

**Next Meeting
November 18
At Rose
Center
At 6:00 PM**

Southern Heritage

Bradford / Rose Camp # 1638

November 2006

Volume 14, Issue 10

Our Commander could tell this better than I, but here we go. He, and many others, recently attended what was intended to be an organized relic hunt. Unfortunately, the whole thing was brought to a close by a horde of screaming environmentalists. Don't misunderstand me. As a rural Southern man I love our beautiful region and want to see it protected, but this is what I see from many of the, so called, environmentalists. Instead of seeing that hunters, ATV and bike riders, relic hunters and the like, love the land also, they spent most of their effort self-righteously chasing us from "their" land and, after alienating all potential friends, seem confused to be alone when the bulldozer wins in the end.

DEO VINDICE

Larry W. Watkins



The **31st Annual Mountain Makins Festival** was held at The Rose Center on Saturday, October 28, 2006, and Sunday, October 29, 2006.

As usual, our camp set up a tent at the Mountain Makins Festival. We usually have a lot of interest in our encampment and there are lots of questions. Though the weather was a little chilly, there were still several in attendance during the two days.



Mountain Makins At The Rose Center October 28-29, 2006

We appreciate all those who were able to come out and help; we couldn't do it without you. Not everyone is able to help with their time, but you are appreciated also, because we know you support us with your prayers and finances when you



can.

It takes all of us working together to make our camp what it is and to continue to grow. Thanks to everyone, we are growing and making a



difference in our community and in our Southland.

There were several vendors at the festival selling food & crafts. The East High Beta Club had several games set up for the children, and Richard Williams was there again working as a blacksmith. His fire was a good place to be when the chill became too much.

Carrie & Isaac Watkins enjoyed bouncing very high on the bungee jumping. They went a little too high for their mother, but they had a good time.



Christmas Dinner & Meeting

Please mark December 23rd on your calendar for our annual Christmas Dinner Celebration.

Our camp will provide the meat, drinks, and bread as in the past. We ask that all camp members bring your favorite vegetables and desserts. This usually works out great as we have many good cooks in our camp.



We will take donations for a worthy cause (we will decide on the recipient during our November meeting).

We will also have a gift exchange. If you want to participate, please bring a \$20 gift. This is always a lot of fun.

**If you have not paid your dues,
they are now past due.**

Upcoming Dates to Remember!

For November
Monthly Meeting
will be on
November 18th,
at 6:00 P. M.

*Please note this is
one week early
because of
Thanksgiving*

We will discuss
the December
meeting at our
November
Meeting.

**Dues
Are
Due**

*If you have not paid
your dues, they are
past due. Please
send your check in as
soon as possible.
We don't want to
loose you.*

The Soldier's Life

The Soldier's Life

"The singular purpose of the soldier was to fight a battle and win"

The average Civil War soldier was 5'8" and weighed 143 lbs. 1 in 65 died in combat, 1 in 10 was wounded in combat, and 1 in 13 died from disease. The average age of the soldier was 25. In the Union Army it is estimated that 100,000 soldiers were less than 15 years old. It is believed that the youngest soldier wounded in combat was William Black, age 12. He was wounded in his left arm. Drummer boys were as young as 9 years.

Poorly armed, no pay or shoes, harsh winters, heat-stroke receptive summers, diseases, wounds, and very little food and water were a definite reflection of the war's arduous toll on the Confederacy. Scurvy was common due to a lack of fresh fruits and vegetables. To imagine each of the five human-senses taxed beyond the worst imaginable nightmare would only begin to allow one to identify and depict "the soldier's life."

The soldier experienced various traumatic stressors; such as witnessing death or dismemberment, handling dead bodies, traumatic loss of comrades, realizing imminent death, killing others and being helpless to prevent others' deaths. Rare soldiers' letters allow the reader the most detailed insight to their experiences. Intimate and personal: diseases, privation, wounds, loneliness, exhaustion, heartache, and death are all explored. Furthermore, in their blood soaked Confederate uniforms many were shielding numerous letters from loved ones

pertaining to the so-called hellish conditions at home. Regardless, the soldier continued to fight in numerous battles. These conditions assisted in the complexity of maintaining accurate military service records.

During the aftermath many suffered from the war's most terrible destruction and devastation. The war's tragic toll was death, diseases, wounds, and destitution. Mental illnesses pervaded many Western North Carolinians. Many soldiers recovering from wounds were referred to as having the "Old Soldier's Disease," a term applied to soldiers addicted to pain killers.

While not in battle, drilling, or standing guard the troops read, wrote letters to their loved ones, and played any game they could devise, including baseball, cards, and boxing matches. One competition involved racing lice or cockroaches across a strip of canvas. The soldier's favorite beverage was coffee; however, alcohol was occasionally smuggled into camp.

Thousands of prostitutes thronged the cities in the war zones and clustered about the camps. By 1862, for instance, Washington, D.C., had 450 bordellos and at least 7,500 full-time prostitutes; Richmond was the center of prostitution in the Confederacy and had about an equal number of bordellos and prostitutes. Venereal disease among soldiers was prevalent and largely uncontrolled. About eight percent of the soldiers in the Union army were treated for venereal disease during the war and a great many cases were unreported. Penicillin had not been invented, so soldiers treated venereal diseases with herbs and minerals. Union

General Joseph "Hooker" was widely known for his endorsement of prostitution, hence, his name is credited, associated, and synonymous with "prostitutes and prostitution."

"Penicillin had not been invented, so soldiers treated venereal diseases with herbs and minerals"

...I am not as brave as I thought I was. I never wanted out of a place as bad in my life. The balls hurled, the shells sang, and the grape shot rattled. I want in no more battles...

Captain Alfred W. Bell, Company B, 39th North Carolina Infantry; after the Battle of Stones River Murfreesboro

Salisbury National Cemetery has mass graves containing 11,700 unknown Union soldiers buried in 18 trenches (each 240 feet long) marked by head and foot stones. The graves are adjacent to the former site of a Confederate prison.

The hardest work I have had since we got here was standing guard duty six hours night before last. —Private John T. Jones, Company D (Orange Light Infantry), First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, May 8, 1861

The above was taken from the Internet site below. Check out the site for more interesting information.

<http://thomaslegion.net/soldier.html>



**PLEASE NOTE:
NOVEMBER MEETING IS
ONE WEEK EARLY BECAUSE OF THANKSGIVING**

