

THE TARGETEER



ISSUE #6 — JANUARY, 2014

CAMP OFFICERS

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Frank Keller

2nd Lieutenant Commander
Craig Pippen

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Chaplain
Randy Green

Color Sergeant
Brandon Yarboro

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Pledges

Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America

*I pledge allegiance to the flag of the
United States of America and to the
republic for which it stands, one
nation under GOD, indivisible, with
liberty and justice for all.*

Salute to the Confederate Flag

*I salute the confederate flag with
affection, reverence
and undying devotion to the cause for
which it stands.*

Salute to the North Carolina Flag

*I salute the North Carolina Flag and
pledge to the Old North State Love,
Loyalty and Faith.*

The Charge

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Are you also ready to die for your country? Is your life worthy to be remembered along with theirs? Do you choose for yourself this greatness of soul? Not in the clamor of the crowded street. Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng. But in ourselves are triumph and defeat."

—Lt General Stephen Dill Lee

Division Executive Council

Saturday, February 1 - 2014

Place

Twin Lakes Retirement Center, 3701 Wade Coble Drive, Burlington, North Carolina 27215.

Registration

\$15 dollar pre-registration, must be received by January 25th. \$20 at the door. Make checks payable to the Charles F Fisher Camp 813. Send to Mitchell Flinchum 3011 Truitt Drive, Burlington NC 27215. Make sure to include your camp name and the number attending.

Meeting

Registration starts at 8:30 and the meeting at 9:30am.

Notes

Directions are as follows: From Interstate 40/85 take exit 140. Turn North into town. Go approximately one mile to Church Street and turn right. You will see Twin Lakes on your left. Turn left onto Wade Coble Drive and follow to 3701 on your left.

Host Camp

Colonel Charles F. Fisher Camp 813 , Graham NC

Robert E. Lee Birthday Party

Saturday, January 18th, 2014

The 25th Annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration will be held in the historic House Chambers of the NC State Capitol in Raleigh on Saturday, January 18, 2014 beginning at 2:00 PM. The event is hosted by the Capt. James I. Waddell Chapter MOS&B, Raleigh; the 47th Regiment NC

State Troops Camp SCV, Wake Forest; and the Capt. Samuel A. Ashe Chapter UDC, Raleigh. The Stars & Bars will fly over the Capitol during the ceremony.

Living history

January 18, 2014; Living history and other anniversary activities at Fort Fisher State Historic Site in Kure Beach. 10 am-4 pm. Free.

Living history

March 29-30, Living history, "The Cruelty of War; Casualties and Medicine in the Civil War," at Bennett Place State Historic Site in Durham. 10 am-4 pm Saturday, 10 am-3 pm Sunday. Free.

Upcoming Camp 2205 Meetings

Tuesday, January 7th

Keith Jones will visit us and speak about his research for his newest book "Georgia remembers Gettysburg."

Tuesday, February 4th

Teresa Roane, from the former Museum of the Confederacy will visit us and give her program "Minorities in the Confederate Military: Combat Support". We have planned this as a Brigade night, so please attend to show your camp support.

Tuesday, March 4th

We have been able to line up Mr. Donny Taylor. Taylor is the site manager at Bentonville Battlefield. He will give us a lesson about the Battle.

January in the War

January 9, 1861

Mississippi secedes from the Union.

January 10, 1861

Florida secedes from the Union.

January 11, 1861

Alabama secedes from the Union.

January 19, 1861

Georgia votes to leave the Union.

January 26, 1861

Louisiana Secessionist Convention votes to secede from the Union.

January 2, 1863

Sherman abandons his attempt to take Vicksburg.

January 14, 1863

CSS Alabama sinks the USS Hatteras off Galveston.

January 25, 1864

Nathan Bedford Forrest attacks and defeats William Sooy Smith near Meridian.

January 13, 1865

Attack on Fort Fisher.

January 31, 1865

Robert E. Lee made General-in-Chief of the Confederate Army.

Camp Building Project

My Fellow Compatriots,
Another Christmas has now come and gone and a new year will soon begin.

This year should prove to be a busy one with several projects now in the planning stage. One of these is the new Building

Fund project. This is a long term project that will give each and everyone the opportunity to honor their Camp and their ancestors. A donation jar will be at each meeting. Anything that you put in the jar not only honors your ancestor. but it honors ALL of our ancestors. As a family, its a way to uphold and support each other and the Heritage that everyone of us holds dear.

There are no words to express my gratitude for your support. We shall do our very best to uphold the Christian values of the Confederate Soldier. What better way to honor them than to build them a "Home" Then we would truly be able to say " Welcome Home Soldier ...No one here will ever hide your flag," May God Bless us in this endeavor.

Bobby Jackson

***Building Committee Chairman
Camp 2205***

Commanders Comments

I would like to wish all members and friends of the Lt. John T. Bullock camp a Happy New Year. With this New Year, let's take a moment to pause and reflect on the past years accomplishments. Camp 2205 received the NC Division Distinguished Camp award, our membership grew fifty percent, we placed a grave marker for Private David Hunt, held our first annual cemetery tour at Elmwood, placed flags on the Confederate cemetery in Kittrell, presented our first Hunley award, cleaned the site of the Jefferson Davis Highway marker, several of our members gave programs to different groups teaching them the real history of the war, held our camps first elections, set up a building fund committee, and we witnessed our great website built. These are some of the accomplishments, and there are others.

Certainly all members of the Bullock camp can appreciate these successful goals that we reached. Now this year, we need to keep up the great work, and continue forward with new goals. A few to mention are our first Confederate Memorial Day service, establish an Order of the Confederate Rose Chapter, and grow our building fund. These are goals that we can reach by everyone becoming involved. I reach out to you all, those that are active, thank you, for those of you who could do more, do it for our ancestor's good name, because their names are also your names. Our message should be loud and clear to the Division, if a camp our size can make a difference, every other camp should strive to do what they can do. Gentleman, it has been a real honor to stand with you this past year, and I look forward to move forward with you this year. Again, Thank You!

Joey Dickerson
Commander - Camp 2205

DANIEL HARVEY HILL
Taken from the
Confederate Military History



Lieutenant-General Daniel Harvey Hill was born at Hill's Iron Works, South Carolina, July 12, 1821, of Scotch-Irish lineage. His grandfather, a native of Ireland, built an iron foundry in York district where cannon were cast for the Continental army until it was destroyed by the British. This ancestor also fought gallantly as a colonel in Sumter's command. General Hill graduated from West Point in 1842, in the class with Longstreet, A. P. Stewart, G. W. Smith, R. H. Anderson and Van Dorn, and his first service was on the Maine frontier.

During the Mexican war he participated in nearly every important engagement either under Scott or Taylor, and attracted notice by his conspicuous courage. He soon rose to the rank of first-lieutenant, won the brevet of captain at Contreras and Churubusco, and that of major at Chapultepec, where he was one of the first of the storming party over the ramparts. When his State legislature voted swords to the three bravest survivors of the war, one was awarded to Hill. He served at Fortress Monroe in 1848, and on February 28, 1849, resigned from the army to accept the professorship of mathematics at Washington college, Virginia.

In 1852 he was married to the eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. R. H. Morrison, and in 1854 he became a professor in Davidson college, North Carolina. In 1859, impressed with the duty of preparing the South for defense, he accepted the position of commandant and manager of the military institute at Charlotte, N.C. During this period he was the author of several educational and theological works. He led his cadets to Raleigh, and made drill-masters of them, and after instructing the North Carolina volunteers

was permitted to select twelve of the best companies as the First regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel.

With his regiment he was assigned to command in the defenses of Yorktown. He won the first battle of the war at Bethel, where, as he wrote his wife, "I was baptized and worshiped till I was sixteen years old, the church of my mother." In September, 1861, he was promoted to brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the North Carolina coast. Reporting to Johnston in December, 1861, he was in command on the left at Leesburg, and being promoted major-general was in command of the first division of Johnston's army to enter Yorktown, and the last to leave. At Williamsburg his men were distinguished and at Seven Pines Longstreet reported:

"The conduct of the attack was left entirely to Major-General Hill. The success of the affair is sufficient evidence of his ability, courage and skill."

He took part in the battle of Mechanicsville, and at Gaines' Mill struck a decisive blow on the enemy's right. "Pressing forward, "as Lee reported, "with unfaltering resolution, he reached the crest of the ridge, broke the enemy's line and drove him in confusion towards the Chickahominy." At Malvern Hill his gallant attack was rendered partly fruitless by a lack of support. During the Manassas campaign he held in check the Federals at Fredericksburg, and during the concentration of Lee's army at Sharpsburg he commanded the four thousand men who held the pass at Crampton's Gap, in the face of McClellan's army. He fought with his accustomed skill and effect at

Sharpsburg, where three horses were killed under him. In February, 1863, he resumed command in North Carolina and was making active demonstrations when called to Petersburg.

With his command extending to the James, he guarded the capital and repelled the advance of General Dix. On July 10th he was appointed lieutenant-general and put in command of the divisions of Cleburne and Breckinridge. At Chickamauga he was permitted just before night to take charge of the forward movement of three lines, which swept over the breastworks of Thomas and caught 5,000 prisoners. With Longstreet and Forrest, he endeavored to reap the fruits of the fighting on that bloody field, but they were doomed to disappointment.

Unmeritedly accused of too much prominence in the petition for the removal of the commanding general, he was relieved of command, but he volunteered on the staffs of Beauregard and Hoke and finally on the urgent request of Johnston and Beauregard he was assigned to duty at Charleston, and to the command of a remnant of the army of Tennessee in its retreat before Sheridan, until Bentonville, where he led his division in its last charge. For some years after the war he edited a magazine at Charlotte which was devoted to Southern development and called "The Land We Love." In 1877-80 he was president of the Arkansas Industrial university, and subsequently president of the military and agricultural college of Georgia. He died at Charlotte, N. C., September 24, 1889.

Sherman's March Through The South

**By John K. McNeill SCV Camp #674,
Moultrie, GA**

U.S. General William Tecumseh Sherman's march through the South, notably, through Georgia and South Carolina, may qualify as the most hideous of all military assaults against a non-combatant civilian population in modern history. The list of recorded accounts of wanton criminal acts that Sherman was wholly responsible for would be entirely too long to attempt to cover in this course. However a few examples from the Official Records involving Sherman's actions will surely leave the reader convinced that Sherman detested the Southern people and wished to punish them with extreme prejudice.

Immediately after his return to Atlanta from Jonesboro, Sherman determined to make that city a military camp, and issued orders accordingly. "The city of Atlanta," these orders read, "being exclusively required for warlike purposes, will at once be vacated by all except the armies of the United States and such civilian employees as may be retained by the proper department of government." The chief quartermaster was instructed to take possession of buildings of all kinds, and of all staple articles, such as cotton and tobacco. The chief engineer was to reconnoiter the city and suburbs for a more contracted line of defense, and designate such buildings as should be destroyed to make room for his operations. The remaining buildings would be set apart for different military uses, and under the direction of the quartermaster the troops were to be permitted to pull down buildings and use the materials for



constructing shanties and bivouacs.

In a letter to General Hood, Sherman wrote that he considered "it to be to the interest of the United States that all citizens now residing in Atlanta should remove," to which Hood replied: "This unprecedented measure transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all acts ever before brought to my attention in the dark history of war." Hood agreed however, for the sake of humanity, to assist in the removal of the citizens.

General Sherman also issued the following military order at Big Shanty, Georgia (presently Kennesaw) on June 23, 1864: "If torpedoes (mines) are found in the possession of an enemy to our rear, you may cause them to be put on the ground and tested by a wagon load of prisoners, or if need be a citizen

implicated in their use. In like manner, if a torpedo is suspected on any part of the road, order the point to be tested by a carload of prisoners, or by citizens implicated, drawn by a long rope."

General Sherman also wrote to U.S. Brigadier General John Eugene Smith at Allatoona, Georgia, on July 14, 1864: "If you entertain a bare suspicion against any family, send it to the North. Any loafer or suspicious person seen at any time should be imprisoned and sent off. If guerrillas trouble the road or wires they should be shot without mercy."

General Sherman also wrote to U.S. Brigadier General Louis Douglass Watkins at Calhoun, Georgia, on Oct. 29, 1864:

"Can you not send over to Fairmount and Adairsville, burn 10 or 12 houses of known secessionists, kill a few at random and let them know it will be repeated every time a train is fired upon from Resaca to Kingston."

Brigadier General Edward M. McCook, First Cavalry Division of Cavalry Corps, at Calhoun, Georgia, on October 30, 1864, reported to Sherman, "My men killed some of those fellows two or three days since, and I had their houses burned....I will carry out your instructions thoroughly and leave the country east of the road uninhabitable."

Sherman, on November 11, 1864, telegraphed Halleck, "Last night we burned all foundries, mills, and shops of every kind in Rome, and tomorrow I leave Kingston with the rear guard for Atlanta, which I propose to dispose of in a similar manner, and to start on the 16th on the projected grand raid.....Tomorrow our wires will be broken, and this is probably my last dispatch."

In Kingston, Georgia, Sherman wrote to U.S. Major General Philip H. Sheridan, "I am satisfied...that the problem of this war consists in the awful fact that the present class of men who rule the South must be killed outright rather than in the conquest of territory, so that hard, bull-dog fighting, and a great deal of it, yet remains to be done....Therefore, I shall expect you on any and all occasions to make bloody results."

Captain Orlando M. Poe, chief engineer, Military Division of the Mississippi, reported: "The court-house in Sandersonville (Georgia), a very

substantial brick building, was burned by order of General Sherman, because the enemy had made use of its portico from which to fire upon our troops.”

Sherman, in Milledgeville, Georgia, issued Special Order no. 127, “In case of... destruction (of bridges) by the enemy,... the commanding officer...on the spot will deal harshly with the inhabitants nearby.... Should the enemy burn forage and corn on our route, houses, barns, and cotton-gins must also be burned to keep them company.”

General Howard reported to Sherman, “We have found the country full of provisions and forage....Quite a number of private dwellings...have been destroyed by fire...; also, many instances of the most inexcusable and wanton acts, such as the breaking open of trunks, taking of silver pate, etc.”

Sherman reported to Grant, “The whole United States...would rejoice to have this army turned loose on South Carolina to devastate that State, in the manner we have done in Georgia.”

On December 22 in Savannah, Georgia, Sherman advised Grant, “We are in possession of Savannah and all its forts....I could go on and smash South Carolina all to pieces.” On December 24 Sherman wrote Halleck, “The truth is the whole army is burning with an insatiable desire to wreak vengeance upon South Carolina.”

When Sherman had reached Savannah he was ordered to board ship and sail to Virginia to join Grant outside Virginia. Sherman rebelled in rage. He pledged, “I’m going to march to Richmond...and

when I go through South Carolina it will be one of the most horrible things in the history of the world. The devil himself couldn’t restrain my men in that state.”

And, finally, Gen. Sherman writing to U.S. Major George H. Thomas on November 1, 1864: “I propose...to sally forth and make a hole in Georgia that will be hard to mend.”

In his report of the march to the sea, Sherman declared that he had destroyed the railroads for more than 100 miles, and had consumed the corn and fodder in the region of country 30 miles on either side of a line from Atlanta to Savannah, as also the sweet potatoes, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, and carried away more than 10,000 horses and mules, as well as a countless number of slaves. “I estimate the damage done to the State of Georgia and its military resources at \$100,000,000; at least \$20,000,000 of which has inured to our advantage, and the remainder is simply waste and destruction.” After admitting that “this may seem a hard species of warfare,” he comforted himself with the reflection that “it brought the sad realities of war home to those who supported it.” Thus condoning all the outrages committed by an unrestrained army, he further reported that his men were “a little loose in foraging, and did some things they ought not to have done.”

The ultimate attempt at total genocide by the U.S. troops under Sherman would have to be the multiple cases of troops sowing salt into the soil of an area in which they were about to leave. Thus, leaving the entire area unfit to grow any crops in the near future. Sherman’s march through the South will be remembered by generations still yet to come.

A Look at Last Meeting



