



# MILITARY ORDER of the STARS & BARS

1861

1865



## Officers Call

VOLUME 17—NUMBER 1

[www.mosbhq.org](http://www.mosbhq.org)

2025



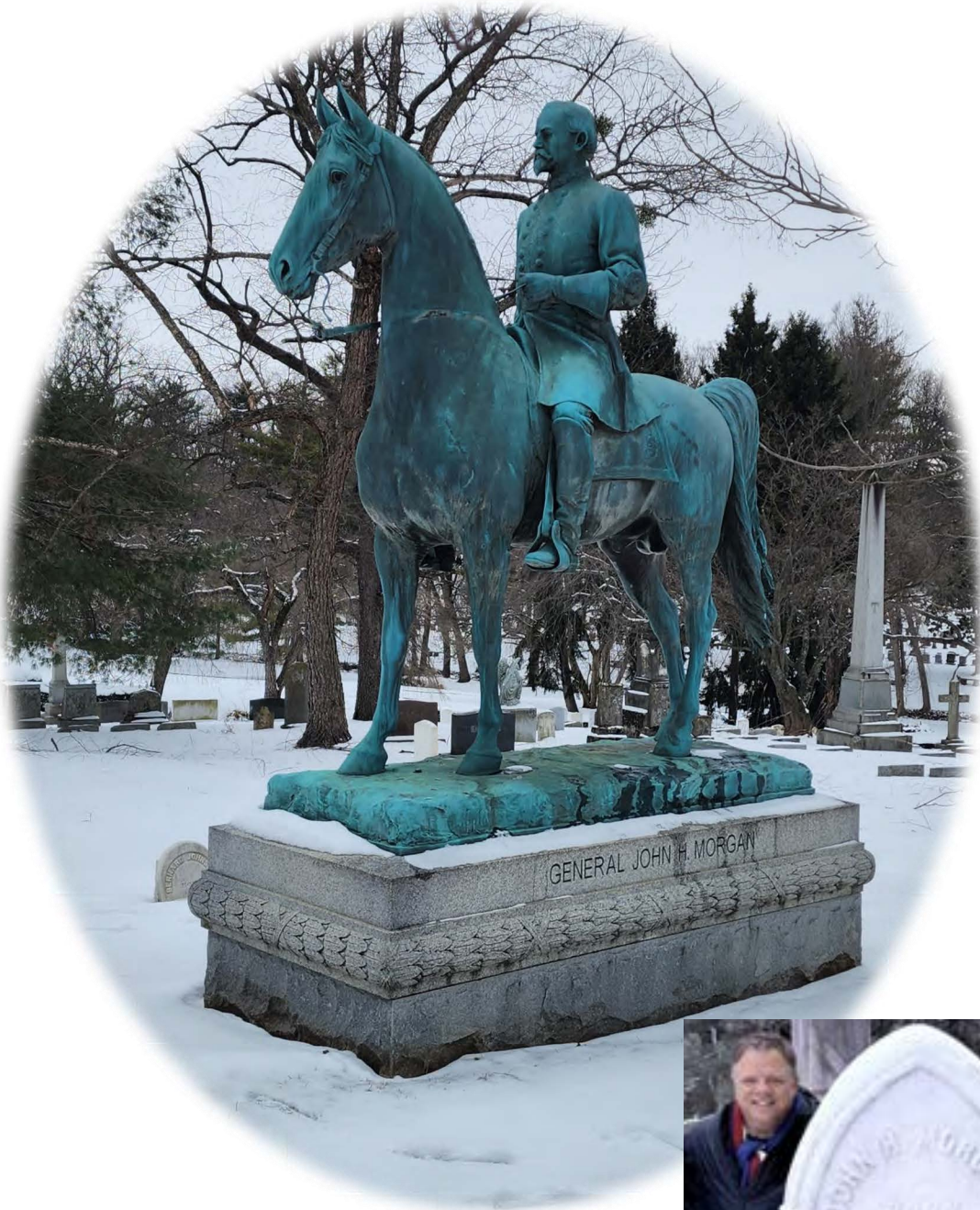
CONFEDERATE ROOM | OKLAHOMA HISTORY CENTER | OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Military Order of the Stars & Bars



General John Hunt Morgan | Lexington Cemetery | Kentucky

“Thunderbolt of the Confederacy”



**JOHN HUNT MORGAN** After Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan’s statue was removed from the Courthouse Lawn in Lexington in 2017, it was quickly relocated to Lexington Cemetery in 2018, where his remains are buried. An interesting fact about General Morgan’s statue is that of all the statues and monuments of the War Between the States in Kentucky, it is the only one with a soldier on horseback.

Hunt was born in 1825 and died during a Raid in Greenville, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

At right are (l-r) McClernand “Mac” Butler Crawford and Richard D. Hollis; both are members of the Tennessee Society MOS&B.





## Officer's Call

**MOS&B Officer's Call**,  
a leader among heritage magazines,  
is published quarterly, and is the  
Official Magazine of the Officers of the  
**Military Order of the Stars & Bars**

Commander General  
**Thomas B. Rhodes III**

Lieutenant Commander General  
**Terry Phillips**

Executive Director  
**Jon Trent**  
417.353.5908

[mosbdirector1938@gmail.com](mailto:mosbdirector1938@gmail.com)

**Officer's Call**  
is published quarterly with these  
PUBLICATION DEADLINES:

Editor General  
**Richard D. "Rick" Hollis**  
615.812.2648  
[editor.mosb@gmail.com](mailto:editor.mosb@gmail.com)

Assistant Editor General  
**William R. "Bill" Alvord**

Winter Edition  
**December 1st**

Spring Edition  
**March 1st**

Summer Edition  
**June 1st**

Fall Edition  
**September 1st**

## General Executive Council | 2022-2024

Commander General	Thomas B. Rhodes III
Lt. Commander General	Terry Phillips
Chief of Staff	Herb Turner
Judge Advocate General	Jeffrey Massey
Adjutant General	W. Michael Moore
Treasurer General	John Howard Talley III
ANV Commander	David Edwards
ANV Executive Councilor	W. Becket Soule
ANV Executive Councilor	Thomas B. Bello
AOT Commander	Chris Heuer
AOT Executive Councilor	Steve Barbaree
AOT Executive Councilor	Stan Howell
ATM Commander	David McMahan
ATM Executive Councilor	Taylor Conner
ATM Executive Councilor	Larry "Joe" Reynolds
Past Commander General	Johnnie L. Holley, Jr.
Past Commander General	Joseph Judson Smith III
Past Commander General	Byron E. Brady
Past Commander General	Harold Davis III
Past Commander General	Wm. Howard Jones
Past Commander General	Albert D. Jones, Jr.
Past Commander General	Anthony Hodges
Past Commander General	James Troy Massey
Past Commander-in-Chief	Robert L. Hawkins III

## Staff and Committee Chairmen

Archivist General	J. Troy Massey
Awards Chair	Carl Black
Chaplain General	Stephen Sexton
Comptroller General	J. J. Smith
Communications General	David P. McMahon
Editor General	Richard D. (Rick) Hollis
Finance Chair	J. J. Smith
Genealogist General	W. Kevin Hawkins
Grants Chair	Gary Roseman
Historian General	J. Troy Massey
Inspector General	Howard Davis
Leadership Seminar	Johnnie L. Holley, Jr.
Literary Chair	Scott Bowden
Membership Chair	Johnnie L. Holley, Jr.
Parliamentarian General	Johnnie L. Holley, Jr.
Quartermaster General	Dan Landreth
Registered Agent	Jason Boshers
Scholarship Chair	Ron Perdue
Teacher of the Year Chair	Herbert L. Turner
Time & Place Chair	Terry Phillips
Treasurer General	John Howard Talley III
War/Military Service Chair	Greg Eanes
Webmaster General	Larry "Joe" Reynolds

## Contents



- Cover—Confederate Room | Oklahoma History Center | Oklahoma City
- 2 General John Hunt Morgan Statue Lexington Cemetery, KY
- 4 Commander General's Message
- Genealogist General's Message
- 5 General HQ's Important Notes
- 6 Captain William Burney Albright
- 7 Chaplain General's Message
- BG Douglas Hancock Cooper Grave Bryan County, OK
- 8 MS 2025 Annual Meeting, Corinth, MS
- 10 TN Ceremonies Honoring Heroes Pres Jefferson Davis, Columbia Boy Hero Sam Davis, Smyrna, TN
- 11 Col George Robertson Reeves, CO
- 12 Confederate Stockade Cemetery Salesville, OH
- 13 Lee Jackson Luncheon Prairie Grove, AR
- 14 Officers Attend Court in MO to Support SCV
- 15 Christmas in the Confederacy High Point, NC
- 16 Liddell Chapter 271, Foley, AL
- 19 MOS&B Archives, Oklahoma City, OK
- 20 Protective Tariffs
- 22 Boyd Chapter 236—New Flag
- 23 36th Christmas "Dinner in Dixie" Clarksville, TN
- 24 Mary Bell Wright Jones Ledbetter Memoirs
- 27 The Unalienable Right of Succession
- 31 Lowery Chapter 313, Corinth, MS
- 32 Convention Schedule of Events
- 33 Registration Form—Convention
- 34 Registration Form—Friday Dinner
- 35 Convention Program—Memorials
- 36 New Boyd Chapter 236 Flag





## Commander General's Message | Thomas B. Rhodes III



Commander General  
Thomas B. Rhodes III, DCS  
2024—2026

Compatriots,

By the time you read this we will be well into the Easter Season and starting to enjoy milder weather. You will be planning and executing spring activities with family and friends. This is also our season. As many of you know March 4, is Confederate Flag Day and many of our chapters have celebrated the date with many activities. I commend your efforts to keep our history in the forefront of your local community activities. March 11 is Confederate Constitution Day. As the only male lineage society of decedents of the elected and appointed officials of the Confederate Executive and Legislative branches of government I know that chapters are celebrating March 11 in remembrance of those officials. April is Confederate History and Heritage Month. I cannot think of a better time for us to get out into our communities during the various spring fairs and share our history as it relates to your local area. Sharing

our history for the period 1861-1865 is only one small part of our ancestors' legacy to your local community. The period during Reconstruction was one of the most trying times in American History for our people. Take some time, do some research, and share with your community our ancestors' stories of how they rebuilt our communities facing so much opposition.

We are taught to have pride in our history and our Order. Many outsiders would say that this is wrong because they believe we couple this pride with arrogance. We need to show that we are honoring those people that came before us, those people that instilled in us a strong ethos of family and country. We need to remind ourselves and our community the contributions our ancestors made that are reflected in our communities today. Many of us have experienced mental and physical exhaustion in the pursuit of such goals. Remember: rest, refresh, and it only takes one small work to make great change.

I would not be doing justice to the Order by not reminding everyone about the 88<sup>th</sup> Annual General Convention in Foley, Alabama May 29-June 1. You have most likely seen the registration forms in the last *Officers' Call*. Please consider attending this event. If you have not already done so, please send in your reservations and don't forget the separate Friday night supper registration

*God Save Our Southland!*

Commander General  
Thomas B. Rhodes III, DCS  
*Military Order of the Stars & Bars*

### *Genealogist General's Message:*

The MOSB maintains a strict privacy policy and no one's lineage or personal information is divulged unless done so by the applicant himself. Many of our Society Genealogists provide free research for supplemental certificates (other qualifying ancestors) that a member may wish to pursue as a service and benefit to our members. Society Genealogists have the authority to approve supplemental applications as provided in our Constitution and Bylaws.

If you or a prospective member have any questions regarding our application process, please contact our Executive Director at MOSB Headquarters and he will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

God Bless Dixie!

W. Kevin Hawkins, DCS  
Genealogist General

### Important Notice

Are you a MOS&B member who receives our quarterly magazine, *Officer's Call*, sent by US Mail, but do not also receive our monthly electronic newsletter, the **Commander General's Bulletin**? This indicates that we do not have your current email address on file.

We want to keep you informed and request that your email address be updated by sending your current email address to:

[mosbdirector1938@gmail.com](mailto:mosbdirector1938@gmail.com)

## General Headquarters Important Notes...

**2025 Dues**-The 2025 dues statements second notice have been sent to all National At Large members and to all the Chapters who have not paid yet. If you have not paid your 2025 dues, please email the Executive Director and get your payment sent as soon as possible.

**National General Headquarters**- GHQ will be temporarily closed from April 04-24, 2025. There will be limited email service during this time and no phone service. Please plan for this closing and get applications and requests to GHQ prior to or after the closing.

**Commander General's Bulletin**-If you are not receiving the monthly message from Commander General Rhodes and would like to receive it. Please email the Executive Director and ask to be added to the Commander General's Bulletin email list.

**Officer's Call Magazine**- We are requesting all members consider receiving the quarterly magazine in a digital format. The expense of printing and mailing printed copies is increasing multiple times each year. If you would be willing to help keep our overhead expenses lower, please email the Executive Director and request to be placed on the digital email list for the *Officer's Call* magazine.

**MOSB Website**- Please ensure you have deleted any previous links you have saved to the website. The website was updated last year, and the old website is no longer supported. The updated website address is [www.mosbhq.org](http://www.mosbhq.org).

**Email and Mailing Address Updates**-Please make sure you notify GHQ when you have a change of postal address or email address. You are very important to us, but if we don't receive these updates, we will be unable to communicate with you as we would wish to do so. Please email your contact information changes to the Executive Director.

For all of the above request please email Executive Director Jon Trent at [mosbdirector1938@gmail.com](mailto:mosbdirector1938@gmail.com).

Best regards and many thanks for your dedication to our Confederate Ancestors.

Executive Director  
Jon E. Trent



Executive Director  
Jon Trent

## The Place To Go When You Want To Know About the War Between the States

- Current Events • Our Southern Heritage • Preservation
- Calendar of Events • Book Reviews • Reenactments
- Feature Articles • Firearms • Display & Classified Ads

**---We don't just talk preservation -- We Do It!---**

We saved the historic house General James Longstreet used as his headquarters during the winter of 1863-64 from demolition and are developing it into a museum, (See [www.longstreetmuseum.com](http://www.longstreetmuseum.com)), and historic Bethesda Church which was used as a hospital by both armies, and battlefield preservation.

**Free Sample Copy: 800-624-0281 ext. 326 • email: [cweditor@lcs.net](mailto:cweditor@lcs.net)**

**CAMP CHASE**  
**GAZETTE**  
WHERE THE CIVIL WAR COMES ALIVE  
[www.campchase.com](http://www.campchase.com)

**THE CIVIL WAR**  
**COURIER**  
[www.civilwarcourier.com](http://www.civilwarcourier.com)

The **Citizens'**  
**Companion**  
The Voice of Civil War Reenacting  
[www.citizenscompanion.com](http://www.citizenscompanion.com)

## Captain William Burney Albright

### One of General John Hunt Morgan's Raiders—Lost Grave is Found

Died (21 Jan 1902): Captain Albright settled after the war at Columbus, Ohio, and was instrumental in organizing the Confederate Camp in that city. He was traveling when, falling sick at Gallatin, Tennessee, he died, and was buried in the Confederate lot in the cemetery there. He left a wife to mourn his loss.--p. 303-305 (portrait of Albright, included in a book), Johnson, Adam R., Partisan Rangers of the Confederate States Army (Louisville, KY: 1904)

Died (21 Jan 1902): Special to the Banner: Gallatin [TN], January 22: Capt W. B. Albright, a resident of Elk Fork, Ohio., died in this city yesterday morning after a few days' illness of pneumonia. He was here on business, when he became ill. Capt. Albright is an ex-Confederate soldier, having served, first, in Johnson's Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and later with Gen. John Morgan. He organized Columbus Camp., U. C. V., the only Confederate organization in the State of Ohio, and was widely known in Confederate circles.--Nashville Banner, Wed, Jan 22, 1902, p. 10.



Capt William B. Albright

*Gallatin attorney and Randy Lucas is noted for spearheaded the effort to maintain and enhance the Confederate Circle that includes more than 200 graves in the Gallatin City Cemetery. 10 graves are unmarked and 4 are unknown. Finding this information about Captain Albright confirms that he is buried in the Confederate section of the cemetery. A member of MOS&B, Randy Lucas' worthy service and devotion to the cause is known, and admired.*

Capt. W. B. Albright was born near Clarksville, Tenn., Feb 28, 1841. In the summer of 1861 he joined Company A, First Tennessee Heavy Artillery stationed at Fort Henry, was soon appointed First Sergeant in charge of gun No. 1, thirty-two pounder. He was in the bombardment from start to finish. He fired the last shot. It was after the fort surrendered and unaware. Before the gunboat landed he escaped. A few days later he went to Fort Donelson, and was in the water batteries there during the battle. He escaped by the river road.

He afterwards joined Col. Adam Johnson's Tenth Kentucky Cavalry and was put in charge of a piece of artillery, secured in the recapture of Clarksville. One of the most noted shot, perhaps, of that great war was when Capt Albright hid a cannon by a straight stretch of road near the Cumberland Iron Works (*between Ft Donelson in Dover, and Clarksville*), sent all of his men away, waited by the gun until the head of the Federals was near, then he fired directly down the line. The chaos following that shot can hardly be conceived.

He was in many successful engagements in Northern Kentucky. In November, 1862, he went South and joined (*Gen John Hunt*) Morgan's command; was with him on his famous Christmas raid into Northern Kentucky and was captured. He escaped from his guard, but was soon recaptured by Woolford's Cavalry. He was marched to Lebanon Junction and from there sent to Louisville on an engine. After a few days in prison changed his name, his uniform, and succeeded in being taken as a private for exchange at Vicksburg. Near Cairo the boat was headed for St. Louis when it ran into a dense fog and was forced to land when he and James Christian escaped and took up the tramp for Dixie, one of great fatigue and hardships. He rejoined his command in time to go with Gen. Morgan on his Ohio campaign, and was captured at Adams Mills July 19. He was imprisoned at Cincinnati on Johnson's Island, Allegheny City, Point Lookout, and Fort Delaware. In March 1865, he was sent South on a special exchange, and at Greensboro surrendered with Joseph E. Johnston's army. He was twelve times a prisoner of war and got his freedom only once by consent of his captors or custodians. His labors in connection with Camp Chase and organization of the U. C. V. Camp at Columbus, Ohio, are of record in the Veteran.----Ref: Confederate Veteran, Vol X, p. 275, Jun 1902. Generation 1 (cont.) <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924057407094&seq=295> Lived (Jan 1897): Capt. W. B. Albright, of the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, CSA, who commanded the artillery attached to Morgan's Division, and was a gallant soldier, and now lives at Columbus, (younger photo of him included with article) ....CV, Vol V, No. 1, p. 456 (Jan 1897) [This would suggest he was Captain of Morgan's Tenth KY Cavalry.]



## Chaplain General's Message | Stephen Sexton

### "A 'Just' or 'Justified' War"

America is approaching 250 years as a nation. It has been involved in many wars, conflicts and battles. Countless Americans have given their very life for the cause of freedom and the right to choose a way of life without interference from an outside entity. Many have asked the question of whether war is "Just" or can be "Justified." As an Army Chaplain I have been asked that very question by Soldiers on the battlefield. The answer to the question causes one to evaluate their moral compass and relationship with God. From a Biblical standpoint, war can be found as approved by God for reasons only He knows. He justified war because He is the creator of all things, thus He has the right as Sovereign to start and finish wars. Throughout history many wars have been started because of the chaos of a deranged person, the greed of the empire or simple disagreement between two parties. Chaos, greed nor disagreement is enough to justify the cost of the loss of life. America's short history as a nation in comparison to most nations around the world is filled with chaos, greed and disagreement between parties.

So, what is the answer? When someone wishes to cause harm in order to overcome, overthrow or eliminate another, especially when I am or maybe the victim, it is justifiable to defend my life, my family or my country. In order to help soothe the conscience of some, Rules of Engagement (ROE) were given for the battlefield. When your life is in the balance, ROE is thrown out the window. There is a spiritual battle being fought for your soul. The battle between Good and Evil. It is a battle that you must be an active participant and win with the help of God Almighty. Your eternal soul is dependent on your relationship with God. It is a war that was "Justified" by Christ on the Cross.

We are never alone in this Just War we are in. God is always with you, even if you know it or not. I'd rather know God is acting on my behalf, rather than fight alone. In the war of aggression, Evil will endeavor to cause you to doubt your relationship with God. Never allow yourself to doubt your ability to overcome the aggression of this world. In the war of aggression, the aggressor will always try to put forth evidence that You as God's Child will not win. But God will never leave you nor forsake you. The war of aggression is evil, but the Goodness of God will always prevail.

May God open your eyes to His greatness in the dark and evil world.

*"pro Deo et Patria"*

### BG Douglas Hancock Cooper

Fort Washita Cemetery in Bryan County, OK

"Kevin Easterling, a member of Father Abram Ryan Chapter 63 in Biloxi, MS who resides in Oklahoma, was instrumental in obtaining and placing a grave marker for BG Douglas Hancock Cooper. Cooper's grave is located at the old Fort Washita Cemetery in Bryan County, OK. His grave was previously unmarked.

Cooper, a veteran of the Mexican-American War who served with the Mississippi Rifles, raised and commanded the 1st Choctaw and Chickasaw Mounted Rifles. He subsequently saw action at Elkhorn Tavern, Newtonia, and Honey Springs. After being promoted to Brigadier General, Cooper was named district commander of what was then called the Indian Territory. In this role he was in command of all Confederate Indian troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department on the borders of Arkansas. After the war, Cooper was a supporter of Choctaw and Chickasaw land claims. He passed away on April 29, 1879 at Fort Washita."



## 2025 Mississippi Society Annual Meeting

Corinth, Mississippi



Following are captions for photos on page 9 and 11.

MSSO1: On behalf of BG Mark Perrin Lowrey Chapter 313, Commander Dwight Johnson receives the PCIC John L. Echols Superior Chapter Award from Society Commander Stan Howell.

MSSO2: Several NSDCSAOC National Officers and wives came to support the annual meeting (and enjoy a great lunch and speaker). Pictured clockwise from lower left are Delinda Phillips, Sonya Trent, Charlene Turner, Krissie Heuer, Bev Massey, Marsha Stanford, Linda Hawkins, Laura Moore, and Sharon Mardis.

MSSO3: Genealogist General Kevin Hawkins presents two supplemental certificates to Chapter 313 member Chuck Landry.

MSSO4: Society Commander Stan Howell presents Chapter 313 members Sammy Mardis and Dwight Johnson with the BG William Barksdale Meritorious Service Award.

MSSO5: After the meeting, several members were treated to a private tour of the historic Verandah-Curlee House in Corinth, MS. Bottom row: Sammy Mardis and Troy Massey, Second row: Danny Toma and Chris Heuer. Third row: Mike Moore, Jon Trent, and Herb Turner. Top row: Terry Phillips and Chuck Landry.

MSSO6: Mississippi Society Commander and AOT Executive Councilor Stan Howell and Mississippi Society Adjutant and Adjutant General Mike Moore watch the proceedings.

MSSO7: Lt. Commander General Terry Phillips swore in new member William "Buddy" Ellis of Chapter 313.

MSSO8: Quartermaster General Dan Landreth makes a point.

MSSO9: We were honored to have SCV Historian-in-Chief and Mississippi Division SCV 1Lt Commander Forrest Daws as our keynote speaker. Forrest gave an excellent presentation on the "Flags of My Forefathers."

MSS10: Society Commander Stan Howell and Society Adjutant Mike Moore congratulate the newest member of the Mississippi Society, Jacob Semmes. Jacob's membership helped the Society break the 100 member mark!

MSS11: From L to R - Chapter 100 Commander Larry Hellums, Chapter 173 Adjutant Chris Heuer, Chapter 253 Commander Earl McCown, Jr., and Chapter 313 Commander Dwight Johnson proudly receive the BG Charles Clark Chapter Retention Award for 100% membership retention. Chapters 63, 275, 292, and 315 also received this award, making a clean sweep for the entire Mississippi Society at 100% retention.

MSS12: From L to R - Chapter 253 Commander Earl McCown, Jr., Chapter 100 Adjutant Rev. Bobby J. Irvin, Jr., and Chapter 313 member and Society Chaplain Jonathan Cagle received the BG Mark Perrin Lowrey Christian Service Award from Society Commander Stan Howell.

MSS13: Chapter 173 Adjutant Chris Heuer and Chapter 253 Commander Earl McCown, Jr. receive the PCIC Laurence N. Oden Meritorious Chapter award from Society Commander Stan Howell on behalf of their Chapters.

MSS14: Society Commander Stan Howell presents the George Charles "Chuck" Bond Heritage Award to Forrest Daws for promoting Southern history and heritage.

MSS15: Members and guests listening intently at the meeting.

MSS16: Society Commander presents the Mary Ann Montgomery Forrest Award to L to R - Laura Moore, Sharon Mardis, and Krissie Heuer. This is the highest award presented to ladies for outstanding support of the purpose and goals of the Mississippi Society.

MSS17: Society Commander Stan Howell presents the Gov. John J. Pettus Meritorious Service Award to Chapter 253 Adjutant Dan McCaskill.

MSS18: Chapter 173 Adjutant Chris Heuer and Mississippi Society Commander Stan Howell received the LTG Stephen Dill Lee Meritorious Service Award.

MSS19: Chapter 100 Commander Larry Hellums, Chapter 100 Lt. Commander Steve Rutherford, and Chapter 100 Adjutant Bobby J. Irvin, Jr. receive the LTG Nathan Bedford Forrest Award. Chapter 100 member Mike Mauldin also received this award but was unable to attend. This award is the highest award given by the Mississippi Society to a member. These gentlemen were instrumental in reviving a defunct Mississippi 8 years ago. This was an honor long overdue.



Officer's Call



Photos MSS16 and MSS19 are on page 11.



## Tennessee Ceremonies Honoring Heroes

Columbia and Smyrna, Tennessee



R. S. Jason Boshers, Military Order of the Stars and Bars Tennessee Society Commander, and David C. Daniels, Tennessee Society Genealogist, and Lt. Commander of the Col. R. D. Allison MOS&B Chapter 230 of DeKalb County, Tennessee, place a wreath during the recent Pvt. Sam Davis memorial service at the Sam Davis Home and Museum in Smyrna, Tennessee held on November 23, 2024.



Tennessee Society MOS&B Commander Jason Boshers and David C. Daniels, Society Genealogist, place a wreath during the recent President Jeff Davis memorial service at The National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs, in conjunction with the annual Tennessee Order of Confederate Rose (OCR) Jefferson Davis Memorial service held on December 8, 2024.



## 11th Texas Cavalry & Lone Star Statesman Colonel George Robertson Reeves

Author: James Ronald Kennedy | Reviewer: Walter Donald Kennedy | Shotwell Publishing, 2024

### Major Chatham Roberdeau Wheat Chapter No. 297, Colorado

In 1861, at the onset of the War for Southern Independence, Grayson County, Texas was faced with a dilemma. Either vote in favor of joining the Southern cause or vote to keep the men of the county home to defend against the ever-increasing threat of the Comanche and Kiowa. And while Grayson County eventually voted against succession, the cumulative vote of the State of Texas to defend the Southern homeland now necessitated the need for a Texas Confederate contingent. George Robertson Reeves, a Tennessee native, donated land for what would become Camp Reeves and the 11<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry Regiment was born. Reeves, then a Captain, would report to Colonel William Cocke Young. Young was an attorney, close friend of Sam Houston and the first Commanding Officer of the 11<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry Regiment. Young would die early in the conflict and Reeves would be promoted to Colonel and take over command. The first battle call of the regiment was in May of 1861 north of the Red River in modern day Oklahoma at Fort Washita. By the end of that year the 11th found themselves near present-day Tulsa fighting the Union-backed Creek and Seminole Indians at the Battle of Chustenahlah. March of 1862 would bring the horsemen to the battle of Pea Ridge where the fight as well as the harsh winter leading up the battle would prove a major hardship and dramatic loss of men. In August of 1862 the regiment would fight the Battle of Richmond and by year's end they would be engaged in the Battle of Stone's River, Murfreesboro. The 11<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry fought in the Tullahoma / Middle Tennessee Campaign, the second battle of Chattanooga and the battle of Chickamauga all by September of 1863. The Atlanta Campaign in 1864 would prove to be one of the biggest fights enlisting the 11th in that year, and finally in March of 1865 the Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina would be the last major battle of Fightin' Joe Wheeler's Cavalry (which included the 11<sup>th</sup> Texas). In all, the 11<sup>th</sup> fought in more than 150 battles and skirmishes from Texas to the Carolinas between 1861 to 1865.

George Robertson Reeves was originally from Hickman County, Tennessee, and his father, William Steel Reeves was a veteran of the War of 1812. One might say George Robertson Reeves was destined for public service as his wife Jane Moore's great, great grandfather, William Bean was the first permanent settler of European ancestry in what is now the State of Tennessee. In addition, Reeves' great aunt, Charlotte Reeves and her husband General James Robertson founded modern day Nashville. Prior to his service as an officer in the 11<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry, Reeves served as Sheriff of Grayson County as well as Tax Collector. Both prior to and after the war, Reeves was an active member of The House of Representatives in the State of Texas. Within one year of being elected as the Speaker of the House to the 17th legislative session (1881), Reeves died of hydrophobia after being bitten by a rabid dog. In 1882 on his land in Reevesville (now Pottsboro), Texas, a canine achieved what so many Yankee soldiers had attempted to do prior, end the life of George Robertson Reeves. In 1884, a county in West Texas was renamed for Colonel Reeves, and today he is memorialized with the name of the Masonic Lodge in Pottsboro as well as the Sons of Confederate Veteran's Camp #349 in Sherman/Denison, Texas.

*Dean Reeves is a member of the Military Order of Stars & Bars Major Chatham Roberdeau Wheat Chapter No. 297, in Colorado as well as the Colonel George R. Reeves SCV Camp #349 in Sherman/Denison, Texas. He owns a private investigation/security consulting company in Colorado, and is an Affiliate Professor of Criminal Justice and Criminology at Metropolitan State University of Denver. He is a published author in the area of fraud.*

### Mississippi Society Annual Meeting Photos, continued from pages 8 and 9.



## Confederate Stockade Cemetery, Johnson's Island, Ohio

By Scott Barker, Adjutant of Generals Lee and Jackson Chapter #256, Salesville, Ohio

Official records of the Union and Confederate armies indicate that 25,976 Confederate prisoners of war died in captivity. Today, only the mass burial sites and cemeteries of Union prisoner-of-war camps dot the Northern landscape where so many of the heroes of the South had died, many of them through inhumane treatment by their captors. Ohio was the home of two prisoner-of-war camps: Camp Chase in Columbus, which is today marked by the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery, where 2,260 Confederate prisoners died, with many of them in marked graves, and Johnson's Island on Lake Erie, where 267 bodies are buried in the Confederate Stockade Cemetery, primarily Confederate Army officers. The number of men buried in the cemetery has changed several times, with the most recent number including graves detected through ground-penetrating radar.

Confederate Stockade Cemetery on Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay is an idyllic setting in the spring, summer, and autumn months, where cool breezes blow across the island. Still, it can be an abysmal place during the frigid northern winters. Today, the island is connected to the mainland by a causeway, making it less remote than in the nineteenth century. Still, its remoteness was the primary reason the prison camp and subsequent cemetery had been established. Johnson's Island comprises about 300 acres.

The cemetery lies about one-half mile from the site of the prisoner-of-war camp that operated on the island between April 1862 and June 1865. The prison camp opened on April 11, 1862, and 200 prisoners from Camp Chase Prisoner-of-War Prison in Columbus, Ohio, were transferred to the island prison camp. Initially, the prison camp held captured Confederate soldiers of various ranks. However, in June 1862, the enlisted men held at the camp were shipped back to Camp Chase, and thereafter, only Confederate officers were imprisoned on the island.

The prison camp was constructed in the fashion of a stockade with a fourteen-foot wooden plank wall enclosing a sixteen-acre area. A ditch at the base of the wall prevented prisoners from tunneling, as the shallow soil only extended four feet to the limestone shelf of the island. Thirteen prisoner barracks, with a cast iron stove, latrine, two external cooking and laundry areas, and a separate hospital, were also built. An additional forty-odd buildings were erected outside the perimeter for support staff. In addition, two block house redoubts were built to suppress prisoner insurrections.

In June 1862, Secretary of War William M. Stanton designated the island the official prison for Confederate officers; however, other soldiers were imprisoned there, and officers were also held prisoner at other locations. The location of the unpopulated island was deemed ideal as a prisoner-of-war camp due to its remote location that could be quickly supplied by ship, the harshness of intense cold in winter, and the foreboding water barrier that would deter escapes. The numbness of the sub-zero weather and the wind chill blowing across the lake was especially difficult for men imprisoned there who were poorly clad against the harshness of the extreme weather and accustomed to the more moderate southern climate.

During the war, about 12,000 prisoners were held at the Johnson's Island prison. Of these, 267 perished and were interred in the Confederate Stockade Cemetery, where 206 are buried in marked graves. Another twenty-five sets of remains were disinterred, and friends and family reinterred them elsewhere. Initially, the graves were marked by wooden headboards; however, the passage of time saw the deterioration of these markers. In 1890, a group of Georgia journalists toured the cemetery and reported the lack of permanent markers for the war dead of the Confederate officer's corp; as a result of their visit, Georgians raised funding for 206 Georgia marble headstones.

Still, when compared to the mortality rates of other Union prison camps, the death toll at the island prison was remarkably low, considering the harshness of the environment, the hardships endured by the prisoners, and the remoteness of the location. The first death, recorded on May 25, 1862, was 1st Lieutenant R. M. Ray, 18th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, who was captured at Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862, and arrived at the island on April 9th with the first contingent of prisoners; Day died of typhoid fever. The last death, recorded on May 2, 1865, was 1st Lieutenant John L. Hood, Adjutant of the 59th Virginia Infantry Regiment, who was captured on April 6, 1865, at Harpers Farm, Virginia, and died of dysentery. Two prisoners were shot and killed by their guards: 2nd Lieutenant Elijah Gibson, 11th Arkansas Infantry, on August 9, 1862, when he allegedly "failed to obey a rule," and 2nd Lieutenant John H. Bowles, 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, who was captured on June 12, 1864, at Cynthiana, Kentucky, for allegedly attempting to climb the stockade wall on December 12, 1864.

*(continued on page 13)*



---

**Lee—Jackson Luncheon for Colonel David Walker Chapter No. 316,  
Captain James Tyrie Wright Chapter No. 6, and Fontaine Earle SCV  
Prairie Grove, Arkansas**

On January 18, the Colonel David Walker Chapter No. 316, Captain James Tyrie Wright Chapter No. 6 and the Fontaine Earle SCV camp, tri-hosted their annual Lee-Jackson Luncheon. The event was held in Prairie Grove at the Venue 479 Events Facility. The guest speaker was Chris Edwards from Ozark, Missouri who spoke on Quantrill's Guerillas and their attack on Lawrence, Kansas. Honored MOSB guests were Lt. Commander General Terry Phillips; Executive Director Jon Trent; Genealogist General Kevin Hawkins; Chaplain General Stephen Sexton; General Patrick R. Cleburne, Arkansas Society Commander Craig Jones; Captain James Tyrie Wright Chapter No. 6 Commander Clark Shaver and PCG J. Troy Massey.

Representatives of the Lee Society, UDC and the SAR were present. Host preparations were conducted by Adjutant Philip Thompson, Commander Scott Morrow and Commander Jones.



*(continued from page 12)* The Robert Patton Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) purchased the cemetery in 1905 and installed an iron fence and gate in 1908. In 1910, through the efforts of the chapter's leader, Mary Patton Hudson, a memorial monument dedicated to the memory of the men interred in the cemetery was erected. Renowned sculptor Moses Ezekiel created the memorial, inscribed "Southern," representing a bronze soldier standing sentinel on a granite base at the cemetery entrance. The sculpture is otherwise known as "The Lookout" and is dedicated to "the memory of southern soldiers who died in the Federal prison on this island during the War Between the States." On June 8, 1910, Brigadier General George Washington Gordon, who had been imprisoned on the island, spoke at the dedication ceremony before an assemblage of several hundred Confederate and Union veterans, their wives, and dignitaries. In 1931, the UDC donated the cemetery to the federal government. On June 5, 1932, the Veterans Administration assumed responsibility for its management.

While the cast bronze monument was the first and most prominent memorial, two additional monuments memorialize those buried in the cemetery. The Ohio Division of the UDC and Lieutenant General James Longstreet Camp 1658, Sons of Confederate Veterans, dedicated these monuments on June 21, 2003. The text of these monuments indicates that 267 graves are present in the cemetery, contradicting earlier reports of 206.

Today, the area surrounding Johnson's Island is a recreational tourism destination with numerous shorefront amenities and points of interest, such as Marblehead, Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, and Kellyes Island, as well as the many boating and fishing activities.

---

## MOS&B Officers Attend Court Hearing in Support of Missouri Division SCV Liberty, Missouri

National officers of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars appeared in court in Liberty, Missouri in October in support of an ongoing heritage case involving property rights.

MOS&B National Lt. Commander General Terry Phillips, MOS&B National Executive Director Jon Trent, and MOS&B Chief of Staff Herb Turner attended a court hearing in Clay County, Missouri circuit court in support of the Missouri Division Sons of Confederate Veterans regarding a legal case involving ownership of Block 174 Fairview Cemetery, in Liberty, Missouri. At the center of the controversy is a generic Confederate soldiers memorial in that cemetery block, which stands as a literal gravemarker for unmarked Confederate war dead buried there, as well as a tribute to the Confederate veterans who died post-war and who are interred in that block.

Joining Phillips, Trent, and Turner were National SCV Commander-in-Chief Donnie Kennedy, National SCV Executive Director Adam Southern, SCV National Judge Advocate General Scott Hall, SCV Army of the Trans-Mississippi Commander John McCammon, and SCV Missouri Division Commander Jeff Futhey.

Block 174 in Fairview Cemetery in Liberty was deeded in 1900 by the City of Liberty to the Thomas McCarty Camp, United Confederate Veterans, which included the wording "for the use and internment of the Sons of Confederate Veterans as may be designated by them as a memorial burial ground." In 1913, McCarty Camp passed its assets to the UCV. The bylaws and constitution of the UCV passed its assets to the SCV before its own dissolution in 1951.

In 2020 a group called "Citizens for Inclusiveness", which by their own actions is a misnomer, began pressuring the City of Liberty to remove the Confederate memorial in Block 174 in Fairview Cemetery, which prompted a majority of the city council to vote to revest, i.e. take back, that cemetery block in 2021, to accomplish that purpose. The Missouri Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, with the moral and financial support of the Missouri Society, Military Order of the Stars and Bars, has been involved in litigation ever since.

The admitted object of the disguised neo-Marxist group pushing the city council was to first win what they thought would be an easy victory by removing the Confederate memorial in the cemetery, of all places, and then move on to attack other historic sites in Clay County, such as the Jesse James Farm. The ongoing court battle by the Missouri Division SCV has, thus far, stopped them in their initial purpose.

After a number of changes of judges, not prompted by the SCV, and the hiring of a large outside legal firm by the City of Liberty after the Missouri Division Judge Advocate Bryan Wolford ran circles around their own City attorney, and after the expense of some \$75,000 in legal fees and court costs by the city, an evidentiary hearing was scheduled by the current judge for October 4, 2024 to determine the succession of ownership from the UCV to the SCV. A jury trial was already scheduled for December, but this judge has implicitly made clear he does not want this to go before a jury.

At that October hearing, instead of considering evidence regarding property succession, which was what the hearing was to be about, the judge inexplicably challenged the Missouri Division SCV and National SCV issue of standing in the case, that is whether the SCV has a right to be a party in the case, which is something a previous judge already ruled upon in the SCV's favor in 2023. However, the current judge responded to that with "I am the court now."

On November 19, 2024 the Clay County Missouri Circuit Court ruled that the Missouri Division SCV and the National SCV are not the owners of Block 174 in Fairview Cemetery in Liberty, Missouri, previously owned by the local United Confederate Veterans Camp, and thus do not have standing to be defendants in the suit brought on by the City of Liberty, which is trying to revest the aforementioned cemetery block for the publicly stated purpose of removing, destroying, and/or defacing the Confederate memorial and literal grave marker there.

This case has national ramifications because we are trying to establish that the Sons of Confederate Veterans is the legal successor to the United Confederate Veterans and thus the legal heir of all United Confederate Veterans property. We believe we can, and will, win this case on appeal. To that end, donations to the Missouri Division's legal fund are greatly appreciated.

As a Missouri Confederate once stated, to paraphrase, "I would fight these people until Hell freezes over - and then I would fight them on skates!

To that end, donations to the Missouri Division's legal fund are greatly appreciated. We have been advised that the appeals process will be costly.

Wes Franklin, Member

Brigadier General Thomas Roe Freeman Chapter #311, MOS&B

[View photos on Facebook page:](#)

[Save Our Grave Marker in Fairview Cemetery in Liberty, Mo](#)



## 5th Annual Christmas in the Confederacy Gathering

Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67 and Lt. F.C. Frazier Camp 668 SCV  
High Point, North Carolina



(left): The Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67 were honored to co-host our "5th Annual Christmas in the Confederacy Gathering" with the Lt. F.C. Frazier Camp 668 SCV, on December 9th, 2024, in High Point, North Carolina. Our special guest speaker was Ms. Susan Lee, Founder of the Virginia Flaggers, who shared an inspirational message during this special event as we celebrated the Birth of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ with a special remembrance to the second gift which was given to each of us that we will always cherish and that is the gift of our beloved Heritage.

Picture: Ms. Susan Lee, Virginia Flaggers and Commander Ron Perdue, Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67.

(Top right): The Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67 were honored to provide our annual support to Lt. F.C. Frazier Camp 668 SCV during their Lee-Jackson Observance on January 13, 2025, in High Point, North Carolina. The keynote speaker, Archivist Teresa Roane of UDC General Headquarters, shared an excellent evening of history entitled "Thomas Jonathan Jackson Before the War Between the States".



On January 18, 2025, Compatriot Keith Holyfield of the Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67 in Greensboro, NC, was honored to place the Wreath for the North Carolina Confederate Officers Society at Stonewall Jackson Cemetery during the 2025 Lee-Jackson Celebration in Lexington, Virginia.



The Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter 67 were honored to co-host our 5th Annual Christmas in the Confederacy gathering with the Lt. F.C. Frazier Camp 668 SCV on December 09, 2024, in High Point, North Carolina.

(left to right): P. Dwain Roberts, Ron Perdue, Damon Webb, Chuck Huckabee, Don Saunders, Hal Swaim, Keith Holyfield, and Larry Brown.



## St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271 Activities

Foley, Alabama



The St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271 participated in the Foley, AL Christmas Parade on Saturday, December 7, 2024. The Color Guard led our contingent which consisted of two flag draped pick-up trucks. Riders threw candy and goodies into the eager hands of the parade goers. We were wholeheartedly welcomed by the large crowd in attendance. There were many positive comments heard from the crowd.

(l to r): Recruit Randy Crooke, Members- Jim Corum, William Haase, Michael Powell, Glenn Webber, Richard Washburn Note: Commander General Rhodes was a little under the weather so he prudently decided not to subject himself to the cold weather.



William F. Bergman, of the Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271, was inducted into the MOS&B at the January 2025 meeting. Compatriot Bergman is a decorated U.S. Army Veteran who served in the Viet Nam War as a member of a Dust Off Crew that evacuated wounded soldiers from the battlefield. He earned two Purple Hearts in the performance of his duties and is now serving as the Alabama Purple Heart Society President.

The members of the Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271 were please to present Compatriot Richard A. Washburn with his Life Membership Certificate at their November meeting. Compatriot Washburn serves as the chapter Color Sergeant. He also serves in the Chapter Color Guard at its Confederate Memorial Services and in the Veteran's Day and Christmas parades.



Compatriot Willie Lowery is the newest St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271 member to be inducted into the MOS&B. Chapter members met him at a gun show where they were set up to recruit and promote the Confederacy. He came to us expressing an interest and low and behold, we ending up with a new member.



## Officer's Call



(left): The membership of the Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271 of Baldwin County, Alabama donated \$700.00 to the William F. Green Alabama State Veteran's Home located in Bay Minette, AL. The donation is to provide the veterans at the facility with Christmas presents. Shown receiving the checks from Commander General Tommy Rhodes is Stephen Davis, Administrator. This project is a yearly project of the Chapter.

(right): The membership of the Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271 of Baldwin County, Alabama donated \$300.00 to the South Baldwin Ecumenical Ministries along with non-perishable food items for the needy families in the community during the Christmas Season. Shown receiving the checks from Commander General Tommy Rhodes is Margaret Calhoun, Director. This project is another one of the yearly projects of the Chapter.



The Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271 held its annual Lee-Jackson Salute on Jan. 14, 2025, in Foley, AL at the Hotel Magnolia. It was a joint affair with the Ft. Blakeley SCV Chapter #1864. Alabama Society Lieutenant Commander Doug Barrett, of Auburn, AL, was the keynote speaker. The event was attended by 52 members and guests. Commander General Tommy Rhodes presented Compatriot Barrett with a wooden bowl turned by Compatriot Jerry Garner from cherry wood collected from the Blakeley Battlefield site in Baldwin County, Alabama along with certificates of appreciation from the Liddell Chapter and the Blakeley Camp.



## Military Order of the Stars and Bars

88th General Convention | Foley, Alabama | May 29—June 1, 2025

Hosted by: Brig. Gen. St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271, Alabama Society

Host Hotel is Hampton Inn Foley, 3152 Abbey Lane, Foley, AL 36535, 844-202-7468.

*Group room rates will be posted at a later date.*

Host hotel is less than 5 miles from our meeting place at Graham Creek Nature Preserve.

***Make plans to attend and join us for an outstanding event!***



Exploring what is true & valuable  
in the Southern tradition!

Hundreds of articles, a weekly podcast, events  
& more! Also sign up to receive a free e-book!

[abbevilleinstitute.org](http://abbevilleinstitute.org)



THE SOCIETY OF THE  
ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS

**Financial Assistance for Preservation Projects**

The Order of the Southern Cross, founded in 1863 by Maj. Gen. Patrick Cleburne, Lt. Gen. Leonidas Polk, and Rev. Charles Quintard, was originally created to foster brotherhood and 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, the Order has allocated more than \$1 million to these endeavors.

If your MOS&B Chapter or 501(c)3 organization is seeking financial assistance to help fund a Confederate preservation project, we encourage you to contact the Chairman of our Grants Committee, Richard Smoot, at [respln@flash.net](mailto:respln@flash.net) or visit our website for more information.

*Deo Vindice*

[www.orderofsoutherncross.com](http://www.orderofsoutherncross.com)

**Stars and Bars Store**



The **MOS&B Online Store** now has three sizes of lapel pins. In addition to our standard one inch pin, we now offer a medium sized three-quarter inch pin and a small half-inch pin. The medium and small pins can also double as tie tacks.



We also recently received a shipment of new GEC Eagles which are a great improvement over the old ones. The new Eagles have a more secure two push pin connectors on the back.

Visit **Stars and Bars Store** online: [www.mosbhq.org](http://www.mosbhq.org) and view our selection of **MOS&B** items. Click on the "Store" tab on the homepage. Most items are shipped on the same or next business day.

**OFFICIAL FLAG OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE STARS AND BARS**

MOS&B CONSTITUTION Article VII. Section 3. The Flag of the Order shall be the First National Flag of the Confederate States of America commonly called the Stars and Bars.





## MOS&B Archives—Confederate Room—Oklahoma History Center

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma



The Military Order of Stars and Bars houses our national archives in the Confederate Room at the Oklahoma History Center. Much work has been going on in scanning our membership files then filing them back into the file cabinets. Thanks to Whitney Branch who has scanned over 1500 files in the past six months. Once they are scanned then the Archivist General transports the bank boxes with the records back to the Confederate Room and files them back into alphabetical order. Two Saturday's in December 2024 and February 2025 were held to do this work and other general work in this room.

Working at the Oklahoma History Center were Lt. Commander General Terry Phillips; Executive Director Jon Trent; Past Commander General Jeff Massey; Past General Patrick R. Cleburne, Arkansas Society Commander David Massey; Nicholas Massey; and Archivist General J. Troy Massey.



## Publication Deadlines

The deadline to submit material for future publication:

### Officer's Call

Is published quarterly with these

PUBLICATION DEADLINES:

Spring Edition

March 1

Summer Edition

June 1st

Fall Edition

September 1st

Winter Edition

December 1st

PLEASE EMAIL ARTICLES AND CAPTIONED PHOTOS TO:

[editor.mosb@gmail.com](mailto:editor.mosb@gmail.com)

## Protective Tariffs: The Primary Cause of the Civil War

By David John Marotta and Megan Russell

Although they opposed permanent tariffs, political expedience in spite of sound economics prompted the Founding Fathers to pass the first U.S. tariff act. For 72 years, Northern special interest groups used these protective tariffs to exploit the South for their own benefit. Finally in 1861, the oppression of those import duties started the Civil War.

In addition to generating revenue, a tariff hurts the ability of foreigners to sell in domestic markets. An affordable or high-quality foreign good is dangerous competition for an expensive or low-quality domestic one. But when a tariff bumps up the price of the foreign good, it gives the domestic one a price advantage. The rate of the tariff varies by industry.

If the tariff is high enough, even an inefficient domestic company can compete with a vastly superior foreign company. It is the industry's consumers who ultimately pay this tax and the industry's producers who benefit in profits.

As early as the Revolutionary War, the South primarily produced cotton, rice, sugar, indigo and tobacco. The North purchased these raw materials and turned them into manufactured goods. By 1828, foreign manufactured goods faced high import taxes. Foreign raw materials, however, were free of tariffs.

Thus the domestic manufacturing industries of the North benefited twice, once as the producers enjoying the protection of high manufacturing tariffs and once as consumers with a free raw materials market. The raw materials industries of the South were left to struggle against foreign competition.

Because manufactured goods were not produced in the South, they had to either be imported or shipped down from the North. Either way, a large expense, be it shipping fees or the federal tariff, was added to the price of manufactured goods only for Southerners. Because importation was often cheaper than shipping from the North, the South paid most of the federal tariffs.

Much of the tariff revenue collected from Southern consumers was used to build railroads and canals in the North. Between 1830 and 1850, 30,000 miles of track was laid. At its best, these tracks benefited the North. Much of it had no economic effect at all. Many of the schemes to lay track were simply a way to get government subsidies. Fraud and corruption were rampant.

With most of the tariff revenue collected in the South and then spent in the North, the South rightly felt exploited. At the time, 90% of the federal government's annual revenue came from these taxes on imports.

"Cartoon drawn during the nullification controversy showing the Northern domestic manufacturers getting fat at the expense of impoverishing the South under protective tariffs." – Encyclopedia of Britannica

Historians Paul Collier and Anke Hoeffler found that a few common factors increase the likelihood of secession in a region: lower wages, an economy based on raw materials and external exploitation. Although popular movies emphasize slavery as a cause of the Civil War, the war best fits a psycho-historical model of the South rebelling against Northern exploitation.

Many Americans do not understand this fact. A non-slave-owning Southern merchant angered over yet another proposed tariff act does not make a compelling scene in a movie. However, that would be closer to the original cause of the Civil War than any scene of slaves picking cotton.

Morrill Tariff Cartoon, featured in Harper's Weekly on April 13, 1861 saying: THE NEW TARIFF ON DRY GOODS. Unhappy condition of the Optic Nerve of a Custom House Appraiser who has been counting the Threads in a Square Yard of Fabric to ascertain the duty thereon under the New MORRILL Tariff. The Spots and Webs are well-known Ophthalmic Symptoms. It is confidently expected that the unfortunate man will go blind.

Slavery was actually on the wane. Slaves visiting England were free according to the courts in 1569. France, Russia, Spain and Portugal had outlawed slavery. Slavery had been abolished everywhere in the British Empire 27 years earlier thanks to William Wilberforce. In the United States, the transport of slaves had been outlawed 53 years earlier by Thomas Jefferson in the Act Prohibiting the Importation of Slaves (1807) and the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act in England (1807). Slavery was a dying and repugnant institution.

*(continued on page 21)*



## Officer's Call

(continued from page 20) The rewritten history of the Civil War began with Lincoln as a brilliant political tactic to rally public opinion. The issue of slavery provided sentimental leverage, whereas oppressing the South with hurtful tariffs did not. Outrage against the greater evil of slavery served to mask the economic harm the North was doing to the South.

The situation in the South could be likened to having a legitimate legal case but losing the support of the jury when testimony concerning the defendant's moral failings was admitted into the court proceedings.

Toward the end of the war, Lincoln made the conflict primarily about the continuation of slavery. By doing so, he successfully silenced the debate about economic issues and states' rights. The main grievance of the Southern states was tariffs. Although slavery was a factor at the outset of the Civil War, it was not the sole or even primary cause.

The Tariff of 1828, called the Tariff of Abominations in the South, was the worst exploitation. It passed Congress 105 to 94 but lost among Southern congressmen 50 to 3. The South argued that favoring some industries over others was unconstitutional.

The South Carolina Exposition and Protest written by Vice President John Calhoun warned that if the tariff of 1828 was not repealed, South Carolina would secede. It cited Jefferson and Madison for the precedent that a state had the right to reject or nullify federal law.

In an 1832 state legislature campaign speech, Lincoln defined his position, saying, "My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a national bank . . . in favor of the internal improvements system and a high protective tariff." He was firmly against free trade and in favor of using the power of the federal government to benefit specific industries like Lincoln's favorite, Pennsylvania steel.

The country experienced a period of lower tariffs and vibrant economic growth from 1846 to 1857. Then a bank failure caused the Panic of 1857. Congress used this situation to begin discussing a new tariff act, later called the Morrill Tariff of 1861. However, those debates were met with such Southern hostility that the South seceded before the act was passed.

The South did not secede primarily because of slavery. In Lincoln's First Inaugural Address he promised he had no intention to change slavery in the South. He argued it would be unconstitutional for him to do so. But he promised he would invade any state that failed to collect tariffs in order to enforce them. It was received from Baltimore to Charleston as a declaration of war on the South.

Slavery was an abhorrent practice. It may have been the cause that rallied the North to win. But it was not the primary reason why the South seceded. The Civil War began because of an increasing push to place protective tariffs favoring Northern business interests and every Southern household paid the price.

<https://www.marottaonmoney.com/protective-tariffs-the-primary-cause-of-the-civil-war/>

### **General Headquarters to Temporarily Close in April.**

MOSB General Headquarters will be temporarily closed from April 04, 2025, through April 24, 2025. There will be only limited email contact available and no phone service. Please plan accordingly and make every effort to have applications and requests in prior to these dates or after these dates. Thank you,

Executive Director  
Jon E. Trent

## Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter #236, Missouri

### Newly Designed MOS&B Flag

The Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter #236 of the Missouri Society MOS&B voted in the early summer of 2024 to have a chapter flag designed and produced for their chapter. At the February 13, 2025 meeting, the Boyd Chapter was presented with their new flag. Scott Ferguson designed the flag and drew out a sketch. This was taken to a shop in Lee's Summit, Missouri called "Sew What?" after which the co-owner and operator Rebekah Reece did a fantastic job producing our flag. "Sew What?" makes embroidered business apparel, team apparel, custom hats, and patches. Thank you to Rebekah for a quality product with great embroidering and twill lettering.



The flag was picked up from the shop with Commander Ferguson on the left and Rebekah Reece on the right.

Our chapter also welcomed a new Missouri Society Life Member at our February meeting. Congratulations to Compatriot Matthew Knapp for his society life membership and truly "investing" in the Missouri Society. We also have two members of the Hughes Camp working on applications to join the Boyd Chapter. Let's keep growing!!

*Below:* Boyd Chapter Commander Steve Ferguson, standing next to him and holding the flag is Boyd Chapter 2nd Lt. Commander Scott Ferguson. Assisting on the far right is SCV Commander Sam Stanton of the Brig. Gen. John T. Hughes Camp #614 and who is also a Boyd Chapter member.





## Cpt. Peter Ake of Company A, 7<sup>th</sup> Missouri Cavalry, CSA

Chloride, New Mexico

Danny Creason lead a delegation from the Missouri Society to mark the grave of Cpt. Peter Ake of Company A, 7<sup>th</sup> Missouri Cavalry, CSA. The service was conducted September 6th 2024 at Chloride New Mexico. A marker and a Southern Cross of Honor was placed and a memorial service was conducted.

The delegation was composed of Jon Trent, of the BG Thomas R. Freeman Chapter 311, Danny Creason of the Maj. Samuel S Hildebrand Chapter 314, Darrell Maples of the MG John S. Marmaduke Chapter 150, and Dave Cowell of the Maj. Samuel S Hildebrand Chapter 314.



## 36th Annual Christmas "Dinner in Dixie"

Clarksville, Tennessee

36th Annual Christmas "Dinner in Dixie," sponsored by SCV Frank Gracey Camp 225, MOS&B Quarles Brigade Chapter 319, and UDC Ft. Donelson Chapter 1582, with invited participants, the members of SCV Ft. Donelson Brigade, and adjacent UDC Chapter members, was held December 14, 2024, at Lylewood Inn, last home of CSA Major Thomas W. Lewis, Indian Mound, Tennessee.

Capt Cleo Hogan, JD, USAF (Ret), SCV, MOSB, OCGD, was the Toastmaster and Master of Ceremonies of the event while MOS&B Editor General Rick Hollis was the evening speaker.



(l to r): MOS&B Members Rick Hollis, Bob Parker, Justin Hyde, Cleo Hogan, Bill Zarella, Johnny Head, and Alfred Anderson.

## Mary Pell Wright Jones Ledbetter's Memoirs of Her Life and the War

By PCG J. Troy Massey, Great-Great-Great Grandson of Captain James Tyrie Wright



We have an account of Mary Pell Wright Jones Ledbetter, who wrote her memoirs about the Late War of Unpleasantness in 1931. She was the daughter of the Captain James Tyrie Wright Chapter No. 6, MOSB, of Harrison, Arkansas, namesake. Her stories were passed on through the generations and we grew up hearing of the devastation that the yanks did to our people here in the Arkansas Ozarks. Here is her written story:

"I have been thinking I would write a sketch of my life for a long time, my eyes are so weak I kept putting it off.

I was born in Giles County, Va., Dec. 12, 1849. My parents moved to Lewisburg, Ark., in Jan, 1850. In 1853 they moved to Polk County, MO, from there to Lawrence County, MO, and in 1861 moved to Newton County, Ark. My father's name was James Tura Wright. He joined the Confederate Army in Mo. the summer of 1861, was in the battle on Wilson Creek when General Lyons was killed. He was for the North, and he rode a fine white horse. It was killed, also its mane was as fine as human hair and \_\_\_\_\_ was wounded, several of the Yankees were killed. Confederates were camped on the creek. The Yanks slipped down on them before they had all gotten up, but they whipped the Yankees and run them back to Springfield. The boys made a song about it. I have forgotten the first verse. The next one --'they came out at the break of day, they thought they would surprise us and whip us out so fast but we are the boys that turned the joke and made the Yankees fly out among the rocky hills to root hog or die.'

My mother moved back to Newton County, Ark. My father came home on a furlough in the summer of '62 and made up a company. Was elected Captain and times got so bad, him and another man was moving across the Boston mountains with part of the family and bush whackers or Jay Hawkens waylaid them and shot him off his horse. He fell in the bayou. My brother 15 was driving the wagon and he ran back and pulled him out of the water, and Bill Conley threatened to kill him if he did, and he came across and shot him again. They was a set of robbers, the Meekses, Hubbles, Brassfields, Conleys. There was a quite a bunch of them. I have forgotten most of their names. They called it Meekstown. They were robbing and killing innocent people. It was 12 miles from where we lived. Two men came and told my mother (&?) Mrs. Burns it was late and they didn't go till morning to my father. They buried him and did not get back until next day, and that bunch came the night after they left and robbed the house. I was the oldest one of us children that was there. I was 13 years old, one brother 10, one 8, one sister 3, a girl and one boy that came to stay with us for company, 5 small children Mrs. Burns was keeping for a man. They carried out bedclothes, beds. We had a piece of cloth in the loom. They taken all the filling and everything they could carry on horseback. Mother had a large pitcher of sorghum, they taken that. They poured the flour out in the floor and broke glass in it. Then when they got all they wanted, went out and robbed a bee gum, taken the lamp when they got ready to leave they stumped it in the ground. We thought they were gone. The girl that was with us, her name was Mary Jane Powers, and I slipped out to listen and a man came running back, wanted to know what man that was. I told him there wasn't anyone. He said he knew there was. I told him it was us girls. They went off. Oh, how I wished for a bunch of our boys to come on them while they was there. They claimed to be for the North but they robbed all. After that my oldest brother was up on the mountain at a neighbor's house. The lady opened the door to let the wind blow the light out so they would not recognize him. They would have killed him if they would have known him. After they left, he run down the mountain. He jumped off rocks to head them off and let the people know they were going down Cave Creek, but they didn't go any farther than our house. They knew there wasn't anybody but children there. Then in about two weeks they came again and commenced plundering the house, claimed they was hunting for guns and ammunition. We children were all alone again. Someone outside gave the alarm and they all ran from the house. I ran out to see what the alarm was about, saw my mother, farther down the hill my brother. They all ran after him, but he outran them and got away. They had taken a man and his



## Officer's Call

son on the mountain, and they killed them later on. Two men waylaid my brother, shot him with a shotgun. Two shot hit him just below the belt, one on the shoulder came near the skin and my aunt cut it out with a razor. My mother and some friends took him 10 miles to Dr. Cole in Richland. Stayed with him until he got well.

My mother moved with us to Marshall, Searcy Co., Ark. A regiment of the Yankees came down from Mo. Captain Love took his Company, met them in Richland 25 miles west of Marshall. They had a battle. Our boys whipped them, run the Yanks back, captured their wagons and burned them. I think there was 5 killed of the Union Army and one of our boys was wounded and captured but they exchanged prisoners, and my oldest brother Giles M. Wright was going back home and a bunch ran into him and ran him a mile and then shot him 8 times, and knocked him off his horse. They left him and went back to Jack Hansley. They had taken him a prisoner. His daughter told them my brother was in the battle. One man went back and shot my brother in the head and left. They went on to Marshall and shot Huey Lindsey, a boy, in the hand. They ransacked all of the houses. They told someone that they had killed my brother. When they left, they came and told my mother and her and his wife and her sister wen to him. It was about midnight. They got one of Hensley's negro women to go with them to help carry him down to Hensley house, about a mile, and they got a coffin made the next day. Part of his company came and went with us, back to Marshall, and the next day we buried him, Oct. 31, 1864.

I married Seburn L. Jones, February 30, 1865. A bunch came from Mo. They started to hang George Turner, 9 year old boy, by the thumbs, trying to make him tell where his father was, but he would not tell anything. I was there. I ran back home to tell my father-in-law. He had the wagon and oxen. He turned around and went to the back of the field, and hid the wagon, and taken the oxen across a deep hollow, and tied them up with the yoke on, and also Mrs. Dawson's horse, and then he went to Mr. Shipman's after his horse and hold him the Yankees were coming and went on to get his horse that was in the stable, and the Yankees were on the other hill. They shot him and he died instantly. He never saw them, and they didn't know who he was.



Grave marker of Captain James Tyrie Wright's grave which was a memorial marker at the Canaan Cemetery since his body had been previously buried near the site of his death.

He was 60 years old, never had been in the Army. Then they charged up to the house. At Captain James Shipman ran but

they got him and killed him and his son 16 years old. The two were shot in the yard with their folks looking on. He had not been in the Army, and never would have for he was near sighted. They took John Daniels prisoner. They went about half a mile, met my husband and Tom Sims. When they saw them, ran back and turn in the woods. They run about a half a mile before they were killed. They lay there. There was about 50 after them. The Yankees went on to Bear Creek. It had rained all day. The creek was swimming and they could not go any farther. My mother lived there. They took possession of part of the house. They stayed there about a week before the creek and Buffalo river ran down, so they pilfered the country. Came back the next day after they had killed the men where my husband and Sims was killed.

*(continued on page 26)*

## Officer's Call

---

(continued from page 25) They commenced hollering "Is them Rebs dead". They came on to where we were. Three or four women were there. One man jerked my husband's boots off and his overshirt. One man had his gun in his hand and said he was going to shoot him in the head. I leaned over him to keep him from shooting him. He said if I didn't get up he would shoot me, but I wasn't afraid, and he let me alone. They shot Sims' eyes out. The boys had lain there all night in the rain. We didn't know they was killed until about 10 o'clock the next day. The Yanks said if any man helped to bury them, they would kill them. Old Major Moore and his men was regular cut-throats.

Us women had to dig the graves of our own husbands. Some stayed with me and some helped my mother-in-law and Mrs. Shipman bury their husbands and son, and it was nearly night when they got down in the woods where we were. We had dug the grave. We put them both in one grave. That was in February, four months after we were married. Tom Sims married my brother's widow. We was married at the same time and both left widows at the same time. The Kansas Militia came in two days after, a robbing. They killed our chickens. They shot our dog. He was trying to help them. They took our meat. We told them to leave some. They said we had more hid in some cave. They took everything they wanted. Will Jones (seader head) they called him. He was a nephew of my father-in-law, was with them, showed them where the wagon was hid. They took it for him to go off with them to Missouri. We did not know then that he got the wagon. We looked for the oxen. We could not find them. We did not think about Mr. Jones taking them across that deep hollow, and after we heard they got the wagon, we thought they got the oxen. Sally Turney and myself was up there looking for a gun, Mr. Jones had hid in a hollow log and I saw an oxen on the other side. We went over there and took the yoke off and drove them to the house and turned them in the wheat field. We had moved where Snowball now is. Mrs. Jones and I were so lonesome we could not stay there by ourselves. It was a mile to a house. We didn't know the wheat would hurt the oxen. They died in a few days. I know people won't believe they could live that long on leaves and bushes, but sure did. All of the folks that lived in that neighborhood had moved away, but 5 families for 4 miles around. Most of them went with the Yankees and they drove off nearly all the cattle and even horses but three that George Turney kept hid in the woods. They left Aunt Sally Turney a jack and a jennet. That was all we had to go to mill on. It was 5 miles to a mill. \_\_\_\_\_ Turney and I went to mill. She rode an ox and I a jennet and every time we went down a hill, the sack would slip over his head and she would have to jump off, then we would have a big laugh. We mixed fun with our trouble. Us women tanned our leather, we took the hair off the hides and skinned bark and put them in the vat. It had to stay in it for about a year before it was tanned.

Then in November we went to Texas. In September, 1866, I married Arthur B. Ledbetter. He was born Oct. 19, 1845 in Overton County, Tenn. His parents moved to Texas in 1848. He joined the Confederate Army when he was 17 years old, and went to Galveston, Texas. Was in the battle there. The Yankees had several gun boats. They thought they would take them back. They were guarding the coast to keep them back. He stayed there till peace was made. I have forgotten his officer's name.

In 1881 we moved to Searcy County, Ark. We bought a home and lived on it till his death in July, 1917. I had to rent it and it went down till I don't get anything from it. Someone burned the fence so the cattle would have more grazing land, but I still own it.

To this union, 12 children were born. 10 boys and 2 girls. 2 boys died in infancy." [End of Story]

---

*My Great-Grandmother, Turia O'Neal, would tell us young folks about the war and of our family. Captain James Tyrie Wright moved his family to Arkansas and was killed by yankee bushwhackers in the late summer of 1862. He was killed in Pope County, Arkansas and remained in a grave known only to his family until a few months ago when the process of exhumation began. We received permission from the landowner and Arkansas Historic Preservation to start the dig. With the help of Wright Chapter Commander Clark Shaver, Lt. Commander General Terry Phillips and Executive Director Jon Trent, the process of removal began. We stopped digging at 27" deep due to the water table flooding into the grave. At this point we scooped out the water and dirt into containers to be sifted through later. The Arkansas archaeologist advised that with this water protrusion that the remains were probably back into the soil after 60 years after death. So, the remains in the soil are what are left of Captain Wright's body. Sifting continues before burial of possible bone fragments or of metal or buttons.*

*His remains will be reburied in a Spring MOSB Ceremony which will be at his new gravesite next to his wife, mother, children and grandchildren at the Canaan Cemetery, near Marshall, Arkansas. Grandpa Wright will be home soon, once again with his family!*



## The Unalienable Right of Secession

By Scott Fergurson

Over the last 160 years, a change in the scholastic rhetoric has been gradually introduced that undermined and dismissed a founding doctrine that is a part of our nation and most nation-states that have ever existed in humanity. A Right that has secured people's liberty through the generations since the earliest attempts of man to govern themselves. What is this Right? It is the Right of Secession. Before diving too far into this issue, it is essential to define the term secession to understand the discussion at hand properly.

The word **secession** has two definitions:

1. *The withdrawal into privacy or solitude*
2. *Formal withdrawal from an organization*

It is the second definition, which is critical to examine the original government of the United States as the Founding Fathers of this country knew it, as well as their vision for creating and preserving the government of their new nation.

In the preamble of the United States Declaration of Independence<sup>1</sup>, written by Thomas Jefferson, the very nature of secession is explained. It reads thus, "*When in the Course of human events, **it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.***"

Thomas Jefferson's language suggests it may become necessary for a nation to leave a union in which the rights of the governed people are violated, and they, therefore, have a right to alter or abolish the government which was originated to protect the rights of its citizens.

Furthermore, Jefferson continues this course with the next section stating some of the most infamous words of American history in which he says, "*We hold these truths to be self-evident, **that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness.***"

*"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind is more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. **But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.** --Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world."*

Please take note of the highlighted sections (in bold) of both parts of Jefferson's opening paragraphs. In both, Thomas Jefferson states that this Declaration is not being made lightly against minor infractions of justice but that there is an ongoing abuse of power by which the government owes its people an atonement. This WAS the nature of the secession of the new 13 states of the Confederacy in 1861.

So, what were these infractions the South said the United States government committed? Like the original Thirteen Colonies of Britain, it was the unfair tariffs<sup>2</sup> the South was forced to pay, once the Northern states had taken their share, for the goods and services they sold abroad. While it is a highly contested point of view by today's historians, it is not without its merit. Nor is it a fictional string Lost Cause advocates cling to for a foothold on the War Between the States narrative. While many claim that the WBTS was over slavery alone, these tariffs affected the South's economy, ultimately influencing the start of the so-called "Civil War."

(continued page 28)

## Officer's Call

---

The constant argument over the tariffs continuously brought the moral question of slavery into the discussion. By 1860, slavery influenced about 30% of the South's economic production.<sup>3</sup> So, yes, while the moral issue of slavery was a part of the discussion regarding the Southern economy, it was not the centerpiece of it. If slavery had indeed been at the center of the legislative discussions, the legislation that was being proposed would have included either giving more rights to the enslaved people themselves or a more progressive method of emancipation to the enslaved people. However, none of these measures were ever put in place during the discussions of this time. Therefore, one can conclude that the issue of slavery was not the centerpiece that modern historians claim it was in the War Between the States\*\*.

---

\*\* A "Civil War" is fought between two parties wanting control of the same government. The War Between the States was not a "Civil War" as the Confederate States of America did not wish to overthrow the government of the United States. The Confederate States of America only wished to be left alone to form a new government as they saw fit.

Understanding all this information thus far is crucial as it sets the stage for the Right of Secession and the State's Rights issue. While many modern historians try to dismiss State's Rights as a reason for the Lost Cause's denial of a Civil War over slavery, looking at the 10th Amendment of the Constitution, we find a different story than popular discourse. The 10th Amendment<sup>4</sup> to the Constitution says, *"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."* When we understand the text of the Declaration of Independence and our own Constitution, we see the truth behind the Confederacy's doctrine of State Rights as a just cause for the WBTS.

This point is further established by the Treaty of Paris<sup>5</sup> which affirms the sovereignty of the States. In the Treaty of Paris, by which the former colonies and the British crown established their new relationship, Article One states as thus, ***"His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free sovereign and Independent States; that he treats with them as such, and for himself his Heirs & Successors, relinquishes all claims to the Government, Propriety, and Territorial Rights of the same and every Part thereof."***

What should be brought to our attention is that in Article One of the Treaty, each state is declared by Britain as a *free, sovereign, and independent state*. In other words, each state is a power unto itself unless it delegates authority to another state or government of power by the consent of the state and its people. Furthermore, it should also be noted that while the Continental Congress<sup>6</sup> was an acting governing authority, it did not have the power to legislate laws for the thirteen colonies during the Revolution. It was merely a de facto governing body as it was the colonies' primary means of negotiation with their mother country, Great Britain.

On the other hand, to make this paper more than a mere refutation of popular historic discourse, perhaps we should attempt to understand where Abraham Lincoln<sup>7</sup> got off this railway and onto the wrong train.

First, according to Lincoln, the fact that the American Revolution against Britain was won in unity, and the Treaty of Paris called this new country the United States; we were a perpetual union by which we were all a part of and could not be any less.<sup>7</sup>

However, this is not what the Treaty of Paris says. As stated above, the Treaty of Paris's so-called "United States," which won the Revolution, was composed of *"(13) free, sovereign and independent states"*<sup>5</sup>, not a Union of these 13 states. Second, Lincoln<sup>7</sup> believed that any form of secession of a minority over a majority would cause continual factionalism to the smallest degree and lead to anarchy.

This, once again, is not the case. The South was divided over the issue of secession as well, and unlike what Lincoln says, it wasn't merely a small faction (this small faction being rumored to be supposedly composed entirely of slave owners) expressing its displeasure over the state of the union. This "faction" was composed of people from all walks of life, from the rich to the poor, from the free to enslaved. Not all slave owners wanted to leave the union, nor did all non-slave owners wish to stay. It is ironic that Lincoln could even think it possible for a city of people to secede from the state as it is absurd of itself. In fact, before the WBTS, Mayor Fernando Wood<sup>8</sup> of New York City proposed the secession of the Five Boroughs from the state of New York, which was met with incredulous derision.

So, what is the purpose of bringing all these facts to light? It is because of the 1869 Supreme Court (*continued page 29*)



case of *Texas vs. White*<sup>9</sup> where the Supreme Court of the United States declared that the Constitution does not permit secession.

Note that by 1867, the entire Supreme Court was dismissed as they were deemed "impediments to Reconstruction"<sup>10</sup>, and a new Supreme Court had been appointed. It is here, in 1869, where secession as the Founding Fathers knew it, met its end.

According to this new federally appointed Supreme Court<sup>10</sup>, the Southern states had no right to secede without an outright Revolution or asking permission from the other states. Wait, what?! Since when does someone in an abusive relationship ever need to ask permission to leave? If this nation of Yankees encourages enslaved people to run away from their owners, why are we not telling states they have a right to run away or leave a "Union" that seeks to undermine their authority to govern themselves?! It is the same relationship on a larger scale. Of course, when this argument is given attention, Southerners get "shut down" because of the recurring theme of slavery. So, what about it?

Result: The most popular discourse of today is that the South's secession was to preserve the institution of slavery. Today, no one considers that the WBTS was over taxes, tariffs, and state rights. Where did these historians come up with this idea? One of the most quoted places is in the Confederate States' Ordinances of Secession, wherein each Southern state declared their independence from the union, similar to the Thirteen Colonies.

In fact, Mississippi's Ordinance of Secession<sup>11</sup> states this most prevalently as such, *"In the momentous step which our State has taken of dissolving its connection with the government of which we so long formed a part, it is but just that we should declare the prominent reasons which have induced our course. **Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery-- the greatest material interest of the world.** Its labor supplies the products which constitutes by far the largest and most important portions of commerce of the world. These products are peculiar to the climate verging on the tropical regions, and by an imperious law of nature, none but the black race can bear exposure to the tropical sun. These products have become necessities of the world, and a blow at slavery is a blow at commerce and civilization. That blow has been long aimed at the institution and was at the point of reaching its consummation. There was no choice left us but submission to the mandates of abolition, or a dissolution of the Union, whose principles had been subverted to work out our ruin. That we do not overstate the dangers to our institution, a reference to a few facts will sufficiently prove."*

Like the Declaration of Independence with its beloved preamble, this is often where some people may stop reading as it supposedly has everything we want to hear. But let us read below the reasons listed why Mississippi would still cling to such an institution of slavery:

*"The hostility to this institution commenced before the adoption of the Constitution and was manifested in the well-known Ordinance of 1787, in regard to the Northwestern Territory.*

*The feeling increased until, in 1819-20, it deprived the South of more than half the vast territory acquired from France.*

*The same hostility dismembered Texas and seized upon all the territory acquired from Mexico.*

*It has grown until it denies the right of property in slaves, and refuses protection to that right on the high seas, in the Territories, and wherever the government of the United States had jurisdiction.*

*It refuses the admission of new slave States into the Union, and seeks to extinguish it by confining it within its present limits, denying the power of expansion.*

*It tramples the original equality of the South under foot.*

*It has nullified the Fugitive Slave Law in almost every free State in the Union, and has utterly broken the compact which our fathers pledged their faith to maintain.*

*It advocates negro equality, socially and politically, and promotes insurrection and incendiarism in our midst.*

*It has enlisted its press, its pulpit and its schools against us, until the whole popular mind of the North is excited and inflamed with prejudice.*

*It has made combinations and formed associations to carry out its schemes of emancipation in the States and wherever else slavery exists.*

*(continued page 30)*

## Officer's Call

---

*It seeks not to elevate or to support the slave, but to destroy his present condition without providing a better.*

*It has invaded a State, and invested with the honors of martyrdom the wretch whose purpose was to apply flames to our dwellings, and the weapons of destruction to our lives.*

*It has broken every compact into which it has entered for our security.*

*It has given indubitable evidence of its design to ruin our agriculture, to prostrate our industrial pursuits and to destroy our social system.*

*It knows no relenting or hesitation in its purposes; it stops not in its march of aggression, and leaves us no room to hope for cessation or for pause.*

*It has recently obtained control of the Government, by the prosecution of its unhallowed schemes, and destroyed the last expectation of living together in friendship and brotherhood.*

*Utter subjugation awaits us in the Union, if we should consent longer to remain in it. It is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. We must either submit to degradation, and to the loss of property worth four billion of money, or we must secede from the Union framed by our fathers, to secure this as well as every other species of property.*

*For far less cause than this, our fathers separated from the Crown of England. Our decision is made. We follow their footsteps. We embrace the alternative of separation; and for the reasons here stated, we resolve to maintain our rights with the full consciousness of the justice of our course, and the undoubting belief of our ability to maintain it."*

Mississippi's Ordinance tells us why Mississippi "identifies with the institution of slavery." The first reason, outside of the fact that the institution had been around from the beginning due to compromise<sup>12</sup>, is that the federal government seeks "to advocate negro equality, socially and politically, and promotes insurrection and incendiarism in our midst."

Once again, pro-abolitionists and modern historians only see the first half of the statement instead of the whole. Mississippi wasn't unilaterally opposed to the abolition of slavery so much as what would happen on the other side once slavery was gone. No proposal was ever agreed upon to pay for the loss of labor to the farms and plantations where the enslaved people worked. Additionally, many abolitionist organizations promoted, as the statement says, "insurrection and incendiarism." The most famous examples were Nat Turner's Rebellion<sup>13</sup> in 1831 and John Brown's Revolt<sup>14</sup> at Harper's Ferry in 1859.

Also, as another reason, "It seeks not to elevate or to support the slave, but to destroy his present condition without providing a better." In other words, most abolitionists didn't truly seek the equality of American blacks either socially or politically. Instead, these abolitionists decided for these new African Americans that abject poverty, without any means of work, income, or actual social standing, was better than being enslaved.

For this reason, it is quite clear why Mississippi (and the other Deep South cotton states) was frightened of abolition, primarily because of the methods used to obtain it. In fact, because of these events, many efforts made by the Free Blacks of Louisiana<sup>15</sup> to integrate into the Southern society were destroyed as their white neighbors became fearful of the potential support for such violent insurrections by said abolitionists.

While we can only project what would have happened to the institution of slavery without the War Between the States, one thing we can know for certain, at the end of this, is **at that time**, Secession was a State's Right that was protected by the Constitution and the Confederate States of America had every right to leave the union because of the economic and political position in which they were placed.

### RESOURCES

- 1) The Declaration of Independence of the United States <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript>
- 2) The "Protection" Tariffs of 1816, 1824, 1828, 1832(Compromise Tariff of 1833 as a result of South Carolina's response with an Ordinance of Nullification.) Morrill Tariff <https://www.essentialcivilwarcurriculum.com/tariffs-and-the-american-civil-war.html>
- 3) The Extent of Slavery's impact on the Southern economy <https://studycivilwar.wordpress.com/2017/04/18/the-extent-of-slave-ownership-in-the-united-states>
- 4) The 10th Amendment <https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/amendment-10/>

(continue page 31)



## Make Your Reservations Today!

Hampton Inn—Foley, Alabama

Registration Forms—Next 4 Pages



## BG Mark Perrin Lowrey Chapter 313



Chapter 313 Member Conor Bond receiving the BG William Barksdale Award for meritorious service at the Chapter and Society level, presented by Mississippi Society Adjutant General W. Michael Moore.

Our host hotel is the Hampton Inn in Foley, AL. (*Free Hot Breakfast, Free Wi-Fi, Free Parking*) Here is the URL for hotel reservation: <https://www.hilton.com/en/book/reservation/rooms/?ctyhocn=MOBMKHX&arrivalDate=2025-05-29&departureDate=2025-06-01&groupCode=CHHMOS&room1NumAdults=1&cid=OM%2CWW%2CHILTONLINK%2CEN%2CDirectLink>

Note: There are a limited number of rooms available at our Host Hotel. Please make your reservation early so you won't have to go to the Overflow Hotel. There is no upfront fee to make your reservation, so do it now.



- 5) The Treaty of Paris <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/treaty-of-paris>
- 6) The Governing Authority of the Continental Congress <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1776-1783/continental-congress>
- 7) A. Lincoln's view of Secession [https://scholarworks.gsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1072&context=political\\_science\\_facpub](https://scholarworks.gsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1072&context=political_science_facpub)  
B. Margaret Moore (ed.). National Self-Determination and Secession (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998).
- 8) The "Secession" of New York City <https://www.nyhistory.org/blogs/when-new-york-wanted-to-secede>
- 9) A. 1869 Texas vs. White <https://tile.loc.gov/storage-services/service/ll/usrep/usrep074/usrep074700/usrep074700.pdf>  
B. <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/74/700/>
- 10) The Overthrown Supreme Court of 1869 - <https://www.txcourts.gov/supreme/about-the-court/court-history/justices-from-1845-1876/>
- (11) Mississippi's Ordinance of Secession - <https://www.battlefields.org/learn/primary-sources/declaration-causes-seceding-states>
- 12) Thomas Jefferson, The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Albert Ellery Bergh, editor (Washington, D. C.: Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association, 1903), Vol. I, p. 28, from his autobiography. See also James Madison, The Papers of James Madison (Washington: Langtree and O'Sullivan, 1840), Vol. III, p. 1395, August 22, 1787; James Madison, The Writings of James Madison, Gaillard Hunt, editor, (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1910), Vol. IX, p. 2, to Robert Walsh on November 27, 1819.
- 13) A. Nat Turner's Rebellion - <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/nat-turner>  
B. Breen, Patrick. Nat Turner's Revolt (1831). (2020, December 07). In Encyclopedia Virginia. <https://encyclopedia.virginia.org/entries/turners-revolt-nat-1831>.
- 14) A. John Brown and Harper's Ferry - [https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/john-brown?ms=googlegrant&gad=1&gclid=EAlalQobChMI3-vNu\\_Pj\\_gIVORXUAR132g87EAAAYASAAEgJP8vD\\_BwE](https://www.battlefields.org/learn/biographies/john-brown?ms=googlegrant&gad=1&gclid=EAlalQobChMI3-vNu_Pj_gIVORXUAR132g87EAAAYASAAEgJP8vD_BwE)  
B. Fayetteville Observer, October 20, 1859.
- 15) Free Blacks of Louisiana - <https://lib.lsu.edu/sites/all/files/sc/fpoc/history.html>

**88th Annual General Convention—May 29—June 1, 2025**

Hampton Inn—Foley Civic Center, Foley, Alabama

**Events**

**Thursday** Afternoon - GEC Meeting at The Hampton Inn, Foley, AL

**Thursday** Evening - The Commander General's Reception (Lower Alabama Country Boil **(BYOB)**) will be located at the Graham Creek Nature Preserve Pavilion on 23460 Wolf Bay Drive on Stan Mahoney Lane, Foley, AL 36535

**Friday** Morning Prayer Breakfast – TBD

**Friday** Business Meeting - Foley Civic Center, 407 E Laurel Ave (Hwy 98 East), Foley, AL

**Friday** Luncheon - Foley Civic Center, 407 E Laurel Ave (Hwy 98 East), Foley, AL

**Friday** Afternoon - Ft. Morgan Tour at Ft Morgan State Historical Park, 110 State Highway 180 Gulf Shores, AL FORT MORGAN | Gulf Shores, Alabama. The fort is most famous for its role in the Civil War Battle of Mobile Bay. Here, Union Rear Admiral David Farragut damned the torpedoes and went full speed ahead to win the battle.

**Friday** Evening Supper – Hotel Magnolia – Cash Bar Available

**Saturday** Morning - Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast - TBD

**Saturday** Business Meeting - Foley Civic Center, 407 E Laurel Ave (Hwy 98 East), Foley, AL

**Saturday** Lunch and Afternoon – On your own

**Saturday** Evening - Awards Banquet **(BYOB)** at the Foley Civic Center, 407 E Laurel Ave (Hwy 98 East), Foley, AL

**Host Hotel** - Hampton Inn in Foley, AL. (Free Hot Breakfast, Free Wi-Fi, Free Parking) Here is the URL for hotel reservation:

<https://www.hilton.com/en/book/reservation/deeplink/?ctyhocn=MOBMKHX&groupCode=CHHMOS&arrivaldate=2025-05-29&departuredate=2025-06-01&cid=OM,WW,HILTONLINK,EN,DirectLink&fromId=HILTONLINKDIRECT>

**Note:** There are a limited number of rooms available at our Host Hotel. Please make your reservation early so you won't have to go to the Overflow Hotel. There is no upfront fee to make your reservation, so do it now, don't procrastinate.



# Military Order of the Stars and Bars

## 88th Annual General Convention

Host Hotel—Hampton Inn—Foley Civic Center

Foley, Alabama

May 29 - June 1, 2025

## Convention Registration Form



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (member only)

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter Name and Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ .Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse/Guest(s) Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**Dress Code for Meetings and Meals will be coat & tie. Commander's Banquet—Gentlemen: formal (tuxedo, suit & tie, or dress military uniform). Ladies: formal or "after five" attire.**

**Registration (for MOS&B members only)** \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$75.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Late Registration after May 8, 2025** \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$85.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### Thursday, May 29, 2025

6:00 p.m. - Commander General's Reception—Casual Dress \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$50.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### Friday, May 30, 2025

7:30 a.m. - Forrest Cavalry Corps Breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

12:00 p.m. - MOS&B Awards Luncheon \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$40.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

2:00 p.m. - 5:30 pm Ft. Morgan Tour \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$10.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### Saturday, May 31, 2025

7:30 a.m. - MOS&B Prayer Breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

6:00 p.m. - Commander General's Banquet \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$65.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Ancestor Memorial (See supplemental information sheet) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$10.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Convention Medal (if available) \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

**TOTAL ENCLOSED:** \_\_\_\_\_ **CHECK#** \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Make checks payable to: Liddell Chapter MOS&B and mail to:**

**Carl Black, 8800 Pine Forest Rd, Apt. 3205, Pensacola, FL 32534-5317**

**DEADLINE for all pre-registrations is May, 18th, 2025**  
**No Refunds after May 18th, 2025**

Military Order of the Stars and Bars

88th Annual General Convention

May 30, 2025

FRIDAY NIGHT SUPPER

HOTEL MAGNOLIA

Supper Registration Form



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ (member only)

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter Name and Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ .Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse/Guest(s) Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Dress Code for Friday Night Supper—Casual. Special Dietary Need: \_\_\_\_\_

Friday, May 30, 2025

5:00 p.m. Social

6:00 p.m. Buffet Supper

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$40.00 \$\_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL ENCLOSED:

CHECK# \_\_\_\_\_ \$\_\_\_\_\_

The Hotel Magnolia Restaurant, located inside the historic Hotel Magnolia in Foley, is a lovely dining destination that combines elegance of the past with the flavors of the present. The hotel, which opened its doors in 1908, has a rich history and has been meticulously restored to preserve its original charm and character.

Make checks payable to: Liddell Chapter MOS&B and mail to:  
Carl Black, 8800 Pine Forest Rd, Apt. 3205, Pensacola, FL 32534-5317

**DEADLINE for all pre-registrations is May, 18th, 2025**  
**No Refunds after May 18th, 2025**

# Military Order of the Stars & Bars

## 2025 National Convention Program - Memorials

Honor your Confederate ancestors or kin or favorite CSA heroes by purchasing a Veteran Memorial in the 2025 convention program. Each memorial is only \$10.00 per ancestor, and you may purchase as many as you desire. **All memorials and payments must be received no later than April 25, 2025.**

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization/Chapter # \_\_\_\_\_

Address- City, ST, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone # \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Memorials # \_\_\_\_\_ x \$10.00 each = \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Check # \_\_\_\_\_

1 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_ Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment \_\_\_\_\_

2 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_ Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment \_\_\_\_\_

3 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_ Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment \_\_\_\_\_

4 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_ Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment \_\_\_\_\_

5 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_ Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment \_\_\_\_\_

6 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_ Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment \_\_\_\_\_

7 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_ Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment \_\_\_\_\_

8 Name \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_ Unit \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment \_\_\_\_\_

**Make Check Payable to: Liddell Chapter MOS&B. Mail Payment and this form to:  
Carl Black, 8800 Pine Forest Rd, Pensacola, FL 32534-5317.**

**All memorials must be received no later than April 25, 2025.**



Officer's Call



Military Order of the Stars and Bars Inc.  
P O Box 697  
Nixa, MO 65714-0697

Address Correction Service Requested

NON PROFIT ORG.

U.S. POSTAGE

PAID

Augusta, GA

Permit No. 310

Lt. Col. John R. Boyd Chapter #236, Missouri | New Flag

