

Volume 12, Number 2  
Late Summer 2020

## Officer's Call

### *French Conservatives and the Southern Tradition*

By Walt Garlington

Part of the blood that flows through the veins of the Southern ethnos is French blood, both of the high-born that settled in places like New Orleans and the plainer folk like the Cajuns of Acadiana and the Huguenots of South Carolina. This being so, and it also being the case that all true sons and daughters of the South are engaged in trying to roll back a revolution imposed on them by the Yankees/proto-globalists in 1865, Dixie stands to gain quite a lot from the study of the French traditionalists who stood against the French Revolution of 1789. We will take a look at the writings of two of these great men in this essay, Louis de Bonald (1754-1840) and Joseph de Maistre (1753-1821).

Since Bonald is the more concrete and practical of the two, we will begin with him. And right away the South will find in him a firm friend, as he strikes at the heart of the Yankee ideal for society – i.e., every individual becoming as rich as he can – while offering a healthy, Christian alternative to it. The way he judges a culture's goodness is similar to the South's own non-commercial criteria such as manners, hospitality, the quality of the cooking, and so on:

To consider wealth in nations: Does not extreme misery go hand in hand with extreme opulence? Is not the nation with the most millionaires always the one that contains the most paupers? . . . I repeat: The wealth of a nation is its strength, and its strength is in its constitution, its morals, and its laws, and not in its money. One can even be certain that given equal territory and population, the more opulent nation, that is to say the more commercial one, will be the weaker, because it will be the more corrupt, and that with the worst of all corruptions, the corruption of greed ('Political Reflections on Money and Lending at Interest', *The True & Only Wealth of Nations: Essays on Family, Economy & Society*, C. O. Blum, translator, Naples, Fl., Sapientia Press, 2006, p. 57).

Just prior to this last quote, Bonald says something that will also ring true with Southerners, vis-à-vis the idea that a nation is not simply 'a collection of individuals': 'One may

instead defend the view that a nation is, as a society, something greater than a collection of individuals' (p. 61). And, truly, Bonald strives to show that the family, not the individual, is at the foundation of a country. Claude Polin explains Bonald's belief thusly:

First the individual is not only a destructor of society, he is also a sort of fake substance; no man is an island, all men are born and raised in families, which is the original natural society that corresponds to the social nature of man. The family, not the individual, is therefore the basic brick of the social building, and anything that endangers the family, like divorce, also endangers the whole society. . . . Second, within the

family lies the first model of the authority necessary to unite the social body; the benevolent altruistic authority of the father, which, though not devoid of coercive power, is inspired by the love of his offspring, the paternal authority aiming at nothing but to serve ('Foreword: In Defense of Louis de Bonald or the Nature of Human Societies', *Ibid.*, p. xiv).

But it is not just the isolated nuclear family cut off from its past that protects society from decay. It is the family with a long memory of the generations that have come before it: *Each man has it in himself to be almost immortal, for families are but everlasting individuals. Families are the channel through which habits can*

*be transmitted and turned into the personal traditions to which the heirs become linked by honor and duty. True societies last because they do not need individuals eager to show off their abilities so much as long lines of sons picking up the job after their fathers' demise, with a sense of fulfilling an office. To do this they do not need talent so much as virtue. If virtue is a habit then obviously time can consolidate virtue, not only through individuals but mainly through families whose life span is indefinite. Once there are enough families endowed with respect for their own traditions, a society is really founded and built to perpetuate itself. Thus nature wants societies to hold together by a double bond: a spirit of public service on one hand, hereditary functions on the other* (Polin, p. xviii).

A family extended thus through long ages of time is not a mental abstraction. It needs an actual physical place in which to exist: *Families being the bricks natural society is built with, it is only natural that property become the mortar*



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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](http://www.orderofsoutherncross.com) or by contacting James Alderman at [alde711@aol.com](mailto:alde711@aol.com).

## 2020-2022

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## Commander General's Message

### Joseph Judson Smith, III

Our first GEC meeting of my term as Commander General was held using the new technology of on-line meetings, Zoom. It is an effective way for us to meet given the current circumstances of the health threat in face-to-face meetings as well as the health risk of air travel involved to attend meetings. I suggest that all army and society commanders use Zoom as a tool with which to communicate with their respective staffs and chains of command. It is not without some getting used to how to use it effectively, and we at the GEC level are on a steep learning curve.

Certain aspects of Zoom are free to use. Other levels with more bells and whistles are more complex and involve some costs.

The GEC is using a level of where up to 100 people can participate, and the session may be recorded for the convenience of the adjutant general to create minutes. The meeting time is unlimited. The adjutant general can replay the meeting from the cloud, see who is talking, rather than guess at whose voice he is hearing on a teleconference, can start, stop, and replay the video of the meeting in order to produce the minutes. The recording is available to anyone to whom the host gives the necessary permission and the URL link. This level of service costs about \$60.00 per month and is cancelable at any time with no penalty.

The attributes of the free level of service that are limited. Two people on a Zoom call can have unlimited time on a call. If there are more than two and up to 100 people on the Zoom call, the time limit is 40 minutes. Your meeting may be video recorded and downloaded to your computer, but not to the cloud. The implication is that a video file is very big, and your ability to share it are limited if you want to email the file. I have not explored other ways such as Dropbox, text message, Air Drop, or Messenger. I'd love to hear anyone's suggestions on this issue of sharing a big file.

You can share a screen with participants. For instance, if you wish to display a chart or graph, something that you would normally hand out in a face-to-face meeting, it can be done with the screen-sharing feature, but it gets some getting used to as well as learning about the tools available to you when screen sharing.

Zoom has on-line training videos that will answer most of your questions, but I found them difficult to locate exactly what I trying to find. <https://zoom.us>



Bachrach©

We, like our ancestors, need to be flexible, learn how to improvise, and not let unexpected events prevent us from fulfilling our mission. I am reminded of General Forrest's order at Parker's Crossroads

when anxiously informed by a staff officer that a Union regiment had arrived and was attacking his rear: "Split up and charge both ways!"

Sincerely yours in the bonds of the Old South,

*Joseph Judson Smith, III*



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that binds them together and also holds each of them together. Bonald's idea is, as usual, as simple as it is common sense: By nature there is no family where there is no family home, or more generally "*propriété de famille*." . . . The long possession of an estate, large or small, is the visible symbol of its continuity, that is to say, of its subsistence through time, and therefore of its very historical reality. Everyone has a family that dates back millennia; everyone goes back to Adam. But no family is as traceable, as obviously an entity by itself, as the family whose ancestors already owned the same building centuries ago. Is it necessary to note how all that points to landed property as the type of property most befitting its natural purpose? Bonald's natural society is made up of landed families—which was still the common idea behind those famous races that took place during the American conquest of the west in which everyone could compete for a piece of uninhabited land. And it should be mentioned Bonald wished such ownership to be shared by the greatest possible number of citizens (Polin, p. xx).

The idea of the Southern plantation in particular, and the Southerner's love of his family's homeplace in general, is well reflected in Bonald's thinking.

But how can landed property, and the farming economy of which it is a part, be protected from the encroachments of industrialism? Bonald's answer is quite unique and worthy of our attention – he recommends that societies arrange things so that one profits more from agriculture than from commerce/industry; and to do this it is necessary to fix interest rates so that they do not exceed the percentage of revenue that is produced from the land:

If the profits of commerce regularly rise far above the revenue of the land, it would be a wise measure to bring them back to equality, either by favoring the cultivation of the earth in every possible way, or by containing the speculations of commerce within the limits of general utility. Otherwise commerce will take the lead over landed property, and the businessman will be more politically imposing than the landowner. The land will be abandoned for the cash register, and money, exclusively reserved for mercantile enterprises, will no longer give life to agriculture, the first and noble occupation of man, the nourishing mother of mankind, and the foundation of every resource and every virtue of society.

It would therefore be contrary to the nature of things, and consequently contrary to the interest of society, if where the soil produces annually for the landowner only a twentieth, money were to return a tenth, a fifth, or a quarter.

The government, therefore, should not allow interest to rise above the legal rate, but it should always let it fall below it. The more that landed property holds an advantage over the possession of money, and the more the condition of the landowner is esteemed and sought after, the more one seeks to pass from the mobile condition of the capitalist to the fixed and secure condition of the landowner ('Political Reflections on Money and Lending at Interest', pgs. 38-9).

All of this fits very well within the Southern agrarian ethos.

Having taken a look at the social and economic aspects of Bonald's thought, let us turn now to the political and religious outlook of Joseph de Maistre and how this relates to Southern ways.

The idea of the extended republic is key to those who support the current constitution of the union of the States writ-

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ten in 1787. But Maistre is emphatic: There is no such thing; it is in fact a self-contradiction. 'Can the French Republic Last?', he asks in the title to Chapter Four of his short book *Considerations on France*. He answers,

It would be better to ask whether the Republic can exist. The assumption is made, but too hastily, and the *preliminary question* seems quite justified, for nature and history together prove that a large indivisible republic is an impossibility. A small number of republicans closed up within the walls of a city can undoubtedly have millions of subjects; this was the case with Rome. But a large and free nation cannot exist under republican government. . . .

What could have been said to the French to get them to believe in a republic of twenty-four million people? Two things only: (1) nothing prevents us from doing something that has never been seen before; (2) the discovery of the representative system makes possible for us what was impossible for our predecessors. . . .

Well then! Let us run through history; there you will see so-called *Fortune* tirelessly throwing the die for over four thousand years. Has LARGE REPUBLIC ever been rolled? No. Therefore, that *number* is not on the die.

As for the representative system, which some people believe capable of resolving the problem, I hope I will be pardoned for a digression.

Let us begin by noting that this system is by no means a modern discovery, but was a *production*, or better, a *piece*, of feudal government when the latter attained that state of maturity and equilibrium which made it, all things considered, the most perfect in the world.

Having formed the communes, the royal authority called them to the national assemblies; they could appear there only through their mandatories, and this is how the representative system began (*Considerations on France*, R. A. Lebrun, translator and editor, Cambridge, United Kingdom, Cambridge UP, 2006, pgs. 32-4).

The Southern preference for feudalism, for an organically grown and interconnected hierarchy of classes, rather than for abstract forms of government drawn up on paper is here justified.

Furthermore, the exercise of real sovereignty by 'the people' is illusory in the large republic: The recent commission that was charged with proposing a method of national representation estimated the French population at thirty million. . . . Each year, according to the terms of the constitution, two hundred and fifty members of the legislative body will be replaced by two hun-

dred and fifty others. So if the assumed fifteen million males in the population were immortal, qualified as representatives, and named in rotation, then each Frenchmen would exercise his turn at national sovereignty once in every sixteen thousand years. But since some men cannot be prevented from dying from time to time in this interval, and since moreover, some people may be elected more than once, and since many individuals, by nature and good sense, will always be ineligible as national representatives, the imagination is staggered by the prodigious number of sovereigns condemned to die without having reigned (p. 36).

Power in the extended republic will always lie with those who sit in the national capital, not with 'the people' (p. 37). The Southern experience with Washington City only serves to confirm this.

Also like the South, Maistre insists that constitutions are not created but the products of time, experience, and a host of complex issues:

What is a constitution? Is it not merely the solution of the following problem? *Given the population, the mores, the religion, the geographic situation, the political circumstances, the wealth, the good and the bad qualities of a particular nation, to find the laws that suit it* ('On Divine Influence in Political Constitutions', p. 53).

Striking at the very heart of the tragically flawed Philadelphia Constitution itself, Maistre adds,

Nevertheless, it is a truth as certain in its way as a mathematical proposition that *no great human institution results from deliberation* and that human works are fragile in proportion to the number of men involved in their construction and to the degree to which science and reasoning have been employed a priori ('Evidence of the Incapacity of the Present French Government', p. 57).

Only what has a foundation in God, Maistre says, only what is created in cooperation with God, including political institutions, will last ('The French Revolution Considered in its Antireligious Character', p. 41).

For Maistre, the proof that a government is in harmony with the God-given order of the world is that it will be content to be still at times:

A legislator resembles the Creator by not working all the time; he creates and then he rests. All true legislative action has its *Sabbath*, and intermittence is its distinctive characteristic. Ovid thus announced a truth of the first order when he said *Quod caret alterna requie durabile non*

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*est* [That which lacks its alternations of repose will not endure] ('Incapacity', p. 54).

Echoing Patrick Henry at the Virginia Ratifying Convention, Maistre describes this deterioration of government institutions (which also paints a picture that closely resembles the political situation in the States today):

Open your eyes and you will see that it does not *live*. What an enormous machine! What a multiplicity of springs and clockwork! What a fracas of pieces clanging away! What an immense number of men employed to repair the damage! Everything tells us there is nothing natural in these movements, for the primary characteristic of the creations of nature is power accompanied by an economy of means. Everything being in its place, there are no jerks or bumps, friction is low, and there is no noise, only majestic silence. So it is that in the mechanism of nature, perfect balance, equilibrium, and exact symmetry of parts give even rapid movement the satisfying appearance of repose.

Therefore sovereignty does not exist in France. Everything is artificial and violent, and it all announces that such an order of things cannot last (pgs. 56-7).

The obsession with writing thousands of new laws and rules every year, which we find at whatever level of government in the current involuntary union of States, is heartily denounced by Maistre: The more that is written, the weaker the institution becomes, and the reason for this is clear. Laws are only declarations of rights, and rights are declared only when they are attacked, so that a multiplicity of written constitutional laws proves only a multiplicity of conflicts and the danger of destruction.

This is why the most vigorous political system of secular antiquity was that of Sparta, in which nothing was written ('Divine Influence', p. 50).

But if the current Yankee system, like the Revolutionary system of France, is so unnatural, why has it become so strong? Maistre would have us seek the answer in God's Providence. When nothing can obstruct a phenomenon, when mediocre and even immoral men and women are at its head, then we may be assured that God is using it for His own purposes:

In short, the more one examines the apparently active personages in the Revolution, the more one finds in them something passive and mechanical. We cannot repeat too often that men do not lead the Revolution; it is the Revolution that uses men. They are right when they say *it goes all alone*. This phrase means that never has the Divinity shown itself so clearly in any human event. If the vilest instruments are employed, punishment is for the sake of regeneration ('Of Revolutions', pgs.7-8).

If one wants to know the probable result of the French Revolution, it suffices to examine that which united all parties. They have all wanted the debasement, even the destruction, of the universal Church and the monarchy, *from which it follows* that all their efforts will culminate in the glorification of Christianity and the monarchy ('How Will the Counter-Revolution Happen if it Comes?', p. 80).

Southerner! When you see the Yankee Empire blighting and marring our beloved Dixieland and the treasures of her inherited customs, when you see it striding the world like an invincible iron colossus, remember these words of Maistre! It will endure only until it has fulfilled the purposes God has for it. Then it will collapse in a moment. 'Then you will be astonished by the profound nullity of these men who appeared so

powerful' (Ibid, p. 81).

Remember the words of General Robert E. Lee, echoing the words of Maistre: My experience of men has neither disposed me to think worse of them or indisposed me to serve them; nor in spite of failures, which I lament, of errors which I now see and acknowledge; or of the present aspect of affairs; do I despair of the future. The truth is this: The march of Providence is so slow, and our desires so impatient; the work of progress is so immense and our means of aiding it so feeble; the life of humanity is so long, that of the individual so brief, that we often see only the ebb of the advancing wave and are thus discouraged. It is history that teaches us to hope.

The Yankee Empire, then, like the Revolutionary Empire of the French Jacobins, will one day bring about the very opposite of its present goals: the restoration of salutary traditions in religion, politics, economics, family, and all the rest. By reading the wisdom the Counter-Revolutionaries of France like our cousins Bonald and Maistre have left behind and putting as much of it as we can into practice, the South can prepare herself for that day (and hopefully hasten its arrival). Only let us not grow weary and faithless as we wait for it to dawn upon us.

**About Walt Garlington:** Walt Garlington is a chemical engineer turned writer (and, when able, a planter). He makes his home in Louisiana and is editor of the 'Confitery: A Southern Perspective' web site.

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## *New Membership Application Protocol*

Gentleman of the Order,

Here's hoping this finds you and your family safe and healthy. Especially, during these trying days of Covid 19, and from all the other national and local issues that affect us all

In late June, a meeting was held where our archives are stored with three past commander generals in attendance, Beau Cantrell, Jeff Massey, and Byron Brady. And there was another opportunity, for me, before the meeting, to review the many, many files we have stored there. The historian in me was thrilled when opening some files, and saw some were signed by General McCain himself, from back in the early days of the order. Every member's file is in that room, back to the founders of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

And I was also glad to see the security of the room, the available fire suppression and so much more that protects these priceless documents.

My point here is simple. For about 20 years, past Commander General Massey has been working to get all our records scanned and digitized for several reasons.

The first of them, security is the paramount one. Because if the unthinkable ever happens, and those records were lost, well they are gone forever. Security, in depth is always necessary, especially with historical documents. For example, the 1880 U.S. Census was lost to fire. Today only small parts that the individual States stored during the 1880 census are around, but for the most part, these historical documents were gone forever!

The next is when a legacy application comes in, my job requires the review of original application and supporting documents. If the original was prior to say 2014, then someone has to go to where they are stored, look for and find the file, scan it onto a thumb drive, then drive back to where their computer is and email it to me. This can sometimes take hours or days.

And if no one is available, especially now during the Covid 19 pandemic, then the documents are delayed for a long time.

Last, we live in a digital world these days. We need to move into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century as past Commander General Massey has been telling us all the need to have all our archives scanned and placed on state-of-the-art hard drives. This way, when a file is needed, it is easy to obtain for review.

The order's archives are further protected, and as we move forward, every member will be assured, that nothing is lost to the ravages of time.

Bids to scan these priceless treasures were authorized by Commander General Smith, and ATM Counselman Patrick Sohrwide has agreed to solicit bids locally for this endeavor. And no, it will not come cheap. Indeed, it will be expensive.

But the question that each and every one of you must ask yourself is simple. "What is the cost of all our archives if they are destroyed?" Our nation and families are under attack, by groups seeking to erase real American History! They have no issue with destroying documents, buildings, statues and more! That, gentleman is beyond calculation.

A report with the numbers and figures will be generated

to present to the General Executive Council at the fall meeting on this important and crucial project. And if approved, it will be scheduled by a professional document service chosen by the GEC and be done as soon as possible and end this 20-year journey.

During these unsettled times, interest in being a member is increasing. Talk to men you like and respect. Talk to them about how our order gives you pride in keeping the history of our ancestors alive. Ask them to join us. Everyone, of us is a recruiter and each new member you bring in, becomes your brother upon approval! Each chapter, state society, and I offer help and resources to research a candidate's genealogy and prepare his application! Use them!

And here is a reminder of the basic requirements for completing a membership application.

1. All applications must be downloaded and saved to your hard drive. Open them up and type all your answers. The application form is auto fill. Do not leave any blank lines on each generation. And make sure you use the maiden name for the females, please. And remember, incomplete applications will be rejected by Headquarters!
2. Use one primary proof per generation. Do not send more than one. A primary proof is a birth certificate, a death certificate, a marriage record that shows child and parents on it. Census records again need to show child and parents on them. Genealogy-family tree books published prior to 1960 with proper documentation in them. Family Bibles from the past. Books on county history, that are not documented are considered not reliable since they are remembrances of stories handed down not facts. If you have questions, simply ask me.
3. Do not sign the application as sponsor, genealogist, chapter officer, state officer UNTIL you are sure all application rules and guidelines have been followed, please! Make sure it is right the first time and save our Headquarters from mailing it back to be corrected.
4. The guidelines were published to help each applicant and they are on the front page of each application. Please use that as your guideline. Our order does need good men to grow and each of you can find one new member each year.
5. There is also a strong reminder from Headquarters, that no chapter, society nor anyone but the applicant can keep a copy of anyone's application!
6. Once received at Headquarters, only the Commander General, Archivist, Headquarters, and I can see them. Your security is our priority.

I am very willing to assist your chapter and society in researching a candidate's past. I enjoy this position and discovering cool things about the member's family!

All I ask is patience, for some take time to do the research. All requests are placed in line, first come first served. We are brothers in an organization that enriches all of us and those we speak with about our family history!

**Larry Martin, DCS**

Genealogist General

## *Chaplain's Corner - Ready or Not He Will Come...*

By Rev. Preston Irving

As your new MOSB Chaplain General, I would like to speak to you briefly on my favorite biblical and sermon topic, and that is the second coming of Jesus Christ. As a child I really enjoyed playing hide and go seek. Even though I have not played in quite some time, I do remember that the seeker was called the "It." The "It" would close his eyes and count to twenty, giving time for the others to hide. But sometimes the seeker, like me would cheat a little bit...and would peek around, but you could still hear the count, "One Mississippi, Two Mississippi," all the way to twenty. And then it was "Ready or Not Here I Come!"

Four things were always certain in the game: The It was coming, the It was coming when he was good and ready, The It was coming when you were ready or not, and if were not ready, you would pay the consequences. Little did I realize that "Hide and Go Seek" coincides with the second coming of Jesus Christ.

That's why Paul preached to the church in Thessalonica, and still to us today about the importance of being ready. Paul teaches in 1<sup>st</sup> Thessalonians 5:1-2, "Now concerning the times and seasons, brothers and sisters, you do not have to have anything written for you. For you yourselves know very well of that day." The second coming of Christ is one of the most repeated teachings in all of scripture. Paul was well aware of Christ's return and he explained it to the believers gathered in Thessalonica. And how will Christ return? Verse two says, "as a thief in the night." The question isn't, "If Jesus will return?" But, "When Jesus will return?" Paul answers this question by saying "No one knows. Just as a thief plans his entry at an uncertain time, that is when least expected; so, it will be with the coming of the Son of Man. Even Jesus Christ himself proclaims in Matthew 24:55, "But of that day and hour no one knows, not even the angels of heaven, but my Father only." In Verse 44 Jesus gives us all this warning, "Therefore, you also be ready, for the Son of Man is coming at an hour when you do not expect him."

Paul often refers to the Second Coming of Christ as "The Day Of The Lord." Throughout scripture "The Day Of The Lord" was the designation of that later time when God would pour out his wrath on the ungodly. But, the tragedy of all this is that so; so many will be unprepared. We must all live daily with an "Attitude of Watchfulness". In 1<sup>st</sup> Thessalonians 5:6-7, it says "So let us not fall asleep like others do, but let us keep awake and be sober; for those who sleep at night, and those who are drunk get drunk at night." Like a soldier who is commanded to "stay alert while on his post, so must we as Christians. Paul instructs us to "watch," which means to stay awake, be vigilant! A Roman soldier would be put to death for falling asleep on his watch. We as believers should be disciplined in our own daily walk. We are image bearers of the Lord, and we should be diligent in that calling. We should all be conformed into the image of Christ.

There is a blessing when we walk in readiness. There is a special spiritual peace in knowing that you are always ready, always prepared for the coming of our Lord. If you are ready, you will have God's heart, which is full of love to serve others. That's because we are children of the living God. We are children of the light. We must be ready. We must be prepared. 19 Mississippi, 20 Mississippi, Ready or Not He Will Come. AMEN AND AMEN!!

## *2020 MOS&B Scholarship Awards*

On behalf of Past Commander Byron Brady, the MOS&B Scholarship Committee and the membership of the Military Order of Stars and Bars it is a privilege to report there were six deserving students that received a \$1000 scholarship in the year 2020 from the Military Order of Stars and Bars.

The recipients of the General Robert E. Lee Scholarship Award from the Army of Northern Virginia were Hampton James Cooper of Raleigh, North Carolina and Maxlin Crystal Adair Bridge of St. George, South Carolina.

Hampton James Cooper sponsored by the Captain James I. Waddell Chapter 32 will be attending the University of South Carolina in Columbia, South Carolina. Maxlin Crystal Adair Bridge sponsored by the General Maxcy Gregg Chapter 98 will be attending Clemson University in Clemson, South Carolina.

The recipients of the Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest Award from the Army of the Trans-Mississippi were Chelsea Elaine Emmick of Dallas, Texas; Jackson Peter Barr of Houston, Texas; Katie Anne Cannon of Jarreau, Louisiana and Savannah Eliza Watts of Athens, Illinois.

Chelsea Elaine Emmick sponsored by the Lone Star Chapter 137 will be attending Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas; Jackson Peter Barr sponsored by the Illinois Society of the Military Order of Stars and Bars will be attending Texas State University in San Marcos, Texas; Katie Anne Cannon sponsored by the Louisiana Society of the Military Order of Stars and Bars will be attending Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana and Savannah Eliza Watts sponsored by the Illinois Society of the Military Order of Stars and Bars will be attending Millikin University in Decatur, Illinois.

Our congratulations to these young men and women and wish them much success.

Ronald Lee Perdue  
Chairman  
Scholarship Committee  
Military Order of Stars and Bars

## ANV – General Robert E. Lee \$1000 Scholarship Award

Hampton James Cooper – University of South Carolina  
(Below Left)  
Maxlin Crystal Adair Bridge – Clemson University  
(Below Right)



## ATM – Lt. General Nathan B. Forrest \$1000 Scholarship Award

Chelsea Elaine Emmick – Southern Methodist University  
(Below Left)  
Jackson Peter Barr – Texas State University  
(Below Right)



Katie Anne Cannon – Louisiana State University  
(Below Left)  
Savannah Eliza Watts – Millikin University  
(Below Right)



## Ivy League Confederates

By Joseph Judson Smith, III, CG

We need to be reminded that the War Between the States was not only a sectional war, but a war between ideologies. Thus, some northerners fought for the South and some southerners fought for the North. An example of the former is John Pemberton and of the latter is George Thomas.

In his book, *To Live and Die in Dixie: Native Northerners Who Fought for the Confederacy*, David Ross explores northern emigrants who found themselves enthusiastically defending their adopted South. The book is based on the writings of 303 emigrants to the South. Most moved to the South for adventure and economic opportunity. Emigrants found they could earn a better living in the South because of its booming economy.

The big three Ivy League universities of the North Harvard, Princeton, and Yale provided a surprising number of officers and soldiers to the Southern efforts to establish a new nation.

Yale provided 80 men to Confederacy, 55 of whom died in the War. **Judah P. Benjamin**, served as Attorney General for the Confederate States, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State, was the highest-ranking Yale graduate on either side in the War. He was expelled from Yale for “cheating,” but apparently not academic cheating. One can only conclude he was expelled for cheating some form of gambling. **Burton Harrison** served as Jefferson Davis’ private secretary and post-war became a successful lawyer in New York City. **Lieutenant General Richard Taylor** son of President Zachery Taylor’s son, enrolled at Harvard, but transfer to Yale.

Princeton provided 327 men to the South, 48 of whom died in the War. It provided 331 alumni to the Union army, one of whom was **Manning Marius Kimmell**. Kimmell initially served in the Union army but switched sides. He was dismissed in his junior year, according to family legend, for organizing a protest meeting against a faculty warning against students using a local billiard-saloon. Kimmell then obtained an appointment to the West Point and graduated in 1857. He became adjutant general on the staffs of Benjamin McCulloch and Earl Van Dorn. Manning was the father of Admiral Kimmel who was in command at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese struck. Manning was one of four West Point graduates that switched sides during the War.

Throughout the war, at least seven Confederate brigadier generals were Princeton men. Brigadier General James Jay “Sally” Archer is remembered for leading a charge “with a yell of defiance” at Antietam. The slight, frail officer was captured at Gettysburg, the first of Lee’s generals ever to be seized. One of Princeton’s highest-ranking Confederate officers, Major General William Wirt Allen was shot while waving a saber to rally cavalry troops at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Holding high the mangled remains of his hand, he shouted to his men, “Avenge this!” One of the most prominent Marylanders to support the

Confederacy, Brigadier General Bradley Johnson led troops northward across the Mason-Dixon Line in July 1864 for the last Confederate raid into Union territory. Alexander Boteler's wife, Helen Stockton Boteler and granddaughter of Charles Willson Peale, helped design the Confederate flag and the Great Seal of the Confederacy. Princeton has a small claim to Major General John C. Breckinridge who also served as Secretary of War in the Confederate government. After earning a Bachelor of Arts at Center College in Kentucky in September 1838, he spent the following winter as a "resident graduate" at Princeton.

Harvard provided the most men to the Confederacy; at least 357 have been identified. Thirty-two percent of all Harvard alumni of the college and graduate schools who died in the Civil War fought for the South. The percentage of Confederate military losses among Harvard alumni who fought in the Union Army was 20%. The Confederate soldiers were forced by the statutes of the Congress of the Southern Confederacy to serve throughout the war, regardless of the terms of their enlistment or commission. Thus, as a rule, Confederate soldiers participated in more engagements than the Union troops.

Brigadier General **John Bullock Clark, Jr.**, served in the Trans-Mississippi campaigns with Generals Shelby and Marmaduke. He returned to the practice of law in Missouri and later elected to United States House of Representatives for three terms and then practiced law in Washington, D.C.

Brigadier General **John Echols**, at 6'4" and 260 pounds, he was hard to miss. He served in Virginia theater of war and was in most of the battles in the Valley of Virginia. After war helped organize railroads that became the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

Brigadier General **Martin Witherspoon Gary** was expelled from South Carolina College as the result of a humorous incident called the biscuit rebellion and entered Harvard where he graduated in 1854. He commanded the last Confederate troops to leave Richmond and was in the party that escorted Davis south at the end of the War.

Brigadier General **Albert Gallatin Jenkins**, a US Congressman representing a part of western Virginia, left the Congress to raise a cavalry unit. He led the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry that delivered several demoralizing raids on Union positions. He was wounded at Gettysburg and died of his wounds received at battle of Cloyd's Mountain.

Brigadier General John Smith Preston, father-in-law to Wade Hampton. An unreconstructed rebel lived in England until 1868 when he returned to United States. A fiery orator, he made a speech at the University of Virginia delivering an impassioned defense of right of secession that received much criticism in the North.

Brigadier General States Rights Gist from South Carolina was killed at Franklin, Tennessee. His brigade commander reported: "His horse was shot. After dismounting, he was leading the right of the brigade when he fell pierced through the heart. General Gist, a noble and brave cavalier from South Carolina who was lying with his sword reaching across the breastworks still grasped in his hand. He was lying there dead. Thus died Gen. S. R. Gist, a gallant son of South Carolina, who had nobly defended on many a field the cause for which he now so

heroically yielded up his life."

Brigadier General Ben Hardin Helm was mortally wounded at Chickamauga. His division commander reported: "Here Gen. Helm, ever ready for action, and endeared to his command by many virtues, received a mortal wound while in the heroic discharge of his duties." Gen. Helm married Miss Emily Todd, a half-sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. In the official records concerning Gen. Helm is the following order of President Lincoln: "War Department, Washington, August 8, 1864, to Major General Burbridge, Lexington, Ky.: Last December Mrs. Emily T. Helm, half-sister of Mrs. Lincoln, and widow of the rebel General Ben Hardin Helm, stopped here on her way from Georgia to Kentucky, and I gave her a paper, as I remember, to protect her against the mere fact of her being General Helm's widow. I hear a rumor today that you recently sought to arrest her but was prevented by her presenting the paper from me. I do not intend to protect her against the consequences of disloyal words or acts, spoken or done by her since her return to Kentucky, and if the paper given her by me can be construed to give her protection for such words or acts, it is hereby revoked pro tanto. Deal with her for current conduct just as you would with any other. — A. LINCOLN."

Brigadier General John Rogers Cooke son of Union general Phillip St. George Cooke and brother-in-law to JEB Stuart. The breach with the elder Cooke was not healed until years after the War. He was wounded no less than seven times. At the close of the War, he became a merchant in Richmond and one of the founders of the Confederate Soldiers' Home in Richmond.

Brigadier General Stephen Elliott, Jr., attended Harvard for a time and graduated from the University of South Carolina. Pre-war he was well-known as a yachtsman and fisherman. He was in command of the South Carolina troops at the battle of the Crater where he was badly wounded.

Brigadier General William Preston was appointed as minister to Spain by President James Buchanan but left the diplomatic service to return to Kentucky to attempt to support an effort for it to join the Confederacy. For a time, he served on the staff of his brother-in-law, Albert Sydney Johnston. He took part in the battles at Corinth, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga. In 1864 he was appointed Confederate minister to the Imperial Mexican government but was unable to reach Maximilian's court. After the war's conclusion, he went to Mexico and travelled in England, then to Canada, and finally back to Kentucky.

Major General William Henry Fitzhugh (Rooney) Lee, General Robert E. Lee's second son, started in his academic pursuits at Harvard where he was noted as an oarsman. He was directly commissioned in the US Army in 1857. He resigned in 1859 to pursue farming but was caught up in the war and served under JEB Stuart. He became the youngest major general in the Confederate army in 1864.

Brigadier General Alexander Robert Lawson was the brother-in-law of General Porter Alexander. He graduated from West Point in 1839 and resigned his commission in 1841 to study law at Harvard. He practiced law in Savannah. He struck the first blow for independence in Georgia by seizing Fort Pulaski. He was badly wounded at Sharpsburg. He then was placed in command of the quartermaster general's department

for the remainder of the war.

Brigadier General William Booth Taliaferro was active in Stonewall Jackson's campaigns in the Valley of Virginia. After the battle of Fredericksburg, he was ordered to report to General Beauregard in Charleston and was active in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. He was paroled at Greensboro on May 2, 1865, as a major general, but no record exists of his formal promotion.

Brigadier General Henry Watkins Allen enlisted as a private and quickly rose in rank to brigadier in 1863. He became war-time governor of Louisiana in 1865. Faced with enormous difficulties, his accomplishments in shoring up the economy of the Trans-Mississippi were unequalled. He was certainly one of the finest administrators produced by the Confederacy. After negotiating the surrender of General Kirby Smith, he went to Mexico City where he established an English-language newspaper and died there in late 1866.

Major General John Sappington Marmaduke Yale also Harvard and graduated from West Point in 1861. He was extremely active in Trans-Mississippi operations in command of both cavalry and infantry units. He was captured in Kansas in 1864 and received his promotion to major general on March 18, 1865, while a prisoner of war at Fort Warren. He 1884 he was elected governor of Missouri.

## *Welcome – New Members Since the Last Issue*

On behalf of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, we would like to welcome the following members that have joined since July 29, 2020

Gary David Campos, Texas  
James Sterling Corum, Alabama  
James Eugene Elie, Idaho  
Danny Bruce George, Oklahoma  
James Edward Ross, Arkansas  
William O. Haase, Alabama  
John Conroy Head, Jr., Tennessee  
Thomas Wilbur Outlaw, II, South Carolina  
Junior Lee Phillips, Missouri  
Thomas Louis Pilla, Minnesota  
Russell Ogburn Pratt, Jr., North Carolina  
Taylor Shaw Moore, Mississippi  
Larry Lee Ross, Arkansas  
Dr. Arthur Noel Tulak, Hawaii  
Herbert Lloyd Turner, Missouri  
William Lamar Walters, Minnesota

## *From the Literary Committee*

The Military Order of the Stars and Bars is pleased to announce that the Literary Awards Committee will continue to seek nominations the upcoming year. Publishers are invited to submit entries for these three prestigious awards being offered by the descendants of men who served as officers in the Confederate States of America's armed forces. If you know of publishers who wish to be added to the list to receive brochures please submit their names and addresses.

**Douglas Southall Freeman Award** – The Freeman History Award recognizes the author who writes the best work in Southern history published within the last year. The prize is \$1,000 plus an inscribed trophy. The competition marks the thirty-fifth year this award has been presented.

**John Esten Cooke Fiction Award** – The Cooke Fiction Award is a \$1,000 prize for the most accurate treatment of a Southern theme through the medium of historical fiction.

**General Basil W. Duke Award** – Initiated twenty-five years ago, the Duke Award recognizes publishers who reissue classic works in the field of Confederate history. The winning publisher receives \$1,000.

The order appreciates those members who serve on the committee, review the submissions and submit recommending reviews.

Richard Rhone, Ed.D  
Rrhone8@comcast.net

## *IHQ manages recruitment booth at SCV Florida Reunion*



The IHQ managed a recruitment table at the SCV's 2020 Reunion held July 15-18th. The Reunion was held at the World Golf Renaissance Resort. It was the fourth consecutive year the Order was present.

Members that helped recruit at the booth included Florida Society Commander Tarry Beasley; Byron Brady, North Carolina, Herman Doster, Alabama; Lee Lance, Jr., Texas; Jay Lindsey, Florida; Guy Kerby, Maryland; Adjutant General Mike Moore, Mississippi; Larry Joe Reynolds, Texas; AOT Commander Tommy Rhodes, Alabama; Lt. Commander General David Stringfellow, Virginia; and Richard Whitten, Georgia.

## *Book Review: Punished with Poverty: The Suffering South-Prosperity to Poverty & the Continuing Struggle*

(Shotwell, 2016)

by James Ronald and Walter Donald Kennedy (Authors)

Book Reviewed by Clyde Wilson

This is one of the most important works of American history that has appeared in many a year. If enough Southern people could absorb the lesson of this book, it would bring about a complete reorientation of American politics.

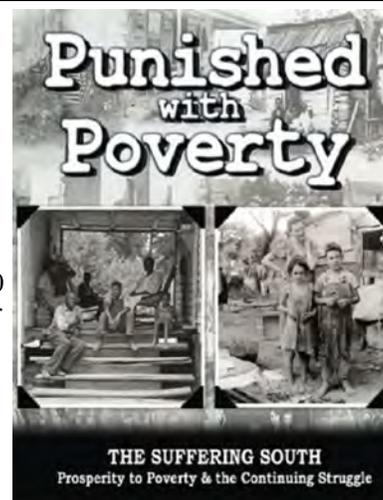
The Kennedys have long been known as devoted, enterprising, and prolific defenders of the Southern people. In *Punished with Poverty* they have established, contrary to all official opinion, that the main theme of Southern history since 1865 is not RACE. It is POVERTY—shared by black and white Southerners alike.

The role of the Southern people and region in the American economic empire has been that of a colony to be exploited. From being the most prosperous part of the American empire in 1860, we have become, unto this very day, the most poverty-stricken, a source of cheap labour and raw materials for Northern capital. Though in recent decades our prosperity has grown some, we remain relatively the poorest people of the country.

It is important to note that the South was the more wealthy region in 1860, economically comfortable for all. This was not because of a few wealthy planters, who were only prominent hills in the plain of a society of self-sufficient independent people who lived in rough affluence. Most slaveholders owned a few people who lived with the family.

The idea that the South was the most prosperous part of the country may take some aback because the standard propaganda is that the Old South was poor and backward except for a few very rich. Actually that description applies better to the North before The War.

Consider: The 1860 census showed that in New York City there were women and children working 16 hours a day for starvation wages, 150,000 unemployed, 40,000 homeless, 600 brothels (some with girls as young as 10), and 9,000 grog shops where the poor could temporarily drown their sorrows. Half the children died before the age of 5, while in the South healthy black children proliferated in the rough abundance. No wonder that the slum refugees, unemployed, and foreign peasants who made up much of the Union army, envied, hated, and wanted to destroy the South.



Thomas Jefferson wrote a fellow Virginian in 1798: “It is true we are completely under the saddle of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and that they ride us very hard, cruelly insulting our feelings, as well as exhausting our strength and substance.” Jefferson thus laid out the story of American politics—powerful in the North by use of the federal government taking profit from the South.

Jefferson and his heirs were able to forestall the worst of the depredations until the War for Southern Independence in which the Northern capitalists conquered the government while whipping up hatred and fury against the Southern people’s feelings about keeping the slavery question in their own hands.

That independent South fought fiercely and at great sacrifice to preserve its freedom. In the process, most of its capital was destroyed, and in the “Reconstruction” what was left was ruthlessly looted by the conqueror. The concrete result of the war was the enrichment of dominant elements in the North. In fact, that was not only the result but the intent of the holy war of righteousness against the evil South. The American government became and remains a state capitalist regime—private profit at public expense, not “free enterprise.”

Cotton was the primary profitable crop. Its value to the world is indicated by the amount of it Northerners stole during the war and “Reconstruction.” In a society with capital destroyed, it could only be produced by borrowing enough to live on and produce the next crop. Thus Southerners could only exist by borrowing from the North. The authors document by overwhelming evidence the extent of Southern poverty in the sharecropping which ensued—debt peonage in which a majority of the black people were enslaved and an even larger number of white people, though not a majority.

Those who are as old as I am can remember when POVERTY was the main experience of the Southern people, a condition that has not entirely disappeared today. As the authors show the deliberate self-interested policy of the domi-

nant Northern forces in control of the federal government has enhanced and continued Southern poverty.

This is seen in discriminatory legislation that prevailed for nearly a century and in the unending efforts to divide black and white Southerners and prevent what could have been mutually beneficial cooperation, a policy of division invented by the South-hating Republican Party and now massively pursued by the South-hating Democratic party.

The economic imperialism has been accompanied by a moral imperialism. Southerners have had "our feelings" perpetually hurt because of the backward conditions imposed on us and because our national character does not agree with the Northern tendency toward revolutionary abstraction.

The lesson to be had here: Southerners should stop being clueless supporters of the American empire and cannon fodder for its wars. We should stop being devotees of political parties that are and always have been our enemies. We should stop respecting those among us who collaborate with our enemy in exchange for a few crumbs from his table. We should realize who we are as a people and what our history as a people has been. We should begin to think for ourselves and consider our true position. We Southerners, black and white, should understand that we are a people, strive to refute the enemy of us both, and collaborate as people with the same interests.

In *Dixie Rising: Rules for Rebels*, published shortly after *Punished with Poverty*, the Kennedys lay out how a political program representing the true interests of the South could work. Such a movement would be a blessing not only to the South but a restoration of health to the degenerative diseases so evident in the United States.

**About Clyde Wilson:** Clyde Wilson is a distinguished Professor Emeritus of History at the University of South Carolina where he was the editor of the multivolume *The Papers of John C. Calhoun*. He is the M.E. Bradford Distinguished Chair at the Abbeville Institute. He is the author or editor of over thirty books and published over 600 articles, essays and reviews and is co-publisher of [www.shotwellpublishing.com](http://www.shotwellpublishing.com), a source for unreconstructed Southern books.

Source: <https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/review/punished-with-poverty/>

## 2020 Literary Awards

Dr. Richard Rhone, Chairman of the MOS&B National Literary Awards Program, has announced the 2020 winners.

### The Douglas Southall Freeman Award

*The Great Partnership* by Dr. Christian Keller

### The General Basil Duke Award

*Picket or Pettigrew? An Historical Essay* by Captain W. R. Bond and reprinted by The Scupernong Press

### The John Esten Cook Fiction Award

*Lacewood: A Novel of Time and Place* by Jessica James

Each winner was awarded \$1,000.00 and a trophy.



Dr. Christian Keller, winner of the 2020 Douglas Southall Freeman Award, is shown with his trophy for his book *The Great Partnership*.



Jessica James, winner of the 2020 John Esten Cook Fiction Award, is shown with her trophy for her book *Lacewood: A Novel of Time and Place*.

## *2020 National MOS&B Award Recipients*

### The Winnie Davis Award

Barbara Latta, North Carolina

Edna Powers, North Carolina

Jeri Dee Putman, Texas

### Joseph Evans Davis Award

Catherine Elizabeth Jackson King, North Carolina

Eva Caroline Jackson King, North Carolina

### Thomas Jackson Award

William E. Elliott, Texas

Thomas B. Rhodes, III, Alabama

Larry Joe Reynolds, Texas

### Confederate Legacy Citation of Honor

Steven Douglas Brock, Hawaii

Johnnie L. Holley, Jr., Texas

Devin C. Lindsey, Texas

Robert Smith Murphree, Mississippi

Robert Reeves Turbyfill, Jr., Georgia

Robert Hugh Williams, Jr., Missouri

### Real Great Great Grandson Medal

Larry Joe Reynolds, Texas

### Lieutenant Charles Read Meritorious Service Medal

Leonard M. Cowherd, II, Virginia

Lee Roy Lance, Jr., Texas

Terry Ray Phillips, Missouri

James G. Putman, Texas

Mark A. Roberts, South Carolina

Richard Wayne Sheely, Alabama

George Ward Williamson, Texas

Wayne E. Wilson, South Carolina

### Colonel John Pelham Legion of Merit Award

Dennis David Brand, Texas

Christopher F. Heuer, Mississippi

### Major General Patrick Cleburne Service Award

Lawrence Alan Hellums, Mississippi

Dr. James A. Newsom, Texas

### Commander General's Award

Albert D. Jones, Jr., North Carolina

Wm. Howard Jones, California

Richard Holmes Knight, Jr., Tennessee

Devin C. Lindsey, Texas

Larry D. Martin, Texas

Ronald Lee Perdue, North Carolina

Larry Joe Reynolds, Texas

Richard Wallace Rhone, Alabama

Gary Harlan Roseman, Jr., Virginia

Joseph Judson Smith, III, Virginia

David John Stringfellow, Virginia

Toni Richard Turk, Utah

### Varina Howell Davis Award

Golda Foster-McMahon, Texas

Catherine Ann Mortimer, California

Jo Anne Siler, Texas

### Judah P. Benjamin Award

Senator John M. Alexander, Jr., North Carolina

Senator Harry Brown, North Carolina

### Distinguished Commander Service Award

Martin Stakes Lane, Virginia

Beverly Mathews Leigh, III, Alabama

Harry Wade Watt, North Carolina

T. J. Fakes Award - Best Chapter Scrapbook

Captain James Iredell Waddell Chapter 32, Raleigh, North Carolina

J.E.B. Stuart Award - Best Society Scrapbook

Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society

Colonel Walter H. Taylor Award - Best Society Newsletter

1st Place – *The Lone Star Dispatch*, Texas Society

2nd Place – *The Stars and Bars*, Mississippi Society

Captain John Morton Award - Best Chapter Newsletter

Major General William Henry Chase Whiting Chapter 305, Wilmington, North Carolina

Henry Timrod Southern Culture Award

Judge Edward F. Butler, Texas

Law & Order Award

James C. Hanna, Louisiana

Rebel Club

Gold Certificate

Larry D. Martin, Texas - 31 new members

Sanford Christian Reed, Texas - 15 new members

Silver Medal and Certificate

Thomas Benjamin Rhodes, III, Alabama - 7 new members

Lee Roy Lance, Jr., Texas – 6 new members

David Dennis Brand, Texas - 6 new members

Bronze Medal and Certificate

Martin Nelson Bell, Georgia - 5 new members

Gary Harlan Roseman, Jr., Virginia – 5 new members

Byron E. Brady, North Carolina - 4 new members

James Harold Bushart, Missouri – 4 new members

Glen Eugene Kye, North Carolina - 4 new members

David Paul McMahon, Texas - 4 new members

Lieutenant General Simon Buckner Award - Membership Retention

Oklahoma Society - Brigadier General Eppa Hunton Chapter 16

North Carolina Society - Captain James I. Waddell Chapter 32

Mississippi Society – Father Abram Ryan Chapter 63

North Carolina Society - Garnett Pettigrew Chapter 67

California Society - General John B. Hood Chapter 89

South Carolina Society - General Maxcy Gregg Chapter 98

Mississippi Society - Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter 100

Virginia Society - General Samuel Cooper Chapter 105

Texas Society - Lone Star Chapter 137

Georgia Society - Lieutenant General William J. Hardee Chapter 143

Missouri Chapter - Major General John Sappington Marmaduke Chapter 150

North Carolina Society - Major Absolum Knox Simonton Chapter 152

Mississippi Society -President Jefferson Davis Chapter 173

Texas Society - General Lawrence Sullivan Ross Chapter 184

Maryland Society – Maryland Line Chapter 191

Mississippi Society – William R. Mitchell Chapter 197

Missouri Society - Colonel Upton Hayes Chapter 235

Missouri Society – Lieutenant Colonel John R. Boyd Chapter 236

Kentucky Society – Colonel Albert P. Thompson Chapter 250

Texas Society - Colonel Richard Hubbard Chapter 261

Alabama Society - Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter 271

South Carolina Society – Colonel Stephen Jackson Chapter 295

North Carolina Society - Captain Henry C. Grady Chapter 296

Alabama Society - General Josiah Gorgas Chapter 299

South Carolina Society - General PGT Beauregard Chapter 300

California Society - Captain Alonzo Ridley Chapter 303

North Carolina Society - General W. H. C. Whiting Chapter 305

#### Colonel Walter Hopkins Distinguished Chapter Award

Winner - General Lawrence Sullivan Ross Chapter 184, San Antonio, Texas

2nd Place – Brigadier General St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter 271, Baldwin County, Alabama

3rd Place - Major Benjamin F. Ficklin Chapter 310, San Angelo, Texas

#### 2019 Randall Brackin Jones National Teacher of the Year

Charles Kelly Barrow, Griffin, Georgia

#### Southern Cross of Honor

Larry Joe Reynolds, Texas

Thomas C. Rhodes, III, Alabama

#### War Service Medal

Larry Micah Dicks, Hawaii

David P. Long, North Carolina

#### Gold Star Awards

#### AOT Department

William Michael Moore, Mississippi

#### ATM Department

Johnnie L. Holley, Jr., Texas

#### Robert E. Lee Chalice

Dr. Rev. John Harrison Killian, Sr., Alabama

## *Why No Confederate Supreme Court?*

By Philip Leigh

The Confederacy never organized a Supreme Court because her founders generally interpreted the U. S. Constitution strictly. Over the years they had seen that the U. S. Supreme Court tended to make rulings, and assume jurisdictions, that strengthened and enlarged the Federal Government. As a component of that Government they realized that the Court had a natural tendency to increase its authority. Along with some of the best informed founders of the 1789 Federal Union, however, they believed that the Supreme Court was only intended to be the final authority on matters pertaining to the powers specifically enumerated in the U. S. Constitution. None of the three Federal branches—President, Congress and Judiciary—were intended to have final authority over the rights reserved for the states.

The conflict became obvious when President John Adams pushed through the 1798 Sedition Act, making it a crime to speak ill of the President or Congress. Since it was harshly enforced for some of the mildest criticisms, strict constructionists responded. Among them was future President James Madison who is known as the Father of the Constitution. He denied that the Supreme Court was the ultimate authority on States Rights. This can be seen from the 1798 Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions he helped write with Thomas Jefferson condemning the Sedition Act as unconstitutional.

Although the Court would increasingly try to narrow the realm of States Rights, Madison denied that “the Federal judiciary” was the ultimate judge of such limits because it was the people of the states themselves who were the final authority. In the Virginia Resolutions he wrote, “However true . . . it may be that the [Federal] judicial department is . . . to decide the last resort, this resort must necessarily be deemed the last [only] in relation to the authorities of the other departments of the [Federal] government; not in relation to the rights of the parties [people of the states] . . . to the constitutional compact, from which [all Federal departments] . . . hold their delegated trusts.” That the Supreme Court might make contrary rulings is irrelevant.

Although Madison later expressed a different viewpoint in a letter about the 1833 South Carolina nullification it is a confusing statement inconsistent with his writings in his prime. Historian Herbert Agar—no Lost Cause proponent—dismisses it. “During the [1833 Nullification] crisis, he [Madison] claimed that his famous Resolutions of 1798 gave no support to the doctrines of [John C.] Calhoun. This was not a claim that could be defended in logic.”

Calhoun would build upon the Resolutions to formulate his nullification theory that South Carolina invoked in 1833 to nullify the 1828 Tariff of Abominations. Calhoun argued that the tariff was not uniform in terms of geographic economic impact and therefore unconstitutional. When the

Federal Government crossed over constitutional lines, a state could take action as the final authority of constitutionality in its borders, not the Supreme Court. All states could only be forced to conform to such a law by passing a new amendment specifically making it constitutional.

That actually happened in 1795 with the Eleventh Amendment. When a 1793 Supreme Court ruling held the state of Georgia at fault in a suit brought by a South Carolina resident, Georgia denied the Court's jurisdiction. After the adverse ruling ten other states joined Georgia to ratify a new (11th) Amendment specifying that individuals outside an applicable state could not sue that state without the state's permission. The Amendment's prompt ratification indicates a widespread belief that the Court was unexpectedly and quickly overstepping its authority.

Before forming a Supreme Court the Confederacy was trying to figure out how to ensure that the Court would not overstep its jurisdiction. Otherwise the fight for the Senate approval of nominees might degenerate into fanciful allegations intended to assassinate the character of a candidate by opponents wanting to extend the Federal Government's power over the states. Seem familiar?

About Philip Leigh: Philip Leigh contributed twenty-four articles to The New York Times Disunion blog, which commemorated the Civil War Sesquicentennial. He is the author of *U.S. Grant's Failed Presidency*, *Southern Reconstruction* (2017), *Lee's Lost Dispatch and Other Civil War Controversies* (2015), and *Trading With the Enemy* (2014). Phil has lectured at various Civil War forums, including the 23rd Annual Sarasota Conference of the Civil War Education Association and various Civil War Roundtables. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from Florida Institute of Technology and an MBA from Northwestern University.

Source: <https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/why-no-confederate-supreme-court/>

## *Army Department Elections*

The General Executive Council had instructed the three Army Department Commanders to conduct their department elections by teleconference calls with their chapters on or prior to July 11, 2020. The IHQ had sent all three Commanders a list of the active chapters in their departments and Judge Advocate General Tarry Beasley worked with the Commanders for their calls.

ANV Department Commander David Stringfellow's teleconference call was held on June 20, 2020. Department officers elected were Commander-David Edwards, North Carolina; Executive Councilor-Martin Lane, Virginia; and Executive Councilor-Edward IZard, South Carolina.

AOT Department Commander Rev. John Killian held a Zoom meeting on July 11, 2020. Department officers elected were Commander-Thomas Rhodes, III, Alabama; Executive

Councilor-Chris Heuer, Mississippi, and Executive Councilor-Bev Leigh, III, Alabama.

ATM Department Commander Dennis Brand's teleconference call was held on June 11, 2020. Department officers elected were Commander-Dennis Brand, Texas; Executive Councilor-Patrick Sohrwide, Oklahoma; and Executive Councilor-Devin Lindsey, Texas.



Immediate Past Army of Tennessee Department Commander and Chaplain General Rev. John H. Killian received the 2020 Robert E. Lee Chalice in a ceremony held July 7, 2020. IHQ Manager Byron Brady made the presentation.

### *Notice*

Any member reading this *Officer's Call* and not receiving our monthly *Commander's Bulletins* does not have his email on file with us.

We want to keep you informed, so please respond with your email by emailing International Headquarters at:

[headquarters@militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org](mailto:headquarters@militaryorderofthestarsandbars.org)



Kelly Barrow of Georgia, is the winner of the 2020 MOS&B Randall Brackin Jones National Teacher of the Year Award. Kelly is a national at-large life member and was presented his award at the SCV Reunion in St. Augustine, Florida, on July 16, 2020, by PCG Byron Brady.



Shown below left is PCG Byron Brady presenting a MOS&B Law & Order Award to Compatriot J. C. Hanna of Louisiana at the SCV Reunion in St. Augustine, FL. J. C. is a member of the General Sullivan Ross Chapter 184, San Antonio, Texas. At the SCV Reunion, he was elected Commander of the SCV's ATM Department.

## *Army of Tennessee Report*

By Tommy Rhodes, AOT Commander

The Army of Tennessee held a Zoom meeting on July 11, 2020. The main purpose of this meeting was to elect new officers to serve for the period of 2020-2022. AOT Commander Rev. John Killian conducted the meeting in which the following gentlemen were elected:

Commander – LTC Thomas B. Rhodes, III, DCS, Alabama  
Executive Councilor - Christopher F. Heuer, Mississippi  
Executive Councilor - Beverly M. Leigh, III, DCS, Alabama

## *Army of Trans Mississippi Report*

By Dennis Brand, ATM Commander

On June 18, 2020, at 8:00 p.m., a teleconference call was made to all chapter commanders/adjutant officers to elect ATM officers.

The floor was opened to anyone who would like to run for the three offices. No one stepped forward. There were three people who had placed their names to run for these offices beforehand. After the three requests for additional nominees, PCG Jeffery Massey, Oklahoma Society, made the motion to elect the three members by acclamation. The motion was seconded, and the vote was taken.

The officers for the ATM 2020-2022 are as follows: Dennis Brand, Commander; Patrick Sohrwide, Executive Councilman; and Devin Lindsey, Executive Councilman.

On Saturday, June 6, 2020, the dedication of four state plaques honoring the heroes from Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana was held. There were approximately 150 members present. We had representatives from the United Daughters of the Confederacy, National Society of Daughters of CSA Officers, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and members of the Military Order of Stars and Bars. This presentation was presided over by PCG Troy Massey with assistance from many others from Arkansas and Missouri societies.

An orchestra played favorite Southern music from the gazebo. We had a flag and rifle honor guard from the four states societies, commanded by Commander Steve Bailey, Arkansas. Plaques from each state were placed in front of the Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Louisiana soldiers buried there. All the gravestones had been cleaned and the cemetery was well groomed. This is a beautiful resting place

for heroes in the middle of Fayetteville, Arkansas. PCG Troy Massey and his people responsible for the dedication hit a home run. Thank you very much for your hard work and dedication.

On August 14-15, 2020, the Texas Society will hold its annual reunion in College Station/Bryan, Texas. The host hotel will be the Hilton Hotel in College Station. We will hold our business meeting, which should not be too long. The awards will be presented at the Awards Banquet.

We ask that all members who possibly can to attend the meeting. We know these are trying times, but we think we have worked out the social distancing and wearing of masks.

I'm glad to see we are all trying to get through this together. I must commend the Missouri, Texas, and California societies for their recruiting and retention efforts. Let this be a challenge to the other armies. We can all succeed if we try.

Let me conclude by saying to Commander General Smith and 1st Lt. Commander General Stringfellow, that it has been a pleasure to serve the MOS&B and the ATM. We are looking forward to a great year and much success under your leadership.

## State Society News

### *Alabama Society*

The Alabama MOS&B Society will hold its annual meeting at 2:00 pm on October 31, 2020 in Tuscaloosa, AL. 2020-2022 Officers will be elected. It will be followed by the J.C.C. Sanders Lecture Series which is an annual event sponsored by the University of Alabama Museums and University of Alabama Libraries Division of Special Collections. This year's presenters will be Mr. Bobby Horton "Music from the Civil War", Mr. Christopher McIlwain "UA's Civil War Generals", and Mr. Stephen Rowe "Battlefield Prints and Civil War Art".

Note: Brigadier General John Caldwell Calhoun Sanders, Class of 1861, became one of the "Boy Generals" of the Confederacy. He was killed in the Battle of Globe Tavern along the Weldon Railroad during the Siege of Petersburg, VA on August 21, 1864.

### *Mississippi Society*

The Mississippi MOS&B Society will hold its annual meeting at 10:00 am on September 19, 2020 at the American Legion Post #72, 113 Fairground Spur, New Albany, MS. After the business meeting, there will be a luncheon and a guest speaker followed by a memorial service. Chapter officers, members, former members, and guest are invited to attend. MS Society Commander Chris Heuer said that the American Legion Post #72 has

plenty of room for social distancing and has proven to be an ideal location for the meeting.



### *Florida Society*

The Florida Society grew in membership this year with a few new members, but it is fighting a lot of battles at the same time. Many of the Florida monuments and statues are under siege and we are working with the Save Southern Heritage (SSH.ORG) to combat the onslaught. We have participated in several events with the local SCV Camps including the Eustis parade. We have sent the MOS&B Florida Society Commanders letter to all SCV members in the state and have stirred additional interest with that. Currently we have a couple of SCV members who are submitting applications for membership with us.

We have found the Florida Division of the SCV very cooperative and helpful and have had joint Reunions with the organizations. Finally we are reopening an inactive Chapter in Ocala.

### *Missouri Society*

Past Commander Generals Troy Massey and Byron Brady joined newly elected Missouri Society Commander Terry



Phillips at their 2020 MOSB Society Convention held June 26-27, 2020, in Warrensburg, Missouri. The MOS&B met jointly with the Missouri SCV.

## *North Carolina Society*

The Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society held their 2020 Society Convention by way of a Zoom Meeting on July 25, 2020. Society Commander Harry Wade Watt presided. All six of North Carolina's active chapters were present. Following the Society Officer's and Chapter's Reports, elections were held for the 2020-2022 officers. Howard Talley, Commander of the General W.H.C. Whiting Chapter 305, Wilmington, was elected Commander. Ronald Perdue, Commander of the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67, Greensboro, was elected Lieutenant Commander. Immediate Past Commander General Byron Brady was elected Adjutant.

### *Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271 marks 56 Confederate Graves and a Confederate Mass Grave Enclosure*

The Liddell Chapter along in partnership the Ft. Blakeley SCV Camp #1864, both of Baldwin County, AL, installed 40 individual Confederate grave markers at Confederate Rest in Point Clear, AL plus 16 more grave markers at Montgomery Hill Baptist Church in Tensaw, AL.

Confederate Rest is located in the Point Clear Cemetery, Point Clear, Alabama. During the war, the Grand Hotel and the Gunnison House became Confederate Hospitals to care for casualties from the Siege and Battle of Vicksburg in 1863. As the soldiers died, they were buried in the nearby Point Clear Cemetery. The plot of ground containing the Confederate graves became Confederate Rest. There are close to 400 Confederate soldiers buried there.

An earlier use of ground penetration radar identified two of the mass graves and they were marked with post and chains. The third was not identified at that time. So, Confederate Rest consisted of two marked mass graves. Last year, a survey with ground penetration radar was conducted to determine the exact location of the third trench (mass grave).

The exact location of the third mass grave trench was identified and staked out. Also located were 16 individual graves sites. All of the sites were carefully staked out for the future placement of gravestones.

Since it was unknown who was buried in each grave or the trenches, the VA would not supply the grave markers. (The records were lost in a fire in 1869.) Funds were raised through donations and various projects and the grave markers were ordered. The stones were delivered on May 16, 2020. Chapter members were on hand to place the markers at the appropriate locations. The cost of the project was \$5,500.00.

Through careful research, 18 additional soldiers were

identified by name buried in Confederate Rest so we purchased them a marker with their name, rank, and unit. The rest were marked "Unknown Confederate Soldier". After placing the grave markers on the individual gravesites, the rest were distributed within the three mass grave enclosures. Each mass grave site was marked with a Confederate Cross of Honor as well as seven individual graves.

Following the placement of all the markers, a Confederate Memorial Service was held to honor the Confederate soldiers buried there and to dedicate the new grave markers. Our Color Guard fired a three volley salute, our Chaplain presented an appropriate prayer, and we had two speakers make presentations. The chapter conducts Annual Confederate Memorial Services at the site.

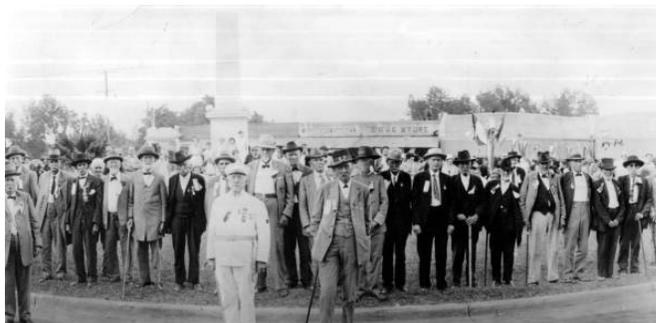
A second part of our Marking Confederate Graves Project was the placement of 16 new Confederate grave markers at the Montgomery Hill Baptist Church Cemetery in Tensaw, AL (Established 1840). The Confederate soldiers buried there did not have any indication of their Confederate service.

It was a joint project consisting of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars (National, Alabama Society, and Liddell Chapter), Ft. Blakeley SCV Camp #1864, the Order of the Southern Cross, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Montgomery Hill Baptist Church, and some local relatives of the individual soldiers. Our chapter contributed \$1,200.00 to the project.

On Sunday, November 17, 2019, the Liddell Chapter conducted a Confederate Memorial Service for the soldiers and the dedication of the new Confederate grave markers with over 80 attendees. There were rifle and cannon salutes, Confederate Flags galore, a church service before the event as well as a pot luck dinner on the grounds. A Liddell chapter member was the master of ceremonies with other members participating in the service.

So, the project saw a grand total of 56 new Confederate grave markers installed. A new mass Confederate grave site was marked off and enclosed. Ten Confederate Crosses of Honor were installed. Confederate flags were placed at each of the Confederate gravesites.

Each year, Confederate flags are placed on each grave for the month of April (Alabama's Confederate History and Heritage Month), for Memorial Day, and Veteran's Day.





**Military Order of the Stars and Bars  
84th Annual General Convention  
College Station, Texas  
July 15-17, 2021**



**Convention Registration Form**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (members only) Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chapter Name and Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spouse/Guest(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Registration (for MOS&B members only) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$65.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladies Registration: \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$10.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Late Registration after July 1, 2021 \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$75.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**\*\* The deadline for all preregistrations is July 1, 2021 \*\*  
 \*\*No Refunds after July 1, 2021 \*\***

**Thursday, July 15th**

Commander General's Reception \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$ 50.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Friday, July 16th**

7:30 AM - Forest Cavalry Corps Breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$ 25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

MOS&B Awards Luncheon \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$ 40.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Tour of President George H. W. Bush Library \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$ 25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Saturday, July 17th**

MOS&B Prayer Breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ - @ \$ 25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Commander General's Banquet \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$ 60.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

Additional Convention Medal (if available) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$ 20.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Convention Program (if available) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$ 10.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL ENCLOSED (CHECK NO. \_\_\_\_\_) \$ \_\_\_\_\_**

Make checks payable to: MOS&B Texas Society and mail to:  
 David McMahon, Adjutant, P. O. Box 3311, San Angelo, Texas 76902-3311

**HOTEL: Hilton College Station & Conference Center, 801 University Dr. East, College Station, TX 77840  
 (979) 693-7500 Group Code: MOS&B22**



**Military Order of the Stars and Bars  
84th Annual General Convention  
College Station, Texas – July 15-18, 2021**

**Convention Schedule**

All events will be held in the Hilton College Station & Conference Center unless otherwise noted. The host hotel is located at 801 University Drive East, College Station, TX 7784  
(979) 693-7500

**Thursday, July 15th**

12:00 - 5:00 PM: Registration  
1:00 - 3:00 PM: GEC Meeting  
6:00 - 8:00 PM: Commander General's Reception

**Friday, July 16th**

8:00 AM - 12:00 PM: Registration  
7:00 AM: Forest Cavalry Corps Breakfast  
9:00 AM: Opening Ceremonies  
9:30 AM: MOS&B Business Session I  
10:00 AM: Daughters of the CSA Officer Corps  
12:00 PM: Awards Luncheon  
2:00 - 6:00 PM: President George H. W. Bush Library Tour - Supper on your own tonight

**Saturday, July 17th**

8:00 AM - 12:00 PM: Registration  
9:30 AM: MOS&B Business Session II  
GEC Meeting: To follow Business Session II  
2:00 PM: Texas Society MOS&B Annual Meeting and Elections  
6:00 PM: Commander General's Banquet  
A List of Recommended Tours or Activities will be presented at a later date

**For questions regarding the 2021 MOS&B 84<sup>th</sup> National Convention Contact  
Johnnie Holley at: [mrjhollev@gmail.com](mailto:mrjhollev@gmail.com) or at: 903-522-1904**

## Hotel Information:

Hilton Hotel College Station and Conference Center  
801 University Drive East College Station, TX 77840  
(979) 693-7500

Please make your own hotel reservations after September 1, 2020, by contacting the hotel directly. Price of rooms is \$109.00 and the Group Code is MOS&B22. Ample complimentary parking is available on site.

## Quarter Master Special



This month we are promoting two beautiful medals commemorating Robert E. Lee. They can be found in the "Specials" section of the MOS&B Store online.

**Robert E. Lee Medal Large \$10.00:** This is a pin back medal commissioned by the VA Society to commemorate the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Robert E. Lee's birth. Medal is 5 ¾ inches long and contains a beautiful picture of Robert E. Lee. (Shown on the left).

**Robert E. Lee Medal Small \$ 5.00:** This is a pin back medal commissioned by the VA Society to commemorate the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Robert E. Lee's birth. Medal is 3 ½ inches long and contains an engraving of Robert E. Lee.

## Maj. Gen. William Henry Chase Whiting Chapter No. 305

We are proud to announce that our newly elected Chapter Commander, Howard Talley III, has also been elected North Carolina Society Commander at the Annual State Convention, recently held over the Zoom platform. He will be alert for opportunities to recruit new members. We are all aware that our Southern heritage is in danger of being erased.

What a great Spring Quarter Meeting we had in June at the home of Commander Talley. There was a very nice turnout and members and their guests attended an outdoor, catered bar-b-que buffet. We welcomed our new member, James Crook, a transfer from Stafford, Virginia. He has retired back to his roots and now lives just up the interstate from Wilmington in a little town named Turkey. Like all 3rd and 4th generation Carolinians, he may be kin to some of us. The event was



held on the grounds of the family home, built in 1904 by Howard's great grandfather with the help of neighbors.

Keynote speaker National Society MOS&B Commander General Byron E. Brady was in attendance, rewarding us with his 'last official act' before traveling to Richmond to swear in his replacement. The Chapter was presented with the 2020 Captain John Morton Award for the Best Chapter Newsletter in the Order. This was the second consecutive year that *Shepherd's Battery Dispatch* has won first place. Past Chapter Adjutant Glenn Kye was presented with a Bronze Rebel Club Award certificate and medal for his recruitment efforts in 2019. The Chapter was also awarded a 2020 General Simon Buckner Award for membership retention over the past year, mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Kye.

A solemn ceremony was held to mark the passing of Past Chapter Commander Donald Watson. The "Stainless Banner" will remain draped in a black sheath for 90 days, until the next Chapter meeting. Mrs. Watson assisted in the ceremony and was presented with a framed proclamation to honor him.

The Commander has proposed that our Chapter apply to the IRS for 'non-profit' status. Towards that end, Lt. Commander David Reavis and he have created a Constitution and By-Laws which are a necessary predicate to creating a non-profit organization. These are derived from our state and national organizations. In the interest of simplicity, he is proposing that we become an 'unincorporated organization' because it entails no state oversight, as a corporation would, nor does it require drawing up of papers of incorporation which would add to the cost. The only expense for forming an unincorporated association would be the relatively small fee required by the IRS. We will vote on this as soon as we can meet again.

Commander Talley has advised our Chapter members, "I am 'unreconstructed' and believe fervently in the 'right' of our cause." We look forward to his leadership.



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