

March 2016



The Admiral's Log
Sons of Confederate Veterans
1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604
Raphael Semmes Camp 11



Dear Compatriots and Friends of Camp 11,

Greetings and salutations from Camp 11. We hope this edition of the Admiral's Log finds all of you doing well.

Our next meeting is on March 28 at the Dew Drop Inn. Make your plans to attend. Our guest speaker will be Rev. J. W. Binion. Bro. Binion currently portrays President Davis. However, in the past he has portrayed the Bishop General Leonidus Polk. Bro. JW will have a presentation about Bishop Polk. Y'all come on; I am expecting a fine evening of Confederate fellowship.

Remember, we eat and greet at 6pm and meet at 7pm. Powell and company always make us welcome at the Dew Drop and the vittles are worth the visit. See y'all Monday night.

Once again we come to our time of the year, Confederate Heritage and History month. Please attend and support our annual memorial service.

Confederate Memorial Day is April 17 at 2:00pm at Confederate Rest in Magnolia Cemetery. If you can come earlier than 2:00 and assist with placement of flags and other sundry tasks, please do so.

And it goes without saying; pray, pray, pray.

Best regards,

Terry W. "Beetle" Bailey
Editor, The Admiral's Log

This Month in the WBTS

March 1, 1862: Richmond is under martial law.

March 9, 1862: The CSS Virginia sails into Hampton Roads where she eventually engages the USS Monitor thus writing a new chapter in the history of naval warfare.

March 7, 1863: LTG E. Kirby Smith assumes command of all Confederate forces west of the Mississippi River.

March 13, 1863: The Confederate Ordinance Laboratory at Brown's Island, near Richmond explodes. 69 workers were killed of which 62 were women.

March 17, 1865: MG E. R. S. Canby begins land operations against Mobile.

March 18, 1865: 1700 Yankees demonstrate from Dauphin Island against the west side of Mobile Bay.

March 27, 1865: Canby's XIII and XVI Corps besiege Spanish Fort and the defenses of Mobile.

Source: 1400 Days The US Civil War Day by Day by Bishop, Drury, & Gibbons

WBTS Usage

Pelican Rifles: Company D of the 2nd Louisiana [CSA] which served in the ANV from the Peninsular Campaign to Appomattox.

Un-metalead: a reference to roads, trails, and paths that had not been hardened to heavy traffic.

Used-up: a company, regiment, or brigade whose ranks were severely depleted by casualties, sickness, or desertion.

Veal: a soldier with no combat experience.

A Confederate Birthday

John Sappington Marmaduke was a Confederate Major General and Missouri Governor. He was born in Arrow Rock, Missouri on March 14, 1833. He graduated from West Point in 1857 and was commissioned a US Army officer. With the outbreak of the WBTS, resigned his commission and became first a Colonel in the Missouri Militia and then Colonel of the 3rd Confederate Infantry. For his conduct at Shiloh and Prairie Grove, he was promoted Brigadier General in November, 1862. During 1863, he took part in the attack on Helena, Arkansas and the defense of Little Rock. Following the Red River campaign of 1864, he was in command of the rear guard, when captured at Mine Creek, Kansas in October, 1864. On March 18, 1865, while still imprisoned, he was appointed Major General and was released after the Confederate surrender. After the war, he returned to Missouri and was a member of the Missouri Railway Commission. In 1884, he was elected as a Democrat the twenty-fifth Governor of Missouri and served until his death. General Marmaduke is at rest in the Woodland-Old City Cemetery at Jefferson, Missouri. [Source: Find A Grave]

Food for Thought

"Delegation after delegation came to Lincoln in early days to beg him to do something to avoid war. Remember that 61% of the American people had voted against this "great hero of democracy", which ought to have led him to a conciliatory frame of mind. He invariably replied that he could not do without "his revenue." He said nary a word about slavery. Most of "his revenue" was collected at the Southern ports because of the tariff to protect Northern industry and most of it was... spent in the North. Lincoln could not do without that revenue and vowed his determination to collect it without interruption by secession. He knew that his political backing rested largely on New England/New York money men and the rising power of the new industrialists of Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago who were aggressively demanding that the federal government sponsor and support them. The revenue also provided the patronage of offices and contracts for his hungry supporters, without which his party would dwindle away.

Discussing the reaction to secession, the New York Times editorialized: "The commercial bearing of the question has acted upon the North. We were divided and confused until our pockets were touched." A Manchester, N.H., paper was one of hundreds of others that agreed, saying: "It is very clear that the South gains by this process and we lose. No, we must not let the South go."

CLYDE WILSON

Abbeville Institute

WHEN YOU HAVE OUTLAWS FOR INLAWS...

Ulysses S. Grant's father in law was Colonel Frederick Dent, an unreconstructed Confederate, a St. Louis businessman and slaveholder who, when his daughter Julia went to the Executive Mansion early in 1869 relocated there as well.

When his daughter received guests, he sat in a chair just behind her, offering anyone within earshot unsolicited advice. Political and business figures alike got a dose of the Colonel's mind as they waited to meet with President Grant whose own father was constantly at odds with Colonel Dent.

Robert Smith Todd, Lincoln's father in law was a banker and his family was slaveholders; Mary Todd Lincoln was raised in comfort and refinement. Five of Lincoln's brothers in law served in the

Confederate army. [Commentary by Robert Mestas on the Facebook page “Defending the Herutage”.]

Why are we the Sons of Confederate Veterans?

“...We must forevermore do honor to our heroic dead. We must forevermore cherish the sacred memories of those four terrible but glorious years of unequal strife. We must forevermore consecrate in our hearts our old battle flag of the Southern Cross – not now as a political symbol, but as the consecrated emblem of an heroic epoch. The people that forgets its heroic dead is already dying at the heart, and we believe we shall be truer and better citizens of the United States if we are true to our past.”

Confederate Veteran Rev. Randolph Harrison McKim

“The battle flag is not so much a symbol of hatred as it is an object of hatred, a target of hatred. It evokes a hatred of the visceral sort that we see manifest in [the] equating of the South of Washington, Jefferson, John Calhoun, Andrew Jackson and Lee with Hitler’s Third Reich. What the flag symbolizes for the millions who revere, cherish or love it, however, is the heroism of those who fought and died under it. That flag flew over battlefields, not over slave quarters. Hence, who are the real haters here?”-Patrick J. Buchanan

Visit Camp 11 on the World Wide Web.

<http://scvsemmes.org/index.html>

<https://www.facebook.com/admiralsemmes11?ref=hl>

Camp minutes are available upon request. Thank you.

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. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.

**Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee
Commander-General
United Confederate Veterans
New Orleans, 25 April 1906**