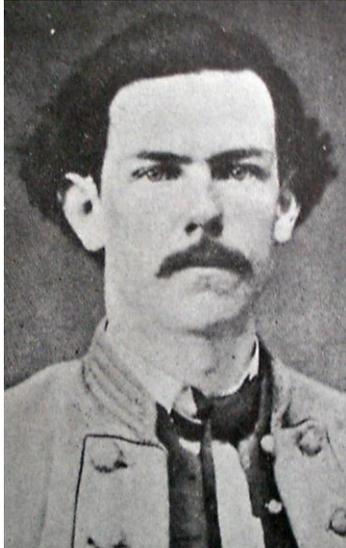
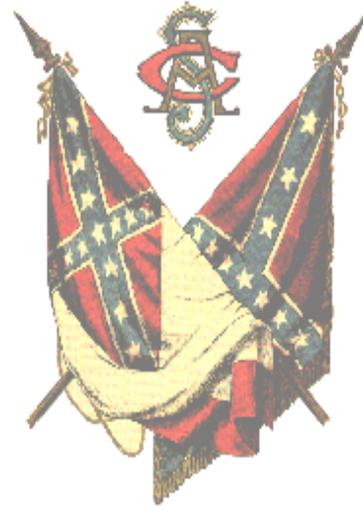

NEWSLETTER OF STATE OF DADE CAMP NO. 707



**THE
SILVER
GRAY**



Vol. 17

April 2012

No. 4



Confederate Memorial at Stone Mountain, Georgia



2012 STONE MOUNTAIN MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE

THE 11TH NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL SERVICE at STONE MOUNTAIN PARK

Saturday April 14, 2012 1:00 PM in front of the Carving Reflection Pool

HOSTED BY: The Georgia Society Military Order of the Stars & Bars
David Denard Commander of the Georgia Society MOS&B
The Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Guest Speaker : Commander-In-Chief SCV Michael Givens
Honor Guard Men & Ladies needed !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Contact: Dennis Cook 706-247-5067 or Joe Bath 770-554-9377 Artillery needed Contact:
Leonard Draper leo369d@bellsouth.net OR at 404-401-5591 or 770-949-3014 Everyone
interested met at Sky Lift parking lot 11am FOR OTHER INFO CONTACT: DAVID
DENARD 706-678-7720 OR denardodian@bellsouth.net DAVID FLOYD 770-979-
2637 OR DLFreb@msn.com

BRING A PICNIC AND ENJOY A DIXIE DAY IN THE PARK



**PLAN NOW TO ATTEND
THE TWELVETH ANNUAL
CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL OBSERVATION**

SUNDAY APRIL 29, 2012 2:00 P.M.

**John B. Gordon Hall
In Lafayette**

The feature speaker will be David Cordell; Cdr Pvt John Ingraham Camp 1977. He will discuss the Religion in the Confederate Army. [Camp Blog](#)

Directions: Take I-75 to exit 320, GA State Road 136, Resaca. Go west on S. R. 136 to Lafayette. At Business 27 (not the 27 bypass, which comes first), turn right. Gordon Academy is off the road to the right.

**COME OUT TO HONOR YOUR CONFEDERATE
ANCESTORS AND SET AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUR SONS
AND GRAND SONS.**



Sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans

1-800-MY SOUTH



The Battle Of Shiloh

By Thure de Thulstrup

The Battle of Shiloh, also known as the Battle of Pittsburg Landing, was a major battle in the Western Theater of the American Civil War, fought April 6–7, 1862, in southwestern Tennessee. A Federal army under Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant had moved via the Tennessee River deep into Tennessee and was encamped principally at Pittsburg Landing on the west bank of the river. Confederate forces under Generals Albert Sidney Johnston and P. G. T. Beauregard launched a surprise attack on Grant there.

The assault, despite some shortcomings, was ferocious, and some of the numerous inexperienced Federal soldiers of Grant's new army fled for safety to the Tennessee River. During this action General William T. Sherman appeared everywhere along his lines, inspiring his raw recruits to resist the initial assaults despite staggering losses on both sides. He received two minor wounds and had three horses shot out from under him. Sherman's division bore the brunt of the initial attack, and despite heavy fire on their position and their right flank crumbling, they fought on stubbornly. The Federal troops slowly lost ground and fell back to a position behind Shiloh Church.

On the main Federal defensive line, starting at about 9:00 a.m., men of Prentiss's and W. H. L. Wallace's divisions established and held a position nicknamed the Hornet's Nest, in a field along a road now popularly called the "Sunken Road," although there is little physical justification for that name.[30] The Confederates assaulted the position for several hours rather than simply bypassing it, and they suffered heavy casualties during these assaults—historians' estimates of the number of separate charges range from 8 to 14. The Federal forces to the left and right of the Nest were forced back, and Prentiss's position became a salient in the line. Surrounded on three sides, General Prentiss surrendered himself and the remains of his division to the Confederates. A large portion of the Federal survivors, numbering from 2,200 to 2,400 men, were captured, but their sacrifice bought time for Grant to establish a final defense line near Pittsburg Landing.

While dealing with the Hornet's Nest, the Confederacy suffered a serious setback in the death of their commanding general. Johnston was mortally wounded at about 2:30 p.m. when he was shot in his left leg. Deeming the leg wound to be insignificant, he had sent his personal surgeon away to care for some wounded captured Federal soldiers, and in the doctor's absence, he bled to death within an hour, his boot filling with blood from a severed popliteal artery. Beauregard assumed command, but from his position in the rear he may have had only a vague idea of the disposition of forces at the front.

The evening of April 6 was a dispiriting end to the first day of one of the bloodiest battles in American history. The pitiful cries of wounded and dying men on the fields between the armies could be heard in the Federal and Confederate camps throughout the night. A thunderstorm passed through the area and rhythmic shelling from the Federal gunboats made the night a miserable experience for both sides..

As the exhausted Confederate soldiers bedded down in the abandoned Federal camps, Beauregard sent a telegram to President Davis announcing "A COMPLETE VICTORY" and later admitted, "I thought I had General Grant just where I wanted him and could finish him up in the morning." Many of his men were jubilant, having overrun the Federal camps and taken thousands of prisoners and tons of supplies. But Grant had reason to be optimistic, for Lew Wallace's division and 15,000 men of Don Carlos Buell's army began to arrive that evening, with Buell's men fully on the scene by 4 a.m., in time to turn the tide the next day.

On April 7, Beauregard, unaware that he was now outnumbered, planned to continue the attack and drive Grant into the river. To his surprise, Federal forces started moving forward in a massive counterattack at dawn; Grant and Buell launched their attacks separately; coordination occurred only down at the division level. On the Federal left, Nelson's division led the advance, followed closely by Crittenden's and McCook's, down the Corinth and Hamburg-Savannah Roads. After heavy fighting, Crittenden's division recaptured the Hornet's Nest area by late morning, but Crittenden and Nelson were both repulsed by determined counterattacks launched by Breckinridge. The Federal right made steady progress, driving Bragg and Polk to the south. As Crittenden and McCook resumed their attacks, Breckinridge was forced to retire, and by noon Beauregard's line paralleled the Hamburg-Purdy Road.

In early afternoon, Beauregard launched a series of counterattacks from the Shiloh Church area, aiming to ensure control of the Corinth Road. Realizing that he had lost the initiative and that he was low on ammunition and food he could go no further. He withdrew beyond Shiloh Church, using 5,000 men under Breckinridge as a covering force, massing Confederate batteries at the church and on the ridge south of Shiloh Branch. These forces kept the Federal forces in position on the Corinth Road until 5 p.m., when the Confederates began an orderly withdrawal back to Corinth.

The two-day battle of Shiloh, the costliest in American history up to that time, resulted in the defeat of the Confederate army and frustration of Johnston's plans to prevent the joining of the two Federal armies in Tennessee. Federal casualties were 13,047 (1,754 killed, 8,408 wounded, and 2,885 missing); Grant's army bore the brunt of the fighting over the two days, with casualties of 1,513 killed, 6,601 wounded, and 2,830 missing or captured. Confederate casualties were 10,699 (1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 959 missing or captured). The dead included the Confederate army's commander, Albert Sidney Johnston; the highest ranking Federal general killed was W. H. L. Wallace.

Both sides were shocked at the carnage. None suspected that three more years of such bloodshed remained in the war and that eight larger and bloodier battles were yet to come. Grant came to realize that his prediction of one great battle bringing the war to a close was probably not destined to happen. The war would continue, at great cost in casualties and resources, until the Confederacy succumbed or the Federal was divided. Grant also learned a valuable personal lesson on preparedness that (mostly) served him well for the rest of the war.

Dollars and Sense of the National Park

It has been proven that an average tourist will spend at least one hundred and fifty dollars for every day he spends in a local area. The State of Georgia now realizes that historic tourism is a major factor to the local economy. Next year, the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the great Battle of Chickamauga, will provide this area the greatest opportunity to profit from historic tourism in our lifetime. Governor Lester Maddox used to say "One Yankee tourist is worth as much as a bale of cotton — and he is a lot more fun to pick."

A new National Park Service report shows that 991,901 visitors to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park in 2010 spent \$49,364,000 in the park and in communities near the park. That spending supported 724 jobs in the local area.

"The people and the business owners in communities near national parks have always known their economic value," park superintendent Cathy Cook said. "Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park and Moccasin Bend National Archeological District are not only nationally significant heritage assets but are also clean, green fuel for the engine that drives our local economy."

Most of the spending/jobs are related to lodging, food, and beverage service (52 percent) followed by other retail (29 percent), entertainment/amusements (10 percent), gas and local transportation (7 percent) and groceries (2 percent). The figures are based on \$12 billion of direct spending by 281 million visitors in 394 national parks and nearby communities and are included in an annual, peer-reviewed, visitor spending analysis conducted by Dr. Daniel Stynes of Michigan State University for the National Park Service.

"Across the U.S, local visitor spending added a total of \$31 billion to the national economy and supported more than 258,000 jobs, an increase of \$689 million and 11,500 jobs over 2009."





The Chaplain's Corner

Many of the SCV Camps will be observing Confederate History Month as well as Confederate Memorial Day this month. I have done some research to see how the first Georgia Confederate Memorial Day started and this is what I found.

In 1874, the Georgia General Assembly approved legislation adding a new public holiday. The 26th day of April — commonly known as Confederate Memorial Day. April 26th marks the anniversary of the end of "The War Between the States" in Georgia, for it was on this day in 1865, that General Joseph E. Johnston's surrender to General William

Sherman in North Carolina became official. Johnston had been in charge of Georgia's defense, so this day marked the end of the War for Georgia.

Exactly when Georgians began commemorating April 26th as Memorial Day is unclear, but the language of the 1874 act recognizes that April 26th was already being celebrated as an unofficial holiday. The day of observance may be traced to the women of Columbus, Georgia who on April 23rd, 1866 organized a memorial association and began a campaign to have a special day for "Paying honor to those who have died defending the life, honor and happiness of the Southern women." Three days later, the Atlanta Ladies Memorial Association was organized and on April 26th, 1866, the association held a Confederate Memorial observance at Oakland Cemetery.

Revelation 21:4 *And God will wipe away every tear from their eyes; there shall be no more death, nor sorrow, nor crying. There shall be no more pain, for the former things have passed away.*

Prayer List: Our thoughts and prayers continue to go to our compatriot, Mike Dodd of the Lafayette Camp who has a serious illness.

May God Bless,
James Fletcher, 1st Brigade and Camp Chaplain
Ph. 256-657-5998
Email jdletcher@stateofdade.com

UPCOMING EVENTS

- April 14: The 10th National Confederate Memorial Services will be held Saturday April 14, 2012 at 12:00 noon on the lawn in front of the World's largest Confederate Memorial at Stone Mountain Memorial Park.. Call (423) 298-4544 for additional information.
- April 17: Camp Meeting: The April 2012 meeting of the State of Dade Camp 707 Sons of Confederate Veterans will be held at 7:00 P.M. on Tuesday, April 17, 2012 at Randy's Restaurant in Trenton. We will meet to eat at 6:00 P.M. – there will be no retreat! Call (423) 298-4544 for directions.
- April 29: Confederate Memorial: A Confederate Memorial service will be held at the John B. Gordon Hall in La Fayette, Georgia. on Sunday, April 29, 2012 at 2:00 P.M. Please be there.



STATE OF DADE CAMP No. 707
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Larry D. Wheeler (Adjutant)
639 Canyon Park Dr.
Trenton, Georgia 30752-2640

HONORING OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE

