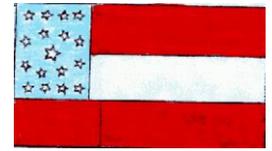




# The Vidette

## CALIFORNIA DIVISION

### Sons of Confederate Veterans



The J. P. Gillis Flag



20 November 2002 Issue 11 Published by Division Adjutant Vernon R. Padgett [vp09@earthlink.net](mailto:vp09@earthlink.net)

## Marching Through Georgia III

~~~~~  
By Gerald W. Dupree, Past Commander, Camp 1742  
Inland Empire  
~~~~~

[Commander Dupree concludes his travel narrative—  
Ed.]



Columbia South Carolina State Capitol and Confederate Memorial (all photos by Jerry Dupree)

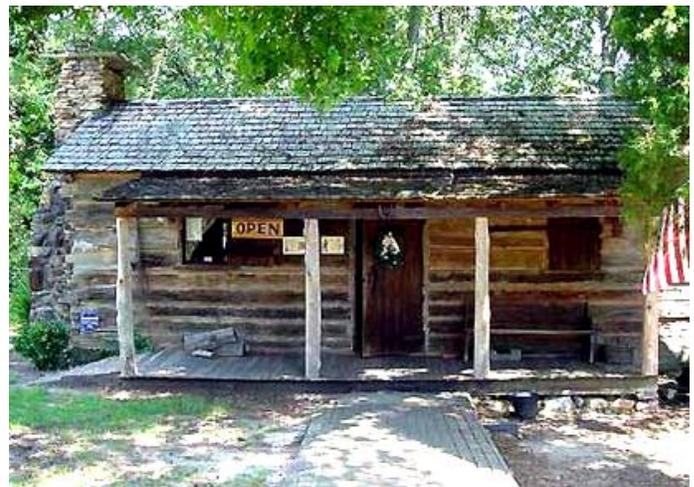
### Sherman's March

It was time to follow Sherman's famous march. We bought the book *To the Sea* about the march. Sherman's army was divided into two wings and cut a swath 60 miles wide, taking and destroying anything

that might help the Confederate ability to make war. They began by destroying railroads, mills, gins, etc. but the excesses grew to ransacking, robbing, burning, looting, and vandalism.

We read about which towns were visited. With a highlighter, marked them on a road map and connected them along roadways most probably followed. The march began in Decatur, near Stone Mountain. Along the way we imagined the damaging force of young men with guns invading a peaceful agricultural area, pillaging in its path.

We saw all three of Georgia's state capitols, and a working gristmill where people still bring their grain to be ground into flour, hominy, or grits. We found one in Mississippi last year, which was also still being used. We went through Eatonton, the home of Joel Chandler Harris, who wrote the Uncle Remus stories, with a statute of B'rer Rabbit at the courthouse, and the "Briar Patch" stationery store. We toured the museum and Uncle Remus' cabin. We also saw a former slave market.



Uncle Remus' cabin and museum, Eatonton, Georgia

We saw much beauty, and could only imagine the ugliness that took place during the fall and winter of 1864. We spent two days “marching through Georgia” until we reached Savannah.



Marching Through Georgia

~~~~~  
**Southerners Paid More War Reparations to the United States than the French Paid to the Germans after the Franco Prussian War**  
~~~~~

"In the wake of wartime devastation, moreover, southern taxpayers had to help pay the interest and principal on the \$2.5 billion federal debt taken on by the North to beat the South, although nearly all of the bond payments went to Northerners. Taxpayers below the Mason-Dixon line also had to help support the huge cost of pensions to federal veterans and their widows and dependents, though no such pensions were paid to Confederate veterans. Such disbursements, obviously, were spent in the North. In these various ways, according to economic historian Robert Russell, Southerners paid approximately \$1.2 billion to the rest of the Union over a period of a half century -- more than the indemnity Prussia levied on France after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871." - *History of the American Economic System*, Richard Russell, New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1964, pp. 273-274.

~~~~~  
**Savannah**

General James Oglethorpe founded Georgia in 1733 in Savannah. The British government wanted to establish a garrison in Georgia to prevent Spain from moving up the coast. He laid out the design of Savannah with squares, lots for public buildings, churches, and other determined uses. He designed wide streets compared to the narrow ones seen in

some other southern cities. He wanted to build a utopian community with laws preventing profiteering, land speculation, and didn't allow lawyers. Many of his ideas quickly disappeared.

**Ten Times the Beauty**

Savannah is a beautiful city and has an excellent visitor's center. I have been to Williamsburg, New Orleans, and other famous places. Savannah is the best of all of them times ten. There were originally 24 "squares" or parks, but only 21 remain. One or two of them have fallen to become parking garages or modern office buildings. The City of Savannah has taken an aggressive stance on preserving its historical past. It had restrictive zoning to prevent losing its treasures forever. Each of the beautiful homes has its own story to tell about who built it, who lived in it, why it was designed the way it was, and why much of the material was imported from England.



**Savannah Cotton Exchange**

Historical places like New Orleans, Savannah, Williamsburg, and Charleston didn't recover from the War between the States until the 1960s. They remained as crumbling urban decay until there was an upsurge in the desire to protect historic buildings, and until the South began to gain economic strength.

~~~~~  
**“The Status of a Colony”**

Eight decades after the end of Reconstruction, the National Emergency Council created to examine the Depression of the 1930s reported its findings to President Franklin D. Roosevelt: The South, it said, had been reduced to the status of a colony." (Report of the National Emergency Council, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1937.)  
~~~~~

Besides the residential area, there is the market and river front commercial district whose street is paved with cobblestones gathered from ships' ballast stones and used to pave the streets. It is quaint, but unpleasant to drive on.

### **Fort Pulaski**

We stayed in Savannah and visited Fort Pulaski on the Savannah River. Fort Pulaski was at least fifteen years under construction and is surrounded by a moat with a drawbridge. It was named after a Polish officer who served in and was mortally wounded during the battle of Savannah during the Revolutionary War.



**Fort Pulaski**

The fort was designed and supervised by Robert E. Lee of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Since it was built on low lying water saturated soil, the foundation was made by driving wooden piles to form a platform and the fort was built using 25 million bricks. To this day, there is not one crack. The design is similar to Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.

### **Siege of the Fort**

The siege of Fort Pulaski was a relatively short one because the fort was built to withstand cannon balls. The technology of warfare quickly evolved and rifled cannons were invented. They could penetrate masonry walls much easier than round balls. The walls were breached and the powder magazine was exposed to a possible explosion of 25 tons of gunpowder, and the fort was surrendered.

After Sherman and his army arrived in Savannah, they continued to South Carolina. In order to escape capture, Gen. William Hardee built a pontoon bridge to evacuate his army across the Savannah River



**Fort Pulaski**

separating Georgia from South Carolina. Sherman's boast to "make Georgia howl" was followed by even worse treatment to South Carolina, as they were the first to secede from the Union. Sherman's men built corduroy roads across swamps, chopped down trees to make roads, and continued at the amazing rate of 20 miles a day.

### **Charleston**

On our trip we detoured to Charleston. It is a city on a peninsula surrounded by two rivers. It has many very beautiful homes and is home of the Citadel, a state operated military academy. The original Citadel has been converted to an Embassy Suites hotel, while the new Citadel is located on the edge of the city.



**The Old Citadel on Marion Square in Charleston. It is now an Embassy Suites Hotel. The new Citadel is on the edge of town.**

Charleston is lovely and has many museums and points of interest, and is often called the "Holy City" because there are 119 churches, most of which are beautiful edifices. The main fire station downtown houses custom-built fire engines designed to fit the door openings of the building originally designed for horse drawn apparatus. Charleston has withstood two wars including the Siege of Charleston, which lasted

537 days. Many of the buildings were shelled, including the city hall, in which the council chambers sustained three shells. The furniture dates back to 1820, and they have Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard's saber on display.



**Charleston Marketplace**

Many signers of the Declaration of Independence once lived in Charleston, including John C. Calhoun, who adorns a monument in Marion Square, named after the Revolutionary war hero, Francis Marion, known as the "Swamp Fox." It is a city saturated with history.

Charleston has endured a major earthquake that damaged many buildings including a church whose steeple tilted 8 degrees. Most of the homes are masonry and were damaged. Reinforcing rods were run through the buildings with large decorative washers on the outside, and turnbuckles that were periodically tightened to correct the misalignment. The highest elevation of the city is 16 feet above sea level.

Hurricane Hugo hit Charleston with a 15-foot tidal surge. We toured Fort Sumter after a short ferry trip; it was similar to Fort Pulaski, except much more damaged. Fort Sumter was never finished even though construction had continued for more than 20 years.

### **New Foods**

We enjoy trying new foods when we travel. We tried "poi" in Hawaii and didn't think much of it. In the south they serve boiled peanuts, which are whole peanuts in their shell boiled in salt water until they are soft. Some are called "Cajun" style, which means they have hot sauce with them. I suppose it is an acquired taste, which we didn't. They are sold in convenience stores like we might see nachos, or along roadsides in stands. "Don't that that sound delicious, eating goober peas."

### **The Low Country**

We went back to Sherman's route and found South Carolina to be extremely beautiful. The Savannah, Charleston area is known as the "low country." There was a group of Austrians from Salzburg who settled in the area and formed a community known as the Salzburger on the Georgia side of the Savannah River. They founded a church called Ebebezer, an orphanage, and silk industry-- raising silk worms, spinning and weaving it into cloth.

The British invaded their community, used their church to house their horses, and there is an iron swan weather vane on top of the church with a bullet hole from a British soldier's musket.

### **Sherman's Target Practice**

The route of the march took us through the back roads of South Carolina, and through small southern towns, up to the State Capitol in Columbia. The State House is on a hilltop. The capitol dome is the highest building in the city. As soon as Sherman's army could see it they set up cannons and used it for target practice.

The building has several large gold stars marking each place that was hit by a cannon ball. The building and grounds are beautiful, with statues of southern heroes including a statue of Wade Hampton, the Wade Hampton office building, and several others.

We went to a beautiful place and I wanted to capture its beauty. I will never know why Sherman's army wanted to destroy it, and will never know how Sherman or Lincoln could envision reuniting a society after destroying it.

### **President Jefferson Davis Highway**

The main street in front of the State House is the Jefferson Davis Highway, which it is also called in Virginia, but is known as the Dixie Highway in Florida. The Confederate battle flag may have been removed from the top of the capitol dome but it is proudly displayed atop the large Confederate Monument, in front of the building, right on the main street where everyone sees it as they travel by.

### **Augusta Powder Works**

On the way back to Atlanta, we went through Augusta. We wanted to see the site of the Confederate Powder Works. All that is left of it is one square chimney with marble plaques. It was originally two miles long, and stood on both sides of the canal from the Savannah River. That water was its power source. During the War, it made 2.7 million

pounds of high quality gunpowder. In one book I read, the Yankees considered Confederate powder superior to theirs.



**Confederate Powder Works, Augusta**

Confederate soldiers went into battle without food, they went in without shoes, but there was never a battle lost because of lack of gunpowder, thanks to General Josiah Gorgas and the fine men of his Ordnance Department. The canal is still used for generating electricity to operate the textile mill on the site of the former powder works. Augusta is an elegant city that resembles Main Street in Disneyland, except it is much larger. It has many beautiful homes and churches, and was untouched by the war.



**Beautiful Homes**

## **Back to Atlanta**

The drive back to Atlanta was breathtaking. We went over rolling hills with large trees on both sides and in the center divider. Once in a while when we crested a hill we could see the area above the trees, and it was amazing how much untouched land there is in Georgia.

## **Multicultural Diversity**

The only non-white general officer of the War was Confederate Brigadier General Stand Watie, a Cherokee Chief who received a Congressional Commendation for his leadership and accomplishment while leading a mixed force of white, Hispanic, and Native American Confederates.

The Confederate Army possessed the "multicultural diversity" which is the current goal of universities, while the Union Army was a "white man's club" which used its United States Colored Troops and its Irish regiments as "cannon fodder" to prevent casualties among the REAL Union Army.

--- Michael Kelly, 37<sup>th</sup> Texas

## **The True Story of Andersonville**

Avg. Customer Review: ★★★★★

★★★★★ **A Union Officer's Heroic Defense of a Confederate Major**, August 31, 2001

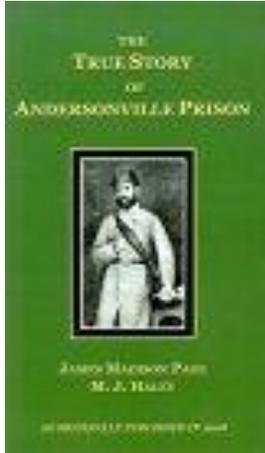
Reviewer: [Gary Waltrip](#) from Hollister, California

Lt. James Madison Page was captured by Confederate forces in 1863 and eventually was shipped to Andersonville Prison. There he observed Major Henry Wirz firsthand as well as life in this famous Confederate prison for Union prisoners of war.

After the war, Major Wirz was tried by military tribunal, found guilty of "war crimes" and hanged.

Forty years later, in 1908, Page wrote his memoir to tell "the true story of Andersonville," which was quite different from the popular view, namely, that Wirz and those in his command were deliberately cruel to their captives.

Page explains how the prison was designed to hold, at most, 10,000 prisoners at any one time, and then only temporarily while awaiting prisoner exchange. When the exchange was stopped, the prison population quickly swelled to 30,000 prisoners, overwhelming the South's ability to feed, clothe and house the Andersonville prisoners.



Although the North advanced many self-serving reasons for stopping the exchange, the real truth was later admitted by Ulysses S. Grant in his memoirs: The Union POWs were expendable; exchanging them for Rebel soldiers would prolong the war by reinforcing the Confederate army.

This was a legitimate and understandable strategy of war, one that undoubtedly brought the war to a faster close. In 1865, however, it would have been political suicide to tell the truth to grieving families, that their sons and husbands and fathers were not exchanged because they were considered expendable.

The story as Page saw it, was that Wirz was made a scapegoat to appease the wrath of the Northern people over the Andersonville dead (13,000 POWs died out of 45,000 prisoners due to disease and diet).

Page tells how many Northern myths about Andersonville simply are not true, e.g., that the Confederate guards would get a 30-day furlough as a reward for shooting a prisoner, or that the prisoner exchange between North and South was stopped because of the North's protest against the South's refusal to exchange black Union POWs -- the truth was that blacks were a miniscule number of Union POWs and the exchange was stopped before there were any black POWs.

Page describes the trial and the accusations against Wirz, and refutes them convincingly. The trial, as described by Page who was there, was a sham. The prosecution could call any witnesses it wanted, but the defense could only call witnesses approved in advance by the prosecution!

The prosecution's key witness was a perjurer who claimed to be former Union POW "Felix de la Baume," but was actually a deserter from the 7th NY infantry named Felix Oeser who was paid off for his false testimony with a job in the Dept of the Interior. Oeser had never even been to Andersonville.

James Madison Page's book closely jives with Confederate sources, like the memoir of Confederate guards and officers, who say the same things. Page ends his narrative with "I am just as committed to the preservation of the Union today as I was in 1861, but after forty years we can at least afford to tell the truth." This book wasn't popular in 1908, nor will it be popular in 2001-- with those who do not want to hear it.

-- Amazon.com Review by Commander Gary Waltrip

## Hispanic Confederates

Here is the Amazon.com book review of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition of this invaluable book (remember to access Amazon.com through SCV.org!). Mr. Rosales has expanded his book to include 5,300, not 3,600, Hispanic Confederates-- VP

**Book Description:** Although it is not generally acknowledged, a number of soldiers of Hispanic ancestry fought on behalf of the Confederacy during the American Civil War.

As a result of the Spanish colonial settlement of the Gulf Coast states and, during the 19th century, Mexican control of the territories that were to become Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, a significant number of Hispanic-Americans were affected by the outbreak of the Civil War.

As John O'Donnell-Rosales explains in the Introduction to his ground-breaking list of Hispanic Confederate soldiers, many of these individuals-- including businessmen and sailors living in cities like New Orleans, St Louis, Natchez, Biloxi, and Mobile-- would have to choose between their cultural aversion to American slavery (which had been outlawed

throughout Latin America prior to 1860) and the natural desire to protect their way of life in the South.

After consulting a number of primary and secondary sources, including numerous rosters of Confederate soldiers, the author has compiled the first comprehensive roster of Hispanic Confederate soldiers in print. The list of 3,600 soldiers, which includes Private Kelvin Rosales, the author's Confederate ancestor, is arranged alphabetically by surname and gives each individual's rank, company, and regiment (Infantry, Cavalry, etc.).

Included among the soldiers are persons of Jewish descent whose ancestors were expelled from Spain in 1492, as well as a short list of Hispanic Confederate naval personnel. At the back of the volume there is a bibliography of the sources used by the author in the compilation of this unique list.

**Order from**

**Mr. John O'Donnell Rosales  
Post Office Box 667  
Mobile, Alabama 36601**

Enclose money order, or cheque, for \$21.50 for one book. Purchases of larger numbers of books will get discounted. Contact Mr. Rosales for details.

~~~~~  
**Editor's Note:** The photos of Ms. Alma Grigsby's service, page 2 of Issue 10 of the Vidette, were taken by Dennis Evanosky of the SUV.  
~~~~~



## **Diamond-encrusted pieces pose mystery**

**BY SCHUYLER KROPF  
Of The Post and Courier Staff**

In February 1864, before stepping into the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley for the last time, sub commander Lt. George Dixon stuck two valuable

trinkets deep inside his pocket for safekeeping.

They weren't items normally found with any fighting man. In fact, it was odd for anyone in the impoverished South to possess something this ornate. Both were made of the finest gold and covered in brilliant diamonds.

One was possibly a man's pinky ring with nine diamonds, the other a decorative brooch with 37 diamonds. No one is sure what they meant to Dixon, but he carried them to his death.

Last week, archaeologists excavating the submarine discovered the jewelry hidden in the sea muck that surrounded Dixon's body for nearly 140 years.

Why Dixon possessed the jewelry is a mystery. It is not clear if they were meant for a man or a woman. It is possible the ring and brooch were his and that he simply had a flair for the ornate. Historians already suspect Dixon, in his 20s, liked the finer things in life, given the quality of the clothing he wore in the sub.

"This man, George Dixon, was dressed for destiny," Hunley Commission Chairman Glenn McConnell said Wednesday at a news conference announcing the find. "It puts George Dixon in that category of one of the last cavaliers."

But it could also be that one or both of the items were meant to be gifts for his girlfriend, Southern belle Queenie Bennett of Mobile, Ala.

"If that's a female pin, he expected to see her again," McConnell said.

Experts from the Smithsonian Institution are now researching 19th-century jewelry habits to explore the possibilities.

Jesse Woods of Barry's Jewelers in North Charleston, who has examined both pieces, doesn't think they were made by the same person, but said they probably were meant for the same person because of their similar style. "Both of them are showy," he said.

The ring is made of gold, possibly 18 or 24 carat, and has nine diamonds - one half-carat diamond surrounded by eight smaller ones that total about half a carat. The diamonds are high quality. The cut is old mine. The diamonds could have come from anyplace. "From Russia to Africa," Woods said.

The style is similar to today's ring known in the jewelry industry as a "Kentucky Colonel," Woods added, meaning it is something meant to be flashy and ornate. The ring appears to be of English origin and likely was imported. It's about a size six, which means it's probably a pinky ring - if it is a man's ring. There is also a cut mark in the band, indicating that it was

sized to fit.

The ring today would cost more than \$1,500 retail, not including its historical value, Woods estimated.

The gold brooch, which is about the size of a nickel, has 37 diamonds: one in the middle surrounded by six smaller ones, which are surrounded by 30 smaller diamonds. The brooch is about 2 carats and would cost about \$3,000 today, Woods said.

Officials are wary of making any statements about their significance until the items can be further studied.

"It's important to note these were just excavated last week, so no scientific evaluation has begun," said Warren Lasch, chairman of Friends of the Hunley, at the conservation lab news conference.

Though the excavation of the sub's interior is long finished, the ring and brooch were discovered this late in the project because much of Dixon's remains had to be "block-lifted" out of the sub in tight muddy bricks. The items were removed to a laboratory where the lighting is better and there is more room than in the confined quarters of the tiny submarine.

Archaeologists are now sifting through more than 40 blocks looking for personal items, clothing and bone matter. Officials hope to bury all eight Hunley crewmen sometime next fall.

Archaeologist Maria Jacobsen said the jewelry pieces were found wrapped between two layers of cloth as if for "safekeeping." They were resting beneath Dixon's right thighbone, which meant they probably were kept in a jacket or maybe a pants pocket when the sub sailed for the last time.

Because gold and diamonds don't corrode like other objects in a historical find, conservation is not a major concern. "From a conservation standpoint, it's very high-quality gold," Jacobsen said.

Lasch said the plan is to put the items on display along with most everything else pulled from the sub. The discovery also comes as one of the sub's earlier stunning finds - Dixon's \$20 Lady Liberty gold coin that stopped a bullet at the Battle of Shiloh and saved his life - goes on display this weekend for the first time as part of the tours at the Hunley lab in North Charleston.

The hand-cranked submarine became the world's first successful attack sub on the night of Feb. 17, 1864, when it rammed a black powder charge into the Union blockade ship Housatonic, 4 miles off Charleston Harbor. The sub never returned. It was discovered in 1995 by a dive team funded by best-selling adventure-author Clive Cussler and raised off the ocean floor in 2000.

## **THE COIN**

A warped \$20 U.S. gold piece saved Hunley commander Lt. George Dixon's life when he was a Confederate army soldier at the Battle of Shiloh. It stopped a bullet that struck his leg.

## **LAMP**

Dixon used a blue-lensed lamp to signal troops on shore that the Hunley's attack on the U.S. Housatonic was successful.

## **PIPES**

Most everyone on the Hunley smoked a pipe. It was a sailor's vice.

## **ID TAG**

An unofficial Union army identification tag was issued to a Connecticut soldier and was found around the neck of one of the Hunley sailors. It probably was a battlefield trinket.

## **BUTTONS**

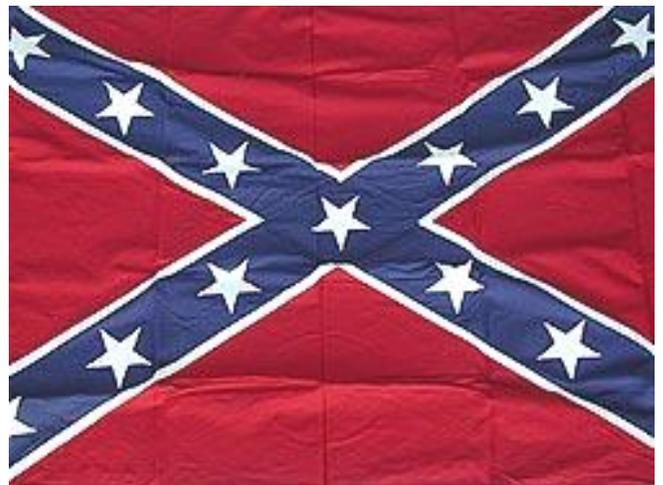
Buttons of various shapes and sizes were found on the crewmen's uniforms, indicating how ragtag their clothing was.

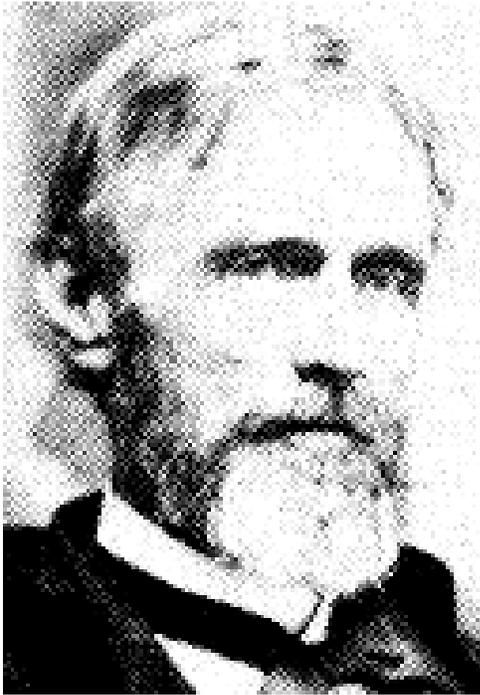
## **POCKET KNIFE**

Next to a smoking pipe, a pocketknife was one of the most common possessions of Civil War sailors.

*Schuyler Kropf covers state and local politics. Contact him at [skropf@postandcourier.com](mailto:skropf@postandcourier.com) or 937-5551.*

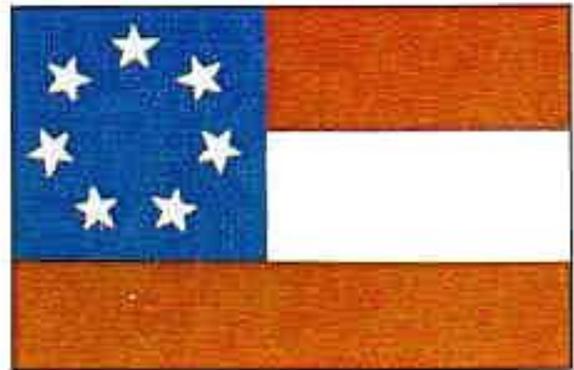
Learn more at the [Friends of the Hunley](#) web site





comprehensive, but remains to this day the best life of Lee ever published.

[http://www.ukans.edu/history/index/europe/ancient\\_rome/E/Gazetteer/People/Robert\\_E\\_Lee/FREREL/home.html](http://www.ukans.edu/history/index/europe/ancient_rome/E/Gazetteer/People/Robert_E_Lee/FREREL/home.html)



## RECIPES:

# Johnnie Cakes

Are your tastes more Southern? Try a "Johnnie cake" that Confederate soldiers enjoyed with their meals.

- 2 cups of cornmeal
- 2/3 cup of milk
- 2 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 2 teaspoon baking soda
- 1/2 teaspoon of salt

Mix ingredients into a stiff batter and form eight biscuit-sized "dodgers." Bake on a lightly greased sheet at 350 degrees for 20 to 25 minutes or until brown. Or spoon the batter into hot cooking oil in a frying pan, over a low flame. Remove the corn dodgers and let cool on a paper towel, spread with a little butter or molasses, and you have a real southern treat!

## California SCV Web Site

Check [www.scvcalifornia.net](http://www.scvcalifornia.net) for the California SCV website. Gary Waltrip, Commander Camp 1440, The Stainless Banner, San Jose, continues to expand and add to the web site. See Gary's own site at [www.RebelGray.com](http://www.RebelGray.com).

Since the last issue of the *Vidette*, Webmaster Waltrip has posted new Home Pages for Camp 2007

**The cause for which we fight ... will surface again, in another place, another time.**

**---- Jefferson Davis**

## 2003 Legends in Gray Calendar

Dear Friends, the 2003 "Legends in Gray" calendar can be viewed and ordered at <http://store.lang.com/cgi-bin/Lang.storefront/3da3bfe000af2f222740d1491ffa06a9/Product/View/0301054>

I just got mine and it is swell! Anyone who had the 2002 calendar will agree that this beautiful tribute to our brave Confederate soldiers should be hanging in all our homes. Please pass this info on to everyone in the Confederacy. **Deo Vindice,**

**John R. Lynch, Camp 1208 John Bell Hood**



**Robert E. Lee by Douglas Freeman, 1934, now On Line**

Robert E. Lee is one of the larger-than-life figures in American history: Douglas Freeman's biography, in its 4 volumes and 2600 pages, is not only

Long Beach and the Tehachapi/Bakersfield Camp, in formation. Commander Waltrip has also put past newsletters of the Inland Empire Camp 1742 up for viewing, and past newsletters of Camp 1208 Los Angeles as well. Take a look at our fine work!

## SCV Life Membership

Apply for Life Membership by completing the application, available on at [www.SCV.org](http://www.SCV.org). Fee is \$300 if you are 59 or younger; \$200 for those aged 60 to 69, and \$100 for those aged 70 and older. Mail check and form to HQ. Life Members are assigned to Camp 2 and are also listed on local Camp rosters with "LM" instead of an expiration date.

### OUR FEATURED SUTLER:

## Calico Outfitters

Steve and Melanie Price, Proprietors. Visit them at <http://home.earthlink.net/~calicooutfitters/>

## 1860 UNION HOTEL LOS ALAMOS CALIFORNIA

Presents its annual

# Civil War Christmas Ball

Friday, December 6 and  
Saturday, December 7

Join us for a truce and enjoy an evening of joyful camaraderie.

Come with us, back to the 1860s. Ladies will be delightfully dressed in lacy, frilly, hoop-skirted gowns, gloves, ribbons, and curls. Each is as beautiful as the next.

Gentlemen of the north and South will be dazzlingly handsome in their finest dress uniforms and polished boots, or in their formal civilian attire.

Do not forget your white gloves. Polish your manners.

Gentlemen are expected to introduce themselves and ask a lady for a dance.

Dance Master Tom Atkins will teach us the dances of the period.

Gentlemen, ladies, and friends are invited for a casual BBQ, family style dinner.

Parlour games and charades. One of the camps will host juleps, as usual.

Friday Night: local antiques stores may stay open for cider and cookies.

We're hoping our friends at the Santa Barbara Carriage Museum will again bring one of their beautiful horse-drawn carriages. It is customary to tip the driver a bit. Remember to bring your wool cloak. It can get cold.

We go into the hedge maze at midnight, so bring your lantern.

**Dinner and Dance: \$50.00**

If you bring along a plate of homemade cookies or candies: \$45.00

### *Optional Fun:*

- Bring a favorite bottle of wine along and we will share it at the tables*
- Bring a \$10.00 gift exchange item if you would like to join the exchange*
- Be sure to have an unusual token to hold for the Guessing Game*
- Old Time Photographer will be available for parlour seatings between 6:00 and 7:00: \$20.00*

**Reservations required**

**Ring 800-230-2744**

**Call the Union Hotel for Room Rates. Tent sites are also available on Union Hotel property. Call**

**Hotel. Breakfast Saturday or Sunday: \$8.00 + tax**