

THE TARGETER

A photograph of a cemetery with Confederate flags and headstones. In the foreground, two headstones are visible, both inscribed with "UNKNOWN" and "CONFEDERATE SOLDIER". Several Confederate battle flags are planted in the ground around the headstones. The background is filled with dense green foliage and trees.

ISSUE #12 — JULY, 2014

CAMP OFFICERS

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Joey Dickerson

1st Lieutenant Commander
Frank Keller

2nd Lieutenant Commander
Craig Pippen

Adjutant
George Kearney

Chaplain
Randy Green

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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

July Meeting

Tuesday, July 1, 2014 at 5:30PM.

Commander's Comments

Hello Camp 2205 members and friends. During the month of June, we accepted a new member into our camp with Mr. Edward Woodlief. Edward has been supporting Camp 2205 for a while now, and we are glad to have him in our ranks. We also sent in a membership application for Mr. Chad McHenry. Chad is another gentleman with great character that we are pleased to have amongst us. We had two additional visitors with us at our June meeting that are interested in our camp. I am very pleased that the more activities that we participate in to honor our ancestors, the more people become interested in us. Men, I see Camp 2205 coming out of the reserves and now entering the battlefield. Now is the time that we must show our strength and push forward.

On Sunday June first, some members of our camp were fortunate enough to attend a memorial service at Oakwood Cemetery in Raleigh hosted by the Polk Camp out of Garner. The service was held on former compatriot Charles Purser's birthday. It was an event that showed one of the many accomplishments of work he had done at Oakwood. There were six previous unknown soldiers that were unveiled that Charles had done extensive research in identifying these men. We were pleased to meet some of Charles' family members. It was a very well organized service, and we were glad to attend.

Wednesday June 11, Camp 2205

members gathered and met for a cleanup day at the Jefferson Davis Highway marker in Creedmoor. We trimmed trees, cut grass, picked up trash, and sprayed the yucca plants with something that we hope will control them. We then left that location and headed to Randy's great, great grandfathers cemetery to spray for weeds and get it ready to sow grass next spring. It was a good day of enjoying each other's company.

We have also sent the paperwork in to order a brick in Lt. John T. Bullocks name at the Johnston Statue at the Bentonville Battlefield. Compatriot Bobby Jackson donated the funds for this purchase. The Camp that has the bricks made told me that they hold off until they get an order for 25 bricks, so maybe it will be long before we can go there and see it for ourselves.

Our onion fundraiser went fairly well this year, with us being able to put just a little over 750 dollars into our accounts. Of that, we put 500 dollars into our building fund account. The remaining funds will be used to buy the split rail fence posts to put around the Bullock Family Cemetery.

I look forward to seeing ya'll at the next meeting on Tuesday night, July 1st. I will be giving a program on NC's War time Governor Zebulon Baird Vance. In August, on our regularly scheduled meeting night, Camp 2205 members will be going to visit the Roxboro Grays Camp. The meeting will be Tuesday, August 5th at 6:30 PM, Clarksville Station Steakhouse, 4080 Durham Road in Roxboro. In September, we will have a great program given to us by Darwin Roseman, who is the Commander of the Polk Camp. He will be talking to us about the Confederate Postal Service. We are also fortunate enough to have

Byron Brady visit us in October to give us a presentation on the escape route of John Wilkes Booth. As you can see, we have great programs lined up for us the next few months, so please make every effort to attend.

**Joey Dickerson,
Commander
Camp 2205**

2nd Lt. Commander's Comments

Camp 2205,

I was reflecting on the past year recently among a camp that I was speaking at when it hit me, The National Reunion in Vicksburg Mississippi was a year ago but surely does not seem that way. Our Camp has achieved an awful lot in the past year. We planned and conducted the 1st Elmwood Cemetery walking tour, we cleaned up the Jefferson Davis Highway marker and have since been back several times to maintain it. We went to the Bullock Cemetery and cleaned it up and are making plans to restore it back to place of honor for our Camps namesake. More recently our camp had the honor of performing a Confederate Memorial Day event in Kittrell at the Cemetery up there. Adjutant George Kearney presented the 2nd presentation of HL Hunley awards at South Granville High. The Hunley presentations have led to a great relationship with the school in which they asked us to come in and speak at the High School. This event was done in cooperation with several camps in our Brigade BUT, IT HAPPENED!! The camp is recruiting members and growing. We even have a plan in place to eventually build our own building, with Mr. Bobby Jackson at the helm of our building fund we broke 1,000 dollars in the account.

This is a a lot to have accomplished in one year guys and many in our Division would say they accomplished a lot by doing only half of what you all have achieved. I commend you and applaud you all. We truly are a wonderful group and are representing our Camp and living up to the Charge given to us!! Have an enjoyable and safe summer.

**Craig Pippen
2nd Lt Commander
Camp 2205**

Editor's Comments

Members of Camp 2205,

It's hard to believe, but this is the 12th issue of **The Targeteer**. That means it's been an entire year since we've adopted this title for our camp's newsletter, and it has been two years since I've taken on the responsibilities as editor and designer. We've gone through a few different changes in that time, and a few different layouts, trying to find the best overall aesthetic, and cleanest layout for communication. So far, I think it has worked well for our needs.

I'd also like to make mention of the importance of this coming month. On July fourth, we will be celebrating our nation's Independence Day. While not technically a Confederate day, the principles behind our Declaration of Independence were very much in line with the principles behind the secession of the states that would make up the Confederate States of America. So, I'd like to wish our camp a happy Independence Day, and let's hope for those founding principles to once again reign over our country.

**Michael DeBoe
Newsletter Editor/Designer
Camp 2205**

Important Confederate Dates in the Month of July

July 1, 1862

Battle of Malvern Hill, VA

July 1—3, 1863

Battle of Gettysburg, PA begins

July 2, 1810

Robert Augustus Toombs Birthday (CSA General and statesman)

July 2, 1863

Battle of Little & Big Round Tops, Devil's Den, Wheatfield, Peach Orchard, Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill in Gettysburg, PA

July 3, 1863

Pickett-Pettigrew Charge, Gettysburg, PA

July 4, 1828

General John J. Pettigrew's birthday

July 4, 1863

Vicksburg, MS falls

July 5, 1861

Engagement at Carthage, MO

July 5, 1864

Federal cavalry occupies Roswell, GA; burns cotton and woolen mills next day

July 6, 1861

CSS Sumter releases seven captured Union vessels in Cuban waters

July 8, 1863

Port Hudson, LA surrenders as the last Confederate garrison on the Mississippi River

July 9, 1864

Battle of Monocacy, MD, General Jubal Early's troops advance on Washington, D.C.

July 9, 1864

Factory works and surrounding homes in New Manchester, GA are burned under direct order of General Sherman. A wooden dam across the Sweetwater creek is cannonaded causing hundreds of thousands of dollars of further destruction to civilian property.

July 10, 1864

Mill workers from Roswell, New Manchester and Marietta, GA charged with treason, 400-500 mostly women, children and only a few men deported north by General Sherman, most never seen or heard from again.

July 11, 1863

Yankee troops assault Battery Wagner at Charleston, SC

July 12, 1864

Skirmish at Campbelton, GA

July 13, 1821

General Nathan Bedford Forrest's birthday.

July 14, 1862

The Arkansas, Confederate Ironclad attacks and damages three yankee ships at Vicksburg, MS

July 14—15, 1864

Battle of Tupelo, MS

July 15, 1864

An Erie Railroad train jammed with Confederate prisoners, collides with a freight train. More than 100 injured CSA prisoners were dumped into the Elmira, NY prison compound untreated and most died within a few days.

July 17, 1863

General John H. Morgan raids into Cincinnati heading east towards the Ohio River.

July 20, 1864

Battle of Peachtree Creek, GA

July 21, 1861

First Battle of Manassas, VA

July 22, 1864

Battle of Atlanta, GA begins

July 23, 1863

The first 60 midshipmen are assigned to the Confederate Naval Academy on board the Confederate States School Ship CSS Patrick Henry

July 23, 1864

CSS Tallahassee commissioned as a commerce raider.

July 23, 1865

Major Henry Wirz's trial began. He was charged with 13 murders, one of which supposedly happened in February of 1864, which was before Wirz even arrived at Andersonville. Of the other 12 charges of murder, each and every one of the "victims" names were unknown

July 24, 1864

Second Battle of Kernstown, VA

July 25, 1863

Skirmish at Brownsville, AR and Williamsburg, KY

July 25, 1864

Skirmish at Benton, AR and Pleasant Hill, MO

July 26, 1861

Confederate forces capture Fort Fillmore, Mesilla, NM-Territory

July 27, 1864

Sherman orders railroad lines south of Atlanta to be destroyed.

July 28, 1864

Battle of Ezra Church, GA

July 30, 1864

Battle of The Crater, Petersburg, VA

July 30, 1864

Battle of Brown's Mill, Newnan, GA

July 30, 1864

Macon, GA occupied by Stoneman's yankee cavalry

July 31, 1863

Skirmish at Paint Lick Bridge, KY

July 31, 1864

Battle of Sunshine Church near Round Oak, GA

July 31, 1864

Fighting near Watkins Plantation, AL



July 10, 1864
Deportation of the
Roswell Mill Workers

As Sherman's army approached Atlanta in the early summer of 1864, many residents of Roswell had fled the city. Those who remained were mostly workers in the local cotton and woolen mills. The mills continued to operate, producing Confederate uniforms and military supplies such as rope, canvas, and tent cloth. Seeking a location to cross the Chattahoochee, Union General Kenner Garrard discovered the Roswell mills and destroyed them. The woolen mill manager, a French citizen, tried to save his mill by flying a French flag over it in an effort to claim neutrality, but it, too, was destroyed when soldiers discovered the letters "CSA" on the cloth produced there.

Garrard advised Sherman of his actions, and Sherman replied with an order to

arrest the owners and workers and charge them with treason. Sherman wrote: "I repeat my orders that you arrest all people, male and female, connected with these factories, no matter the clamor, and let them foot it, under guard, to Marietta, then I will send them by cars to the North. ... Let them [the women] take along their children and clothing, providing they have a means of hauling or you can spare them."

Four hundred women and children, along with a few very old men, were transported by wagon to Marietta and imprisoned in the abandoned Georgia Military Institute. From there, they were loaded into boxcars and taken to Louisville, Kentucky. Many were left there, while others were sent across the Ohio River into Indiana. At war's end, most of the Roswell women lacked the resources to return home. They settled where they had been abandoned, taking whatever menial jobs

they could find to support themselves and their children. None of the deportees was ever tried for the crime of which they were accused.

A monument stands today in Old Mill Park in Roswell, honoring the lost mill workers. It was erected by the Roswell Mills Camp #1547, Sons of Confederate Veterans, on July 8, 2000. The monument is a ten-foot Corinthian column, shattered at the top to symbolize the lives shattered by Sherman's heartless order.

James Johnston Pettigrew
Written by Craig Pippen; Camp 2205



James Johnston Pettigrew was born July 4, 1828 at his family's plantation, Bonarva, in Tyrell County, NC. His father was a wealthy heir from French descent. His mother was Ann Sheppard. The young Pettigrew entered the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, NC at the age of fifteen. He excelled in his academic studies as well as fencing and boxing. President James K. Polk appointed Pettigrew as assistant professor at the U.

S. Naval Observatory. He, soon thereafter, learned law and practiced in Baltimore, MD before moving to Charleston, SC and joining his father's first cousin in practice. Pettigrew traveled to Europe for several years where he learned seven languages.

Upon his return to the United States, Pettigrew ran for and was elected to the South Carolina Legislature in 1856. Despite being well learned and knowledgeable in foreign affairs, Pettigrew went to work as an assistant to the Governor of South Carolina. He participated in negotiations in April, 1861 with the South Carolina Governor and the military officials at Fort Sumter.

With the outbreak of hostilities, Pettigrew enlisted in the Hampton Legion as a private. He was quickly promoted to Colonel of the 1st S. C. Rifles. He returned to North Carolina to assume command of the 12th N. C. Regiment (renamed the 22nd N. C.). As the war proceeded, he was promoted to Brigadier General on February 26, 1862 and ordered to Virginia.

Pettigrew fought in the Battle of Seven Pines where he was severely wounded in the throat by a bullet. He was shot again while lying on the field wounded and then he was bayoneted. He was left for dead but he was captured by Union troops. He was exchanged two months later. Pettigrew recovered from his wounds and found himself a brigade commander in D. H. Hill's Division. He returned to his North Carolina Brigade in time to command it at Gettysburg.

In June, 1863, Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia attacked the North. Pettigrew's Brigade was in Heth's Division of A. P. Hill's Third Corps. It was one of the stronger brigades in the Army

of Northern Virginia. On July 1st, Heth's Division encountered heavy fighting and Pettigrew's Brigade fought against the Iron Brigade on McPherson's Ridge. Pettigrew's men sustained heavy losses but drove the Iron Brigade from the ridge. Henry Heth was wounded in action and command of the Division fell to Pettigrew.

Despite the heavy losses sustained on July 1st, Pettigrew's Brigade and Heth's Division, with Pettigrew in command, took part in the frontal assault on the center of Union lines on July 3rd. Pickett's Charge, also called the Pickett-Pettigrew-Trimble Assault, found Pettigrew's men assigned to the left of the line with Pickett's Division in the middle. Pettigrew led his men in the assault on his horse which was shot from under him in the engagement. Despite the devastating fire, the men continued on with Pettigrew leading them on foot. He encountered the lines of his cousin John Gibbon and was wounded in the hand by canister shot. General Pettigrew and his men stayed in the fight until they were about one hundred yards from the stone wall and then were repelled.

Pettigrew continued to lead Heth's Division until he recovered on the retreat to Virginia. Pettigrew's men were guarding the Potomac River crossing at Falling Waters, WV. They were attacked on July 14th by Union Cavalry. While leading his brigade in a defense against the Union Cavalry, Pettigrew was shot in the abdomen. He was carried to the rear and taken to Edgewood Manor in Bunker Hill, WV. There, he died from his wounds of July 17, 1863. His remains were taken to his family home of Bonarva and interred there in Tyrell County, NC. After the fifty six per cent loss of his brigade at Gettysburg they were no longer an effective fighting unit.

CSS Patrick Henry (1861-1865)
Also called Patrick
and, incorrectly, Yorktown

CSS Patrick Henry, a 1300-ton side-wheel gunboat, was built in New York City in 1853 as the civilian steamer Yorktown. In mid-April 1861, she was seized by the State of Virginia and was later turned over to the Confederate Government. Renamed Patrick Henry (though still commonly referred to as Yorktown), she was converted to a warship and attached to the James River Squadron under Commander John Randolph Tucker. In September and December 1861, she

took part in skirmishes with U.S. Navy ships off Newport News.

During the battle of 8 March 1862, in which CSS Virginia destroyed the Federal warships Cumberland and Congress, Patrick Henry attempted to take the latter's surrender but was fired upon by shore batteries, suffered four crewmen killed and had to be towed out of action. She was quickly repaired and participated in a minor way in the historic 9 March 1862 action between Virginia and USS Monitor. Patrick Henry was also present during some of Virginia's other

actions and, in a daring night operation on 5 May 1862, helped remove Confederate property from the Norfolk Navy Yard before it was abandoned to the Federals.

Following the fall of Norfolk, Patrick Henry remained in the James River. She was modified for use as a school ship, and from October 1863 housed the Confederate States' Naval Academy, under the command of First Lieutenant William H. Parker. When Richmond was evacuated on 3 April 1865, Patrick Henry was burned to prevent capture.

Photo # NH 57517 CSS Patrick Henry. Wash drawing by Clary Ray

