

THE TARGETEER



ISSUE #14 — SEPTEMBER, 2014

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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

September Meeting

Bob's Barbecue
Tuesday September 2, 2014
6:00 PM



For our September 2nd meeting, we welcome Mr. Darwin Roseman, who will present a very interesting program on the history of the Confederate Postal Service established in 1861 by the Confederate States of America. This exceptional presentation will provide the details of the formation, organization, methods, stamps, and transportation of the Southern postal service and its impact on the Southern populace during the war.

Compatriot Roseman serves as Camp Commander of Colonel Leonidas L. Polk Camp No. 1486 in Garner N.C., and as a postmaster in his reenactment unit in honor of his Confederate ancestor who served as a Postmaster during the second War for Independence. He will share examples of Confederate covers, letters, stamps and other Confederate postal related items.

The meetings of the camp are open and guests are cordially invited to join with the camp members on Tuesday, September

2nd at Bobs Barbeque in Creedmoor at 5:30, in their meeting room.

Commander's Comments

Hello Camp 2205 family and friends. We are gearing up for yet another busy fall full of camp activities. I want to mention first that the NC Division will be holding its summer meeting in Gastonia on Saturday, September 6. If any camp member would like to attend this meeting, just let me know. On Tuesday, September 30th, we are planning on having a fish fry fundraiser in Butner. This event is still in the planning stages, but more details will come soon. We will once again set up a recruitment tent at the Butner Tractor Show on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, October 3, 4, & 5. Camp 2205 has been scheduled to man the State Fair Booth all day on Sunday, Oct 19. As of this moment, it looks like our Elmwood event will be on Saturday, November 1. I hope you will write these dates down on your calendars, and plan on participating. The more members we have to come together to assist in these events, the more they will become a success. I also wanted to mention that the Sarah Grice Elliott Order of the Confederate Rose Chapter is quickly coming along. I hope that our ladies will soar in this new chapter, as Camp 2205 has. This is one more way that we can truly have a family environment in our camp. I would like to officially welcome our two newest members Kevin Roberson, and Chad McHenry. We are very glad to have you men become a part of our camp, and brotherhood.

Always for the Cause,
your Commander

Joey Dickerson,
Commander
Camp 2205

2nd Lt. Commander's Comments

I would like to start this month newsletter article with a great big "Welcome" to Chad McHenry and Kevin Roberson. It is a real honor to me that these two men has chosen to join our ranks. Let us all congratulate them on their decision. As the dog days of summer roll on, the Lt. John T. Bullock camp is gearing up for several exciting opportunities to honor our ancestors. These opportunities include, our booth at the NC State Fair, the Elmwood Cemetery tour, cleaning of the Bullock Family Cemetery and Jefferson Davis Hwy. Marker and more. Each of these events allow us to fulfill our duty to our great Southern Heritage. It allows us to shake some hands and share with the public about this heritage that I speak of. It allows us to let people know, that we are here and we are here to stay. I invite each and every one of you to step up and do your duty. If you would help with any one of these events, it would surely lighten the burden of the few that have been carrying it for so long. If you can't make any of these events please remember our building fund donations. We all can do something. If we all are not doing something surely we need to ask ourselves WHY!

Bobby Jackson
2nd Lt Commander
Camp 2205

Camp Member Visits Beauvoir Estate

Camp 2205 member Chris Powell recently visited the Beauvoir estate, which is the historic post-war home (1876-1889) of the former Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Its construction was begun in 1848 at Biloxi, Mississippi. It was purchased in 1873 by the planter Samuel Dorsey and his wife Sarah Dorsey. After her husband's death in 1875, the widow Sarah Ellis Dorsey learned of Jefferson Davis' difficulties. She invited him to the plantation and offered

him a cottage near the main house, where he could live and work at his memoirs. He ended up living there the rest of his life. The house and plantation have been designated as a National Historic Landmark.



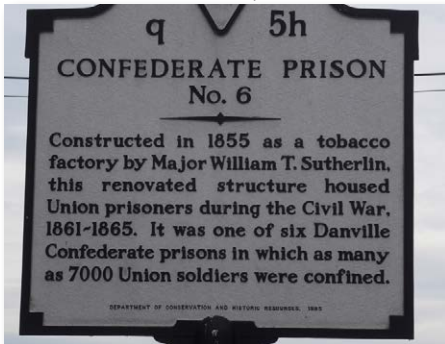
him with cancer, in 1878 Sarah Ellis Dorsey remade her will, bequeathing Beauvoir to Jefferson Davis and his surviving daughter, Varina Anne Davis, known as "Winnie". His wife Varina Howell Davis was also living there, and the three Davises lived there until Jefferson Davis' death in 1889. Varina Davis and her daughter moved to New York in 1891.

After the death of Winnie in 1898, Varina Howell Davis inherited the plantation. She sold it in 1902 to the Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans with the stipulation that it be used as a Confederate veteran's home and later as a memorial to her husband. Barracks were built and the property was used as a home until 1953.

At that time, the main house was adapted as a house museum. In 1998, a library was completed and opened on site.

The main house and library were badly damaged, and other outbuildings were destroyed, during Hurricane Katrina on August 29, 2005. Beauvoir survived a similar onslaught from Hurricane Camille in 1969. The house was restored and has been re-opened, while work continues on the library.

Confederate Prisons in Danville, VA



Shortly after the collapse of the prisoner exchange program in 1863 the Confederate government was forced to look for ways to house the swelling number of Yankee prisoners being rounded up by Confederate Army.

In Danville, Virginia, a town known for it's tobacco trade six warehouses that were built in the middle 1850's were converted from holding large quantities of tobacco to holding humbled Union soldiers who had found quarreling with Southern forces too much for their taste. William T. Sutherland, who had served as Mayor of Danville and oversaw the building of the warehouses, later serving as a Confederate Quartermaster there after the outbreak of war. He was charged with supervising the collection of supplies for the Confederate military in Danville, as well as providing for the prisoners of war housed there.

All told between December 1863 and February 1865 nearly 7,000 Federal soldiers were "Warehoused" in the six buildings near the Dan River. According to reports most prisoners had about as much room to themselves as necessary to lay down on the wooden floor. The average ration for the Union POWs would be a piece of meat, cornbread, or cabbage soup. As available rations for the Confederate public dwindled near

the end of the war, so too did that which the prisoners received. Many of the good residents of Danville chose to show their southern hospitality by taking food and comfort items to the Yankees being held there within the city. Even when many themselves didn't have enough to eat they still found enough to share with the malnourished prisoners.

Of the 7,000 or so inhabitants of the converted tobacco warehouses 1,323 men are believed to have perished. Many from a Smallpox outbreak, and others from lack of food. Conditions inside of the

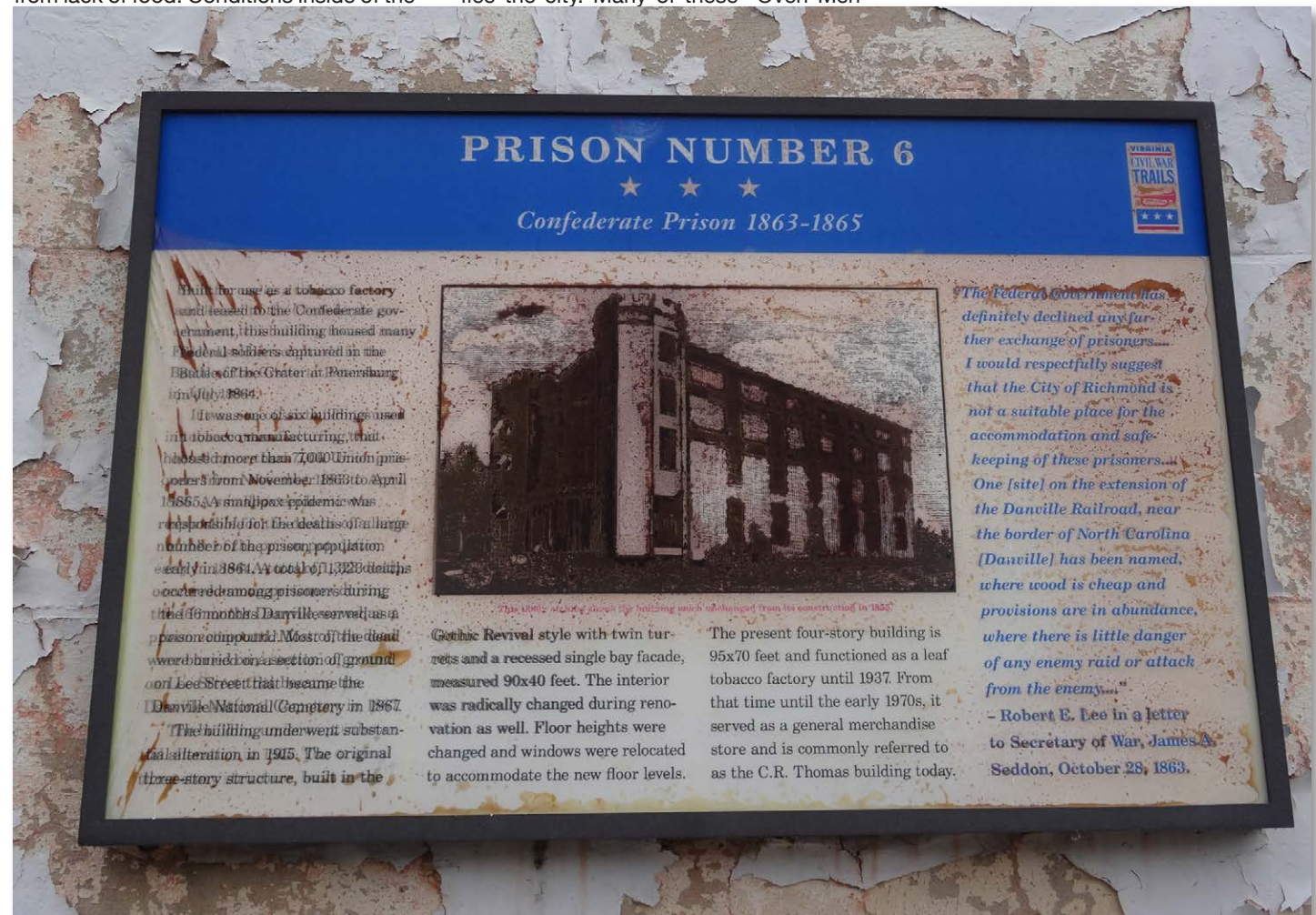
prisons were also poor. (As were common during the war) Men complained of only having one pot bellied stove for warmth in the Winter, and then sweltering heat in the Summer.

It is unknown how many Union troops were able to effect escape while confined in Danville, but one of the more popular methods was to go to the nearby river for water. From there they would loiter around until they could safely run to an old bakery and hid in the large ovens there until nightfall where they would attempt to flee the city. Many of these "Oven Men"

were said to have successfully made it back to the colder climates of Yankee territory.

Of the six warehouses converted to prisons only prison number 6 remains. Though it is privately owned, and has been extensively altered, it is still standing with a historical marker noting its storied past attached to the side of the building.

Frank Keller
2nd Lt. Commander
Camp 2205



**Brigadier General
Samuel Garland Jr.**



Samuel Garland, Jr., (December 16, 1830 – September 14, 1862) was an American attorney from Virginia and Confederate general during the American Civil War. He was killed in action during the Maryland Campaign while defending Fox's Gap at the Battle of South Mountain. The grandnephew of James Madison, Garland was born in Lynchburg, Virginia. His father, Samuel Garland, Sr., was a well-known attorney, but died when his son was only five years old. Garland graduated third in his class from the Virginia Military Institute and completed law school at the University of Virginia when he was twenty. He married and fathered one child, a son also named Samuel. Garland practiced law in Lynchburg and helped organize a militia company, the "Lynchburg Home Guard," and was elected as their captain. He also lectured on natural law at Lynchburg College. He continued as an attorney until his home state seceded from the Union in the spring of 1861. The company soon joined others to form the 11th Virginia Infantry, and Garland was

commissioned as the regiment's colonel. However, personal tragedy soon struck, as on June 12, 1861, his wife died, and only three months afterwards, so did his infant son. A grieving Garland saw action in July at First Bull Run, Dranesville, and Williamsburg, having been wounded at the latter. After promotion to brigadier general, Garland distinguished himself in the Seven Days Battles and the Second Battle of Bull Run. He gained a reputation for fearlessness under fire, which some believed stemmed from a death wish. When Gen. Robert E. Lee divided the Army of Northern Virginia in the Maryland Campaign, Garland's brigade was tasked with defending Fox's Gap, one of the passes in the South Mountain chain. On September 14, 1862, Union troops from the Army of the Potomac attacked in an attempt to seize the vital passes. During the spirited morning engagement at Fox's Gap, Garland was mortally wounded while defending a stone wall bordering one of farmer Daniel Wise's fields. He died within minutes. In his official report, his commander, D.H. Hill, memorialized him, "This brilliant service, however, cost us the life of that pure, gallant, and accomplished Christian soldier, General Garland, who had no superiors and few equals in the service." Garland's body was retrieved by Union troops and sent down the mountainside, where Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan ordered an honor guard to accompany the body until it could be transferred to Garland's friends and transported home. On September 19, 1862, Garland was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in his hometown of Lynchburg next to his wife and son. The Samuel Garland Camp of the United Confederate Veterans was named in his memory, as was the later Garland-Rodes Camp of the successor organization Sons of Confederate Veterans. In 1993, the Central Maryland Heritage League, owners of parts of the Fox's Gap battlefield (part of the South

Mountain State Battlefield Park, erected and dedicated a commemorative marker near the spot of Garland's death near the earlier 1889 marker erected by Union soldiers of the IX Corps to Gen Jesse L. Reno on Reno Monument Road. Also nearby from 2005 is a bronze sculpture with a granite base monument to the North Carolina troops that held the line there.

A monument to Confederate Brigadier General Samuel Garland is on Reno Monument Road at the crest of Fox's Gap on the South Mountain battlefield in Maryland.



From the monument:

**Wise's Field on the
morning of Sept. 14, 1862,
Brigadier General
Samuel Garland, Jr. C.S.A.
of Lynchburg, Virginia
fell mortally wounded
while leading his men.**

**Erected by
Garland-Rodes Camp 109
S.C.V.**

Rose O'Neal Greenhow



At dawn on the first of October 1864 the body of Rose O'Neal Greenhow washed ashore in the surf near Fort Fisher in North Carolina. Perhaps the most famous spy of the Confederate States of America had died as dramatically as she lived.

Rose was born in 1813 or 1814 into a planter family in Maryland. Her father, John O'Neal, was murdered by one of his slaves in 1817. His widow, Eliza O'Neal, was left with four daughters and a cash-poor farm to manage. In part to help family finances, Rose was sent, in her mid-teens, to Washington, D. C. along with her sister Ellen to live with their aunt, Maria Ann Hill. Mrs. Hill and her husband managed a highly regarded boarding house across from the U. S. Capitol. The house was often referred to as the "Old Brick Capitol" since it originally had been built as the temporary meeting place of Congress after the Capitol had been burned in the War of 1812. Pretty, lively, and intelligent, Rose was popular with

the members of Congress who boarded with her aunt, and she had several suitors. In 1835 she married Robert Greenhow, a wealthy bachelor who had trained as a physician but ultimately became an official in the United States Department of State. In addition to bearing a large family, Rose became an important figure in Washington society. She was charming, witty, politically astute, and a fervent champion of the southern states in the increasingly bitter sectional struggles of the 1840s and 1850s. The death of Robert Greenhow in 1854 left Rose financially stretched, but she continued her association with important national political figures, particularly President James Buchanan. Rose considered the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 to be a national disaster and whole-heartedly supported secession and the newly formed Confederacy.

Sometime in 1861 Rose Greenhow was recruited as a spy for the Confederacy. She quickly formed a network of agents from among her Washington circle of Confederate sympathizers and began enthusiastically and efficiently gathering information about the Union Army camped around the capital, which she transmitted to General P. G. T. Beauregard who commanded Confederate forces in nearby Virginia. Rose charmed information from important bureaucrats, army officers, and politicians including, it was rumored, a Republican senator who sent her passionate love letters. She gave Beauregard the date on which the Union Army would begin its advance on his position in 1861 and was credited by him with an important contribution to the subsequent victory at the battle of Manassas. Rose refused, however, to become the stereotypical spy who blends in with her background to escape detection. She continued vigorously to defend the southern cause and lambast Republicans. After Manassas she began

to come under suspicion. She was arrested in August of 1861 and held for the next year and nine months without being charged or brought to trial. Rose was hardly a model prisoner, reviling her guards, complaining about her treatment and generally making herself a thorn in the side of the Lincoln government. At the end of May 1863 she was exiled to the Confederacy.

Rose Greenhow was given a heroine's welcome in Richmond and thanked personally by President Jefferson Davis for her aid to the Confederacy. Davis also took the unprecedented step of asking Rose to promote Southern interests in England and France as his personal, if unofficial, representative. In August 1863 Rose and her youngest daughter, also named Rose, sailed on a blockade runner from Wilmington, North Carolina,

to Bermuda where she booked passage to England. Rose was warmly greeted by many in the English aristocracy who sympathized with her and her cause. Over the next year she spoke with a number of leaders of British politics and society including Thomas Carlyle and Lord Palmerston. She was granted an audience by Napoleon III of France and visited with southerners who had taken up residence abroad. A British publishing house brought out her memoir, *My Imprisonment and the First Year of Abolitionist Rule at Washington*, which was a success.

In August 1864 Rose returned to America, convinced that she could do nothing to persuade the British or French governments to recognize the Confederacy. On the last night of September her ship, the blockade runner

Condor approached the mouth of the Cape Fear River on the run to Wilmington. It was spotted by a U. S. naval vessel early on the morning of October 1st and ran aground trying to escape. Rose was carrying dispatches for President Davis and her book profits in gold coins in a leather bag around her neck. She demanded that the captain set her ashore immediately, although he tried to convince her that the ship was safe under the guns of Fort Fisher until she floated off the shoal. In the end Rose had her way and with several other people was launched in a boat for the shore which was only a few hundred yards away. Within minutes the small boat capsized. Rose sank out of sight immediately while the others clung to the overturned boat and ultimately survived. Her body was buried in Wilmington, North Carolina.

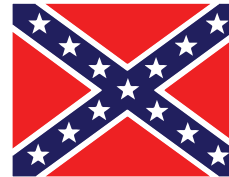
NEW RECRUITS

When was the last time you tried to recruit a new member for the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Bullock Camp?

Do you ever approach anyone and ask if they are interested?

Try it once in a while and you might be surprised to find out that there are prospective members just waiting to join!

Don't just wait for someone to ask you first.





The Maurice T. Smith Camp 171 in Oxford, celebrated their 20th anniversary in May.

Camp 2205 attended their August meeting on Tuesday night, and presented them with a certificate of appreciation for their 20 years of Confederate service.