



The Scout

Official Publication of the
Sam Davis Camp #596
Sons of Confederate Veterans



"...I would sooner die a thousand deaths before I would betray a friend or be false to duty."

SEPTEMBER 2012

www.samdavis596.com

VOLUME XX, ISSUE 9

Our next meeting is

TUESDAY

September 11 @ 7 PM

St. Martin Library

Biloxi, MS

Sam Davis #596 the best
Camp In Mississippi!

COMPATRIOTS

Your dues statement
has been mailed.
Please mail or bring
your check to the
next meeting.
If paid after October
30th, you must add a
late fee of \$7.50 to
the amount on the
statement. Please
use the enclosed
envelope in mailing.



Battle of Farmington, Mississippi



On April 6th and 7th of 1862, the Battle of Shiloh brought the sounds of booming guns and cannon fire to Farmington, MS. The dead, dying, wounded and survivors of the Confederate Army were marched through Farmington on the way to Corinth, where another stand was intended. Far to the north of Farmington, in rapid succession the Battles of Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson set the stage for Shiloh. On April 6 and 7, 1862, the booming guns of battlefield duels could be heard in Mississippi. On May 3, May 4, and May 8, 1862, a skirmishes between forces of the Union and Confederate troops took place at Farmington. May 9 brought the full battle to Farmington, something no one was prepared for.

The Union forces led by Maj. Gen. John Pope and

the Confederate forces led by Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn were ready for battle. On the 8th of May, General Pope, commanding the advance of the Federal Army, moved with two full Brigades and occupied Farmington. Gen. Beauregard determined to accept the battle thus thrown at him, at once moved his troops out to attack the Union forces. Generals Bragg and Hardee were to attack the right and center while General Van Dorn attacked the left and rear.

General Price moved out with his force to within an easy march of the rear of Pope's command without altercation or even the knowledge of the enemy. Early on the morning of the 9th, the signal guns were fired and the whole army began to advance.

General Hardee attacked the enemy with much

Honor the memory of your Confederate Ancestor in this space in a future issue by making a donation of \$15 or more to the camp for each ancestor you want to honor.

See page 4 for more details.

Battle of Farmington

Continued from page one

spirit and drove them at once from their line of works, and General Pope and the Missourians came in contact with one of those Mississippi swamps that is almost impassable. Gen. Pope in making a hasty safe retreat, left his Headquarters office tent, telegraph operator, wagons, tents, and all the dead and wounded Union troops in the hands of Confederate General Halleck. Although more than double the force of the Confederates, General Pope absolutely refused to come out into the open ground and give battle. General Beauregard withdrew his forces inside the fortifications around Corinth. On May 10, 12, 19 and



22 additional skirmishes were fought in or near Farmington.

The battle was familiarly known as 'The Farmington Races'. The Union casualties during the Battle of Farmington were - 16 killed, 148 wounded, and 192 missing. The Confederates army's casualties were - 8 killed, 189 wounded, and 110 missing.

After the actual battles moved away from Farmington, the area was used primarily as a hospital zone for the wounded Union forces. Most businesses were destroyed in Farmington by the Union troops. The Baptist church was torn down and the lumber used as flooring for the tents of the Union soldiers camped there with their wounded. The blood of many brave men stained the ground around the hills where the town at one time stood.

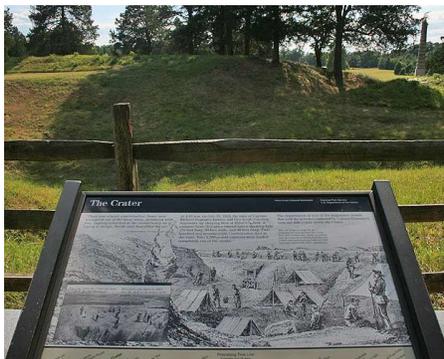
Farmington, Mississippi will be hosting the re-enactment of the battle on September 15-16, 2012. The re-enactment will be held on the same field that the original 1862 battle was fought.

Union forces stopped at the Battle of the Crater on July 30, 1864

Union forces stopped at the Battle of the Crater

On this day in 1864, at the Battle of the Crater, the Union's ingenious attempt to break the Confederate lines at Petersburg, Virginia, by blowing up a tunnel that had been dug under the Rebel trenches fails. Although the explosion created a gap in the Confederate defenses, a poorly planned Yankee attack wasted the effort and the result was an eight-month continuation of the siege.

The bloody campaign between Union General Ulysses S. Grant and Confederate Robert E. Lee ground to a halt in mid-June, when the two armies dug in at Petersburg, south of Richmond. For the previous six weeks, Grant had pounded away at Lee, producing little results other than frightful casualties. A series of battles and flanking maneuvers brought Grant to Petersburg,



where he opted for a siege rather than another costly frontal assault.

In late June, a Union regiment from the 48th Pennsylvania Infantry began digging a tunnel under the Rebel fortifications. The soldiers, experienced miners from Pennsylvania's anthracite coal regions, dug for nearly a month to construct a horizontal shaft over 500 feet long. At the end of the tunnel, they ran two drifts, or side tunnels, totaling 75 feet along the Confederate lines to maximize the destruction. Four tons of gunpowder filled the drifts, and the stage was set.

Union soldiers lit the fuse before dawn on July 30. The explosion that came just before 5:00 a.m. blew up a Confederate battery and most of one infan-

try regiment, creating a crater 170 feet long, 60 to 80 feet wide, and 30 feet deep. As one Southern soldier wrote, "Several hundred yards of earth work with men and cannon was literally hurled a hundred feet in the air." However, the Union was woefully unprepared to exploit the gap. The Yankees were slow to exit the trenches, and when they did the 15,000 attacking troops ran into the crater rather than around it. Part of the Rebel line was captured, but the Confederates that gathered from each side fired down on the Yankees. The Union troops could not maintain the beachhead, and by early afternoon they retreated back to their original trenches.

This failure led to finger pointing among the Union command. General Ambrose Burnside, the corps commander of the troops involved, had ordered regiments from the United States Colored Troops to lead the attack, but the commander of the Army of the Potomac, George G. Meade, nixed that plan shortly before the attack was scheduled. Fearing that it may be perceived as a ploy to use African-



American soldiers as cannon fodder, Meade ordered that white troops lead the charge. With little time for training, General James H. Ledlie was left to command the attack.

The Battle of the Crater essentially marked the end of Burnside's military career, and on April 15, 1865, he resigned from the army.



I AM YOUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTOR

By Trooper Jim DeArman, CSA CO. B, 37th Texas Calvary (Terrell's)

I am your Confederate ancestor. Remember me?

When our country needed me, I answered the call. Do not forget me! I was willing and did give up everything... sacrificed all, for country and you.

I faced deprivation, starvation... faced the winter in tattered uniforms, and marched for miles with no shoes. In Northern POW camps, ill treatment was the norm...medical treatment intentionally withheld, festering wounds, allowed to freeze in the winter, and forced to endure sickness, with hopes we would die. I proudly fought under our flag, for the constitutional republic we desired. I rallied and faced an army that most of the time outnumbered us and was better equipped. I gave my all and did my best. No sacrifice was too great. No duty too small. It was for you I did this, without expecting any reward.

I suffered horrible wounds, and watched the angel of death cut vast lines of men down. I bled for you, soaking the earth. I died for you. Our families heeded the call. They suffered under the boot of the Union army, sacrificing farms, homes, possessions. Years of hardships we endured. Will our self-sacrifices and heroic deeds be forgotten and perish from your memory? My blood consecrated the ground of our country.

I gave my life for our people and its land. I died a heroic death for our independence on the battlefields of Shiloh, Chickamauga, Gettysburg. Behold our bodies laid out in long lines, buried like garbage in mass trenches. Our faces changed, death reflected in our eyes, we breathe not, forevermore. Behold, our mothers, wives, family, heads bowed down, silently grieving we who will never return. Some buried forever in Yankee soil. Our friends choked with tears. The burden of losing us, having to bury us, to entomb us. We did not betray you! Our muskets still by our side, ammo pouches empty, we fought till the last man. Just as our blood spilled out step by step, we did all we could, every last man, never to rise.

Only when you forget us, do we truly die.

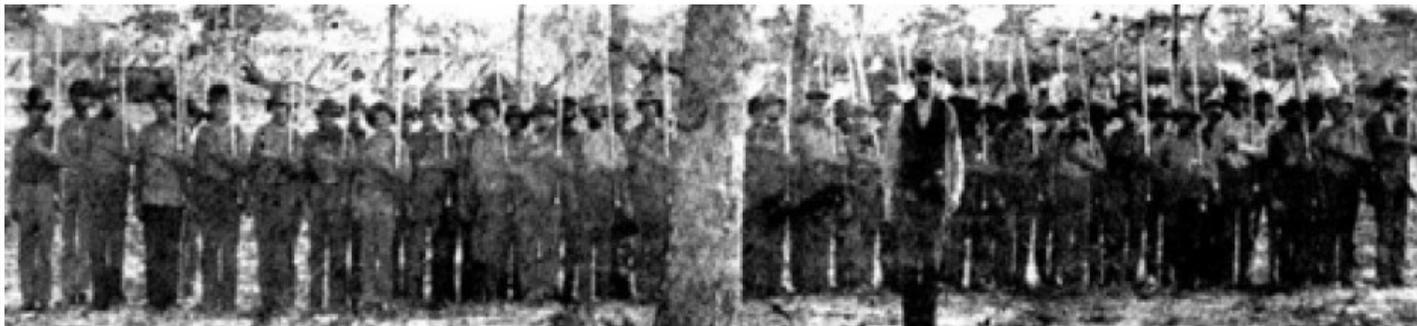
Only when you turn your back on us, are we truly gone. Stand up for us!

Fight for us now!

For we carried your name, till death closed our eyes. Do not let our sacrifice die, with us, our memory!

Raise the flag we fought for, wave it proudly from on high! Are you ashamed of us, or too weak of heart to carry on? The banner has been passed to you, do not let it fall or falter... the battle is now yours. Remember me... I did not shirk my duty.

Remember me... our bodies laid out in long lines. But I can rise and live again. But only through you!



THAT MISSISSIPPI STATE FLAG REALLY GIVES THE LIBERALS FITS

By Al Benson Jr.

Ten years ago now, after being subjected to a massive liberal disinformation campaign, aided and abetted by spineless Mississippi politicians, the good people of Mississippi voted to keep their current state flag, Confederate symbol and all, by a whopping two-thirds to one third vote. They sent a resounding message to all the politically correct busybodies



across the country--don't mess with our state flag, we like it fine just like it is.

Needless to say, with a vote like that, the liberals and leftists nationwide engaged in much "weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth." How dare their wonderful multi-cultural agenda for unenlightened Mississippi be resisted by the people who lived there! Who did they think they were, resisting what the liberals and other cultural Marxists clearly knew was best for them? The ungrateful wretches!

However, liberals, cultural Marxists and their ilk being what they are (meddlers) they just have not been able to let this issue alone. A couple or three years ago, if I remember correctly, they tried again, with some sort of "discussion groups" to get people interested in another flag. That didn't seem to go anywhere, so now they are back for yet one more go-round.

Just recently there was a fuss over the state flag in Natchez, at the police department. Someone asked the police chief if it was alright to fly the state flag and the police department. The police chief complied. Why not? It is, after all the state flag, even if the liberals are offended by it (poor babies). Then, lo and behold, someone came along and complained to the mayor, who then ordered the police department to take the flag down until "the city could discuss the matter more carefully." That's

political talk for tucking tail and running.

The man that wrote the editorial from the "Natchez Democrat" that I read, although he claims the flag doesn't bother him, is nonetheless subtly trying to push for a new flag design. So here we go again! In his article he wrote: "Rationally, it makes sense to find a flag that all Mississippi citizens can support and rally around." Sounds nice, but it will never happen. No matter what flag design you come up with, somebody won't like it. Someone will be dissatisfied and complain.

In his article the writer continues: "If, as the 2001 vote indicates, more than one-third of the state voters don't support the existing flag, we should seek to find a more universally supported symbol." Translation: The liberals don't like the current flag with its Confederate symbol so it has to go. They tried once and couldn't get rid of it so it's now time to try to bamboozle the public again to see if they can do away with it. After all, it's been ten years, so who'll remember all the disinformation we spread around back then? Time to spread it on thick again!

It seems to pain the editorialist greatly that the one-third of the people that didn't vote for the flag should be subjected to having to see it fly in their state. What about the two-thirds that voted to keep it? Should they be subjected to a new flag they clearly don't want just to keep the one-third from griping and moaning? It would seem so.

Honor the Ancestor you used in joining the SCV

Compatriots of the of the Sam Davis Camp
You can dedicate up coming issues of **The Scout** to the memory of your Confederate Ancestors! This is a great way of honoring their service to the Confederacy!

Honor the Ancestor you used in joining the SCV

Make a minimum donation to the Sam Davis Camp of \$15.00 or more for each Ancestor you want to dedicate an issue to.

Example of the dedication memorial:

This issue of *The Scout* is dedicated to the memory of "Your Ancestor's Rank & Name", "His Company", "His Unit", and "Ancestor of 'Your Name'".

Mail Your Ancestor's information to:

Wayne Saucier

123 Deanna St

Gulfport, MS 39503

Make checks payable to Sam Davis Camp #596

You will be notified in which month your Memorial will appear.

THAT MISSISSIPPI STATE FLAG continued

When it comes to Confederate symbols the liberal and leftist minority is always more important than the conservative majority, because the liberal minority are the politically correct ones, while the conservative majority, who mostly just want to be left alone to live their lives, and supposedly too dumb to know what's good for them.

So to the good folks in Mississippi--get ready, because they are probably going to have another go at taking the state flag you want to keep away--and you can bet the farm that your gutless politicians won't help you unless you really hold their feet to the fire.

A CONFEDERATE HISTORY MOMENT

By Calvin E. Johnson

Some say, Americans know more about sports than they do about their nation's past. Sports are a wonderful past-time of family fun but there can also be fun in reading stories about great Americans like; George Washington, Robert E. Lee, Booker T. Washington, Florence Nightingale and Moses Ezekiel, with your children and grandchildren.

Please share this story of America's forgotten past with teachers, young people, family and friends.

Moses J. Ezekiel was born in Richmond, Virginia on October 28, 1844. He was one of fourteen children born to Jacob and Catherine De Castro Ezekiel. His grandparents came to America from Holland in 1808, and were of Jewish-Spanish Heritage.

At the age of 16, and the beginning of the War Between the States, Moses begged his father and mother to allow him to enroll at Virginia Military Institute.

Three years after his enrollment at (VMI) the cadets of the school marched to the aid of Confederate General John C. Breckinridge. Moses Ezekiel joined his fellow cadets in a charge against the Union lines at the "Battle of New Market."

When the War Between the States ended, Moses went back to Virginia Military Institute to finish his studies where he graduated in 1866. According to his letters, which are now preserved by the American Jewish Historical Society, Ezekiel met with Robert E. Lee during this time. Lee encouraged him by saying, "I hope you will be an artist.....do earn a reputation in whatever profession you undertake." The world famous Arlington National Cemetery is located in Virginia and overlooks the Potomac River. At section 16, of the cemetery, is a beautiful Confederate Monument that towers over the graves of 450 Southern soldiers, wives and civilians. These words are inscribed on the memorial:

"Not for fame or reward, not for place or for rank, Not lured by ambition, or goaded by necessity, But in simple

obedience to duty, as they understood it, These men sacrificed all, dared all....and died."

The United Daughters of the Confederacy entered into a contract with Moses J. Ezekiel to build this Confederate Monument at Arlington National Cemetery. It is written that he based his work on the words of Prophet Isaiah, "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks."

This Confederate Memorial towers 32 and 1/2 feet and is said to be the tallest bronze sculpture at Arlington National Cemetery. On top is a figure of a woman, with olive leaves covering her head, representing the South. She also holds a laurel wreath in her left hand, remembering the Sons of Dixie. On the side of the monument is also a depiction of a Black Confederate marching in step with white soldiers.

Ezekiel was not able to come to the dedication of the monument held on June 4, 1914, with President Woodrow Wilson presiding. Union and Confederate soldiers were present among a crowd of thousands at this historic event.

Moses Jacob Ezekiel studied to be an artist in Italy. As a tribute to his great works, he was knighted by Emperor William I of Germany and King's Humbert I and Victor Emmanuel, II of Italy---thus the title of "Sir."

Among the works of Sir Moses J. Ezekiel are: "Christ Bound for the Cross", "The Martyr", "David singing his song of Glory", "Moses Receiving the Law on Mount Sinai" and "Stonewall Jackson" located at VMI.

Upon his death in 1917, Moses Ezekiel left behind his request to be buried with his Confederates at Arlington. A burial ceremony was conducted on March 31, 1921, at the amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery. It was presided over by the United States Secretary of War John W. Weeks. He was laid to rest at the foot of the memorial that he had sculptured. Six VMI cadets flanked his casket that was covered with an American flag. Lest We Forget!

Timely Quotes

Life is the movie you see through your own eyes. It makes little difference what's happening out there. It's how you take it that counts.

The Scout is published monthly by:
Sam Davis Camp #596
Biloxi, Mississippi



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"These things I have spoken to you, so that in Me you may have peace. In the world you have tribulation, but take courage; I have overcome the world."

John 16:33

**Battle of Farmington Re-enactment—Sept 13th—16th, 2012
At Farmington, MS—Info at www.battleoffarmington.com**



MISSISSIPPI.



Fall Muster at Beauvoir, Saturday & Sunday October 20th & 21st