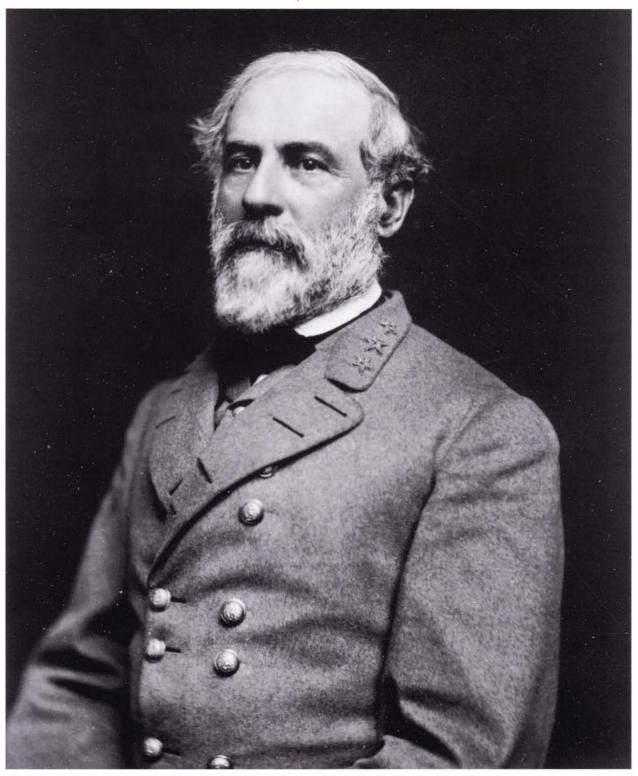
## SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

112TH REUNION JULY 25-28, 2007 MOBILE, ALABAMA



HONORING THE 200TH BIRTHDAY OF GENERAL LEE 1807-2007



### Interment Services for Crew Member of the CSS Alabama

Raphael Semmes Camp 11, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will conduct funeral services for the remains of an unknown Confederate Crew Member of the CSS Alabama. He died, going down with his ship, on June 19, 1864, in a sea battle off Cherbourg, France.

His remains were recovered during marine archaeological operations and are being conveyed to Camp 11 from the Naval Historic Center through the gracious services of the CSS Alabama Association.

Ceremonies will consist of a Memorial Service, Wake, Funeral Procession, and Interment Service in Confederate Rest of Mobile's Magnolia Cemetery.

His Memorial Service will be conducted at 3:30PM, July 26, 2007, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

His Wake Service will be from 8:00~9:30AM in the home of Admiral Raphael Semmes on Government Street, on July 28, 2007.

The Funeral Procession will start at 10:00AM, July 28, 2007, from the Admiral Semmes Statue and culminate at Confederate Rest in Mobile's Magnolia Cemetery, wherein this patriot's remains will be interred among approximately 1100 of his fellow Confederate war dead during an Interment Service starting at 12:00 Noon.



CSS Alabama

Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera

Built for the Confederate States Navy at Birkenhead, England, in 1862 by John Laird Sons and Company Commanded by Captain Raphael Semmes

### Message from the 2007 Reunion Chairman

Fellow Compatriots,

Welcome to the Heart of Dixie for our 112<sup>th</sup> Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion. As your lungs transform to gills to accommodate our humidity, let me tell you a little about what we have planned for you.

The Museum of Mobile has a special display of Confederate artifacts related to Mobile's history. They have also spruced up the CSS Alabama Exhibit in anticipation of your visit. With your Reunion ID, you will receive a discounted admission.

Across the street from the Museum of Mobile, we have brought in a life size replica of the H. L. Hunley from Charleston maintained by Mr. John Dangerfield. It will be open for the length of our Reunion at no charge.

Next to the Museum of Mobile is the IMAX Theater and Exploreum. This is a wonderful entertainment venue for young and old alike. They, too, are offering a discount for you on your admission with your Reunion ID.

Within walking distance of your Hotel are the Phoenix Fire Museum, the Mardi Gras Museum, and the Charlotte-Conde House Museum.

Raphael Semmes Camp 11 is conducting funeral services for an unknown Confederate Crewman of the CSS Alabama. His remains were recovered during archaeological activities several years ago off the coast of France. We hope that you may have the opportunity to attend some of these services.

The Raphael Semmes Camp 11 members will be wearing black arm bands and are available for advice. We invite you to seek out our local flavor from our experiences.

We will have musical entertainment every night at the Battle House Hotel and hope that our schedule of activities provides you with ample opportunities for enjoyment.

Enjoy your stay. Be aware that the perils of urban areas after dark are as real here in Mobile as in any other city.



For The Cause,

Joe Ringhoffer 2007 Reunion Chairman Raphael Semmes Camp 11 BOB RILEY GOVERNOR



STATE CAPITOL MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130

(334) 242-7100 Fax: (334) 242-0937

### STATE OF ALABAMA

July 25, 2007

### Greetings:

As Governor of the State of Alabama, I am pleased to welcome you to 2007 Sons of Confederate Veterans International Reunion.

I would like to recognize the efforts of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to honor and preserve the Confederate history and heritage of the South. The North-South conflict is a significant part of American and Alabamian history from which we can draw both wisdom and a better understanding of who we are today.

I also want to take this opportunity to recognize those individuals who call Alabama home. As Alabamians, we treasure our heritage, homes, families and friends. As your Governor, I would like to thank each of you for the important role that you play as citizens of this great state.

May God bless you all with continued prosperity, health, and happiness.

Sincerely,

Bot Ply

Bob Riley Governor

BR/ps/rs





Stephen Nodine Commissioner



Mike Dean Commissioner

We welcome the Sons of Confederate Veterans to Mobile. During your 2007 Reunion, we hope you will enjoy the attractions, hospitality, cuisine and southern charm for which Mobile County is famous.

As students of history you are well aware of Mobile's rich heritage. Besides the United States of America and Confederate States of America, flags of France, Spain, England, and the Republic of Alabama have flown over Mobile. While in the Mobile area, you'll be able to explore many historic Civil War sites like Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan, Blakeley State Park, and Magnolia Cemetery. You will be enthralled and fascinated by the dozens of splendid antebellum homes and buildings.

Your 2007 Reunion is the first major convention to be held in our recently restored Battle House Hotel. This project is just one example of Mobile County's commitment to restoring and preserving our rich and unique history.

Enjoy your stay in Mobile County and make sure you come back and visit us again in the near future!



SAMUEL L. JONES

MAYOR

### CITY OF MOBILE

OFFICE OF THE CITY COUNCIL COUNCIL MEMBERS

REGGIE COPELAND, SR.

FREDRICK D. RICHARDSON, JR. VICE PRESIDENT-DISTRICT 1

WILLIAM C. CARROLL, JR.

CLINTON L. JOHNSON DISTRICT 3

JOHN C. WILLIAMS DISTRICT 4

CONNIE HUDSON DISTRICT 6

GINA GREGORY DISTRICT 7

CITY CLERK GLENDA A. MORGAN

July 25, 2007

### SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS REUNION

### WELCOME TO MOBILE!

As Mayor of the City of Mobile, and on behalf of the City Council and all our friendly citizens, we extend a warm welcome to those who have gathered from around the world for the *Sons of Confederate Veterans Reunion* to be held July 25-28, 2007 at the historic Battle House Hotel.

Mobile is a beautiful and historic city noted for its southern charm and hospitality. We extend to you an invitation to visit our attractions and points of interest, including our beautiful Mobile Convention Center, the Exploreum/Imax Dome Theater, the famous Bellingrath Gardens, *Battieship USS Alabama*, the reconstructed French Fort Conde, Oakleigh ante-bellum home, as well as many other ante-bellum homes and historical sites.

I am sure you will find dining in Mobile a real pleasure as we have many fine restances serving a wide variety of foods, including our great Gulf Coast seafood. We also hope that you find time to enjoy our many recreational and cultural facilities, and you may even want to visit our nearby sandy, white beaches on the Gulf of Mexico.

Again, I would like to welcome you to our City and hope that you have an enjoyable time and that you will come again soon.

Sincerely,

Samuel L. Jones

Mayor



### Sons of Confederate Veterans 2007 REUNION SCHEDULE Mobile, Alabama \* July 25 ~ 28, 2007 Raphael Semmes Camp 11, SCV (Subject to Change)



### WEDNESDAY, JULY 25TH

Vendor Area Opens (Set-Up & Sales) (Battle House Hotel – Crystal Ballroom) 10:00 AM- 5:00 PM

Registration Open (Battle House Hotel)

10:00 AM- 6:00 PM

SCV Historic Education Session 1

11:00 AM-12:30 PM

(Battle House Hotel - Location : Leinkauf)

Compatriot Arthur Green of Camp 11 will discuss Alabama Regimental Histories

SCV Historic Education Session 2

1:30 PM-3:00 PM

(Battle House Hotel - Location : Leinkauf)

ANV Commander Michael Givens will speak on "Robert E. Lee: Master of War, Servant of the Lord"

Bellingrath Gardens Tour and Riverboat Dinner Cruise

3:30 PM

(Buses Depart Battle House Hotel)

**GEC Meeting** 

3:00 PM- 5:00 PM

(Battle House Hotel- Moonlight Ballroom C)

### THURSDAY, JULY 26TH

SCV Prayer Breakfast

6:30 AM

(Battle House Hotel – Moonlight Ballroom)

Registration Open

8:00 AM- 5:00 PM

Vendor Area Open

8:00 AM- 5:00 M

(Battle House Hotel – Crystal Ballroom)

Opening Ceremony @ Convention Center

(Mobile Convention Center)

8:30 AM

**Business Session 1** 

(Mobile Convention Center)

9:00 AM-12:30 PM

Ladies Tour - Antebellum Homes of Mobile

(Buses Depart Battle House Hotel)

9:00 AM

SCV Awards Luncheon 1:00 PM (Battle House Hotel - Moonlight Ballroom) Guest Speaker: Captain Oliver Semmes, USN RET. SCV Memorial Service @ Cathedral of Immaculate Conception 3:30 PM Requiem Services for Unknown Crew Member of the CSS Alabama Confederate Confidential ~ Reception & Exhibit @ Museum of Mobile 5:00 PM- 7:00 PM Special Musical Performance 7:00 PM Moonlight Ballroom SCV Oratorical contest 9:00 PM (Battle House Hotel – Moonlight Ballroom) FRIDAY, JULY 27th R. E. Lee Memorial Breakfast 6:45 AM (Battle House Hotel – Moonlight Ballroom) Guest Speaker Rev. Norman McCrummen, III Registration Open 8:00 AM- 5:00 PM 8:00 AM- 5:00 PM Vendor Area Open **Business Session 2** 8:30 AM- 11:45 AM (Mobile Convention Center) H. L. Hunley Luncheon 12:00 PM (Battle House Hotel - Moonlight Ballroom) Guest Speaker: Randy Burbage 2:00 PM Tour of Fort Gaines (Buses Depart Battle House Hotel) Graves and Monuments Presentation 2:30 PM (Battle House Hotel – Location : Leinkauf) Guest Speaker: Mike Mitchell—SCV Chairman, Graves & Monuments Battleship U.S.S. Alabama Tour and Dinner 3:00 PM Shuttle Starts (Battleship Memorial Park) Unreconstructed: In Concert 8:00 PM

Moonlight Ballroom

### SATURDAY, JULY 28TH

Registration Open 8:00 AM- 12:00 PM

Vendor Area Open 8:00 AM- 1:00 PM

Army Meetings 8:30 AM- 10:00 AM

(AOT-Moonlight Ballroom, ATM-Leinkauf, ANV- Mobile Convention Center)

Business Session 3 10:45 AM- 1:00 PM

(Mobile Convention Center)

Funeral Services for Unknown Confederate Crewmember of the CSS 12:00 PM

Alabama (Magnolia Cemetery)

SCV Historic Education Session 3 2:00 PM

Battle House-Leinkauf

Dr. Vern Padgett, CA Division Adjutant, Will "Answer Back": Myths and Truths about the Confederacy

**GEC Meeting** 

(Battle House Hotel – Detonti Square Meeting Room) 3:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Debutante Dance Lessons 3:00 PM

(Battle House Hotel – Crystal Ballroom)

Commander-in-Chief's Reception 6:00 PM

(Moonlight Ballroom Pre-function Area)

Banquet, Debutante Presentation, and Grand Ball 7:00 PM Dinner

(Battle House Hotel – Moonlight Ballroom)

Music Provided by the 5<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regimental Band



### Special Rules of Order

General Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans 2007 | Mobile, Alabama

### Rule 1. <u>Credentials</u>.

- a) The Credentials Committee, as directed by the Chair, shall report the number of delegates and Camps registered and present with proper credentials, and shall make such supplementary reports as required.
- b) For admission in to the assembly hall, to facilitate identification and seating, delegates, members, guests, and convention staff shall be required to wear the badge issued by the Registration & Credentials Committee upon registration and may be required to present positive identification.

### Rule 2. <u>Dress and decorum</u>

- Delegates are expected to conduct themselves as gentlemen, refraining from personal insults.
- b) The Chair shall take care to maintain the dignity and majesty of the convention by enforcing good order and decorum at all times.
- c) Delegates and guests shall wear proper business attire (coat & tie).
- d) All cell phones or other electronic devices shall be turned off or put in silent mode while the Convention is in session.
- e) The Commander-in-Chief may appoint any necessary assistants such as a time-keeper, microphone monitors, tellers, and such other convention staff as he deems appropriate. These persons need not be members of the SCV and may remain in the hall at the discretion of the Chair.
- f) The Chair shall have power to regulate and restrict admission into the meeting hall.

### Rule 3. Motions & Resolutions.

- All main motions shall be reduced to writing, signed by the maker, including his
   Camp number, and submitted to the desk as directed by the Chair.
- b) So that printed copies of all proposed resolutions may be available to the Delegates,

- all resolutions for consideration at the convention must be must be submitted to the chairman of the Amendments & Resolutions committee on or before 9 July 2007.
- c) The Amendments & Resolutions Committee shall prepare suitable resolutions to carry into effect recommendations referred to it, and shall submit to the Convention, with the Committee's own recommendation as to appropriate action, these and all other resolutions referred to the Committee, except questions which the Committee by a vote of two-thirds (2/3) of its members may decide not to report.
- d) All resolutions except those proposed by the General Executive Council or by duly appointed committees, and all recommendations made in reports of officers or committees of the Convention that are not in the form of resolutions — shall be referred without debate to the Amendments & Resolutions Committee. Resolutions proposed by the General Executive Council or by other duly appointed committees shall be presented directly to the Convention.
- e) Each delegate who offers a resolution shall be given an opportunity to explain it to the Amendments & Resolutions Committee if he so requests.
- f) The convention by a majority vote may suspend this Rule 3 and may immediately consider a question, or may order the Resolutions Committee to report a question at a certain time, even if the Committee has voted not to report it.

### Rule 4. Debate.

- a) In order to seek recognition, delegates shall go to a microphone and tell the microphone monitor whether he wishes to speak for the motion, against the motion, ask a question in the form of a point of information or parliamentary inquiry, or make a point of order. In order to make a secondary motion, the delegate must first be recognized to either speak for or against the pending motion.
- b) No delegate shall speak in debate more than once on the same question in the same session while another desires the floor, nor longer than three (3) minutes without leave of the Convention, granted by two-thirds (2/3) vote of those present and voting without debate.
- c) Debate on any single question shall not extend for more than sixty (60) minutes, tak-

- ing together all speakers for and against and any subsidiary motions.
- d) Debate on any individual secondary motion shall not extend for more than ten (10) minutes, taking together all speakers for and against.

### Rule 5. Voting.

- a) The chair shall put all main and secondary questions viva voce. If a delegate calls for a division of the house or the Chair feels that the viva voce vote was inconclusive, the chair shall take a standing vote.
- b) The final vote tabulation, including the results of each Camp's votes, shall be posted in the convention hall and made available on the SCV website.
- c) Nominations for each office to be filled by the convention shall be limited to ten (10) minutes per candidate, which may be divided between the candidate and his nominators as the candidate determines.
- Rule 6. <u>Announcements</u>. Notices for announcement to the Convention shall be in writing, signed by the person (or a proper representative of the person) under whose authority the announcement is issued, and shall be presented to the chair in advance of the meeting.

Mark A Dempr Signed: Adjutant-in-Chief Se Maria Company of the Company of t

### Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, 25 July 2007

Words underscored indicate words to be inserted. Words struckthrough indicate words to be deleted.

### Proposed Amendment #1 — Article 13, §5

Subject: Removes the veto power of the accused relative to the site of the hearing.

Proponent: General Executive Council

### Current Constitutional Wording

13.5 Venue. The Committee or Subcommittee shall meet in person at General Headquarters or other announced meeting place of the General Executive Council to hear testimony, receive investigative reports, receive other information, and deliberate and vote on the question. With the consent of the person charged, The Committee or Subcommittee may meet via teleconference. All proceedings shall be in executive session.

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### Constitutional Wording if Passed

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### Proposed Amendment #2 — Article 13, §10

Subject: Clarifies the procedures and appeals for a member subject to discipline.

Proponent: General Executive Council

### **Current Constitutional Wording**

13.10 Discipline: Camps and Divisions, being the judges of their own members, may impose discipline upon their own members.

### **Proposed Amendment**

13.10 Discipline: Camps and Divisions, being the judges of their own members, may impose discipline upon their own members. They may suspend or expel a member from their respective Camp or Division. At this point the member in question is transferred to HQ Camp #584, being that he is no longer a member in good standing of either the Division or a Camp within that Division. If the Camp or Division wishes to have the member expelled from the Confederation, they shall proffer charges to the discipline committee within 30 days of the dispensation of the Camp's or Division's action. At this point the procedures are as described elsewhere in this article. If the member is not expelled from the Confederation at the culmination of these actions, he may petition the Disciplinary Committee for the right to transfer to a Camp in a Division different from whence he came. If this petition is denied, he may appeal to the GEC.

### Constitutional Wording if Passed

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### Proposed Amendment #3 — Article 3, §8, (3)

Subject: Cadet dues

Proponent: Ted Brooke, Cumming, Ga.

### **Current Constitutional Wording**

Section 3.8.3: Dues. Cadet dues shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) annually. Cadets shall receive a certificate of membership once requisite dues have been paid. No other rights or privileges shall be bestowed or otherwise construed as being associated with Cadet membership.

### **Proposed Amendment**

Section .8.3: Dues. Cadet dues shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) annually at the time of their application only. Cadet members shall be exempt from the payment of per capita dues to General Headquarters. Cadets shall receive a certificate of membership once requisite dues have been pad. No other rights or privileges shall be bestowed or otherwise construed as being associated with Cadet membership.

### Constitutional Wording if Passed

Section 3.8.3: Dues. Cadet dues shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) at the time of their application only. Cadet members shall be exempt from the payment of per capita dues to General Headquarters. Cadets shall receive a certificate of membership once requisite dues have been paid. No other rights or privileges shall be bestowed or otherwise construed as being associated with Cadet membership.

### Proposed Amendment #4 - Article 3, §1

Subject:

Proponent: Ted Brooke, Cumming, Ga.

### **Current Constitutional Wording**

# Section 3.1. Eligibility. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to male descendants – lineal or collateral – of those men who served honorably and whose service terminated honorably in the armed forces of the Confederate States of America or one of the states thereof. Applicants for membership must be men of good character, who emulate the best qualities of the Confederate soldier.

### Proposed Amendment

Section 31. Eligibility. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to male descendants - lineal or collateral of those men who served honorably and whose service terminated honorably in the armed forces of the Confederate States of America or one of the states thereof. Applicants for membership must be men of good character, who emulate the best qualities of the Confederate soldier. No person convicted of a felony shall be admitted to membership, which certification appears on the membership application requiring affirmation of the applicant. Any member found to be previously or currently convicted of a felony shall be expelled from membership.

### Constitutional Wording if Passed

Section 3.1. Eligibility. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to male descendants - lineal or collateral of those men who served honorably and whose service terminated honorably in the armed forces of the Confederate States of America or one of the states thereof. Applicants for membership must be men of good character, who emulate the best qualities of the Confederate soldier. No person convicted of a felony shall be admitted to membership, which certification appears on the membership application requiring affirmation of the applicant. Any member found to be previously or currently convicted of a felony shall be expelled from membership.



# A RENAISSANCE, HOTEL MOBILE, ALABAMA

The Battle House: Mobile's Living Room

Established on the site of Andrew Jackson's military headquarters during the War of 1812, tents and barracks were replaced with luxury and grace when the Battle House opened in 1852. Named for James and Samuel Battles, its halls have been graced by American presidents, Mobile debutantes and captains of industry for decades.

The Battle House was the center of local high society for more than a century and many called it "Mobile's Living Room". During carnival season, the hotel's ball-rooms were filled with revelers in sequined costumes, tablescapes with giant floral arrangements and finery fit for royalty at America's original Mardi Gras. The whispering arches in the majestic lobby continue to amaze hotel guests.

In 1974, the Battle House lights were turned out, many thought for good. But after years of disrepair, hope for Mobile and its historic Battle House began to emerge. Millions of dollars and painstaking hours of construction brought the Battle House back to life. With the reopening of the Battle House doors, the same Southern hospitality enjoyed by Woodrow Wilson and Jefferson Davis now extends to a new generation of guests from around the world.

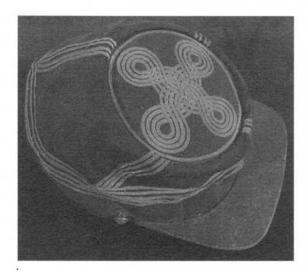
# Regulation Confederate General's Cap By Shannon Pritchard

The cap below belonged to Confederate Brigadier General Francis Marion Cockrell. Francis M. Cockrell was born on October 1, 1834 to Joseph and Nancy Cockrell in Johnson County, Missouri. He was named after Revolutionary war hero General Francis Marion.

He raised a company of Missouri militia in 1861, and led his men at Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Lexington and Elkhorn Tavern. His service was such that he was quickly promoted to Colonel. He then fought at Iuka, Corinth, Hatcie Bridge, Grand Gulf, Fort Gibson, Baker's Creek, also known as Champion Hill. Cockrell's forces executed one of the great charges of the war and saved the Confederate forces from total destruction. "Cockrell rode up and down behind the line, clutching his reins and a large magnolia blossom in one hand and his saber in the other.

At a signal from Cockrell, the division unleashed an ear-splitting Rebel yell and tore into the Federals. Cockrell's hard-charging Missourians stormed up the face of Champion's Hill, where the fighting became, in the words of a regimental historian, "desperate and bloody." (From Literal Hill of Death—America's Civil War)

Cockrell commanded the entire Missouri Brigade at Vicksburg, Mississippi and was included in the surrender of July 4, 1863. Only two weeks later he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. It was at this time, while visiting the "Battle House" in Mobile, Alabama, that Cockrell had his General's cap made, as witnessed by a unique provenance. The cap is accompanied by the original hat makers order and invoice.



The invoice reads:

"for Brig Gen F. M. Cockrell
71/4 full

1 Cap dark blue band. Sides and crown - with good visor - all to be according to army regulations.
Place o(rde)r sa(m)e

Mrs. Tufts – under "Battle House"

Mobile, Ala
Capt. Cole (?) one
7 ¼ full \$35.



F. M. COCKRELL

The Battle House Hotel was built in 1852. The influx of Confederate officers and wealthy refugees transformed the Battle House from a quiet hotel, to the epicenter of Mobile's social scene by 1863. The Battle House was the most luxurious hotel in all of Alabama. The hotel was filled with Confederate officers, dignitaries, Southern aristocracy and many of the most popular Belles in the Confederacy. Among the hotel's guests were Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, General Joseph E. Johnston, head of the Army of Northern Virginia and later the Army of Tennessee; Captain A. H. Keller, Helen Keller's father; Augusta Evans, author of Beulah and Macaria; Belle Boyd, the famous Confederate spy, who ran espionage operations from her father's hotel in Front Royal, Virginia; U.S. Supreme Court justice John A. Campbell, who concurred with the majority in the Dred Scott case of 1857; Horace L. Hunley, inventor of the first ironclad submarine to sink an enemy vessel; Henry Wirz, commandant of Georgia's Andersonville prison; former United States Vice- President and Confederate General, John G. Breckinridge, and a host of others.

The Missouri brigade had a very active career. Cockrell and his men were transferred to the Army of Tennessee and fought in the Atlanta campaign. When General John Bell Hood led his men into Tennessee, Cockrell and his brigade went with him. General Cockrell was severely wounded in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee in November of 1863. He personally led his brigade's charge. He had two horses shot from under him and was wounded four times before leaving the field. After a long convalescence, General Cockrell returned to duty and on April 9, 1865, with a force of a scant 2,700 troops, Cockrell surrendered to a superior force of 40,000 Union troops.

After reconstruction, the General was elected to serve as Missouri's United States Senator in 1874. He was re-elected numerous times, serving in that body for the next thirty years. The General passed away in 1915 and was buried in Warrensburg, Missouri.

Many thanks go to Charles Hatchett of The Civil War Courier and Shannon Pritchard for their permission to reprint this article in our program. Additional thanks goes to Compatriot Art Green of the Raphael Semmes Camp 11 for suggesting this story.

# SPECIAL GUEST FROM ENGLAND TO VISIT REUNION

By: David Mader

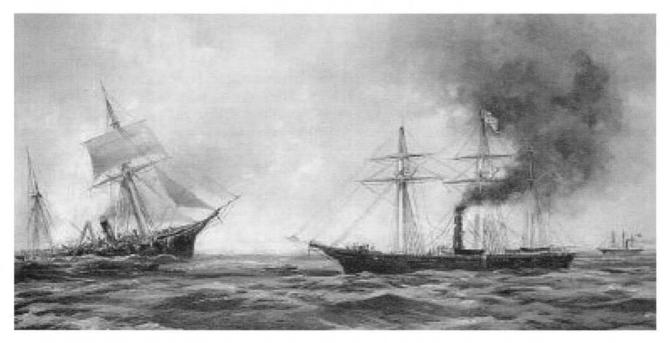
The Raphael Semmes Camp is very pleased and honored to welcome a very special guest to the 2007 SCV reunion. He is Dr. John Lancaster of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, and is a descendant of John Lancaster, the man who rescued Raphael Semmes, our namesake, aboard his steam-yacht *DEER-HOUND*. In all, Mr. Lancaster saved 42 sailors when the *CSS ALABAMA* sank on 19 June 1864 off Cherbourg, France after doing battle with the Union warship *USS KEARSARGE*.

The *DEERHOUND* dispatched two small boats to retrieve the Confederate sailors from the water, by the order of Mr. Lancaster. It was most fortuitous that Captain Semmes was rescued because the wound he received from a shell fragment during the battle had rendered his right arm 'almost useless.' Also, Semmes was middle-aged, being into the fifty-fifth year of his age and usually this time of life does not equate to strong swimming abilities out in the open waters.

Rescuing Semmes brought worldwide fame and attention to Mr. John Lancaster. He is recognized and honored as a true hero of the Confederacy. We are proud to know and be able to make the acquaintance of his descendant, Dr. Lancaster. During the reunion, Oliver Semmes, a descendent of Admiral Semmes, will meet Dr. Lancaster for the first time in a historic moment in the lives of these two families. It will be a momentous occasion for both of these men to come together and share their own historic perspectives about their famous ancestors.

It is not often that the action which a man takes to help his fellow human beings is remembered after all these years. This is why the Sons of Confederate Veterans is so very important in today's world. The good deed of Mr. Lancaster will never be forgotten as long as we are faithful to our commitment to honor our ancestors and to the cause of freedom, which they held dear and fought for.

We are indeed grateful for Mr. John Lancaster and his heroic actions on that fateful day in 1864. Had it not been for the providential intervention of the *DEERHOUND*, an already disastrous day could have been made much worse if Raphael Semmes and most of his crew had not been saved. For this we thank and congratulate the Lancaster family for their contribution to our great Confederate history.



ALABAMA SINKING WITH DEERHOUND IN BACKGROUND AT RIGHT

### **BLOCKADE RUNNER PATRICK H. PEPPER**

BY DAVID MADER

The story of Patrick H. Pepper is the account of a Confederate patriot, émigré and businessman, who was formerly of County Clare, Ireland. Mr. Pepper did a good business in downtown Mobile on Dauphin Street, at the sign of the Golden Sheep. The Union Navy's blockade of the port of Mobile stopped the importation of dry goods and damaged his business. Pepper took the only course of action open to him and purchased a side paddle wheel steam ship named *CUBA* to run the blockade.

She was a wood hulled vessel, 250 feet long, 32 ½ feet wide and had a 604-burden ton capacity. The *CUBA* operated exclusively in the Gulf of Mexico, between Havana, Cuba to Mobile and St Marks, Florida in the time period between January 1862 and May 1863.

Pepper traveled as the supercargo of the *CUBA*, which meant he was on each voyage, not as a sailor, but as an owner to conduct the commercial business of the ship at her destinations. They made seven successful trips through the blockade, and imported military supplies, (which Pepper soon learned was more profitable than dry goods), and came under heavy fire on at least one occasion.

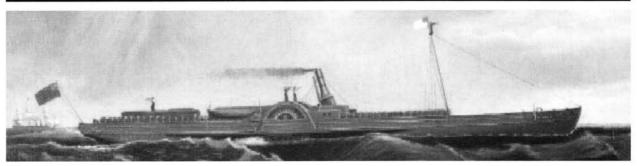
The *CUBA* was involved in establishing a Confederate naval depot at the Suwannee River in Florida but more information about her during this time is not known.

On May 19, 1863, the *CUBA* was on her eighth trip to run the blockade into the port of Mobile when the *USS DeSOTO* captured her off Mobile Bar. When the crew was brought on deck for identification, Pepper was missing and inquiry was made of his whereabouts. Soon the supercargo emerged from below deck and exclaimed 'Get for your lives Yanks! I have set the ship afire, and she is full of powder from stem to stern!'

This brought a hasty abandonment of the *CUBA*, including Pepper, and moments later the ship was totally destroyed by a tremendous explosion, ending her days as a blockade-runner. The monetary loss of the *CUBA* and cargo was estimated to be near 5 million dollars.

The DeSoto's captain asked Mr. Pepper what his place of birth was. He replied that 'I am an Irishman by birth and a Confederate by choice.'

Pepper spent some prison time at Fort Warren, but was released and went to Mexico. After the end of the war he returned to Mobile and reentered the dry goods business, until his death, on January 4, 1884. He is buried in Catholic Cemetery in Section F.



Blockade Runner *DENBIGH*, (above) made so many regular runs between CUBA and MOBILE that she became known as the 'HAVANA PACKET.' Her Captain, Abner Godfrey, is reputed to have made so much money running the blockade, that he bought the Battle House Hotel after the war. (Painting by Thomas Cantwell Healy, dated July 29,1864)

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SPEAKER

### Oliver J. Semmes III

Oliver Semmes, a native of Pensacola, Florida, graduated from Pensacola High School in 1947 and from Auburn University in 1951. Upon graduation from Auburn he was commissioned an ensign in the Navy and assigned to the USS Montague, an attack cargo ship. He next received naval flight training at Pensacola, Corpus Christi and Kingsville. After serving for three years in Fighter Squadron Seventy-One and subsequent duty as a flight instructor in Pensacola, he resigned from active duty and entered the Naval Air Reserve. From 1961 to 1968 he worked for McPhillips Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Mobile, Alabama. In March 1968 he returned to active duty. This period of active duty included a year in Vietnam on the staff of General John Wickham, who later became Chief of Staff of the Army.

In 1968 he went to work for Computer Data Systems, Inc, of Rockville, Maryland, a professional services firm providing information system design, development, maintenance and operation services to government and private sector clients. As vice president for Defense Systems, he managed contracts in support of Naval Regional Data Automation Centers, Naval Communications Automation Support Center, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and other communications and electronics organizations. He received an MSA degree from George Washington University in 1977. He retired from Computer Data Systems in 1994, and currently is vice president of two firms, Semmes, Inc and Florida Building Consultants.

He is now a member of the board of the CSS ALABAMA Association (USA), one of several non-profit and government organizations performing archaeological recovery, conservation and preservation operations on the CSS ALABAMA, now resting in 200 feet of water off Cherbourg, France.

He is a great grandson of Raphael Semmes, Rear Admiral CSN and Brigadier General CSA.

Oliver and his wife, Julianne make their home in Navarre, Florida.

### CSS ALABAMA and Project ALABAMA Challenge

The presentation will include summaries of the career of Admiral Raphael Semmes, the cruise of the Confederate States Steamers (CSS) SUMTER and ALABAMA, and Franco-American efforts now underway to recover, preserve, and display artifacts from the CSS ALABAMA.

The CSS ALABAMA, a Confederate cruiser, was built in England, sailed to the Azores, and commissioned by Captain Raphael Semmes as a Confederate States Steamer. The most successful of any cruiser set against an enemy's maritime commerce, during her 22 months at sea she captured 65 Union ships, commissioned one as Confederate warship, sank the USS Hatteras, and boarded 447 ships of all flags. The CSS ALABAMA was sunk in an engagement with the USS KEARSARGE during an engagement off Cherbourg, France, on June 19, 1864.

In November 1984, the French Navy discovered the wreck of the CSS ALABAMA in about



Oliver J. Semmes III

### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SPEAKER

Randall B. Burbage 1130 John Rutledge Ave. Hanahan, SC 29406-2018 1-843-553-3002

Born July 9, 1949. Native of Charleston.

Graduate of St. Andrews High School, Charleston, SC

Attended the University of South Carolina and the College of Charleston.

Married to the former Judith M. Rabun of Hanahan, SC. They have six children.

Member of John Wesley United Methodist Church

Owner of Randy Burbage Equipment Company

Life member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Past Commander of Secession Camp #4 SCV, Charleston, SC

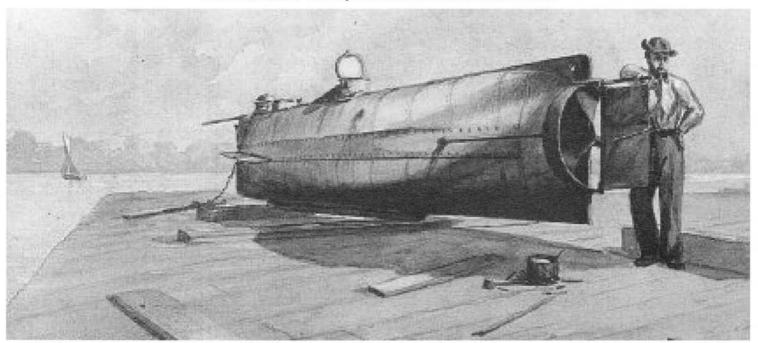
SCV Army of Northern Virginia Councilman on GEC, 2004-2006

Commander, South Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, 2006-2008

Awarded the Order of the Palmetto by Governor Carroll Campbell in 1993

Appointed to the Hunley Commission by Governor of SC in 1995.

Chairman of the Hunley Funeral Committee 2002-2004



CONFEDERATE SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT, HL HUNLEY BUILT IN MOBILE, ALABAMA

### **CAMP 11 SILENT AUCTION**

Please visit the vendor area to participate in our silent auction. Bidding will close Friday at 5pm and winners will be announced Friday Night at the concert.

### A partial listing is below:

Cased presentation 1861 Colt Navy revolver made for Camp 11 by master gunsmith Gary Presely in 1993. The revolver is engraved with (Confederate States Navy on the cylinder), the names of both of Admiral Semmes commands (Sumter and Alabama) on each side of the barrel, and the strap has the CSS Alabama's motto engraved in French on the butt strap. Presentation box contains powder flask, bullet mold, and convention badge from the 1994 Mobile SCV convention.

Four bricks from the Park and Lyons building where the Confederate Submarine Torpedo Boat, *H.L.Hunley*, was constructed. Each comes with a certificate of authenticity from the President of the Mobile City Council.

Two prints number 325 of 500 by James Ficher. One is of the CSS Alabama and the other one is of the CSS Shenandoah.

.36 caliber reproduction percussion cap revolver made by Fllipietta. This model is of the Confederate Colt as manufactured by Leech and Rigdon. Rosewood grips with octagon barrel. A beautiful piece.

### THESE ARE JUST A FEW OF THE MANY WONDERFUL ITEMS UP FOR BID IN THE SILENT AUCTION

Books,

Relics,

Artifacts,

Commemorative Plates,

and much more,

some really good things!

### RAPHAEL SEMMES CAMP 11 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Placed centennial plaque marking the 100 year anniversary of the dedication of the monument in Confederate Rest at Magnolia Cemetery.

Celebrated the 100th anniversary of the unveiling of the Admiral Raphael Semmes Statute with Semmes family members, city officials and hundreds of Mobilians as a camp obtained plaque was unveiled.

Placed a sign at the Admiral Semmes bridge noting his many accomplishments.

Replaced the plaque stolen from the Father Abram Ryan statue.

Marked the previously unmarked grave of Admiral Semmes wife.

Restored 1109 tombstones in Confederate rest to their proper height after they settled below the inscriptions.

Restored the four corner monuments at Confederate Rest in Magnolia Cemetery.

Replace the Admiral Semmes statute after it was knocked down by a hurricane.

Moved a cannon that guarded Ft. Powell to the Semmes Statue median.

Continuous maintenance of the Semmes Statue median.

Hosted five national SCV reunions in 1953, 1987, 1994, 1999, 2007,

Acted as pallbearers for Lt. Dixon of the Hunley in the funeral for that crew in Charleston, SC.

Placed a memorial fence section at Magnolia Cemetery.

Marked the previously unmarked graves of General Van Dorn's wife and daughter, Col. Henry Maury, Kate Cumming, Colonel James Williams, and a host of other Confederate officers and men.

Obtained two acres of land adjacent to Interstate 65 for placement of a flag and park commemorating our Confederate ancestors.

Obtained the remains of a crewman from the CSS Alabama for military burial in Confederate Rest from the US Navy Historic Center.

Held a reception for Mr. Philip Sweetingham of Tasmania, descendent of Lt. Low from the CSS Alabama when he donated the Alabama's commissioning pennant and Lt. Low's pistol to the Museum of Mobile.

Replaced the flag pole at Confederate Rest in Magnolia Rest and added a lock box security system to prevent further vandalism.

Won the Alabama Wildlife Federations wild game cook-off, four of last five years.



### BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY

#### BY DAVID MADER

From the start of the War Between The States, and with the tightening grip of the naval blockade of the Confederacy, the vulnerability of the port of Mobile, Alabama was well known to Confederate military personnel, politicians and the civilian population as well. From President Jefferson Davis on down, everyone concerned knew that Mobile was an important and key target for capture and destruction by Union forces.

As a railhead, and as an important seaport for blockade runners, along with some industrial and manufacturing facilities, Mobile was truly an essential strategic target in the war against the South. In addition, Mobile has direct water access to upper parts of the state of Alabama through the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. All of these factors made Mobile a ripe plum for Mr. Lincoln to pluck.

The city of Mobile proper is located at the western side of the head of Mobile Bay, approximately thirty miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The bay varies in width from six miles at the northernmost part, all the way up to fifteen miles at the lower portion.

No one really knew when the Yankees would come and no one was surprised on the morning of 5 August, 1864 when the United States fleet began steaming into Mobile Bay. The long awaited fight was on. Over three years of planning, preparation and hard work by the Confederate Corps of Engineers was now to be tested.

The Confederate Command at Mobile took full advantage of the existing defenses already in place and made many improvements and additions as the war progressed. Guarding the east side of the mouth of Mobile Bay on a peninsula of land jutting westwardly from Baldwin County is Fort Morgan, sitting at Mobile Point. Fort Morgan is a large five sided masonry fortification and mounted sixty-nine cannons, which includes water batteries placed in earthworks on land between the outer walls of the fort and the open water of the mouth of Mobile Bay. Some of the cannons at Fort Morgan were the famous Brooke rifles, manufactured at the Selma Naval Ordnance Works in Selma, Alabama. Designed by Commander John Mercer Brooke, CSN, who was an engineering genius, the Brooke rifled cannon is considered to be the best of the entire war, by both sides.

Laying on the west side of the bay is Dauphin Island, approximately three miles northwest of Fort Morgan. On the east end of this island, and within plain view of Fort Morgan is the smaller fortification known as Fort Gaines, also a brick masonry structure in the shape of a pentagon. Fort Gaines mounted only 27 guns and because of its location, away from the ship channel, had only a minor part in the battle.

These two forts were the major strongholds to protect any entrance to or exit from Mobile Bay. They are not close enough to each other to engage enemy ships in a concentrated crossfire with cannons of the day.

The closest point of the main land of Mobile County nearest to Dauphin Island is Cedar Point, approximately five miles away as the crow flies. Separating these two is a body of water named Grants Pass, which is a shallow, but navigable passage of water connecting Mobile Bay with the Mississippi Sound. To stop Union ships from slipping in, another smaller earthwork defensive position called Fort Powell was built on a shell bank, also known as Tower Island. Short rows of wood pilings were driven starting at Cedar Point and extending southwest to a point near Fort Powell, and from Dauphin Island northwestward toward Fort Powell. This was to obstruct every possible passage that was out of range of Fort Powell.

Fort Powell mounted six guns, and was the site of probing attacks from Yankee ships for seventeen days during February of 1864. The Union fleet was effectively driven off with considerable damage and did not return until eight months later.

The Confederate Corps of Engineers drove down five rows of wood pilings, starting near Fort Gaines and extending in a south easterly direction along a shallow sand reef. They stopped at a point near the western edge of the main

ship channel, close to Fort Morgan. These pilings were 18 to 23 inches in diameter and driven into the sand. This obstruction would force any ship attempting to enter the bay to sail well within the range of the cannons at Fort Morgan.

A triple row of torpedoes, known today as naval mines, were deployed in a line extending west and slightly north of Fort Morgan. There were approximately 180 torpedoes anchored in this line. The torpedoes were marked on the east side with a red buoy, approximately 800 feet from the fort. This had the effect of closing off the main ship channel to a much smaller and more controllable opening of about 100 yards in width. Massive firepower from Fort Morgan could be concentrated on any enemy ship attempting to run the gap. Friendly ships knew approximately where this minefield was, and of course usually had a local bar pilot aboard.

The Confederate flotilla was commanded by Admiral Franklin Buchanan, the only four star admiral in the Confederate States Navy. He was well known for his naval fighting abilities from when he commanded the *CSS VIR-GINIA* at Hampton Roads in March of 1862, and was injured in the first day of battle. The Confederate fleet consisted of three wooden gunboats, the *CSS SELMA, CSS MORGAN, CSS GAINES*, and one ironclad, the *CSS TEN-NESSEE*. The *TENNESSEE* was the largest ironclad the Confederacy had ever built, and she was equipped with six of the superior Brooke rifles. She was 209 feet in length, with a beam of 48 feet, depth of 14 feet and cost \$595,000. She had massive armor plate of 5 inches and in some places 6 inches thick, fastened over 25 inches of wood. The *TENNESSEE* was the pride of the Confederacy, a blessing for Mobile, and a source of great concern and fear for the Yankees who knew they would have to do battle with her.

These four ships, with 22 guns and 470 men, were all the naval force the Confederates could muster to augment the guns of the forts, torpedoes and piling obstructions in their best effort to keep the Yankees out of Mobile Bay.

The United States Navy fleet standing off Mobile Bay consisted of 14 steamers, and 4 ironclad monitors, mounting 199 guns, with 2,700 men. Also another 12 ships were standing nearby in the Gulf of Mexico as supply, support or reserve vessels. This Yankee armada was led by Admiral David Farragut, who was born in east Tennessee, and is considered by some southern historians to be a traitor to the South.

The Union fleet began preparations for battle in earnest the day before. Farragut, known to plan strategy and tactical details with meticulous attention, ordered the ships be lashed together, side by side in pairs. This is the same tactic Farragut used when sailing up the Mississippi River, past Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip in the battle for New Orleans. It afforded better protection for each pair of ships, and one could assist the other if needed.

The paired ships began sailing into Mobile Bay that fateful morning of 5 August 1864. Both Confederate and Union badly needed to win at Mobile Bay. Much was at stake for each side. For the Confederacy, Mobile was the last large port open on the Gulf of Mexico for blockade running ships. The fate of Atlanta was in question. A victory in Mobile Bay would help to boost the morale of the people of the Confederacy, and deny yet another success to the north. For the Union, victory in the war was not anywhere near a sure thing. Many questions remained, and especially with 1864 being an election year. A defeat at Mobile Bay may have upset the plans of Republican candidate Lincoln to be reelected. If defeated, his opponent McClellan would surely entertain the idea of a truce and perhaps a negotiated settlement. Many people in the North were tired of the killing.

Historical accounts are inconsistent about the exact time that the battle began, but it is known that it was early in the morning, after first light, and the *USS TECUMSEH* fired the first aerial burst over Fort Morgan. Some report the time as 6:47 AM, another at 6:30 AM, while still another says 5:45 AM. No matter, the fight was on and this was the beginning of the Battle of Mobile Bay.

As the ships passed Fort Morgan, the first monitor in line was the *USS TECUMSEH*. Her helmsman was unable to steer clear of the torpedo field, where she hit one that exploded sending the *TECUMSEH* to the bottom in a matter of seconds. Most of the 120 crewmen aboard were drowned.

The wind that morning was from the west and south, consequently smoke from Union ships firing at Fort Morgan must have blinded Confederate gunners, spoiling their aim. As the paired ships passed with guns blazing, each received their share of cannon fire from the fort.

The Union fleet made its way into Mobile Bay with no further loss, and regrouped to engage in combat with the individual Confederate ships. That meager force was waiting to fight the enemy, just north of Fort Morgan but was overwhelmed by the greater number of the Union ships and guns. Close naval combat with a larger force was likely to be disastrous. The lopsided odds from the beginning of this fight give testament to the courage and bravery of our Confederate ancestors.

The fighting was furious and abrupt, as well as violent and intense. Each of the three Confederate gunboats met a different fate. Each came under heavy raking fire. The CSS SELMA fought valiantly against the USS METACOMET, but was outgunned and surrendered. The CSS MORGAN was the most fortunate, after some engagement made her way up the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, back to Mobile and was saved to be used later. The CSS GAINES was shot up by the USS HARTFORD, which was Farragut's flag ship. The GAINES was sinking, and was beached north of Fort Morgan and burned to prevent capture.

The hardest fighting occurred aboard the CSS TENNESSEE. She had an engine that was underpowered for her size, and could only make three and one half knots (about four miles per hour). This was not adequate for ramming, and the TENNESSEE tried numerous times to ram several of the Union ships, however since all of these ships had greater speed, they just moved out of the way. The TENNESSEE also had exposed steering chains to her rudder, which was a design flaw. Once the chains were shot away, she could not maneuver.

The *TENNESSEE* was now a sitting duck, and she had her funnel shot away, which meant no air for her boilers, and smoke filled the ship. It was a horrible situation with no moving air, heavy bombardment of Yankee shellfire inside an iron box, being rammed by ship after ship on a hot summer morning. Some of the shutters over the gun ports started to jam and could not be opened.

To make things even worse the primers used to fire the Brooke rifles were faulty. Many did not fire, only some were functional. There is speculation that the primers were a victim of Yankee sabotage, done by spies known to have been around Mobile. Local legend has it that revolvers with no projectiles were discharged down the vent hole to set off the charge to make them fire.

Admiral Buchanan was wounded and was relieved by the Captain James Johnston. But with all of the problems which had befallen the *TENNESSEE*, there was nothing left to do but surrender. Continued resistance would have been futile and suicidal.

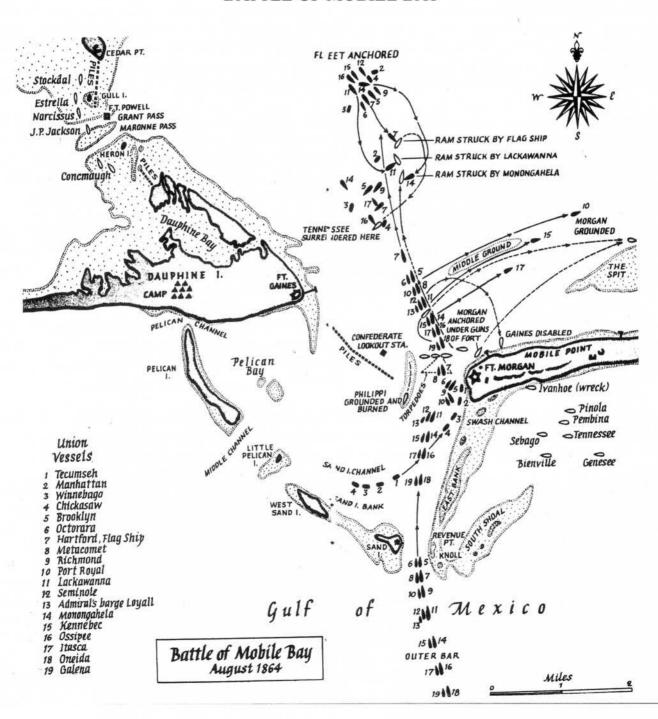
By 10 AM it was all over. There was no Confederate naval force of any size left in Mobile Bay to challenge the Union ships. The port of Mobile was shut down to blockade runners. The Confederates lost 12 killed, 18 wounded and the three ships. The Yankees lost 172 killed, and over 170 wounded. In addition, the Union Navy lost the USS TECUMSEH and the USS PHILLIPI, with significant damage to many others.

Fort Powell was abandoned and blown up by its commander on 5 August 1864 due to being in an untenable position. Fort Gaines surrendered 8 August 1864 to a Union land force. Fort Morgan was surrendered on 22 August 1864 after a short siege, and an out of control fire caused by horrendous Union shelling from both land and sea, which threatened the powder magazine.

The battle of Mobile Bay was the last major naval battle of the War Between The States as well as the largest and most fiercely fought. It firmly ushered in the dawn of the iron ship, and spelled the demise of the wooden ship.

We owe a lot to our ancestors who did their duty, despite great odds against them. At the lop-sided Battle of Mobile Bay as well as every place where they fought and died, a quote from Robert E. Lee seems to fit best "They were asked for more than should have been expected of them."

### BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY



# WELCOME TO ALABAMA! 'THE HEART OF DIXIE'



Promoting our Confederate Heritage and History with the Alabama Division car tag program.

ALABAMA DIVISION SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
LEONARD WILSON, DIVISION COMMANDER

### **Confederate Defenses of Mobile**

By David Mader

At the conclusion of The War Between the States, Mobile, Alabama, was the most heavily fortified city in the Confederacy. At the southernmost points, the entrance to Mobile Bay was guarded by Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island on the western side and Fort Morgan at Mobile Point on the eastern side, (until the Battle of Mobile Bay). Multiple rows of pilings were put down stretching from Fort Gaines, leaving only the navigable main channel under the guns of Fort Morgan. Additionally, torpedoes (naval mines) were deployed to narrow the channel even further. This narrow gap allowed blockade-runners to pass. Earlier in the war, Fort Powell, with at least 8 guns, was built on a shell bank (sometimes called Tower Island) in Grants Pass, between Dauphin Island and Cedar Point. This small fort effectively closed the Mississippi Sound approach to Mobile Bay.

Northeast of Mobile, in Baldwin County, Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley were used to block the east-ward approach to Mobile. Battery Tracy was placed on the west side of the Blakeley River with 5 guns, and Battery Huger was positioned on an island roughly shaped like an inverted "V" between the Appalachee and Blakeley Rivers, with 10 guns. This was to block access by Union ships. Rows of pilings were placed so as to obstruct the Blakeley and Appalachee Rivers and force all river traffic to come under the 15 guns of Batteries Huger and Tracy. Close to downtown Mobile, were numerous floating batteries and bay batteries placed on small islands. Battery Buchanan, Mound Battery, and Battery Missouri were placed on shore, south of downtown Mobile.

By 1860 Mobile was the fourth largest city in the Confederacy. The population was approximately 30,000 and the western city limits were just beyond Monterey Street. Three separate rings of defensive earthworks and forts were built in an approximate semi-circular pattern, west of Mobile. This triple line of works mounted 150 guns and obstructed the land approaches from the south, west and north.

The first continuous line of earthworks was constructed in 1862 and later named after Major General Dabney Maury. The construction was led by Captain Charles T Liernur of the Confederate Corps of Engineers. These works were composed mostly of trenches with 15 redoubts. They started at Mobile Bay near Oakdale, arcing in a curving design roughly 3 miles from the heart of town and ending west of St. Stephens Road.

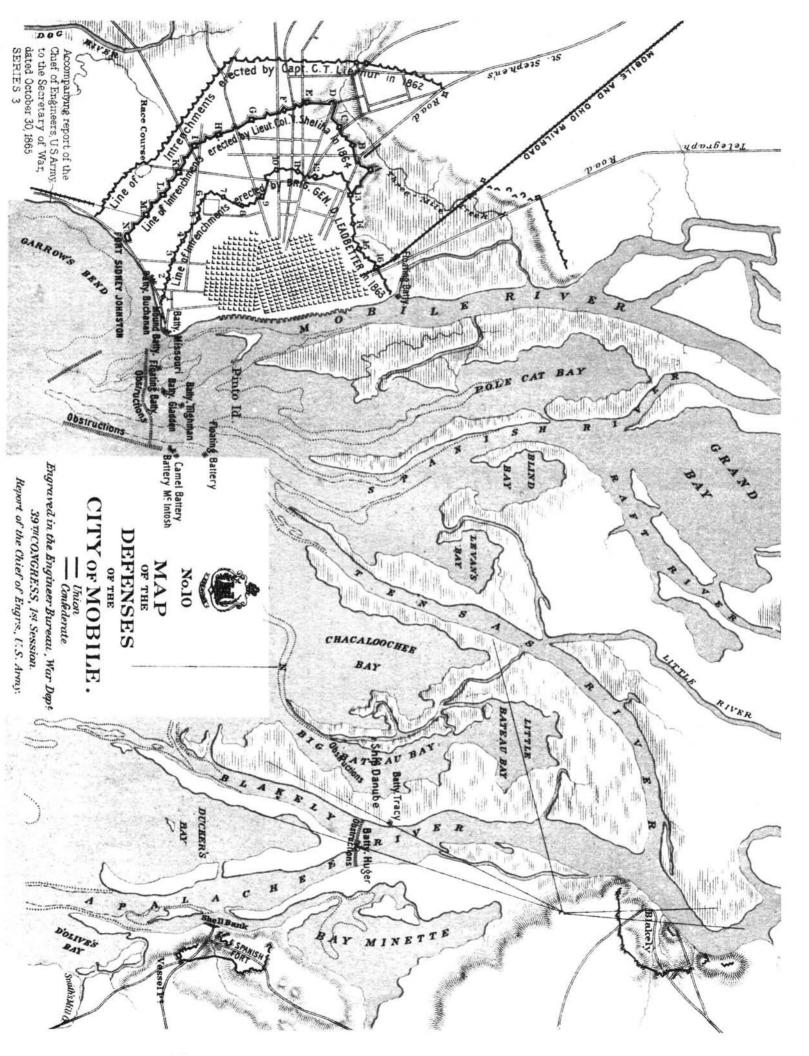
The second line of works constructed was named after the Superintendent of Engineering, Brigadier General Danville Leadbetter. This innermost line of defense was built in 1863 after the fall of Vicksburg. It was the closest to the city and was about one mile west of downtown. This wavy line of earthworks was composed of 16 strong, enclosed forts and started from a point near Conception and Pillans Streets near the bay. It continued on northward and eastward and the last fort in the line was located near what is now Orange Grove housing project. A portion of Leadbetter's line has been preserved and is visible from Magnolia Cemetery.

The third and strongest line of works was built in 1864. This line was built under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel Viktor Ernst Karl Rudolph Von Sheliha, and was about halfway between the first two lines. It consisted of continuous earthworks and 13 fortifications of which Fort Sidney Johnston was the largest. Located at what is now Marvin Street near Parham Street in Oakdale, Fort Johnston was estimated to be 300 feet across and 200 feet long, mounting 15 guns. The line extended northwest to "Lunette D" which was located at what is now the front door of the Mobile Infirmary Hospital. From that point three small forts were built running the line toward the east until it neared redoubt 13 in Leadbetter's line.

Confederate military minds planned for 10,000 Confederate soldiers to withstand a siege against Mobile for at least 90 days against a Union army of 40,000.

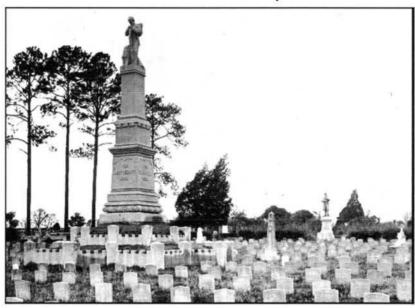
After the fall of Spanish Fort on April 8, 1865 and Fort Blakeley on April 9th, General Maury evacuated Mobile on April 11th, while Batteries Tracy and Huger provided rear guard. The City of Mobile was surrendered on April 12, 1865, by Mayor R. H. Slough. This was three days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

The defenses of Mobile did what they were designed to do. They kept the enemy at bay for four long, hard years. With the exception of the Battle of Mobile Bay in August 1864 and the heavy fighting at Fort Blakeley, Spanish Fort, Batteries Huger and Tracy in April 1865, the three major lines of the Mobile defenses of forts and works were not actually tested in battle. But the success of those defenses and the men who designed and built them is not diminished, because they prevented an attack instead of repelling one.



### Confederate Rest at Magnolia Cemetery Mobile, Alabama April 28, 1874

### Admiral Raphael Semmes Unveils The Memorial Statue And His Words Become Prophetic



The Admiral's glowing words best speak for themselves. He said: "The statue, fellow-citizens, which I am about to unveil will become history; nay, it is historic, as the events which it is intended to commemorate have already passed into the domain of history. This statue is designed to perpetuate the memory of a band of gallant men, who perished in the greatest of modern wars, in obedience to the most powerful impulse that can move the human heart-the love of Liberty. It has been constructed of the enduring stone of our own native hills, fashioned by the skillful hands of our own artists, and erected through the agency of the noble women of our city, whose hearts have always beaten responsive to the holy inspirations of love and patriotism.

The statue commemorates a civil conflict, as the battle-monument at Bunker's Hill commemorates a certain other evil conflict, between the ancestors of the same people; and this conflict was fought, substantially, on the same ground, viz: the right of self-government. When the vast multitude which now listens to the sound of my voice shall have passed away, and shall sleep, many of them, in this same city of the dead, pilgrims of other days and generations-American pilgrims, as well from the North as from the South, will visit this monument, in the same spirit for which they would visit the battle-monument at Bunker Hill, in the spirit of fraternity and peace, and will make the same oblation of reverence and love to the martyrs of the one revolution as the other. And they will read this terrible and soul stirring episode in American history, with some such feeling as the Englishman of the present day reads that episode in English history, which records the deeds of those martyrs of liberty, Hampden and Rydney. I, now, in the performance of the pleasing duty which has been assigned to me, proceed to unveil the statue of the "immortal Confederate soldier," and to consign him, and the cause in which he died, to the solemn tribunal of history, whose final court of appeal seldom fails to award justice, though generations may be necessary to enable it to pronounce its decree. The wild storm may rage around that statue, the rains of heaven may descend upon it, the lightning may scathe it and time, which destroys all things, may prostrate it, as it has prostrated the monuments of the proud Greek, but the principle which it personifies, the principle of American liberty, as interpreted by the framers of the Federal and of the Confederate Constitutions, will survive forever!"

Drawing the veil aside the Admiral presented to our view this exquisite work of art, posed of a miniature redoubt with bastioned angles, curtains and redans, rises a handsome shaft, bearing upon its four sides a raised inscription.

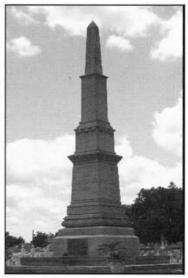
### THE CONFEDERATE DEAD

Surmounting this shaft, the base of which rests upon a turfed mound, completely covered with wreaths, flowers, immortelles, and other fitting memorials, is the statue, of large life size, six feet three inches high, representing a Confederate private soldier in full uniform, jacket, knapsack with blanket strapped to his back, cartridge and cap box, waist belt and plate, in fact the whole and exact accoutrement of the Confederate private. He is standing in the position of "Rest

on Arms", as prescribed in the tactics, during the last sad rites at the grave of a comrade: the muzzle of his gun is resting upon the left toe, hands clasped upon the butt plate, the left knee slightly bent, as in "Hardee," right heel in rear of the left, head bowed slightly, in the act of resting the forehead on the hands; the features perfectly natural, expressive of the brave, dignified sorrow of the veteran gentleman soldier of the Confederate army.

The lifelike grace of the figure cannot be excelled; every minutia of the old uniform and equipment is exactly represented in a manner that will cause the youthful soldier of a few years hence to wonder if their fathers were thus accoutered. In this respect, the statue will become historically valuable as a perfect representation of the Confederate soldier, as the paintings of the old Continental soldier are prized for showing us the old fashioned trappings of the soldiers of the first American rebellion.

The gun is the old Enfield, with every screw, strap, even the cumbrous "raise sight" faithfully delineated; so careful has the artist been to reproduce everything, that even the stitches on the ends of the cartridge box can be seen, and on the bottom of the box are superfluous buckles for cross-belts, attached by the Ordnance Department years after those belts were discarded, for the reason, only, that the "regulations" prescribed them. Every fold and scam in the well fitting uniform, every strap, the full beard and moustache, the old Confederate plate upon the captured Federal cartridge box, the bayonet scabbard, even to the little tack holding the point, everything is so complete as to positively defy the most hostile critic.





To the right of the figure is the stump of a tree, with every ring shown on the top; gracefully folded over this is the "conquered banner", the glorious Confederate battle flag, the staff pierced by a bullet, broken in two pieces, resting on each; the top piece, with a the flag attached, pointing down, indicative of the drooping hopes of those brave men during the closing scenes of our fearful struggle. The monument from the base to the top of the statue is 26 feet, some inches high. All this, except the granite base which was laid several years ago, was wrought in Alabama stone by Messrs. McDonald, March & Co., of this city, and reflects the highest credit upon their skill as artists and enterprise as business men. Starting here but a few years ago, this house by strict integrity, courtesy, and hard work has succeeded in building up one of the most extensive marble yards in the South. The clever hand of Mr. Daniel McDonald, its principal sculptor, has, in this statue, reared an enduring monument to its taste and art. The firm is worthy of all the patronage Southern people can bestow upon them, not alone because they are of us, but because of their merit as skilful workmen.

A salute by the artillery, amid the inspiring stains of Dixie, closed the ceremonies and our labor of love was done.

-Mobile Press-Register April 28, 1874

-Researched by John Ellis, Raphael Semmes SVC Camp 11

THE MONUMENT AS IT IS TODAY: The soldier was struck by "lightning" in 1931, as foreseen in Admiral Semmes dedication speech. The soldier's bust survived and an obelisk replaced the soldier. In 1961 the bust was restored by the Admiral Raphael Semmes, SCV Camp 11 and placed on its own monument.

Quoting the Admiral, "the principle which it personifies, the principle of American liberty, as interpreted by the framers of the Federal and of the Confederate Constitutions, will survive forever!"

# Come Visit THE MUSEUM OF MOBILE

The Museum of Mobile is in the Southern Market/Old City Hall, a National Historic Landmark building, where visitors can find their place in history.

111 S. Royal Street . Mobile, Alabama



EXHIBIT ENDS AUGUST 5, 2007



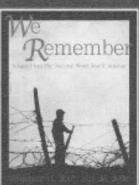
"FORGOTTEN STORIES -CONFEDERATE MOBILE 1863" How the Civil War affected the residents who remained in the city.

This new exhibit highlights the social and political landscape of Mobile in 1863 and includes the role of Mobile in the Civil War, contributions to the war effort and how the Civil War affected the residents who remained in the city.

OPENING NOVEMBER 11, 2007 THROUGH MAY 26, 2008

### "WE REMEMBER"

The Museum of Mobile proudly presents "We Remember." Seventy-five black and white photographs offer a glimpse into life during World War II. From the battle front to the home front, the exhibit creates windows back to the people and events that shaped history and the modern world. Please visit us between November 11, 2007 and May 26, 2008 for this exhibition into the not too distant past.



### Fort Condé Museum



Costumed guides lead tours, fire muskets and take you back to Mobile's colonial days in the replica of the original 18th century French brick fort built on this site.

150 S. Royal Street

### Phoenix Fire Museum

Touch the fiery history of Old Mobile with a visit to the home of the Phoenix Volunteer Fire Company No. 6 and see a unique collection of antique equipment and authentic 19th century steam engines.

203 S. Claiborne Street



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# CSS FLORIDA IN MOBILE BAY BY DAVID MADER

John Newland Maffitt was a US Navy officer who resigned his commission when the southern states seceded. He was given a commission as a lieutenant in the Confederate States Navy, and was immediately put to work as a government blockade runner. Maffitt was very successful and made numerous trips through the blockade, running cotton out and military supplies in.

In early May 1862, Maffitt was asked to take command of a brand new British built gunboat cruiser. This ship was named the *ORETO* while being built to help conceal the true identity of its owner which was the Confederate Navy. The sole purpose of this ship was to become a commerce raider and to inflict as much damage, loss and confusion as possible to unarmed United States shipping interests. This tactic was an effort to force an end to the war, or at the very least to force negotiations.

The *ORETO* left England through a well planned campaign of subterfuge. She made her way to Nassau where on May 4, 1862 John Maffitt took command. However there was some British governmental legal wrangling about the ship to be contended with and by the time this was over it was August. On August 17, 1862 the *ORETO* was renamed the *CSS FLORIDA*. She left Nassau bound for Cuba, but with a very undermanned crew and some of them were sick with yellow fever, including Maffitt himself. To add to these problems, the rammers, sponges, sights, locks, and quoins for the cannons were accidentally left behind when the guns were loaded aboard ship. This meant that there was no way to aim or even load these guns to fire.

Lieutenant Maffitt became horribly sick with the yellow fever while aboard the *FLORIDA* in Cuba, but made a miraculous partial recovery, and decided to run the blockade to Mobile, Alabama. Maffitt knew that he could obtain better medical care for his men, the equipment for his guns, and a full complement of sailors for his crew.

Once again, Maffitt would run the blockade, this time without a cargo, and with guns that he could not fire in return to the Union blockade ships. There were four United States ships blockading off Mobile on September 4, 1862, the USS ONEIDA, USS WINONA, USS RACHEL SEAMAN, and the USS CAYUGA. Maffitt knew he would need every advantage, every trick, and every prayer to ensure his safe passage into Mobile.

Because of his sickness, as the *FLORIDA* drew close to Mobile, Maffitt had himself bound to the rail in order to be able to command his ship. As she approached the blockading ships the *FLORIDA* appeared to be an English man of war because she was flying the ensign and pennant of England.

The deception did not last very long, as the blockaders knew something was amiss when the *FLORIDA* did not respond to their hails. The *ONEIDA* moved to cut off the *FLORIDA* and Maffitt had her steered straight toward the *ONEIDA*, causing the Union ship to reverse course and lose valuable time and position. This maneuver brought the two ships to point blank range, barely a pistol shot apart. The *ONEIDA* opened fire on the *FLORIDA*, smashing her rigging,

boats, nettings, spars and destroying parts of her woodwork.

The WINONA and the RACHEL SEAMAN also opened up on the defenseless FLORIDA, inflicting more damage.

Onward, maneuvering and steadily progressing toward Mobile Bay steamed the *FLORIDA*, while absorbing punishing gunfire from the three ships. One 11 inch shell from the *ONEIDA* penetrated the port side, struck the forward boiler and did not explode, but decapitated one sailor and wounded nine others.

At about this time Maffitt ordered the English colors stowed and the Confederate naval ensign raised to show these Yankees just who they were dealing with.

Maffitt continued to push the CSS FLORIDA at its highest speed toward the channel near Fort Morgan. Onward ever so slowly, to gradually escape the severe and punishing fusillade of devastating cannon fire from the Union ships. Maffitt later said 'We made no effort at resistance, for though armed, we were not equipped to fire. Properly manned and equipped, the excitement of battle would have relieved the terrible strain upon our fortitude, which nevertheless sustained us through the withering assaults of a foe determined upon our capture or destruction.'

Another eleven inch shell from the *ONEIDA* exploded near the port gangway and seriously injured the *FLORIDA*, while yet another eleven inch shell passed along the berth deck, a mere three inches above the water line, but miraculously failed to explode.

Finally, and thankfully, the slight extra speed of fourteen knots that the *FLORIDA* possessed allowed her to pull away from the blockading ships and their cannon fire began to fall short. The chase lasted for 2 hours, but the pursuing Union ships dare not sail too close to Fort Morgan, for the Confederate gunners there were ever on the alert for an opportunity to have some live fire target practice on any enemy vessel that may unwittingly sail into the danger zone.

As the *FLORIDA* steamed into the area protected by Fort Morgan, the *ONEIDA*, *WINONA*, and *RACHEL SEAMAN*, were forced to withdraw and cease firing. Fort Morgan gave the *FLORIDA* a twenty-one gun salute along with wild cheering to salute the brave crew, and captain.

The *FLORIDA* had successfully and triumphantly run the blockade. This was a truly astonishing feat and sadly does not get the recognition today that it deserves.

The FLORIDA was a brand new war cruiser, now badly shot up and sitting bottled up in Mobile Bay. But no matter, because now there would be ample time and opportunity to repair the ship, heal the sick, bury the dead (at least two crew members were killed in the shelling) and prepare for the trip back out through the treacherous Yankee blockaders. Everyone on both sides knew that the FLORIDA would not stay in Mobile for very long. The Yankees were now even more anxious for the opportunity to redeem themselves from the embarrassing manner in which they were outsmarted, outmaneuvered, and outrun by what was essentially an unarmed

ship with less than a full crew, many who were sick from yellow fever. Maffitt himself recovered, but always felt the effects of having been gravely ill.

The *FLORIDA*, as well as Lieutenant Maffitt was of course hailed as heroes throughout the Confederacy and also around the world. Unfortunately the executive officer, Lieutenant John Stribling, fell victim to the yellow fever and died on September 12. He was buried with three volleys and a shroud of the Stars and Bars in Montrose, a small town in Baldwin County, Alabama, overlooking the bay.

Even though members of the crew had yellow fever, and the *FLORIDA* was supposed to be quarantined, some accounts give reports of her having numerous civilian visitors, including women and young ladies. Everyone was enthralled with the idea of a Confederate cruiser being right there in Mobile Bay. Also numerous shipbuilders, carpenters and other workers were needed to repair the severe mauling received from the Yankees. So a quarantine was probably more of a medical formality in word than a practical reality in deed.

After a thorough inspection and close count, over fourteen hundred wounds scarred her upper works and hull. By all rights the *FLORIDA* should have been sunk.

The CSS FLORIDA remained in Mobile Bay for four months. By January 1, 1863 the work to repair the damage done to the FLORIDA was complete. Maffitt with his crew, now at full complement, were ready to run the blockade back out of Mobile and fulfill the intended role of being a highly successful Confederate commerce raider. During this long period of time the officers and crew had ample opportunities to practice and drill for their duties at sea. Whitewash and lampblack was daubed over the FLORIDA to make her harder to see at night.

The run out was considered to be a suicidal undertaking by many observers. Yankee newspapers bragged of the *FLORIDA* being trapped in Mobile Bay like a 'straight jacketed prisoner.' The job of the *FLORIDA* was not to go out to fight the blockaders, but to burn, sink, and destroy enemy merchantmen wherever found. She was armed, more for defense, than for combat. Her weapon was the torch, to burn and sink as much of the Yankee merchant fleet as possible. So she could not afford to make a straight dead on fighting run against the blockaders. Once again she must rely on the stealth and cunning of her captain.

On January 11, 1863 the *FLORIDA* steamed to a point just inside the bay, off Fort Morgan to wait and give Lieutenant Maffitt a chance to decide what to do next and when. Upon going ashore, Maffitt walked the parapet of the fort and observed the blockading ships clustered offshore. It almost appeared that the whole US Navy was there waiting to welcome him out of Mobile Bay and to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico. As Maffitt wrote in a letter to his daughter Florie - 'thirteen so plainly in sight that I knew I could not pass without having sixty guns fired at me, and we would no doubt be lost.'

Maffitt and the *FLORIDA* remained moored near Fort Morgan for four days, waiting for the right combination of weather conditions in order to be able to escape undetected. On January 15, 1863 Maffitt was rewarded for his patience with the gale force winds of a 'norther' blowing offshore in bitterly cold gusts. The dark, cold waters of the Gulf of Mexico was blown and

agitated into foam with spume flying half-mast high. At 2:20 AM orders were passed to the crew of the *FLORIDA* to make the necessary preparations for getting underway. Maffitt deftly conned his ship, threading in and out of the oblivious blockader ships, one by one, until five Yankee ships had been passed.

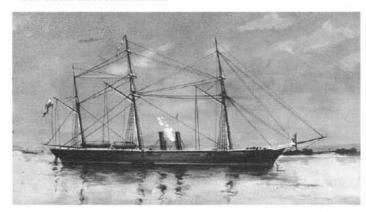
Maffitt decided to pass between two of the blockaders laying at anchor. The *USS CUYLER* and the flagship *USS SUSQUEHANNA* lay on each beam and with barely three hundred feet to spare on each side of the *FLORIDA*. Unbelievably, so far the *FLORIDA* was unseen, and undetected by the Yankee ships. The extraordinary good luck of John Maffitt was still holding favorably.

The *FLORIDA* was abreast of the *CUYLER* and the *SUSQUEHANNA* when a bright flash of burning coal dust streaked out of the funnels of the *FLORIDA*. This was all the notice that the Yankees needed. They were fully alert now, raising the alarm, signaling one another, and attempting to get underway to give chase.

Maffitt ordered every sail unfurled to gain every possible bit of speed to add to what the engine was already doing. With both sail and steam, the *FLORIDA* flew through the water at fourteen knots (about sixteen miles per hour). Yankee guns opened up on the *FLORIDA* but with no effect, for she was much faster than any except the *CUYLER*, also capable of fourteen knots. It took an unbelievable thirty minutes for the *CUYLER* to get underway.

The FLORIDA sped away unharmed from the blockading squadron at top speed and the only ship to give serious chase was the CUYLER. At one point during the following day the CUYLER was within three miles of the FLORIDA. Maffitt utilized a blockade running ruse by shortening the sails, stopping the engines and turning end on toward the CUYLER. This trick was mastered by Maffitt when he ran the blockade into Wilmington, North Carolina and it worked very well. The CUYLER was completely fooled into a relentless chase of a ship which was no longer in the lead.

The CSS FLORIDA was now clear of the blockading squadron at Mobile and free to begin her duty of Yankee commerce raiding in earnest. Perhaps the Richmond newspaper DISPATCH said it best with congratulations for Yankee ship-owners on 'the bright prospect that lies ahead for their merchantmen.'



ABOVE: CSS FLORIDA

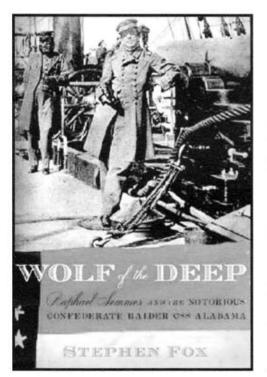
RIGHT: JOHN N. MAFFITT





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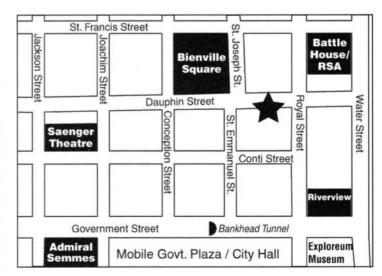
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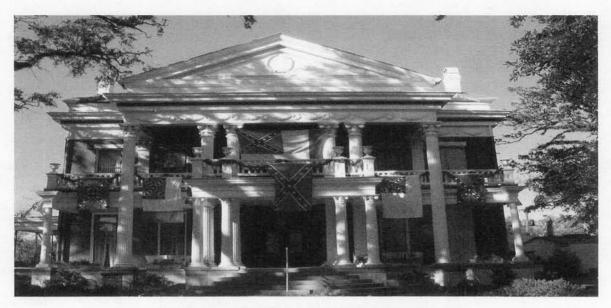
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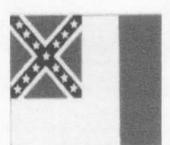
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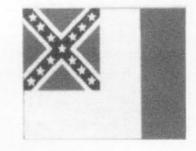
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Mrs. Ann Welford wants to honor her confederate ancestors Lt. James Freret who was an architect in New Orleans and helped design the canal system of the city (Jackson Square) was also mayor of New Orleans. He was buried in St. Louis #5 Cemetery and Freret Street in New Orleans is named for him. Another ancestor was Phillip K. Wilkinson who fought at Vicksburg. Mrs. Welford has letters written by him while he was camped near Vicksburg. Some of her ancestors established and built the first Presbyterian church near Brookhaven, MS. The church, Union Presbyterian Church, was established in 1817 and built in 1820.

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Mr. Harley L. Havard 2103 Highway 63 N., Lucedale, MS 39452

In memory of my great-grandfather Thomas Jefferson Eubanks, Co. C. 2<sup>nd</sup> Batt'n AL Lt. Arty, my great-grandfather Malcome McLendon whose Confederate headstone is at Leaf Cemetery, Greene Co., MS, and my great-grandfather Thomas Jefferson Hunt Co. B 3<sup>rd</sup> MS Batt'n. Mr. Eubanks and the late Mrs. Mary Ellen Childress Rouse (all cousins) of our family have worked very hard with other cousins and individuals to collect a great amount of family, community, county, church, and school history. Old photos, in which some individuals could not be identified, were copied. Very much research in newspapers etc., was collected and saved. "As we have opportunity, let us do good to all people, especially to those who belong to the family of believers." Galatians 4:10

Mr. H. N. Eubanks, 87-year-old resident of Rocky Creek, in memory of his grandfather John Francis Marion Eubanks, Co., E 36<sup>th</sup> AL Inf. and great-grandfather Malcome McLendon whose Confederate headstone is at Leaf Cemetery, Greene Co., MS, great-grandfather George Washington Crenshaw, a Baptist minister, Co. 1, 21<sup>st</sup> AL Inf., buried at Hickory Grove Cemetery, Jones Co., MS, and Thomas Jefferson Hunt, Co. B 3<sup>rd</sup> MS Batt'n, who died at Vicksburg, MS, of starvation, June 22, 1863. In memory of others buried at Rocky Creek Cemetery: Douglas B. Booth, Baptist minister, Co. C Prattville Drag., John Havard, Co. M Adams Regiment, MS Cav., George W. Smith, Co., A, 9<sup>th</sup> MS Cav., William P. Taylor, Co. H 17, MS Inf., Maher Shalal Hash Baz Miller Co E. 36<sup>th</sup> AL Inf. and three other brothers Henry, James and another who was killed on the battlefield.

#### Mr. Larry Lee Wozencraft Pharmacist Lucedale, MS

In memory of my great-grandfather **Thomas Jefferson Eubanks Co. C.** 2<sup>nd</sup> Batt'n AL Lt. Arty. He served at Vicksburg, MS. One day he and some other Confederate were in one of the big caves that were dug into the banks of the Mississippi River. A shell fired from one of the Union ships hit and caused the caves to fall in on them. Their Confederate friends dug them out before they could die. Thank God for this or I and many other descendants would not be living today. We thank our cousin **David Eugene Eubanks and Mrs. Mary Ellen Childress Rouse** and others for all the research that they collected through the years.

Thanks, General Robert Edward Lee, January 19, 1807 to October 12, 1870. You would have been 200 years old in 2007. "A soldier without vices."

Littleton Havard Eubanks, III, George County Board of Supervisors, District 1, Lucedale, MS

In memory of his great-grandfather John Francis Marion Eubanks and Littleton Havard Eubanks serving in Co. E 36<sup>th</sup> AL Inf. and his great-great-grandfather George Washington Crenshaw (Baptist) Co. 1 21<sup>st</sup> AL Inf., his great-grandfather Malcome McLendon, whose headstone is at Leaf, Greene Co., MS, his great-great-grandfather Thomas Jefferson Hunt, Co. B 3<sup>rd</sup> MS Batt'n. "Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never do less." Robert E. Lee

Dr. AL Eubanks, brother of Mr. Lit Eubanks, III 111 Ironwood Cave, Pass Christian, MS

We hear that as a religious revival swept through the troubled South in the spring of 1863, an eloquent preacher came to speak to the Army of Northern Virginia. Generals Jackson and Lee listened intently as the assembly was asked to remember those soldiers who had died and would remain forever absent from their homes and loved ones. The preacher offered God as both a refuge and defense. Overwhelmed with emotion, the pious generals wept for the beloved young men they had lost.

#### Eubanks & Eubanks, Inc.

#### Poles & Timber Steve Eubanks, Owner

1179 Evanston Road Lucedale, MS 39452 Cell: 601-508-9663 Home: 601-766-3418 Work: 601-947-2509 Fax: 601-947 8742

My father is William Lloyd Eubanks, Sr. His brother (Little Brother as Dad says), David Eugene Eubanks, has worked with many relatives to obtain ancestors' headstones. He has helped many kin people and others to find the Confederate records in order to mark graves. We are proud of the work that he and others did with our ancestor Thomas Jefferson Hunt. This is the information found and used with permission from the George County Times newspaper. The article was written by Nancy Jo Maples of Lucedale.

Preserving history is important to David Eubanks. He not only teaches it to students at George County High, he also collects it, is enthralled by it, and wants to pass it on. His only request is that it be as accurate as possible.

And that is why he endured scorching August mid-day temperatures to collect names for a petition to correct his ancestor's grave marker at Soldiers' Rest in Vicksburg. Eubanks recently stood outside Wal-Mart with a cardboard fan and perspiration towel pleading with shoppers to sign his petition.

"We're trying to get a headstone corrected on our ancestor's marker in Vicksburg," Eubanks told potential signers. "The Veteran's Office says yes and the lady over the cemetery says no."

That ancestor is his great-great-grandfather Jefferson Hunt, a Confederate soldier from Greene County who died during the Battle of Vicksburg 12 days before the surrender. Hunt died June, 22, 1863, in a Vicksburg hospital. He had \$13 in his possession when he died.

Hunt was buried in a pauper's field with unmarked, trench-like graves of the 1,600 Confederate soldiers who died as a result of that battle and siege. All were laid to rest in a three-acre plot of the Vicksburg Cemetery called Soldiers' Rest which now belongs to the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Those soldiers were not identified until the mid-1950s when a trunk filled with Civil War documents was turned over to the local chapter of the UDC. Now, because of efforts from that chapter, the field is lined with individual white marble stones memorializing those who died in that battle.

But Jefferson Hunt's marker is not complete. (There is a second J. Hunt buried in the cemetery.)

"I visited the cemetery last fall and his marker just says 'J Hunt, 3<sup>rd</sup> MS CO, June 22, 1863," Eubanks said. "I had wanted to pay to add Jefferson Hunt, born Oct. 15, 1917, son of Elder and Margaret Rester Hunt of Greene County, Miss., married Oct. 15, 1840 to Nancy Herring."

Eubanks informed the president of the UDC Chapter 77 who told him no one had ever made such a request and that she was not in favor of allowing it since it would set a precedent for others to follow.

"So I'm not only working for Jefferson Hunt, but also for other descendants that want to see their ancestors' stones corrected," Eubanks said.

Although the United States government bought all 1,600 markers and arranged to have them placed through a federal jobs program, the Vicksburg UDC holds the deed and says it has the prerogative to make all decisions concerning the cemetery.

"They're wrong in denying family members who have proof of an ancestor's grave that needs to be corrected the right to correct it," he said.

The U. S. Department of Veterans Affairs has offered to order a new marker at government expense for Hunt's grave. They say it is impossible to add an inscription to the existing marker, but that it can be replaced with a new one because "a veteran's name and date of birth are part of the standard inscription." That information was unavailable at the time the monument was furnished. Any additional information could be added to the back of the monument at Eubank's expense.

Eubanks said most people are familiar with the Vicksburg National Park where 16,000 well-marked Union graves are neatly trimmed year-round by the federal government. He said it bothers him that many people miss the Confederate cemetery adjacent to it.

"I commend the UDC for their efforts. They've done an excellent job maintaining the cemetery. The federal government won't keep it up because those soldiers were fighting against them," Eubanks said. "My complaint is that it just isn't right for the UDC to prevent people like me from making a correction."

Eubanks has 1,400 signatures on his petition. Three hundred of those are descendants. And before he presents it the UDC president he hopes to have "thousands."

#### **David Eugene and Mary Bennett Eubanks**

Their son Stacy Dawayne and daughter-in-law Michelle "Shelley" Pauline Dobbins Eubanks, and grandchildren Caleb Benett and Olivia Pauline Eubanks, son-in-law Alex Jim and daughter Dabra La Belle Eubanks Broome, and granddaughter Madison Elaine Broome.

I thank my wife and children for the support that they have given me for the past thirty-eight years. I love all of you. It is an honor to be a lifetime member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Camp 11 Raphael Semmes, Mobile, AL. They have inspired me to continue to research my southern heritage and also help others to do the same.

My seven Confederate ancestors were: John Francis Marion Eubanks, Powell Mack Mason, Abner A. P. App Hollman, George Washington Crenshaw (Baptist minister who helped establish Rocky Creek Baptist Church), Lucedale, MS, in 1866. (My children would make six generations to be members of this church.), Malcome McLendon, Thomas Jefferson Hunt, who died (starved) at Vicksburg, June 22, 1863; and James Buchanan Parker. My wife's Confederate ancestor was her great-great-grandfather John Cochran Co. D 9<sup>th</sup> MS Cal. He is buried at Crossroads Methodist Cemtery.

The petition to correct the marker for Thomas Jefferson Hunt, David Eubanks' ancestor, was eventually successful. David credits the tremendous response from over 700 descendants from 18 states and 3 foreign countries, along with all his many friends, who provided about 4,500 signatures for making all the hard work worthwhile. Mr. Hunt's new headstone, along with four others, was erected on Saturday, July 18, 1992 at 2 p.m. at Soldiers Rest, Cedar Hill Cemetery, Vicksburg, MS. Mr. Eubanks contributed fifty dollars to Mrs. Eudora Hill, the president of the Vicksburg United Daughters of the Confederacy, to help with the upkeep of the cemetery.

Thanks is due to the following individuals: The late Mrs. Mary Ellen Childress Rouse, Mrs. Carolyn Eubanks Gunter (she motivated me to work in family, church, school, and community history), Mr. Bill Thomas, my parents, Lloyd and Lola Mason Eubanks, others whom I may have left out, and special thanks to Mrs. Janet Walters Eubanks for her help in typing. Thanks especially to Jesus Christ. Proverbs 22:1 "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, loving favor rather than silver and gold."

Private John C. Green Co. B, 38th Alabama Infantry Volunteers

Private Lewis Robert Smoke Co. E, 63rd Alabama Infantry

By: Arthur E. Green Raphael Semmes Camp 11

Private Jacob Neese Co. D, 20th South Carolina Infantry

Private Ezekiel Patterson Co. G, 63rd Alabama Infantry

Corporal John Washington Wright Co. G, 38th Alabama Infantry

By: Darrell A. Neese and Forrest Lee Neese Raphael Semmes Camp 11

Private William Wilder Co. F, 1st Mississippi Cav

Private John Wesley Wilder Co. F, 1st Mississippi Cav

By: Loy Mauch

Jacob O'Banion Snider By: David Brantley

2nd Lieutenant Jason Otis Patton Co. I, 12th Alabama Infantry

Drummer, Willis Alfred Tillman Co. I, 21st Alabama Infantry

Messenger, Hugh Peter Fox CSS GAINES

By: David Mader Raphael Semmes Camp 11 Captain James William Darby Co. E, 4th Ala. Inf. Reg.

Willis Darby
Justice of the Peace, 1861-1865
Conecuh County, Alabama

Private Richard Henry Fortner Co. E, 4th Ala. Inf. Reg.

Private John Day Hyde Co. E, 4th Ala. Inf. Reg.

Private Joseph Austin Hyde Co. E, 4th Ala. Inf. Reg.

By: Larry E. Darby Col. P.D. Bowles Camp 1840

Private Joseph Y. Angle Co. C, 6th Georgia Cavalry

By: Perry L. Angle Raphael Semmes Camp 11

Private William T. Luker 38th Alabama Infantry Volunteers

Private Hugh D. Conn 38th Alabama Infantry Volunteers

> Private Joseph D. Davis 21st Alabama Infantry

By: Clarence C. Davis Raphael Semmes Camp 11

Private W. H. Barnes Co D, 57th Alabama Infantry regiment

> By: James Barnes East Mississippi Greys 1666

General Braxton Bragg Army of Tennessee

By: David Sicard

JHH Brown Co K, 8th Georgia Regiment Oglethorpe Rifles

SGT. Elijah Putnam Douglass Company A & H 12th Regiment Mississippi Infantry

2 LT. James M. Purvis Co D, 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry

> Private Joseph W. Rogers Capt. Turner's Company Mississippi Light Artillery

1st SGT. Jacob M. Holland CO B, 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry

Private Joseph LeMaitre Co L, 27th Regiment, Mississippi Infantry

Private Appleton Pierce Co A, 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry

Sergeant William Green Rushing Co H, 2nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry (Quinn's State Troops)

By: Stephen L. Douglas Col. Henry Laurens Benbow Camp 859

Private George W. Daniel Co. G, 19th S.C. Infantry Regiment

Private Obediah L. Cann, Jr. Co I, 14th S.C. Infantry Regiment

Private Obidiah E, Edwards Co C, 9th Florida Infantry Regiment

By Nathan D. Daniel General Ellison Capers Camp 1212 Private Joshua McDonald Co F, 32nd Alabama Infantry

Private James G. McDonald Co B, 32nd Alabama Infantry

By: LTC A.H. McDonald (USA Ret.) Raphael Semmes Camp 11

Private John Fason Co G; 35th Mississippi Infantry

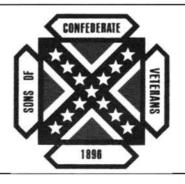
By: Scott Rose Gen. Jubal A. Early Camp 556

Private Joshua Baggett Co B, 41st Georgia Infantry

By: Dr. James Baggett Fort Blakeley Camp 1864

Private Terrell Bryant Co C, 8th Mississippi Infantry Regiment

> By: Jeff C. Barnes East Mississippi Greys #1666



Private James C. McCaughy Poague's Battery, Mississippi Light Artillery

!st SGT Elijah Monroe Fisher 11th Tennessee Cavalry

Adjutant John D. Leland 41st Alabama Infantry Regiment

Major William A. Leland 41st Alabama Infantry Regiment

> Colonel William B. Sims 9th Texas Cavalry

By: Henry McGaughy Meredith

Brig. Gen. Rufus Clay Barringer NC Cavalry

> SGT. John Winsted Hall Co D, 56th NC Infantry

Private James Walker Hall Co. D, 56th NC Infantry

By: Jay Barringer, Maj. Gen. I.R. Trimble Camp 1836



Corporal Wheeler R. Watson Sander's 17th Cav; 10th Miss. Cav; Miller's Cav.

Major (Dr.) Matthew Clay Asst. Surgeon, 6th Mississippi Cavalry

Captain (Dr.) Alfred Barnett Pulliam Asst. Surgeon, 2nd Tennessee Infantry

Lt. Colonel Barrington Simeral King Cobb's Georgia Legion Cavalry Battalion

By: Dr. Rowland R. King

Captain Joseph Duncan Abney 22nd SC 22nd Infantry

Private John Hiram Blackstone Co B,10th Batt'n SC Cavalry & Co C, 4th Cavalry

> SGT Hiram Bolt Co A, 3rd SC Infantry Co A, 6th SC Cavalry

President Jefferson Davis

Private Edward Washington Leonard Davis Co A, 3rd Alabama Infantry

> Private Enoch Sprout Jones Co D, 25th Mississippi Infantry

By: Allen Davis Col. Joseph Norton Camp 45

Private Alexander Ray Co K, 38th Alabama Infantry

By: Edwin Ray JEB Stuart Camp 1343

Major General William Dorsey Pender Division Commander ANV

> Thomas H. Hines Co B, 16th Virginia Inf. CSA Army of Northern Virginia

> > Colonel John R. Hart 6th Georgia Cavalry Army of Tennessee

William Brock Wellons Chaplain CSA ANV

By: F. Lee Hart III & family Tom Smith Camp 1702

Henry Harms German Fusiliers 2nd Alabama Regiment

By: A.J. Dupree, III

Maximin Demouy 22nd Alabama Regiment

By: A.J. Dupree, Jr Raphael Semmes Camp 11

Pvt. Joshua Clements Co. I, 21st Alabama Infantry

Pvt. Joseph T. Singleton Co G, 32nd Alabama Infantry

Pvt. Dionysius Sawyer Rives Supporting Force

Pvt. Elkanah Sawyer 5th Mississippi Cavalry

By: John Ellis Raphael Semmes Camp 11 SGT George C. Leatherwood Co G. 11th GA VOL. INF

SGT Edmund N. Leatherwood Co G, 36th (Broyles) GA INF & Co G, 42nd GA INF (Consolidated)

> SGT Riley N. Massingill Co H, 2nd GA INF.

CORP. J.T. Massingill Co H, 2nd GA INF

PVT J.F. Leatherwood Co C, 19th GA INF

PVT Peter M. Leatherwood Co C, 19th GA INF

Corp Jesse F. Leatherwood CO I, 19th GA INF

PVT William B. Leatherwood CO I, 19th GA INF

PVT William J. Leatherwood CO C, 35th GA INF

PVT William T. Leatherwood CO C, 35th GA INF

PVT William Y. Leatherwood CO C, 35th GA INF

PVT John Thomas Rosson CO F, 1st GA INF

BY: Frank Leatherwood General George "Tige" Anderson Camp 453



#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Many thanks go to everyone who have freely given of their time and hard work to make this reunion possible.

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Editor—David Mader

Associate Editor-Art Green

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#### Interment Services for Crew Member of the CSS Alabama

Raphael Semmes Camp 11, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will conduct funeral services for the remains of an unknown Confederate Crew Member of the CSS Alabama. He died, going down with his ship, on June 19, 1864, in a sea battle off Cherbourg, France.

His remains were recovered during marine archaeological operations and are being conveyed to Camp 11 from the Naval Historic Center through the gracious services of the CSS Alabama Association.

Ceremonies will consist of a Memorial Service, Wake, Funeral Procession, and Interment Service in Confederate Rest of Mobile's Magnolia Cemetery.

His Memorial Service will be conducted at 3:30PM, July 26, 2007, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

His Wake Service will be from 8:00~9:30AM in the home of Admiral Raphael Semmes on Government Street, on July 28, 2007.

The Funeral Procession will start at 10:00AM, July 28, 2007, from the Admiral Semmes Statue and culminate at Confederate Rest in Mobile's Magnolia Cemetery, wherein this patriot's remains will be interred among approximately 1100 of his fellow Confederate war dead during an Interment Service starting at 12:00 Noon.



CSS Alabama

Aide toi et Dieu t'aidera

Built for the Confederate States Navy at Birkenhead, England, in 1862 by John Laird Sons and Company Commanded by Captain Raphael Semmes

#### MEDALS FROM PAST REUNIONS IN MOBILE, ALABAMA



On Right and Left, Medals From The 1906 Alabama Division UCV Reunion





Souvenir Watch Fob from the 1910 Reunion



UCV Medal Only From 1910 Mobile Reunion



1910 UCV Mobile Reunion Medal With Ribbon