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Officer's Call

Thomas Benton Smith, The Boy General

By Jeff Wolverton

At the Battle of Nashville, on 16 December 1864, the Tennessean's brigade, fought valiantly, but Brigadier General Thomas Benton Smith soon found himself surrounded on three sides by Federal troops. A bullet had pierced the skull of Colonel William M. Shy, the commander of Smith's original regiment, the 20th Tennessee Infantry. He had fallen, fighting to the last, and holding the line at all hazards. The situation was hopeless. A member of Smith's staff wrote, "More than half the brigade were killed, wounded or captured in a hand-to-hand struggle, prominent among the killed being Colonel Shy." The fighting was so close, in fact, that Shy had been killed at point-blank range. Eyewitness accounts tell of powder burns to Shy's face. Smith had no choice but to wave his white handkerchief, order his men to cease fire, and surrender himself and the band of battle-weary survivors with him.

Smith and his men were captured and summarily marched, along with 1,533 others, through the Federal dead and wounded, who lay thick on the steep slopes of the Overton hills. The Union soldiers realized the Confederates had surrendered and, according to one Illinois soldier, began "shouting, yelling, and acting like maniacs for a while." Apparently, this revelry must have angered the exasperated Smith. As he was being marched to the rear, eyewitnesses reported he allegedly exchanged words with Federal Colonel William L. McMillen. Two fellow prisoners, Monroe Mitchell, a private of Company B and Lieutenant J.W. Morgan of Company F, 20th Tennessee Regiment, recounted that McMillen appeared drunk. Whether the man was intoxicated or inflamed from the recent bloodshed, his temper overcame him, and he began verbally assailing Benton Smith, cursing and abusing him.

Mitchell and Morgan said Smith's only reply was, "I am a disarmed prisoner." At that remark, McMillen struck the twenty-six-year-old Smith over the head with his saber three times, each blow cutting through Smith's hat, the last driving him to the ground, and fracturing Smith's skull, inflicting serious damage to the brain. Observers believed McMillen would have continued the brutal assault had his own men not pulled him off Benton Smith.

The dashing "Boy General," of the 20th Tennessee was told by a Union Surgeon, "Well you are near the end of your battles, for I can see the brain oozing through the gap in the skull."

The surgeon was correct in his assumption that Smith's war career had come to an end, however, Smith would

survive, only to remain a victim of a horrible cowardly attack for the remainder of his life.

Smith would never fully recover from McMillen's dishonorable attack. For the remainder of his days, he would suffer from bouts of depression and mania which resulted in his spending much of his life in the Tennessee Central Hospital for the Insane. Such was the tragic fate of the man described as the "beau ideal of a soldier."

Thomas Benton Smith was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, near the Triune community, on February 24, 1838. Smith's father, James M. Smith, was a veteran of the War of 1812, and worked as a carpenter who made and sold cotton gins. The family owned 105 acres and other property. They lived in a log house consisting of two rooms and a side porch.

Smith was described, by Dr. Deering Roberts in his biographical sketch included in *A History of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, C.S.A.*, as "the physical embodiment of a magnificent soldier, with mental attainments and inclination that made him admired and respected by all who came in personal contact with him. Splendidly built, on grand proportions, a little over six feet tall, muscular, erect as an Indian, of a somewhat dark complexion, deep gray eyes, quiet and courteous in demeanor, cool, calm, and collected on all occasions, whether in genial conversation or in the thickest storm of shot and shell, with a most kindly interest in every man of his command, at all times approachable by any subaltern or private in the line, yet commanding the respect and esteem of those superior to him in military rank . . ."

He was a bright young man and at the age of 15, he received a patent for a locomotive pilot. In railroading, a pilot is the device mounted at the front of the train to deflect obstacles from the track. It is more well known as a cowcatcher. He attended a local public school and at the age of 16, became a student at Western Military Institute in Nashville. Upon graduation he was given a Lieutenant's commission.

At the outbreak of the War of Northern Aggression, 23 year-old Benton was working on his parents' farm. He enlisted in the Zollicoffer Guards, of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, and was sworn in at Triune on 17 May 1861. Smith's brother, John M. Smith, also joined the Confederate forces. As members of Company B, under Colonel Joel Battle,

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Commander General's Message Byron E. Brady



I want to first thank the membership of the Order for electing me your Commander General at the Baton Rouge Convention. It was a very humble experience and I will try very hard to earn your confidence over the next two years. I also want to thank PCIC **Ed Cailleteau** and the members of the Louisiana Society for hosting such a successful national convention. Congratulations Ed. A good time was had by all.

My membership recruitment goal over the next two years is to reach the 1,700 member mark which is attainable if we can follow the three **Rs: Recruit, Renew, and Reactivate**. Our two top recruiters, **Larry Martin** and **Sanford Reed** of Texas, are the corner stone of the **Recruitment** phase as they continue to recruit new members into the Order at record levels. In 2018, there were 31 Chapters that qualified for the Lieutenant General Simon Buckner Award for maintaining their Chapter memberships at 100% or greater from the previous year. These chapters are an important part of the **Renew** phase. And every Chapter and Society can be a part of the **Reactivation** phase. Three years ago, the North Carolina Society began contacting all inactive members in the state in an effort to reactivate them. This system works as we reactivated about 30 members statewide over a period of two years. At the same time, we created a NC Society Headquarters Chapter, which is now the second largest chapter in the state. The IHQ can supply any Chapter or Society with lists of all of the inactive members in their areas. I have found from past experience that members will consider reactivating their membership if they receive a personal and direct contact from someone locally. Let's try and get some more of our long lost members to come back home.

I retained most of PCG **Harold Davis'** Administration but I have made some changes. Our new Treasurer General is **Gary Roseman**, a member of the Virginia Society who will be making some majors changes in the way we report our finances. Texas member **Devin Lindsey** is the new Quartermaster General. Devin will begin upgrading some aspects of the web store but most importantly, he will be operating a MOS&B Store at all future national conventions. **Mike Moore** from Mississippi is your new Adjutant General and will be working with Lieutenant Commander General **J. J. Smith** on a new approach to getting recent delinquent members to reactivate their membership. PCG **Jeff Massey** of Oklahoma is the new Archivist General and has an important

task of helping to complete the digitizing of the Order's membership applications. North Carolinians **Gary Lee Hall** will head the Awards Program and **Ron Perdue** will be leading the Scholarship Program. **Tommy Rhodes** of Alabama is leading the new MOS&B Handbook Committee and he and his committee will have a draft of the new handbook ready to distribute to members of the GEC in late September. And I cannot leave out my right hand man, PCG **Harold Davis**, who will be my Chief of Staff. He really loves his new title of Past Commander General.

Congratulations to Commander **Steven Barba** on the reactivation of the General Paul Jones Semmes Chapter 104 in Columbus, Georgia. We are also making progress on the reactivation of the Tennessee Society with renewed interest in both the Knoxville and Nashville areas.

At the Baton Rouge Convention, PCG **Harold Davis** reported on the move of our Archives from Blanding, Utah, to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in mid June. The Order thanks **Robert Turk** and his family and friends for loading the truck in Blanding. We also thank the crew waiting for us in Oklahoma City to unload these records. These included **Jeff Massey** and **Patrick Sohrowide** of Oklahoma and Genealogist General **Larry Martin**, who drove up from Texas to help. An assessment of the current scanned files is underway and will conclude in early October.

Alabama Society Commander **Bev Leigh, III**, has quite a weekend of activities planned for us in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for the Fall 2018 GEC Meeting scheduled for October 20th. He and his General Josiah Gorgas Chapter 299 in Tuscaloosa are hosting the three-day event. I will be instituting a new time frame for all future GEC meetings. The meetings will begin at 9 AM and will not adjourn until all business has been concluded.

Sincerely yours in the bonds of the Old South,

Byron E. Brady

Commander General

From the Chaplain General

Dr. John H. Killian, Sr.



Young John stood with fear as he realized that the White House was on fire and the halls of Congress now occupied by invaders. John's life had been spent dreaming the American dream and now all seemed lost as troops of the invading army now occupied the very halls of government. In 1814, young South Carolina Congressman John Caldwell Calhoun watched as British troops invaded the District of Columbia. As fire was set to

the White House, as British troops occupied the Capitol, young John wondered if his dreams were gone. His father had been a brave leader in the American Revolution, and now John wondered if the dream was lost.

Thank God, the American Cause was not lost and the dream of liberty and freedom lived on as our troops won the day in the War of 1812. In 1861, our forefathers envisioned a dream of a Southern Republic. We know this Republic as the short-lived Confederate States of America. The founders of the CSA considered

naming this country as the Republic of Washington, claiming Washington as their ideological founder.

But in 1865, our cause appeared lost as the great General Lee handed over the sword of surrender to the Union Commander Grant. As lovers of Confederate heritage, we bear the burden of following a Cause that did not succeed as an organized nation.

But our Cause lives in our hearts. The cause of liberty and self-government was the correct course. Our Cause did not fail because of evil or wrong. I am convinced that God has a greater plan as our Southland has been the salt to preserve and the light to shine upon these United States. The world has been touched by the faith of Southerners.

In 2018, we observe a country as divided as we were in 1861. But I believe that the faith of Southerners and the principles of the Southland can be the catalyst for a re-birth of freedom and liberty in our land. May we remember the principles of the Southland and preserve those principles as integral aspects to these United States.

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From Page 1

Benton and his brother, John, entered the service as privates. He was soon made its second lieutenant. Smith first saw action in January, 1862, at the Battle of Fishing Creek. The Confederate forces were defeated, and their commander, General Felix Zollicoffer was killed. The former Nashville newspaper editor was extremely nearsighted and accidentally rode into Federal lines where he was summarily shot.

At the battle of Shiloh, the regiment lost 187 killed and wounded out of approximately 400 men. Their colonel, Joel Battle, was captured, on the second day, and imprisoned. When the company regrouped at Corinth, Mississippi, the popular Smith was elected Colonel. The regiment was in former vice-president, John C. Breckenridge's, Division and spent the remainder of the summer and fall campaigning in Mississippi and Louisiana before returning to Tennessee, in the fall of 1862.

Often, soldiers' camps were visited by the neighboring families who brought rations and came to keep the soldiers company. Apparently, the unmarried and dashing handsome, Benton Smith was one of the most popular, at least with the ladies. While camped near Murfreesboro, on 20 November 1862, Captain Tod Carter wrote, under his pen name, Mint Julep, in his correspondence for *The Chattanooga Daily Rebel*, "Now and then a bevy of pretty girls pay us a strolling visit, but a handsome friend at my elbow, wreathed and glittering with gold lace, claims they have come to see him. At any rate, I can always tell when they are about by his borrowing my white shirt. I never could persuade any of the dear creatures that I am handsome, and I don't know why. It is curious, very curious. Our Colonel, Thomas Benton Smith, who is young and who thinks he is good looking, has cut loose from the Commissary Department altogether. Baskets and pretty notes are daily occurrences around his quarters."

On 31 December 1862, Smith led his men at Murfreesboro. W. J. McMurray, in his regimental history of the 20th Tennessee, recalled: "We formed in an open field, and moved forward under heavy shelling until we struck a picket fence. Only the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment came into contact with that fence, when Colonel T. B. Smith gave the command, 'By the right flank, tear down that picket fence, March!' This command caused a great deal of laughter among the boys of his Regiment, but it was the last laugh that many of these brave fellows ever had."

Confusion ensued when Smith was seriously wounded, taking a bullet through the breast and left arm, and also due to the death of the color bearer, Smith's only brother, John M. Smith. Command devolved to Major Fred Claybrooke, who soon rallied the regiment. Murfreesboro was one of the bloodiest battles of the war, with both sides suffering approximately 25% casualties. Though the Confederates fought valiantly, they were forced to retreat southward to Tullahoma, Tennessee.

While quartered in Tullahoma, the 20th Tennessee was presented with a flag made by the wife of General Breckenridge and other Kentucky ladies. The red and white flag was composed of fabric from Mrs. Breckenridge's wedding dress. In an elaborate ceremony, the 20th was given the flag in front of the entire division. Upon receipt of the flag, Colonel Benton Smith raised the colors and made a brief acceptance speech, in which he said, "This compliment, unexpected as it is, is doubly pleasing; coming as it does from Kentucky, the land of chivalry, and from the noblest of her daughters. . . Her women are as lovely as her mountain flowers. For my officers and soldiers, I thank you." The ladies, of whom he spoke, were at the presentation, and no doubt, had much influence over which regiment received the flag. The honor, however, must have been bittersweet for the young colonel, with the memory of his recently fallen, only brother.

Shortly after the ceremony, an enlisted man in Company A, Bailie P. Harrison, challenged Smith to a duel to the death. Details of the event are sketchy. Smith ignored the challenge and charges were dismissed against Harrison, however, the man was transferred on 15 July 1863.

General, Braxton Bragg, commander of the Army of Tennessee, was flanked out of middle Tennessee in June of 1863. The army would not stop its rearward movement until September, 1863, just south of Chattanooga. On September 19, the Confederates attacked the Federal army, commanded by General William Rosecrans, at the Battle of Chickamauga. (The largest Confederate victory and second only to Gettysburg, as the largest battle of the War of Northern Aggression.)

According to Dr. William J. McMurray, who was standing near Smith, on the first day of the battle, General Bate rode up, on his single-footing sorrel, and said, "Now Smith, I want you to sail on those fellows like you were a wild-cat." Smith gave the command and the brigade moved as one. The 20th Tennessee went into the battle with 140 men. Of these, 98 were either killed or wounded.

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Benton Smith was wounded in the arm, again, at Chickamauga, but continued on to fight at Missionary Ridge. When the brigade commander, Brigadier General B. C. Tyler, was wounded, Smith assumed command of the brigade, known as Tyler's Brigade, and led it until the Battle of Atlanta. On 29 July 1864, he received his commission from Richmond as Brigadier General, making him the youngest brigadier in the Army of Tennessee. Under his leadership, Tyler's Brigade was actively engaged throughout the Atlanta Campaign, including Rocky Face, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Jonesboro.

One eyewitness, Jim Bennett, reported in *Confederate Veteran*, of the Battle of Jonesboro: "It was at Jonesboro. We were going forward in line of battle and Bob (Allison) was carrying the flag, when he was shot through the body, and as he went down, he took the old flag and pulled it around him, saying: 'Jim, let it be my winding sheet.' I said, 'All right, Bob; you may have it.' Just then Colonel Smith said: 'Bring the flag along, Jim Bennett!' I said, 'Colonel, Bob wants it for his winding sheet;' but the Colonel commanded, 'Bring it along!' and I had to pull it loose from Bob's dying hands. I can never forget how he looked as I left him. I wish I could." Bennett continued: "Next day we came back, and Bob was dead. We buried him. You know how we had to bury them in a trench. The colonel explained afterwards that it wouldn't do to let the flag go down in a fight; but it was mighty hard to refuse Bob Allison's request."

On 13 November 1864, the brigade crossed the Tennessee River at Florence, Alabama, along with Generals Hood and Forrest, and marched to the ill-fated Battle of Franklin. After leading a bold charge on the Federals, Captain Tod Carter was struck with a bullet, above the eye and fell, wounded, only a short distance from his boyhood home. As dawn ascended, Thomas Benton Smith rode to the Carter house and discovered one of Tod's relatives, Alice McPhail Nichol, who later wrote an account of the event. "Just before day I was standing out on the back porch, when General Benton Smith rode up on his horse. I can see him now as he saluted and said, 'Sissie, is this where Squire Carter lives?' and I told him yes, and he said, 'Tell him Captain Carter is severely wounded on the battle field, and I will show him about where to find him.'" The family took up lanterns and followed Smith to the locust grove where Tod lay wounded. Unfortunately, young Tod slipped away, despite Dr. Deering Roberts' efforts to save him. Upon his death, his sister whispered, "Brother's come home at last."

A young schoolgirl, Frances McEwen, who had sought shelter in her family's cellar and who witnessed the Battle of Franklin and its aftermath, recalled an encounter with Benton Smith in *Confederate Veteran*. "Our hearts jumped into our mouths, and what joy when we learned that our own soldiers were in possession of the town! We didn't stand on ceremonies getting out of the cellar. Our doors were thrown wide open, and in a few minutes a big fire was burning in our parlor. The first man to enter was General William Bate, all bespattered with mud and blackened with powder, but a grand and glorious soldier under it all. I will not attempt to picture the meeting between him and my father, who had been a life-long friend. Next came General Tom Benton Smith, with the impersonation of a chivalric, gallant soldier, wearing under the mud and dirt, his recent hard-earned honors." Young Frances described the aftermath of the battle as well. "In the afternoon, December 1st, some of us went to the battlefield, to give water and wine to the wounded. All of us carried cups from which to refresh the thirsty. Horrors! What sighs that met our girlish eyes! The dead and wounded lined the Columbia pike for the dis-

tance of a mile."

Although Franklin is considered a Confederate victory, the soldiers who fought it knew that it was, in reality, a defeat. Frances McEwen saw General John Bell Hood at a Franklin home and said, "In Mrs. Sykes' yard, General Hood sat talking with some of his staff officers. I didn't look upon him as a hero, because nothing had been accomplished that could benefit us." Yet, with no hope for reinforcements, the battle hardened veterans marched on despite all odds.

After Franklin, the Division was ordered to Murfreesboro, where many of the men were from. Several of them took "French leave," and did not return. A second battle of Murfreesboro was lost because Bate's division did not have enough men to fight. Additionally, the remaining soldiers were poorly clad. It was December and many were either barefoot or had their feet wrapped in rags.

What was left of the Division was ordered to Nashville where they fought valiantly, but to no avail. It was here that Benton Smith suffered the wounds that nearly ended his life, ironically, after he had surrendered to the battle-crazed McMillen, who would later be relieved of his official position as postmaster in New Orleans because of the dishonorable attack. W. J. McMurray, in his book, *History of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment*, wrote of the men who fought with Benton Smith: "In every important battle of the Army of Tennessee, . . . the Twentieth Tennessee was prominent, and be it said to the glory of the regiment, that when on the right of you, or the left of you, when the battle raged and thundered, it was comforting to know that the Twentieth was there. This regiment commenced with 1165, and ended with only 34 men. The great State of Tennessee and the Confederacy will ever look upon the deeds of such sons with the pride of a father, who recurs to the acts of his boy with the glad plaudit of 'Well done.'"

After the incident, Smith was taken to the Tennessee State Prison in Nashville, which was being used as a hospital. Following his miraculous recovery from the horrendous head wounds, he was shipped north to Fort Warren prison, in Boston harbor. After his release, life in the Reconstruction Era South was not easy and was made more difficult by Smith's physical and emotional trauma.

A family friend, Vernon K. Stevenson, the president of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, offered him a position with the railroad in recognition of the fact that Smith had made his son a member of his staff in 1864. Smith worked first as a brakeman, then as freight conductor and later was promoted to the position of passenger conductor, working for the railroad for a period of ten years. No doubt, the injury Smith sustained prevented him from assuming the inventive and self-assured life he had led prior.

There were bright moments in the post war years for Benton Smith. Amazingly, in 1870, he ran for Congress as a candidate to represent Middle Tennessee, but was unsuccessful.

Smith returned to the Triune community where he lived with his widowed mother, Martha Smith. Shortly after her death, Benton began to succumb to frequent bouts of depression and mania brought on by the severity of the brain damage he sustained at the close of the War of Northern Aggression. In 1876, his sister, Mrs. Johnson Wood,

had no choice but to commit Smith to the Central Hospital for the Insane after he painted himself up as an Indian, declared he was chief, and, with bow and arrow, rode naked up and down the Pike, whooping like a savage. When his cousin, a diminutive hunchback named Jason Page, tried to interfere, Smith fired an arrow into his thigh, nearly killing Page. Smith was deemed dangerous to himself and others and placed in the care of Dr. Callender at the insane asylum, where he remained, off and on, for the remainder of his life.

Benton Smith's medical records will not be available until, 2023, a century after his death. However, a similar case occurred in 1848, when a railroad employee, Phineas Gage, survived a brain injury, due to an accidental explosion, which sent a 3 foot long tamping iron through the man's skull. Like Smith, Gage recovered enough to resume work. Gage, however, was not given his former job as foreman. Those, who knew him, said that before the accident, he had been a most capable and efficient foreman, one with a well-balanced mind, and who was looked on as a shrewd smart business man. After the accident he became fitful, irreverent, and grossly profane, showing little respect for fellow employees. He became impatient and obstinate, yet impulsive and indecisive, unable to accomplish any goals he set for himself. The injury also caused him to have epileptic seizures. Perhaps Smith suffered similar maladies.

Smith was allowed trips outside the asylum and enjoyed the annual reunions of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment of Confederate Veterans which were held at Centennial Park in Nashville. Each year, he journeyed to Mount Olivet to decorate the graves of Confederate soldiers. One veteran, John Lealand Jordan, attended a Confederate reunion at the Concord Church in 1883. He recalled of Smith: "... a fine figure, tall, erect, sociable and friendly, and put his old regiment through a number of drill movements." *Confederate Veteran's* commemorative essay on Smith stated, "The survivors of the old 20th Regiment will miss the cheerful presence of their old commander when they next meet in annual reunion in Nashville, for these annual gatherings were to him most enjoyable, and he was always present to call the roll of his old company, which he could give from memory."

Another *Confederate Veteran* account of Smith's appearances at the reunions stated: "At a recent reunion of the 20th Tennessee Regiment at Nashville, Tennessee, in the beautiful Centennial Park where was held the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1897, General Thomas Benton Smith, an early commander of the regiment, who has been in the Tennessee Insane Asylum nearly ever since the war, from a saber cut on the head after he surrendered in the battle of Nashville, was in command from a drill and short parade. The regiment was formed as a company, and the drill master, though now somewhat venerable, although he is said to have been the youngest brigadier general in the Confederacy, carried the men through the manual of Hardee's tactics as if half a century were half a year. General Smith was self-poised, as full of the animation of the old days as could be imagined. When they stood at 'Right dress! Eyes right!' he said: 'Throw them sticks down; you don't need them!' A picture of that scene and a repetition of all he said would be most pleasing. General Smith has times of deep depression, and is sad over his long imprisonment, but he is always happy at Confederate gatherings, and is still a magnificent specimen of Confederate manhood."

Thomas Benton Smith passed away, on Monday 21 May 1923, at the asylum where he had spent most of his life,

from a heart condition, after complaining of not feeling well before supper. He was eighty-six years old and had outlived all but two Confederate generals. When Tennessee Governor, Austin Peay, was informed of Smith's death, he assigned John Trotwood Moore and General John P. Hickman to arrange for public services to be held in his honor. The body was placed in the senate chamber in the Tennessee Capitol building so that people would have an opportunity to pay a last tribute to the distinguished soldier. An honor guard of Confederate soldiers and a squad of the Tennessee National Guard were in attendance during the time the body lay in state. The Reverend R. Lin Cave conducted the memorial service in the House of Representatives. He was interred in the Confederate Circle in Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Nashville.

The Confederate Veteran (Vol. 31) June, 1923, summed up Smith's life. "It is a coincidence that General Smith, who suffered the most melancholy fate of all – a mind beclouded for nearly fifty years – should be the last to go. He began his military career as a second lieutenant and ended it a brigadier, but young enough to be called 'The Boy General.'"

About Jeff Wolverton

Jeff Wolverton is a native of Indiana who graduated from Chattahoochee Technical College in Marietta, Georgia. Though he worked for 22 years as a software engineer, Jeff has always maintained a passion for the written word, and his work—on subjects ranging from Southern history to holistic medicine for dogs—has appeared in various publications. In addition, Jeff has written articles for his church bulletin and book reviews for Amazon.com. The historical fiction novel *Love of Two Worlds* is his first book. Jeff is now a resident of Temple Terrace, Florida, where he lives with his wife, Lorrie, and their beagle, Annie. When he's not writing, Jeff enjoys reading, studying history, and traveling.

Source: <https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/thomas-benton-smith-the-boy-general/>

New Members

On behalf of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, we would like to welcome the following members that have joined since January 1, 2018.

Steven Milton Barbaree, Georgia

Randle Cory Beavers, Mississippi

David Ray Britt, Jr., North Carolina

Karl Timothy Burkhalter, Louisiana

Jeffrey Lynn Campos, Texas

Hugh Louis Caraway, Jr., Texas

Dennis Steven Cardwell, California

Harold Odell Cardwell, Jr., California

William Catlin, III, Florida

Cale Reid Cavarra, Texas
 Jason Patrick Chall, Texas
 Giles Davis Chapman, III, Alabama
 George Delbert Cheek, Texas
 John Milton Christensen, Jr., Texas
 Michael E. Cooper, California
 David Alan Davey, Texas
 William James Davis, Texas
 Russell Paxton Denison, Arizona
 William Morton Dillon, Georgia
 William Merrill Elliott, Texas
 George Franklin Emerson, Florida
 Carey Parks Gilbert, II, Alabama
 Michael Scott Hamby, Sr., North Carolina
 Michael Scott Hamby, Jr., North Carolina
 Christopher Kirkpatrick Hull, Texas
 Craig Alan Jones, Arkansas
 David R. Jones, Jr., Tennessee
 Joseph David Kaufman, Missouri
 Guy Charles Kerby, Tennessee
 Albert Marion Kinker, Jr., North Carolina
 Robert Lee Leboeuf, Texas
 Michael Shane Lee, Georgia
 John Peder Lenex, Texas
 James Michael Lott, Texas
 William Earle Love, Florida
 Benjamin Joshua Lyons, III, Louisiana
 William Adam Manuel, Texas
 Koltin Lee Massie, Arkansas
 David Paul McMahon, Texas
 Robert Nail Moore, Texas
 David Donald Nelson, Alabama
 Robert Clay Norman, Florida
 Abram Lewis Philips, III, Alabama
 Scott Rice Philips, Alabama
 Alexander Patrick Rhodes, Georgia

Klayton Leander Rogers, Pennsylvania
 Wes I. Scarbrough, California
 Steve Aric Shockey, California
 Samuel Christopher Smith, Texas
 William Barton Smith, Virginia
 William Sanford Smith, Texas
 Joseph Howard Smithson, Alabama
 Rev. Carlton Coleman Spain, Jr., Arizona
 Leon Steiner, Texas
 Boyd Wilson Stephenson, Jr., Virginia
 John Austin Stringfellow, California
 David Alan Ward, Texas
 Timothy Jordan Whalen, Georgia
 Kenneth Ross Wright, Jr., Texas
 Charles Eugene Wueste, Texas
 Robert Edward Zeleznik, Alabama

81st MOS&B General Convention Report

The 81st General Convention of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars convened in the historic Louisiana's Old State Capitol in Baton Rouge on July 13, 2018, hosted by the Louisiana Society. Past Commander-in-Chief Edward Calliteau served as Convention Chairman and opened the Convention. The Hilton Baton Rouge Capitol Center, located on the banks of the Mississippi River in downtown Baton Rouge, was the host hotel. There were 54 members and 24 guests registered for the convention for a total of 78. Earlier that morning, Past Commander General Anthony Hodges delivered the keynote address at the Forrest Cavalry Corp Breakfast.

The GEC held their opening meeting on Thursday at the host hotel. The Commander General's Reception was held later that night in the hotel ballroom overlooking the Mississippi.

During the elections held on Friday, Byron E. Brady, Commander of the Captain James I. Waddell Chapter, North Carolina, was elected Commander General of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. He had previously served as Lieutenant Commander General. Adjutant General Joseph Judson Smith, III, of Virginia, was elected Lieutenant Commander General. Both officers were sworn in during the Commander General's Banquet held the next night.

On Friday morning the Daughters of the CSA Officer's Corp was formed in their organizational meeting at the host hotel sponsored by the North Carolina Society.

At the Awards Luncheon held on Friday, members from around the Order were recognized for their work over the past year. There were six former Varina Howell Davis Award recipients present to see Texans Norma Holley and Reta Brand receive their medals. The awards included a record 31 Chapters awarded the Lt. General Simon Buckner Award for membership retention. Johnnie Holley of Texas was awarded the Distinguished Commander's Award. The Colonel Richard Bennett Hubbard Chapter from Tyler, Texas, won the Walter Hopkins Distinguished Chapter Award.

An afternoon bus tour to Camp Moore located in Tangipahoa, Louisiana was to visit a former Confederate Camp of Instruction used during the War.

On Saturday morning, Rev. John Killian was the keynote speaker at the MOS&B Prayer Breakfast. Later, the second business session opened at the Old Capitol with Department elections. Texan Dennis Brand became the new Commander of the Army of Trans Mississippi Department along with Councilors Devin Lindsey of Texas and Patrick Sohrwide of Oklahoma. Rev. John Killian from Alabama was elected the new Commander of the Army of Tennessee Department along with Mike Moore of Mississippi and Bert Blackmon of Alabama. David Stringfellow from Virginia was re-elected Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia and will be joined by Councilors Cain Griffin of South Carolina and Larry Brown of North Carolina. Chaplain General Rev. John Killian conducted the Necrology Service following the final GEC meeting.

At the same time of the Saturday Business Session, the ladies' Bus Tour to the Houmas House Plantation in nearby Burnside, Louisiana was conducted.

At the Commander General's Banquet held at the Hilton Saturday evening, Past Commander General Harold Davis was presented with an engraved saber and embroidered Confederate Flag during the evening. David Stringfellow of Virginia was awarded the Army of Northern Virginia Department's Gold Star Award and Tarry Beasley, II, of Florida was awarded the Robert E. Lee Chalice for 2018. The highlight of the evening was the viewing of a video of General William D. McCain, former Adjutant General of the SCV and MOS&B.

Ed Cailleateau and the Louisiana Society are to be congratulated on a very successful convention. The 2019 MOS&B National Convention is scheduled for Waco, Texas, on July 25-27, 2019.



Left: Louisiana State Senator Beth Sherman Mizell welcomed everyone to Louisiana at the opening ceremonies.

Right: Norman Holley (Texas) was awarded the Varina Howell Davis Award at the Friday Awards Luncheon by CG Harold Davis.



Left: Reta Brand (Texas) was awarded the Varina Howell Davis Award at the Friday Awards Luncheon by CG Harold Davis.

Right: CG Davis presents Johnnie Holley (Texas) with the Distinguished Commander Medal at the Awards Luncheon.



Left: Sanford Reed (Texas) is presented with a Rebel Club Award at the Awards Luncheon as one of the top recruits in the Order.



Left: PCG Dr. Anthony Hodges delivered the keynote address at the Forrest Calvary Corps Breakfast held Friday morning. **Right:** Texas was very represented at the Commander General's Banquet Saturday evening with as shown from left: Johnnie Holley, Dennis Brand, Sanford Reed, Devin Lindsey, and Larry Martin.





Left Above: Larry Martin (Texas) is presented with a Rebel Club Award at the Awards Luncheon as one of the top recruiters in the Order.



Left Below: CG Harold Davis presents the ANV's Gold Star Award to David Stringfellow from Virginia.



Right Below: CG Harold Davis presents the Robert E. Lee Challice to Tarry Beasley, II, from Florida.



Above: CG Byron Brady and LTCG Joseph Judson Smith present PCG Harold Davis with his Commander General's Confederate Flag at the Commander General's Banquet Saturday evening.



Left: PCIC and Baton Rouge Convention Chairman Edward Cailleateau is shown at the opening ceremonies held Friday morning at the Louisiana Old State Capitol.



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My Colt – The Story of Traveller

A book review by Byron E. Brady

Margaret Samdahl, who spent more than ten years at Lee Chapel in Lexington, Virginia, has written a very enjoyable and educational book on General Robert E. Lee's horse, Traveller. The book is well written with illustrations by Carol Blair that gives you an up close look at the life of the General's favorite steed.

This book takes Traveller from his birth in rural Virginia in 1857, and tells of his first meeting with Robert E. Lee, the first impression of the General, and the process of Traveller coming into the service of the Confederacy's greatest General. The wording of the book is written as if Traveller is speaking and was a great read.

You will enjoy reading about the war years through the eyes of Traveller and how they settled into their new home in Lexington, Virginia, after the War. Just in time for your Christmas shopping, this book would be a great stocking stuffer for your smaller relatives but can be enjoyed by everyone because it tells a story of a loyal relationship between a horse and its owner.

As a footnote to this review, when Margaret Samdahl first published the book, it was initially taken off the shelves at both the Lee Chapel gift shop and the Washington & Lee University student bookstore. That reason alone is worth buying copies for your family and friends. The book is now available on amazon.com and at the following bookstores: Lee Chapel Museum Shop, Robert E. Lee's birthplace's Stratford Hall Store, the Virginia Military Institute Store, and Lexington's local book stores The Bookery & Books & Co.

Author: Margaret Samdahl

Publisher in Columbia, South Carolina

39 pages/Paperback \$12

Confederate Ancestors of U.S. Presidents

By David Stringfellow, DCS

A number of the United States Presidents have had ancestors who supported the Confederate States of America. This article will cover in brief some of those ancestors.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

Theodore Roosevelt was a member of an old Dutch New York family whose father Theodore Roosevelt, Sr. was a

member of the family importing business. His mother Martha "Mittie" Bulloch was a Southern belle who regaled her children with stories of the Old South. In Theodore Roosevelt's autobiography, he wrote that "I felt a great admiration for men who were fearless and who could hold their own in the world, and I had a great desire to be like them." The two leading heroes of Mittie's stories were her two brothers Irvine Bulloch (1842-1898) and James Dunwoody Bulloch (1823-1901).

When the war started 19-year-old Irvine Bulloch left the University of Pennsylvania and joined the Confederate Navy. He served as an officer on the CSS *Alabama* and was said to have fired the last two shots before the *Alabama* was sunk in the harbor of Cherbourg, France. Irvine Bulloch later became the sailing master on the CSS *Shenandoah*.

James Dunwoody Bulloch was an experienced sea captain who offered his services to the Confederacy. Secretary of the Navy Stephen Mallory sent him to Great Britain to buy and build ships for the Confederacy. He arrived in Liverpool, England in June 1861 and proceeded to arrange for the building of a number of ships including the *Florida*, *Alabama*, and *Shenandoah* plus blockade running ships. At the end of the war Irvine and James Dunwoody Bulloch were denied amnesty offered to Confederate soldiers and sailors, and both settled in Liverpool to work in the cotton trade.

During the Roosevelt family's European tour of 1868, the family met in Liverpool, and Roosevelt again visited his uncles during his honeymoon in 1881. In 1905 President Roosevelt went to Roswell, Georgia and visited Mittie Bulloch's childhood home, Bulloch Hall.

Thomas Woodrow Wilson

Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Virginia in 1856, but his family moved in 1857 to Augusta, Georgia where his father John Ruggles Wilson (1822-1903) was a Presbyterian pastor. After the war broke out John Ruggles Wilson served briefly as a chaplain to the Confederate Army. Wounded soldiers were later cared for at his Presbyterian church.

Woodrow Wilson's mother's brother, James Woodrow (1828-1907), was highly educated, studying at Harvard and in Germany, where he earned a doctorate at Heidelberg University. During the war he headed the Confederate Chemical Laboratory at Columbia, South Carolina, which produced medicines. After the war, he became president of South Carolina College, now the University of South Carolina. As a young man, Woodrow Wilson was often referred to as "Dr. James Woodrow's nephew."

Harry S Truman

Harry Truman was raised in the western part of the border state of Missouri. His maternal grandmother Harriet Young told the story of when pro-Union Jayhawkers rode into her farmyard, ordered her to cook for them, then killed her hens and hogs, took the family silver, and set the barns on fire. In 1905 Harry Truman called on his grandmother in his new blue National Guard uniform, and his grandmother told him not to wear that uniform in her house again.

William Young (1841-1916), uncle of Harry Truman, was a Confederate soldier, riding with Upton Hayes in 1862 as a Private in Shelby's Division, Missouri Cavalry.

Lyndon Baines Johnson

The grandfather of Lyndon Johnson, Samuel Ealy Johnson (1838-1915), was born in Alabama in 1838 and moved in 1846 with his family to Texas. Samuel Ealy Johnson enlisted in Col. Xavier Blanchard Debray's Regiment on September 18, 1861 and served as a Private until the end of the war on the coast of Texas and in Louisiana. He was at the Battle of Galveston, Texas and at the Battle of Pleasant Hill in Louisiana.

James (Jimmy) Earl Carter, Jr.

The great-grandfather of Jimmy Carter, Littleberry Walker Carter (c. 1832-1873), was a Private in Captain Cutts Sumter County Flying Artillery, serving in Virginia.

The great-grandfather of Jimmy Carter, James Pratt (1830-1911), was a Captain in Orr's Rifles, joining on July 20, 1861. James Pratt served with Orr's Rifles until seriously wounded at the Battle of Jones Farm near Petersburg, Virginia. He applied for wounded retirement, and was furloughed out of the Confederate Army October 21, 1864.

William (Bill) Jefferson Clinton

The great-great-grandfather of Bill Clinton (born William Jefferson Blythe IV), Thomas Jefferson Blythe (1829-1907), enlisted as a Private on April 27, 1862 in Company F, 34th Mississippi Infantry Regiment.

Barack Hussein Obama, Jr.

The 5th-great grandfather of Barack Obama, John Milton Childress (1816-1866), was born in Kentucky and moved to Missouri as a young man. He lived in northeastern Missouri at the outbreak of the war. He was taken prisoner three times during the war by Union troops. The third time he was tried in a military court on charges of corresponding with the enemy, military insurgency, and violation of oath. He pleaded not guilty to the charges. The military court found him not guilty on the first two charges and guilty on the violation of oath, or disloyalty. The court ordered him south of the military lines of the Union army. He was then held in Gratiot Prison in St. Louis, later paroled and released on oath and bond of \$2,000 "to reside in some Loyal State, East of the State of Illinois and North of the Ohio River." At the end of the war he returned to Missouri from Indiana.

"More of the Story" on Monuments

By S. Waite Rawls, III

Paul Harvey made thousands of radio recordings in which he would tell a story and then add "the rest of the story." For those of us in the history field, we know there is no such thing as "the rest of the story," because there is always "more of the story." With that in mind, this article gives "more of the story" of the Confederate monuments in Richmond and elsewhere.

In today's public narrative on Confederate monuments,

we are commonly told that the great majority of the monuments were erected between 1885-1925. We are then told that this corresponds with the "Jim Crow Era" or the "Lost Cause Era", either of which identify them as products of the white supremacy and black suppression of that time. As a result, the monuments have become testaments to racism and their subject matter is racist and is to be rejected by a modern, enlightened and appropriately sensitive population.

But historians of the era would also call it the "Memorial Period" because of all of the statues, monuments, and memorials which were being erected all across the country—North and South, East and West, urban and rural. As Dr. Caroline Janney points out in her book, *Remembering the Civil War: Reunion and the Limits of Reconciliation*, the great tidal wave of monuments began shortly after the war with Union veterans going to the various battlefields and erecting markers—many small and some monumental in size—to their participation and valor in battle. And America's Civil War battlefields are covered with these markers—Gettysburg alone now has 1,328 of them. By the 1880s, the effort to remember the valor and sacrifice of the soldiers, had spread to the hometowns from which those soldiers came. Again, this phenomenon began in the North; but it quickly spread to the South, with Southerners often noting their jealousy of the North or a sense of competition with the North.

The efforts of women across the country quickly caught up and surpassed the efforts of the veterans themselves, with the women of the North again taking the lead. The Daughters of Union Veterans was created in 1885, and the National Society of the Daughters of the Union began in 1912. The Southern counterpart, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, started in 1894 but numbered only about half the participants of Northern women's groups. Again, there was a sense of rivalry.

The "Memorial Period" became almost a frenzy of activity, with thousands of statues being erected. At the court house or town square of small towns across the country, monuments went up, usually with inscriptions that sounded like "In Honor of the Men of (your town here) Who Served in the Great Civil War" or something similar. The statues on the top of the pedestals were often ordered from catalogue companies, where you could specify the type of hat, whether bearded or clean shaven, carrying a musket or a sword, and looking up and alert or down in silent memorial. In the larger cities, the monuments were larger and more elaborate. Many of the statues were custom made by sculptors who would do a Yankee one month and a Rebel the next. And many of them were monumental in size, much larger than anything in Richmond. The largest in the country is in downtown Indianapolis, 285 feet high and erected in 1902, more than three times as large as Richmond's biggest, the 90 foot high Confederate pyramid in Hollywood Cemetery. The 60-foot high monument in Richmond of Robert E. Lee, dedicated in 1890, was dwarfed a year later in Chicago with a 100-foot tall monument to Grant and the 165-foot tall Grant's tomb in New York in 1897. And all were much smaller than the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, which was done in the same period—begun in 1914 and completed in 1922.

Despite the competition, the South could never keep up, as there are more than twice as many markers, mon-

uments, and statues in the North today than there are in the South. Counting monuments is a little tricky, because statues are clearly in the count, but how about other markers. The Southern Poverty Law Center has tried to count those in the South; but they include statues, schools, buildings, streets, license plates, dams, and even a fire department that are named after Confederates. Their count of Confederate markers comes to 1,728 in the entire country, with 223 in Virginia, only 95 of which are recorded as monuments. In contrast, counting only monuments and statues, websites for New York State claim 280 Civil War statues and monuments and Ohio sites claim 269.

“More of the story” would seem to indicate that most of the Confederate monuments fit into history better as part of a national narrative called the “Memorial Period,” during which the entire nation mourned the death of the 750,000 men who died and memorialized the sacrifices of the three million who served for causes which most of them believed were just. To single out the Confederate statues and attribute them wholly and only to the Jim Crow or Lost Cause era seems to me to tell only part of the complicated story of American history. As we contemplate the monuments to Confederates, we deserve to know more of the story.

MOS&B Literary Award Winners

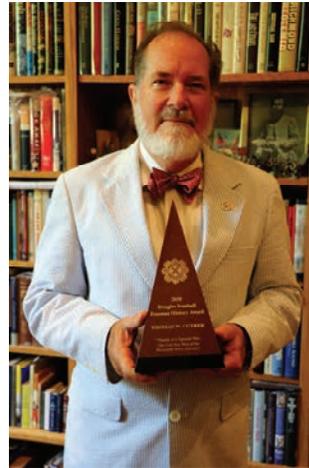
MOS&B Literary Awards Chairman Richard Rhone is pleased to announce the 2018 Winners as follows:

Douglas Southall Freeman Recipient: *Theater of a Separate War: The Civil War*

West of the Mississippi River 1861-1865 by Thomas W. Cutrer, Texarkana, Texas.

John Esten Cooke Recipient: *Upon These Steps* by David C. Reavis, Myrtle Beach, SC.

Basil Duke Recipient: *A Southern View of the Invasion of the Southern States and War of 1861-65* by Captain S.A. Ashe. Reprinted by Scuppernong Press, Wake Forest, NC.



Pictured Below Left: David Reavis

Picture Below Right: Frank B. Powell, III

Pictured Right: Thomas W. Cutrer

MOS&B Scholarship Winners



ATM Department Patrick R. Cleburne Scholarship: Lauren Gajdica, Midlothian, TX. She will be attending Tarleton State University in Stephenville, TX. (Pictured Left Above)



ANV Department Robert E. Lee Scholarship: Katie Edwards, Wadesboro, NC. She will be attending Stanley Community College in Albemarle, NC. (Picture Right Above)

ANV Department Robert E. Lee Scholarship: Melissa Korbin, Greensboro, NC. She will be attending Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, GA. (Pictured Above)

Society and Chapter News

Florida Society - Major Gen William W. Loring Chapter 146, Brandon



Above Photo-Shown from left is Houston Tucker, Adjutant of the Major General William W. Loring Chapter 146, Brandon, FL, with Colonel Jorge Rodriguez, US Army (Ret.) and Toni Gross, President of the Tampa Bay Gold Star Mothers Chapter. Adjutant Tucker is being presented the General Paul Adams Award Eagle in front of more than 600 attendees including other general officers and state legislators. The event was the Tampa area US Army Birthday Ball held June 9, 2018.



Above Photo-Shown from left are Judge Advocate General Tarry Beasley, Commander General Byron Brady, Chapter Commander Greg Caulley, and Chapter Adjutant Houston Tucker at the August 2, 2018, meeting of the Major General William W. Loring Chapter 146, Brandon, FL. Commander Caulley received a 2018 Rebel Club Award and Lt. Read Service award and medal. Adjutant Tucker received a Lt. Read Service award and medal.



Virginia Society

Above Photo -The Virginia Society held their 2018 Society Convention in Richmond on April 28, 2018. Shown from left are the new Society Officers Gary Roseman, Adjutant; Conway Moncure, Lieutenant Commander; and David Stringfellow, Commander.



Above Photo: Shown from left is Tommy Rhodes, Commander of the Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter 271, Bay Minette, AL, Chantelle Brownlow, and Lieutenant Commander Byron Brady and a ceremony in Foley, Alabama on July 10, 2018. Chantelle was awarded the Varina Howell Davis Award from the Order.

NC Society Convention

The Confederate Officers of North Carolina Society held their 2018 Society Convention at the NC UDC Headquarters in Raleigh on June 9, 2018. Commander Harry Watt presided. Howard Talley of Wilmington was elected the new Society Adjutant. Six of the state's seven active chapters were present. The society was pleased to have Mrs. Peggy Johnson, President of the NC Division UDC, as their special guest. The major item of business was the planning for the 2020 MOSB National Convention to be hosted by the Society in Raleigh. A Confederate tour of North Carolina's historic State Capitol was given following the business meeting.



Above Photo -Some of the NC Society members attending the 2018 NC Society Convention held in Raleigh on June 9, 2018. Shown with these members is Mrs. Peggy Johnson, President of the NC UDC, who was a guest of the Convention.

Brigadier General St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter 271, Bay Minette



Left Photo-Shown are members of the Brigadier General St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter 271 and other society members at a meeting of the Fort Blakeley SCV Camp 1864 at their meeting held July 19, 2018, in Foley, AL. MOSB Lieutenant Commander General Byron Brady presented the program on

The Escape Route of John Wilkes Booth.

Alabama Society Convention

The Alabama Society held their 2018 Society Convention at the Bryant Conference Center on the campus of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa on March 31, 2018. Beverly Leigh, III, of Tuscaloosa, was elected Society Commander.



Above Photo-Shown from left are Chaplain General Rev. John Killian, Society Commander Bev Leigh, III, Lieutenant Commander General Byron Brady, Society Lieutenant Commander Richard Sheely, and Past Society Commander Tommy Rhodes.

General Josiah Gorgas Chapter 299, Tuscaloosa

The General Josiah Gorgas Chapter 299, Tuscaloosa, presented Robert E. Lee sabers to two University of Alabama ROTC Cadets at the Bryant Conference Center on the campus of the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. The ceremony was part of the J.C.C. Sanders Lecture series sponsored by the University of Alabama OLLI. General Gorgas Chapter member and MOS&B Literary Awards Chairman Richard Rhone currently serves as the UA OLLI President.



Left Photo-Shown from left is General Gorgas Chapter Commander Bev Leigh, III, presenting the Robert E. Lee saber to US Army ROTC Cadet Brandon Sinnot March 31, 2018.

Arkansas Society - Gen Patrick R. Cleburne Chapter



The General Patrick R Cleburne, Arkansas Society, MOSB and USCSA, met on January 20, 2018 at Fred's Hickory Inn, in Bentonville, Arkansas for our annual Lee-Jackson Celebration. The program was be given by Kolt Massie, a prospective member of the MOSB at the time but now one of our newer members. The program was given on Compatriot Massie's ancestor, the Honorable Robert E. Lee!

Attending the luncheon was Wyatt Troy Branch, our newest member and Life Member at age 5; the General Patrick R. Cleburne, Arkansas Society, Commander Steve Bailey; United Sons of Confederate Association-Arkansas Commander Jim Goldie; Wayne Fuller, and newly elected MOSB member, Craig Jones.

We enjoyed the fellowship and the program and at the conclusion of the program, Dixie was sang by all.

SCV Reunion in Franklin, TN



Byron E. Brady became the first sitting Commander General to bring greetings at the SCV National Reunion since

the two organizations separated. The Order was well received during the opening ceremonies and the MOS&B Booth in the vendor's area was busy for most of the three-day meeting. Another first took place when a group photo was taken of many of the more than 40 MOS&B members attending the reunion in Franklin.



They Took Their Stand in Dixie

By John Marquardt

Advance the flag of Dixie
For Dixie's land we take our stand
To live or die for Dixie
And conquer peace for Dixie

Anyone singing the above lyrics from the patriotic Confederate song of 1861, "Dixie to Arms," would today, as with its earlier counterpart "Dixie," be considered most politically incorrect and would probably ignite a firestorm of protest demonstrations and vitriolic tweets of condemnation. That 1861 song, however, was not, as one might now imagine, a polemic composed by some fire-eating Southern defender of slavery, but rather, like "Dixie," it was written by a born and bred Northerner . . . a man many now consider to be America's Plato, Albert Pike of Massachusetts. Like many in both the North and South at that time, Pike, while not an outright abolitionist, did believe slavery to be an evil that would ultimately be eliminated. Furthermore, even though he considered that secession did not violate the Constitution, he felt the North and South should settle their differences by mutual agreement, rather than by separation. However, as a strong advocate of state sovereignty and regional equality, Pike was also of the opinion that if such differences were irreconcilable, then secession was the only possible solution.

The Boston-born Pike was a celebrated author, jurist, poet and philosopher, as well as a futurist who, in 1871, predicted both World Wars and a potential third such conflict. He was educated at Harvard where he received an honorary master's degree and was the head of his own school when, in 1831, he joined an expedition to New Mexico. Pike finally

settled in Arkansas where he became a newspaper editor and an attorney who acted as a public defender of the rights of Native-Americans, and even argued cases on their behalf before the federal Supreme Court . . . once winning a three-million dollar judgment for a Choctaw tribe. After Arkansas seceded, Pike was first appointed as the Confederate Commissioner of the Indian Territory and then made a brigadier general in command of Indian troops, leading the tribal regiments during the 1862 Battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas. Following the Confederate defeat, a clash with Major General Thomas C. Hindman over tactics led to Pike resigning his commission and returning to his law practice. In 1864, Pike was made a judge of the Arkansas Supreme Court and after his retirement, he mainly devoted his life to Freemasonry . . . ultimately becoming that order's sovereign grand commander. In 1898, seven years after Pike's death, the United States Congress authorized a statue to be erected in his honor, the only outdoor monument of a Confederate general in Washington, D. C. The eleven-foot bronze statue, created by the noted Italian sculptor Gaetano Trentanobe, now stands beside the Department of Labor. Needless to say, there currently are raucous cries and mass demonstrations to have this one hundred and twenty year-old memorial removed from public view.

Today's conventional wisdom, as well as most of America's history textbooks related to the War Between the States, portray those in the North as gallant crusaders against slavery, and those in the South as traitorous defenders of that institution. But what of men like New England's Albert Pike and the tens of thousands of his fellow Northerners who elected to live and die in Dixie? While recounting the tales of all such individuals would require volumes, a simple look at the men from non-Confederate states or other countries who, like Pike, served the Confederacy as general officers should suffice to prove wrong all those who now seek to destroy monuments to the Confederacy, haul down its flags and point the finger of slavery's shame at the South and her defenders. In all, there were approximately four hundred and twenty-five individuals who held the four ranks of general in the Confederate Army, with over twenty per cent of these coming from non-Confederate areas. While one might argue that the seventy generals who came from the border states of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri should be eliminated from the equation because of their physical and philosophic proximity to the Confederacy, there remained the almost forty others from different regions. Of these, New York and Pennsylvania each supplied seven, followed by Ohio's six, five from Massachusetts, three from New Jersey, two from Maine and one each from Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa and Rhode Island.

There were also at least seven Confederal generals from foreign countries . . . Patrick R. Cleburne, Joseph Finegan and William M. Browne from Ireland, Prince Camille A. J. M. de Polignac, Raleigh E. Colston and Victor J. B. Girardey from France and Collett Leventhorpe from England. Two of these, Cleburne and Prince de Polignac, were the only two to attain the rank of major general, with Prince de Polignac, or "Prince Polecat" as was affectionately called by his Southern troops, being the last living Confederate major general. Despite General de Polignac's exotic background of having been a brigadier general in France and his father having been the principal minister to France's King Charles the Tenth, the most famous of the two foreign major generals was Cleburne. Major General Cleburne was one of the South's leading commanders, known as the "Stonewall Jackson of the West," who, like Brigadier General Ortho F. Strahl of Ohio, was among the six Confederate generals killed during the 1864 Battle of Franklin in Tennessee. Incidentally, this battle took place under another officer

who came from a non-Confederate state, General John B. Hood of Kentucky, the commander of the Army of Tennessee.

Besides Cleburne and Strahl, there were five other generals from the North or overseas who died for Dixie. Two were killed during 1862 Peninsula Campaign, Brigadier General Robert Hopkins of Ohio at Fair Oaks and Brigadier General Richard Griffith of Pennsylvania at Savage's Station. The others were Brigadier General Clement H. Stevens of Connecticut who was killed during the Battle of Atlanta in 1864 and the two who died the same year in the defense of Richmond, Brigadier Generals Victor Girardey of France at Fussell's Mill and Archibald Gracie III of New York at Petersburg. As a sidebar, General Gracie was brought up in a wealthy New York City family, with his grandfather's home now being the official residence of the mayors of New York. In addition, Gracie's son was one of the survivors from the "Titanic" and the general's grave in Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx area of New York City was among those vandalized during the current anti-Confederate craze.

In this group of Northerners, there were also two individuals who played pivotal parts in furthering the cause of the Confederacy. The first was the Confederate Army's highest ranking officer, General Samuel Cooper from New Hackensack in Dutchess County, New York. General Cooper, who even outranked such historic figures as Generals Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston, served in overall military command as Adjutant General and Inspector General of all the Confederate Armies, and did much to bring order to what might have been a chaotic condition within the Confederate military. Prior to the War Between the States, General Cooper had been Adjutant General in the United States Army, as well as serving as interim Secretary of War between the administrations of Jefferson Davis and John B. Floyd in 1857. The second Northerner who played a vital role in the South's war effort was Brigadier General Josiah Gorgas of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Gorgas had served at a number of United States arsenals throughout the country before the War and when he decided that the South had the right to secede, he resigned his commission as captain in the Union Army, went to Richmond and offered his services to the Confederate War Department where he was immediately commissioned a major and given the post as Chief of Ordnance for the Confederacy. Due to Gorgas' almost unbelievable efforts in creating an arms and munitions industry in the South out of virtually nothing, as well as securing a continuous supply of war matériel from Europe, the Confederate military managed to be adequately armed throughout the War. These efforts were rewarded in 1864 when Gorgas was elevated to the rank of brigadier general.

In addition to Northerners who served as major cogs in the Southern war machine, there were others who also held important positions in the Confederacy. One of these was Major General Charles Clark from Lebanon, Ohio, who commanded a division at the 1862 Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee. After being severely wounded the following year during the Battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Clark became the Confederate governor of Mississippi. Another was Major General Martin Luther Smith from Danby in upstate New York whose family had originally come from Maine. Smith served as head of the Corps of Engineers for both General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and General Johnston's

Army of Tennessee and directed the building of defensive works at both Vicksburg and Mobile. A third was Major General Lunsford L. Lomax from Newport, Rhode Island, who had command of all the partisan cavalry units in Virginia, including the legendary Mosby's Raiders. Another was Major General Franklin Gardner of New York City who served as aide to General Braxton Bragg, and as chief of cavalry under General P. T. G. Beauregard at the Battle of Perryville in Kentucky. General Garner's most important role, however, was that of commander during the forty-seven day siege of Port Hudson on the Mississippi River in 1863. Many historians consider Port Hudson to be one of the most outstanding defenses against a much larger enemy force. Lastly, there was perhaps the best-known but most reviled of all the Northerners who fought for the Confederacy, Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

After satisfactory service at various posts during the first year of the War, including Assistant Adjutant General and command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, Pemberton was promoted to lieutenant general and assigned to command the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana which included the defense of the vital city of Vicksburg on the Mississippi River. Today, Pemberton is mainly remembered only as the Yankee who surrendered Vicksburg and his thirty thousand man army to General Grant on the Fourth of July.

Lastly, there were three generals from non-Confederate areas who offered a powerful argument against today's mantra that the South was only fighting in defense of slavery. One of these was Major General Bushrod R. Johnson of Belmont County, Ohio. In 1863, while still a brigadier general, Johnson successfully led a division at the Battle of Chickamauga and later during the siege of Knoxville. The following year he stopped a Union advance towards Petersburg and was promoted to major general. Johnson, a Quaker, had initially broken with his religion's tradition of conscientious objection by entering the U. S. Military Academy and serving in the Army. Following the Mexican War he resigned his commission and held positions as professor at the Western Military Institute in Kentucky and University of Nashville in Tennessee. Prior to moving to the South, however, Johnson had been an active abolitionist in Ohio, helping runaway slaves travel through the state along the famed Underground Railroad. There was also a Kentuckian, Brigadier General Humphrey Marshall, whose uncle was James G. Birney, one of America's leading abolitionists. Birney was a member of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Ohio and the presidential candidate of the anti-slavery Liberty Party in 1840 and again in 1844. Then there was Major General Cleburne, the man from County Cork in Ireland who fought and died for the South. His stand was certainly not for slavery, which he detested, but because he and had found a welcome home and friends in Arkansas after a cold, anti-Irish reception in Ohio. During the third year of the War, General Cleburne saw that the South's dwindling manpower would soon end its struggle for independence, and became one of the first major officers to propose that the Confederacy should offer manumission to any slave willing to fight for the South. There were other important figures, such as Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin, who agreed with the idea, but unfortunately the wisdom of Cleburne's advice was not official heeded until just a month prior to General Lee's surrender in April of 1865 . . . far too little . . . far too late. Cleburne had also offered some trenchant comments in his proposal when he wrote, "Satisfy the Negro that if he faithfully adheres to our standard during the war he shall receive his freedom and that of his race, and we (the Confederacy) change the race from a dreaded weak-

ness to a position of strength." He also had some prescient words in regard to today's myth that the War was only waged to end slavery when he cited that "slavery is not all our enemies are fighting for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties." Amen to that!

About John Marquardt

John Marquardt is a native of Connecticut but a Southerner at heart. After attending the University of Georgia, Marquardt realized the truth and the value of the Southern tradition. He served in World War II and spent his career in international trade. He currently resides in Tokyo, Japan. His Japanese wife loves Charleston and Savannah and admires Southern culture.

Source: <https://www.abbevilleinstitute.org/blog/they-took-their-stand-in-dixie/>

2018 MOS&B Award Recipients

The Winnie Davis Award

Julie Kaye Clarke, GA Gwen Dockery – AL

Real Great Great Grandson Medal

John David Stringfellow, VA

Lt. Charles Read Meritorious Service Medal

Gregory Scott Caulley, FL Thomas Richard Clarke, Jr., GA

Walter Espey Dockery, AL James Monroe Gaston, Jr., GA

Lawrence Alan Hellums, MS Peter William Kirch, AR

Robert Dupree Pennebaker, AR Edwin Conley Stringer, AL

Houston Albert Tucker, Jr., FL Richard Alan Washburn, AL

John Winfred Wright, GA

Col. John Pelham Legion of Merit Award

Martin Nelson Bell, GA Bert Daniel Blackburn, III, AL

Richard Wallace Rhone, AL

Major General Patrick Cleburne Service Award

Dennis David Brand, TX Edward Overton Cailleteau, LA

Odian David Denard, GA David Lafayette Floyd, GA

Larry D. Martin, TX Jeffrey L Sizemore, FL

Joseph Judson Smith, III, VA

Commander General's Award

William Michael Hurley, TX John H Killian, Sr., AL

Stephen Clay McGehee, FL William Michael Moore, MS

David Wayne Snodgrass, CO <u>Varina Howell Davis Award</u>	Kerry Patrick Sohrwide, OK	OK Society - Brigadier General Eppa Hunton Chapter 16 NC Society - Captain James I. Waddell Chapter 32
Norma Basham Holley, TX Reta Karol Brand, TX <u>Judah P. Benjamin Award</u>	Chantelle Patricia Brownlow, AL	NC Society - Garnett Pettigrew Chapter 67 MO Society - Brig. Gen Francis Marion Cockrell Chapter 84 CA Society - General John B. Hood Chapter 89
Kolton Massie, AR <u>Henry Timrod Award</u>		Georgia Society - Major General Lafayette McLaws Chapter 97 SC Society - General Maxcy Gregg Chapter 98
Dr. Scott Bowden TX Dr. James L. Newsom, TX <u>Distinguished Commander Award</u>	David Herschel Dickey, GA	MS Society - Lt. General Nathan Bedford Forrest Chapter 100 VA Society - General Samuel Cooper Chapter 105 NC Society - Maj Absolum Knox Simonton Chapter 152
David Michael Edwards, NC Thomas Benjamin Rhodes, III, AL <u>T. J. Fakes Award - Best Chapter Scrapbook</u>	Johnnie L. Holley, Jr., TX	MO Society - Maj Gen John S. Bowen Chapter 157 TX Society - Gen Lawrence Sullivan Ross Chapter 184 MD Society - Maryland Line Chapter 191
3rd Place - Col. WH Parsons Chapter 273, TX 2nd Place - MG WHC Whiting Chapter 305, NC 1st Place - Captain Waddell Chapter 32, NC <u>J.E.B. Stuart Award - Best Society Scrapbook</u>		NC Society - Col Robert Fulton Webb Chapter 195 MO Society - Colonel Upton Hayes Chapter 235 MOChapter - Lieutenant Colonel John R. Boyd Chapter 236 SC Society - Colonel James McCullough Chapter 242
2nd Place - Georgia Society 1st Place - North Carolina Society <u>Col. Walter H. Taylor Award - Best Society Newsletter</u>		VA Society - Skipwith Dance DeNoon Chapter 260 TX Society - Colonel Richard Hubbard Chapter 261 TX Society - Major John Loudermilk Chapter 264
2nd Place - Farthest To The Front, NC Society 1st Place - The Georgia Guardian, GA Society <u>Captain John Morton Award - Best Chapter Newsletter</u>		MX Society - Colonel Arasmus R. Burt Chapter 292 SC Society - Colonel Stephen Jackson Chapter 295 NC Society - Captain Henry C. Grady Chapter 296
3rd Place - MG WHC Whiting Chapter 305, NC 2nd Place - Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67, NC 1st Place - Col. Richard Bennett Hubbard Chapter 261, Texas		CO Society - Maj. Chatham Roberdeau Wheat Chapter 297 SC Society - Captain Stephen Dill Lee Chapter 301 CA Society - Captain Alonzo Ridley Chapter 303 NC Society - General W. H. C. Whiting Chapter 305
<u>Rebel Club</u> <u>Gold Certificate</u>		GA Society - Lt. General James Longstreet Chapter 306 NC Society - Gov. Zebulon B. Vance NC HQ No. 307
Larry D. Martin, Texas Sanford Christian Reed, Texas <u>Bronze Medal and Certificate</u>		<u>Col. Walter Hopkins -Distinguished Chapter Award</u> Col Richard B Hubbard #261 Tyler TX <u>Gold Star Awards</u>
Thomas B. Rhodes, III, Alabama <u>Certificate</u>		ANV - David Stringfellow, VA ATM - Glenn Toal, TX AOT - No Award
Gregory Scott Cauley, FL Wm. Howard Jones, CA Billy Ed Bowden, TX <u>Lt. Gen. Simon Buckner Award - Membership Retention</u>		<u>Robert E. Lee Chalice</u> Thomas Tarry Beasley, II, FL
OK Society - General Douglas H. Cooper Chapter 15		



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