

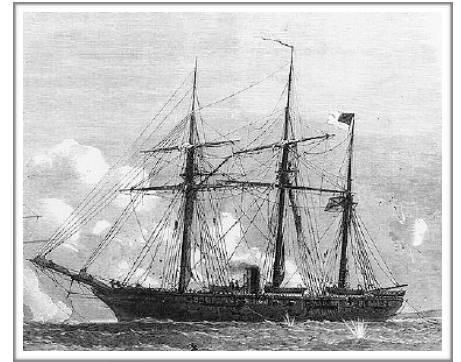
# The Admiral's Log

**Sons of Confederate Veterans**

1211 Government St., Mobile, AL 36604

**Raphael Semmes Camp 11**

**November, 2013**



Dear Friends and Compatriots of Camp 11,

Greetings and salutations from Camp 11. I certainly hope and pray that this edition of the Log finds all of you doing well.

I love November. By this time of the year we can see the Gulf Coast version of fall colors. For our sportsman hunting season is in full swing. For all of the football fans we have a good idea of who is top dog in the SEC. [We really do not care about top dogs in the other conferences.] Oh yes, there is the holiday that we call Thanksgiving, which in Southern culture is synonymous with food, fun, fellowship, and family.

This month has been a bit busy. On November 8<sup>th</sup> I went to Washington, Mississippi, and participated in the reenactment of Wirt Adams Natchez Raid. This event was a sesquicentennial event. The event was also a memorial to a dear SCV member of the Mississippi Division who had recently passed away. The event was small but the venue was great. It took place at Historic Jefferson College. If you ever find yourself in the Natchez area it is worth a visit. It was at Jefferson College where some of the scenes of "The Horse Soldiers" were filmed. A young Jefferson Davis also attended the school. You can bet it felt good to walk on the same ground upon which Jefferson Davis and John Wayne had walked on.

On Saturday, November 16<sup>th</sup>, compatriots Stephen Ellison, Claude Turberville, and myself went to Georgiana for a Confederate Memorial Service. This service was hosted by the Evergreen Camp and more than 100 people were in attendance. On the way back Stephen and I were invited to lunch with some folks in Bay Minette. After lunch Stephen and I found ourselves in Spanish Fort. Needless to say we made a tour of Ft. McDermott. We were quite impressed with the fort and our Camp 11 pride was swelled when we left there.

I recently came across a very interesting web site for those members who are interested in reading old issues of "The Confederate Veteran". The Rankin Rough and Readys have it on their web site. You can find this link at [scv265.com](http://scv265.com).

Our annual Christmas gathering will once again be at the Dew Drop Inn. We hope to see many of you at the Dew Drop on December 15<sup>th</sup> at 6 pm.

The next Camp 11 meeting will be on November 25<sup>th</sup>. A couple of months ago I gave ya'll a brief introduction to my newest hero, Samuel Hankins. At the November meeting I will share some more of Samuel Hankins' story taken from his book "Simple Story of a Soldier".

On behalf of our camp I certainly pray that all of you have a blessed and safe Thanksgiving. Also please continue to pray for our camp and its members.

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

## Minutes

Admiral Semmes, Camp 11

Sons of Confederate Veterans

28October2013

The meeting was called to order by Commander Joe Ringhoffer.

The invocation was given by Assistant Chaplain Sidney Phillips, III.

The pledges to the flags were led by Quartermaster Darrell Neese.

Compatriot B. J. Lyon introduced a DVD, The Southern Cross, which was produced and narrated by Kurt Masterson Brown. The historical movie related the history of the Battle Flag of the CSA. The prototype was stitched by a native Mobilian, Mary Henry Lyon who was married to a prominent attorney, James Alfred Jones who practiced in Richmond, VA. The last unit to carry the original flag into battle was the 5th regiment of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans.

Boatswain Tom Root read a selection from the Admiral's memoirs. The selection told of a specific sinkage by the CSS Sumter of a yankee ship. The flag was removed from the Golden Rocket and after the crew was imprisoned aboard the Sumter, the captain of the Golden Rocket watched as his ship was scuttled to the floor of the Atlantic. The flag was folded and placed in a bag. When the CSS Alabama sank, many yankee flags, stored in bags, sank to the bottom of the sea. Each bag represented the liberty of the CSA as opposed to the oppression of the USA.

Paymaster Charlie Christmas reported 117 men have paid their dues.

1st Lt. Commander Beetle Bailey reported on activities at Beauvoir. Those activities included Fall Muster. He recommended the book, Simple Story of a Soldier, which Commander Ringhoffer read from in the September meeting. [The book and the dvd are both available on amazon.com] Beetle also recommended the website, LewRockwell.com.

Memorials Chairman, Joe DuPree reported that construction is underway on the footbridge at Fort McDermott. Also the 2nd National is flying at Confederate Rest, surmounted by the Battle Flag.

Commander Ringhoffer reported that a work-day will be held at Fort McDermott on December 14. Also he gave thanks for the expressions of sympathy in the death of his mother last week. He will be speaking at the next meeting of the SAR and his subject will be the Battle of Spanish Fort. He then presented the certificate of membership to Ken Wyatt, Jr.

There was neither any old business nor any new business.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned with prayer from 1st Lt. Commander Bailey.

A Sesquicentennial Moment, October 1863

In the Western Theater during November, 1863, the Union Army conducted its Chattanooga Campaign. This campaign includes the Battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. By November 25<sup>th</sup> Bragg had retreated to Ringgold, Georgia.  
[Source: "1400 Days The US Civil War Day By Day"]

Some Confederate Humor

Late one night General Lee had occasion to go into a tent where several officers were sitting around a table, on which was a stone jug and two tin cups, busily engaged in the discussion of a mathematical problem. The General obtained the information he desired, gave a solution to the problem, and retired---the officers hoping he had not noticed the jug. The next day, one of these officers, in the presence of the others, related to General Lee a very strange dream he had had the night before. "That is not at all surprising," replied General Lee, "when young gentlemen discuss, at midnight, mathematical problems, the unknown quantities of which a stone jug and two tin cups, they may expect to have strange dreams."

[Source: "Stories, Anecdotes, and Humor from the Civil War by Hugh and Judy Gowan]

WBTS Usage

Confederate beef: mule meat

Bought the farm: died on the field of battle

Boneyard: a prison cemetery usually no more than a trench into which the dead—stripped of shoes and clothing—were placed

[Source: The Encyclopedia of Civil War Usage by Webb Garrison]

What do you know of St. Andrew for whom the Confederate Battle Flag is named?

He was the first Apostle of our Lord God, Jesus Christ. The South honors this Saint as a man of Courage and Honor.

**Saint Andrew the Apostle**

Andrew was one of the twelve Apostles and is known as the "Protocletus" (the First Called) because he was the first Apostle to be summoned by Jesus into His service. Andrew and his brother Peter made their living as fishermen on the Sea of Galilee. Both men became Apostles, and while Peter symbolically came to represent the Church of the West, Andrew likewise represents the Church of the East.

**Saint Andrew in Greece**

According to ecclesiastical tradition, Andrew began his missionary activity in the Provinces of Vithynia and Pontus on the southern shores of the Black Sea. Later he journeyed to the City of Byzantium and founded the Christian Church there, ordaining the first Bishop of Byzantium, Stachys, who was one of the 70 disciples of the Lord.

In one of his several missionary journeys to Greece, Andrew visited the City of Patras. Through his preaching and the miracles of healing he performed, in the name of Jesus, many persons were converted to Christianity. Among those healed was Maximilla, the wife of the Roman Proconsul, Aegeates. Seeing this miracle of healing, Stratoklis, the highly intellectual brother of the Proconsul, also became a Christian, and Andrew consecrated and enthroned him as the first Bishop of Patras.

**The Crucifixion of Saint Andrew**

These conversions to the Christian Faith by members of his own family infuriated the Proconsul Aegeates, and he decided, with the urging of the idolaters who advised him, to crucify Andrew. The crucifixion was carried out on an X-shaped cross with the body of the Apostle upside down so that he saw neither the earth nor his executioners, but only the sky which he glorified as the heaven in which he would meet his Lord. His body was tenderly removed from the cross by Bishop Stratoklis and

Maximilla, and buried with the entire honor befitting the Apostle. Soon countless numbers of Christians made their way to Patras to pay reverence to the grave of Andrew, and when Aegeates realized that the man he had put to death was truly a holy man of God his conscience became so tormented that he committed suicide.

### **Re-Burial In Constantinople**

In the month of March in the year 357 the Emperor Constantine (son of Constantine The Great) ordered that the body of St. Andrew be removed from Patras and be reinterred in the Church of the Holy Apostles in Constantinople. With all the magnificence and honor of the Byzantine Empire and the Great Church of Christ at Constantinople, St. Andrew was returned to the City that had first heard the message of Jesus Christ from his lips. Thus he became in death, as well as in life, the founder of the Great Church of Christ in Constantinople.

### **Patron Saint of Scotland**

The deeds and preaching of St. Andrew became known in all parts of the world. According to tradition a part of the remains of St. Andrew were taken to Scotland, and he was chosen as the Protector of the Scottish people. The Cross of St. Andrew also adorns the British flag where it was placed after the union of Scotland and England. The skull of St. Andrew was kept in Patras until the year 1460 when Thomas Paleologos, the last ruler of the Morea brought the skull to Rome. In 1967, under the orders of Pope Paul, the skull was returned to Patras with all of the pomp and dignity of the Papal State.

[Editor's Note: Thanks to Compatriot Jim Huffman of the Gainesville Volunteers Camp # 373 in Picayune for this information]

### **Quotes from the Heroes**

The Thanksgiving message from President Davis in 1861:

**Whereas**, it hath pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend us hitherto in our conflicts with our enemies as to be unto them a shield.

**And whereas**, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him, belongeth the victory, and in humble dependence upon His almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our purpose, we appeal to Him that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and humble them to confusion and shame.

**Now therefore**, I, **Jefferson Davis**, President of the **Confederate States**, in view of impending conflict, do hereby set apart Friday, the 15th day of November, as a day of national humiliation and prayer, and do hereby invite the reverend clergy and the people of these Confederate States to repair on that day to their homes and usual places of public worship, and to implore blessing of Almighty God upon our people, that he may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity.

Given under hand and seal of the Confederate States at **Richmond**, this the 31st day of October, year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one.

By the President, JEFFERSON DAVIS

It is time to distinguish the difference between why the South seceded (left the Union) and why the South FOUGHT. There IS a difference. The first group of Southern States seceded because they had become impotent politically and were nothing more than an economic colony of the rest of the nation, their wealth stolen from them by excessive tariffs to be used in corporate cronyism to benefit the economic situation in the North. The second group of Southern States seceded because they were being forced by the federal government to provide arms and men to wage unconstitutional war upon their fellow Southerners who had constitutionally left the Union.

HOWEVER, all of those States FOUGHT because THEY WERE INVADED and their homes and liberties attacked in an illegal and unwarranted war of conquest, subjugation and extermination.

[Editor's Note: This quote is by Valerie Protopapas. Ms. Protoappas is a contributor to several Facebook groups of which I am a member]

## Confederate Birthdays

BG Paul Octave Hebert was born on November 12<sup>th</sup>, 1818, near Plaquemine, Louisiana. He graduated from Jefferson College at the top of his class in 1836. He went on to West Point where he graduated in 1840 again at the top of his class. His 1840 classmates included Winfield Hancock, Joe Wheeler, George Thomas, and William T. Sherman. From 1841 to 1845 he was a professor of engineering at West Point. In 1846 he was appointed as Louisiana Chief Engineer. During the Mexican War he was a colonel in the infantry. In 1848 Hebert entered Louisiana politics and eventually served as governor from 1853 to 1856. As governor he was instrumental in getting railroads in Louisiana. During the WBTS he served in the Trans-Mississippi Department. After the war Hebert continued to be active in Louisiana politics while making a living on his sugar plantation. Paul Octave Hebert died on August 29<sup>th</sup>, 1880. He is buried in St. Raphael Cemetery at Point Pleasant, Louisiana.

## Upcoming Events

November 30: Landrum's Homestead Living History and Skirmish. This event is hosted by the Rosin Heels Camp of Laurel, Mississippi. Landrum's Homestead is also worth a visit. This event always marks the opening of the Christmas Season at Landrum's. Landrum's is on Miss. Highway 15 south of Laurel.

## Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

*To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.*

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