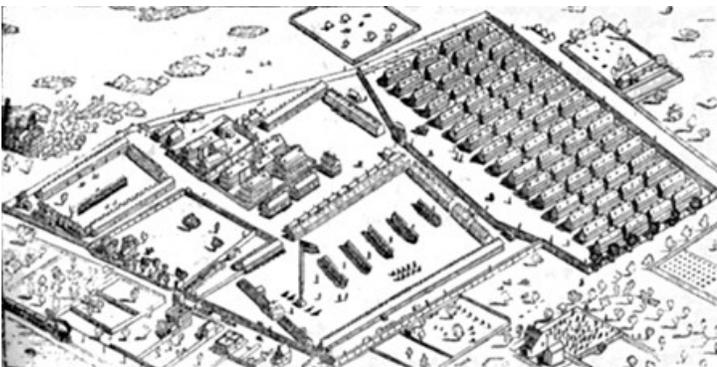
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unventilated and crowded barracks, of general disorder, of soil reeking miasmatic accretions, of rotten bones and emptying of camp kettles, is enough to drive a sanitarian to despair. I hope that no thought will be entertained of mending matters. The absolute abandonment of the spot seems to be the only judicious course; I do not believe that any amount of drainage would purge that soil loaded with accumulated filth or those barracks fetid with two stories of vermin and animal exhalations. Nothing but fire can cleanse them".

The Mule: On June 28, 1864, as a means of extracting information or persuading the rebels to pledge loyalty to the Union Army, the guards created a wooden structure, similar to that of a carpenter's sawhorse. The jagged and splinter-laden, center beam plank, turned up edgewise, stood nearly four feet off the ground. This provided entertainment for the guards. If any prisoner did anything that displeased them, they forced them to ride, "The Mule". To make it even more excruciatingly painful, buckets of sand would be tied to each foot. This was referred to as spurs. Men were made to sit bare-back in the harsh climates of the bitter cold of winter, or the searing heat of the summer. By 1865, "The Mule" had inclined to fifteen feet in height and a ladder was imperative to climb onto it. It severely injured the genitals, and many men were crippled and were never able to walk again after their experience. Others sat for such extended periods on the sharp edge until they fainted and fell off from sheer exhaustion. Another ruthless torture included what the Yankees called, "Reaching for the Grub". This was done by making men bend over for several hours, keeping knees completely straight and locked, with fingertips touching the ground.

Some stayed in the position for so long, that the blood surged from their mouth and nose. At times, the eyeballs protruded until almost bursting from their sockets. Other common means of punishments were whippings or beatings. By positioning men over a barrel, they would use sharp-edged belts with a metal clasp until they cut through their skin. To disturb the sleep of the weary prisoners who were assigned three to a bunk, guards would aimlessly shoot into the crowded barracks that averaged 25 by 70 feet. Prisoners were hanged by their thumbs and those who were weak or moved too slowly were shot on the spot.

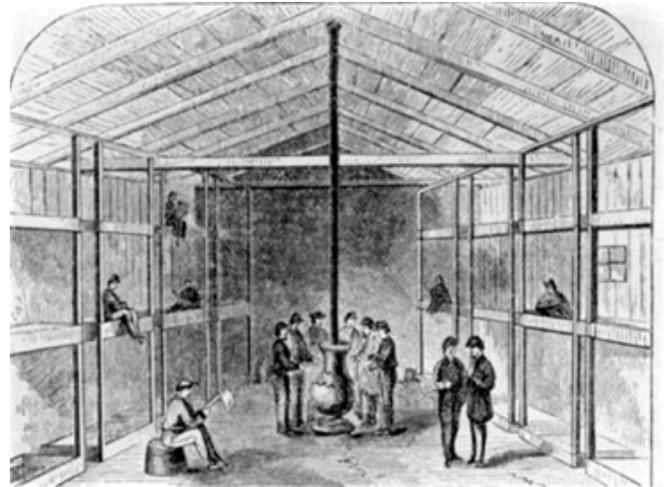
Camp Douglas Truly earned its name of Hell on Earth.



Sketch of Camp Douglas, circa 1862



Morning Muster



Typical Barracks



Standing on Barrel Punishment



The Mule

North Carolina Society News



Above Photo: Mrs. Peggy Johnson, President of the North Carolina UDC (shown at left) joins members of four NC UDC chapters in attendance at the Captain James I. Waddell Chapter 32, Raleigh, NC at their November 16, 2017, meeting along with Chapter Commander Byron E. Brady.



Bottom Left Photo: Hampton Cooper, youngest member to ever join the Captain James I. Waddell Chapter 32, Raleigh, NC, is shown receiving his membership certificate from Commander Byron Brady at the November 16, 2017, chapter meeting. Shown at left is his father Joel and (at right) his mother Carolina, a member of the Capt. Samuel A. Ashe Chapter UDC, Raleigh. Hampton's sister, Claire, was awarded a MOS&B scholarship in 2016.

Texas Society News



Above Photo: Lieutenant Commander General Byron Brady is shown presenting Rebel Club Gold Awards to the MOSB's 2017 top two recruiters Genealogist General Larry Martin and Sul Ross Chapter 184 Commander Sanford Reed. The presentation took place November 13, 2017, in Weatherford, Texas.



Above Photo: Members of the Sul Ross Chapter 184, San Antonio, Texas, and the Col. Richard Hubbard Chapter 261, Tyler, Texas, joined with other At-Large MOS&B members in north central Texas and Lieutenant Commander General Byron Brady at a meeting of the Gov. Samuel Lanham SCV Camp in Weatherford, Texas, on November 13, 2017.

Santos Benavides

By Ewell Loudermilk

Santos Benavides was born in November of 1823 to José Jesús and Margarita (Ramón) Benavides in Laredo, Texas. He was the Great-Great-Grandson of Tomás Sánchez de la Barrera y Garza, the founder of the city of Laredo, Texas. In the civil strife that marked the life of Texas border towns of the 1830's and 40's Benavides sided with the Mexican "Federalist", who desired Mexican state and local autonomy against the "Centralist" who wanted all power in Mexico to reside in the capital at Mexico City. He joined with and cooperated with the Texas forces under Mirabeau B. Lamar who occupied Laredo during the Mexican-American War (1846 – 1848). At this time he was also an active military leader, leading successful expeditions against the Lipan Apache and other tribes that were harassing the outlying ranches near Laredo. During these campaigns he earned a reputation as a strong military leader and courageous soldier. Benavides was a successful merchant and rancher from an influential family in the Laredo area and in 1856 at the age of 33 he was elected mayor of Laredo and three years later in 1859, shortly before the outbreak of the War Between the States he was elected Chief Justice of Webb County. Benavides opposed the annexation of the Laredo area by the United States, as called for by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo after the Mexican-American War, because he feared it would compromise the independent character of northern Mexico. So it isn't surprising that when Texas seceded from the Union, Benavides and his brothers supported the Confederacy, whose states'-rights principles were so close to their own beliefs of regional autonomy.

Shortly after Texas seceded from the Union on February 1st, 1861 Benavides was commissioned a Captain in the Confederate army and given command of the Texas 33rd Cavalry stationed in Laredo. Two of Santos' brothers (Cristobal and Refugio) were also commissioned as officers in the Confederacy and served under him in the 33rd thru out the war. On May, 22nd of that year Santos' successfully repelled an attack into Texas from Northern Mexico by the Union sympathizer Juan Cortina at the Battle of Carrizo about 50 miles south of Laredo, near modern day Lake Falcon and Zapata, Texas. Cortina's troops suffered 18 casualties and never again raided in numbers across the border. In November of 1863 Benavides was promoted to Colonel in the Confederate States Army and authorized to increase the number of the Texas 33rd Cavalry to that of a full regiment. By now this unit was known as "Benavides' Regiment". During the War Between the States, Laredo was most important to the South as a port. Cotton could be brought by wagon from all over Texas to Laredo, loaded on boats and shipped down the Rio Grande to Brownsville / Los Brazos de Santiago (modern day Matamoros, Mexico, immediately across the Texas border from Brownsville). There the cotton could be transferred to ships bearing the neutral flag of Mexico and sent passed the Union blockade of Texas ports to Europe to raise money for the cash strapped Confederacy. On March, 19th, 1864 Union Colonel Edmund J. Davis ordered Major Alfred Holt and 200 troopers of the Texas 1st (Union) Cavalry to attack Laredo. Their mission was to destroy five thousand bales of cotton stacked at the San Agustin Plaza in Laredo. Colonel Benavides

had only 42 soldiers at his disposal for this battle but on three separate occasions that day the 200 Union Cavalry troopers charged those 42 patriots of "Benavides' Regiment" at Zacate Creek just north of the Rio Grande on the south side of Laredo and three times the brave men defending their city repulsed the attack. This defeat forced the Union troops to withdraw all the way to Brownsville. Benavides and his men had secured this vital cotton shipment and this commercial route to the Gulf of Mexico for the Confederacy.

On May 13th, 1865 Benavides and his men of the 33rd Texas Cavalry would fight in one last engagement for the Confederacy at the Battle of Palmito Ranch just east of Brownsville on the banks of the Rio Grande. Word had not reached south Texas yet that General Robert E. Lee had surrendered on April, 9th or that President Jefferson Davis had been captured and imprisoned just a couple of days before on May, 10th. As far as the brave soldiers of "Benavides' Regiment" knew the War Between the States was still going on and so they would participate whole heartedly in this the last battle of a horrific war that had pitted brother against brother. The Battle of Palmito Ranch is rich with anecdote and legend. There was no real reason for the battle and rumors abound as to why the Union forces broke the gentlemen's truce that had existed there at the tip of Texas thru out most of the war, but break it they did and they left their fortifications and marched on Brownsville. There are also rumors that French Foreign Legion troops and artillery aided the Confederates and that Mexican Royalist troops also participated. Those rumors aside, this much we know for fact about the battle. The Union forces under Lieutenant Colonel David Branson consisted of about 500 troops from the 2nd Texas Dismounted (Union) Cavalry, the 34th Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry and the 62nd Regiment U.S. Colored Troops (U.S.C.T.). They faced approximately 300 Confederates under Colonel John "Rip" Ford of the 2nd Texas (Confederate) Cavalry along with elements of Colonels' Anderson's, Benavides' and Giddings' Cavalry Regiments. The Union troops advance was stopped by the Confederates with the Union forces suffering the loss of 115 of their 500 men, with 105 of these being prisoners taken by the Confederates. The South lost only 3 or 4 men slightly wounded. Our Colonel Benavides and his men were in the center of the line that stopped this last Union advance of the war.

Santos Benavides went on to serve 3 terms in the Texas State legislature from 1879 to 1885, ably representing the wishes of the people of Laredo and Webb County. He was also appointed as a delegate to the United States during the reciprocity controversy of 1880 and he was elected as one of the Texas delegates to the World Cotton Exposition of 1884. There is a historical marker, placed in 1995 by the Texas Historical Commission in the Catholic cemetery near where Santos Benavides is buried on Saunders Street in Laredo that honors this great Texan's life and achievements. He died in his home on November 9th, 1891 leaving his family, his beloved Laredo and the state of Texas Una Herencia de Honor (A Heritage of Honor).

The Contested Election of 1876 and the Aftermath

The 1876 presidential election was heavily contested, and saw the highest turnout of voting age population in American history. Democratic Governor Samuel J. Tilden of New York won the Democratic nomination on the second ballot of the 1876 Democratic National Convention, defeating Indiana Governor Thomas A. Hendricks and a handful of other candidates.

Republicans chose Ohio Governor Rutherford B. Hayes on the seventh ballot over Maine Senator James G. Blaine, Senator Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, Secretary of the Treasury Benjamin H. Bristow, and several other candidates.

Tilden outpolled Hayes in the popular vote by a margin of three percent, and had 184 electoral votes to Hayes' 165, with 20 electoral votes uncounted.

These 20 electoral votes were in dispute in three states (Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, states still occupied by Federal troops), each party reported its candidate had won the state, while in Oregon one elector was declared illegal (as an "elected or appointed official") and replaced.

To resolve this dispute, Congress formed the Electoral Commission, a temporary body to investigate these electoral votes. Eventually, this commission awarded the electoral votes to Hayes after a bitter legal and political battle, giving him the victory 185 to 184 electoral votes. Many Democrats felt that Tilden had been cheated out of a victory, but the informal "Compromise of 1877" saw Democrats recognize Hayes as president in return for the end of Reconstruction.

Excluding the multi-candidate 1824 election, Hayes's margin of victory of one electoral vote has never been matched, and no other winning candidate has ever lost the popular vote by more than one point.

Source: Major John Loudermilk MOS&B Chapter #264 Newsletter, Issue 37

General Lee Remembered

Robert E Lee was married to Mary Anna Randolph Custis. Lee worked with Grant during the Mexican-American war and became a decorated war hero defending this country. He believed slavery was a great evil and his wife broke the law by teaching slaves to read and write. After the civil war he worked with Andrew Johnson's program of reconstruction. He became very popular with the northern states and the Barracks at West Point were named in his honor in 1962. He was a great man who served this country his entire life in some form or other. His memorial is now being called a blight. People keep yelling, "You can't change history." Sadly you can. This is no better than book burnings. ISIS tried rewriting history by destroying historical artifacts. Is that really who we want to emu-

late? As they tear down this "blight" keep these few historical facts in your mind. No military veteran and highly decorated war hero should ever be treated as such.

In addition, Lee was also very torn about the prospect of the South leaving the Union. He believed that ultimately, States rights trumped the federal government and chose to lead the Southern army. His estate, Arlington, near Washington DC was his home and while away fighting the war, the federal government demanded that Lee himself pay his taxes in person. He sent his wife, but the money was not accepted from a woman.

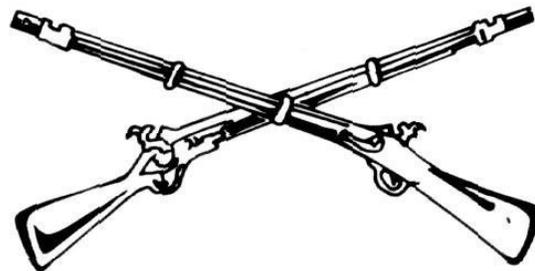
When he could not pay the taxes, the government began burying dead Union soldiers on his land. The government is still burying people there today. It is now called Arlington National Cemetery.

Source: Major John Loudermilk MOS&B Chapter #264 Newsletter, Issue 37

The Charge

In 1896, General Steven Dill Lee gave his first Charge to all who would be writing and teaching southern history. Let us to continue his Charge. Herein is that Charge:

Trusting into their hands [Southern Historians] the vindication of the South and of the Confederate soldier, we commend to them a model and a motto. The model is The Confederate Soldier. The motto is, Let him live in History, as he was in War, and as he is in Peace ... He had fought with honor; he surrendered with honor, and he has abided the issue with honor. He returned to the Union as an equal, and he has remained in the Union as a friend ... the Confederate soldier honors the flag which cannot wave without testifying to this great work of the South, while it proclaims alike the glory of the American Union. He learned to love that flag when he was a boy. He loved it even when he fought it. Every impulse of his generous nature prompts him to love Dixie and the Star Spangled Banner ... The Confederate soldier is a patriot of the highest type. He was a soldier because he was a patriot. He is a peaceful citizen, because he is a patriot. He has forgiven the war with its attendant injustice of invasion and reconstruction. He has risen above the humiliation of surrender. From the hero of war he has grown to be the hero of peace. In this character he deserves to be painted by history.





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 \$ _____

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. Cailleteau
 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:

Hilton Baton Rouge Capitol Center
201 Lafayette Street
Baton Rouge LA 70801
Tel: (225) 344-5866 (Main)
(800) 955-6962 (Reservations)

Rates: \$139.00 + 14% tax = \$158.46 per night (Single or Double)
\$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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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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