

FOX FAX

Journal of the 199th Recon Airplane Company RVN 1967-70 Vol. 12, Issue 5 May 2015

Stake Holders

Swamp Fox coordinator 2012-15	Norm Wood Fox 11
Swamp Fox coordinator 2010-11	Ray "Doc" Jennings Fox 032A
Swamp Fox Coordinator 2007-9	Woody Barnes Fox 35
Swamp Fox Coordinator 2004-6	Bob Woolley - Fox 26
Treasurer	Dan Aldridge - Fox 56
Unit Historian	Charley Baker - Fox 46
Patch and Shirt Project	Gary Simon - Fox 16
Web Master / Commo Chief	Ray "Doc" Jennings - Fox 032A
IBDA Liaison	Sam Givhan Fox 31
Quad-A Liaison	Curt Herrick Fox 26

WEB SITE www.199thAvnCo.net

For security reasons please direct inquiries to the Web Master

Goals:

*To find as many of our old friends as possible **and get them talking to each other again.***

To build as complete a history of the unit as possible and make it available to all the members.

To perpetrate reunions.



**We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition;
And gentlemen now a-bed
Shall think themselves accursed they were not here,
And hold their manhoods cheap while any speaks
That fought with us upon St. Crispin's Day.**

*

Henry V is a [history play](#) by [William Shakespeare](#), believed to be written in approximately 1599.

The *St. Crispin's Day Speech* is a famous [motivational](#) speech from the play, delivered by Henry V before the battle ([act IV scene iii](#)). It is so called because 25 October is the feast day of [Saints Crispin and Crispinian](#). The speech itself names the day *Crispin Crispian*, in the passage

Final Civil War Land Battle Was 150 Years Ago -- In Texas

Associated Press | May 11, 2015 | by Michael Graczyk (via Military.com)

BROWNSVILLE, Texas -- It's common knowledge that the four bloody, thunderous years of the American Civil War came to a solemn end when Southern Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox -- but it's not true.

The final land battle of the war wasn't fought until more than a month later, 150 years ago Tuesday and Wednesday, on a barren, wind-swept coastal plain at the southern tip of Texas.

And the Confederates won.

How the battle of Palmito Ranch came about involves a tale of one officer's ego and another's stubborn refusal to yield.

It was fought on land where little has changed in more than a century, marked by patches of prickly pear cactus, void of the namesake palm trees and buffeted periodically over the decades by storm surges and hurricanes from the nearby Gulf of Mexico.

"You don't just come here," says Craig Stone, with the Cameron County Historical Commission. "You have to want to be here." *Or you got lost (ed)*

Stationed on Brazos Island, Minnesotan Theodore Barrett, a newly promoted Union brigadier general, wanted to be here.

The Confederate forces further up the Rio Grande at Brownsville had thumbed their noses for years at the Union's river blockade. They used neutral-flagged vessels at the then-Mexican port of Bagdad as a conduit for supplies.

"(Barrett) decided he needed some glory, needed something to make him look good," said Don Barnhart, an historian and volunteer at the Texas Civil War Museum in Fort Worth.

Ignoring an informal truce imposed a couple of months earlier by local commanders, Barrett launched what he planned as a surprise attack.

His men were spotted, then sparred with Rebel soldiers. The next day, Confederate troops led by Confederate Col. John Salmon "Rip" Ford repulsed the Union forces in the main engagement and chased them back some seven miles nearly to Brazos Island before Ford broke off the pursuit.

Ford, a former Texas Ranger and newspaper editor, had been present when his boss, Gen. James Slaughter, and Union Gen. Lew Wallace agreed to an informal truce a couple of months earlier. Wallace had told his adversaries a fight on the Rio Grande was useless and "would have no effect on the final result of the contest," Ford recalled.

"We, on the Confederate side, admitted the fact," he added.

Nevertheless, Ford didn't back down when Barrett's troops attacked.

"Boys, we have done well," Ford told his men, according to his memoirs, housed at the Briscoe Center for American History at the University of Texas. "If memory is correct, the federals had about 50 killed and wounded, and 113 prisoners," he wrote. "Our loss a small number wounded."

Ford described Barrett as "confused" and said he "seemed to have lost his presence of mind" during the deciding battle. Barrett later tried to deflect criticism by bringing charges against a subordinate officer at a court martial.

In the battle, involving perhaps 1,000 soldiers, Hispanic men fought for the South and black soldiers for the Union. Among the casualties, Union Pvt. John J. Williams, from the 34th Indiana, is considered by many historians to be the last soldier killed in a war that claimed more than 600,000 soldiers' lives.

"What's so unique is it was fought like a month after Appomattox," Barnhart says. "Two days prior, Jefferson Davis was captured. Other main Confederate armies had surrendered. And Lincoln had been assassinated."

Ford's response to Barrett's incursion made perfect sense, says Stone, who chairs the Cameron County Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee that's holding an anniversary ceremony Tuesday at the battlefield.

"I think a lot it had to do with pride," he said.

Today, a water tower on the horizon about 15 miles to the west hints at civilization but little else appears to have changed much at the battlefield.

In contrast to the historic shrines at places like Fort Sumter National Monument, in Charleston, South Carolina, where the war began in April 1861, or Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where the tide of war turned, the Palmito Ranch Battlefield is "just a spot on the side of the road," Stone acknowledges.

It's marked with a metal plaque on a granite tablet and two informational panels. Just off the highway, three panels display information leading to a small deck overlooking a battlefield that's been mostly forgotten.

"It never really got the credit it deserves or the importance," Stone says. "They were still fighting. What did they have to gain?"

Missouri was a little more practical about the Civil War. They had both a Union Army and a Confederate Army. That way they didn't have to leave the state to shoot at each other.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missouri_in_the_American_Civil_War

One of the biggest areas of concerns for Missouri slave-holders was a Federal law that decreed that if a slave physically entered a free state, he or she was free. The [Underground Railroad](#), in which slaves gained their freedom by heading north, was already becoming established in the state. The slaveholders were particularly concerned about the prospects of the entire western border becoming a conduit for the Underground Railroad if those new states entered the U.S. as free states. In 1854 the [Kansas-Nebraska Act](#) nullified the Missouri Compromise and said the two states could decide on their own whether to enter as a free or slave state. The result was a *de facto* war between pro-slavery residents of Missouri (called [Border Ruffians](#)) and Kansas free stater to influence how Kansas entered the Union. Most of these conflicts involved attacks and murders of individuals on both sides, with the [Sacking of Lawrence](#) (1856) by pro-slavery forces and the [Pottawatomie massacre](#) by [John Brown](#) being the most notable. Kansas initially approved a pro-slavery constitution called the [Lecompton Constitution](#), but, after the U.S. Congress rejected it, the state approved a free-state [Wyandotte Constitution](#).

So you could say the Civil War first started between Missouri and Kansas before 1861. Till 2012 they settle it on the football field. (ed)

The **Border War** (alternatively, **Border Showdown**) is the name of a dormant rivalry between athletic teams from the [University of Missouri](#) and [University of Kansas](#), the [Missouri Tigers](#) and the [Kansas Jayhawks](#). Athletic competition between the two schools began in the 1890s when both schools were in the [Western Interstate University Football Association](#). From 1907 to 2012 both schools were in the same [athletic conference](#) and competed annually in all sports. *Sports Illustrated* described the rivalry as the oldest (Division I) rivalry west of the Mississippi River in 2011,^[1] but it has been dormant since [Missouri departed](#) the [Big 12 Conference](#) for the [Southeastern Conference](#) on July 1, 2012. Despite overtures from Missouri to continue athletic competition, no further games have been scheduled between the two schools.^[2]

The rivalry has historic roots in the often violent [relationship between the states of Kansas and Missouri](#), including guerrilla [warfare between the states](#) before and during the [American Civil War](#).^[3]

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Border_War_%28Kansas%E2%80%93Missouri_rivalry%29

[Letters to the Editor](#)



More new pictures from Andrea Rossetto's Mekong Mauler. Making old parts look like new parts.

http://www.199thavnco.net/new_page_1.htm

bravo!

Reunion News

In this website you will
find information about the -
2015 All Birddog Military Combat Unit Reunion
(October 8-11, 2015)
U.S. Army Birddog Unit Memorial
(Friday October 9, 2015 Dedication Ft. Rucker,
Alabama)
<http://www.l19birddog.com/>

In this website you will find information about the **2015 All Birddog Military Combat Unit Reunion** to be held on the Florida Panhandle and the **U.S. Army Birddog Unit Memorial** to be dedicated at Ft. Rucker, Alabama.

<http://www.L19birddog.com/>

2015 Delta Birddog Reunion

St. Lewis, Mo.

Sept 10-13 2015

This will be an informal reunion of the 199th RAC and 221st RAC still in the planning stage. More information as I receive it. (Doc)
Reunion coordinator Bob McKenzie (221st)

http://www.199thavnco.net/Page%20files/reunion_2015.htm

The Crowne Plaza Hotel (where we will be staying) is located directly across from the majestic Gateway Arch.

More than 200 years ago, Lewis and Clark set out on their great journey. Today, the Gateway Arch stands as the iconic monument symbolizing the westward expansion of the United States. If you've never seen the grandeur of this architectural wonder or the breathtaking views of St. Louis from 630 feet in the air, now is your chance.

Your journey begins with a step back in time as you walk through exhibits depicting the history of St. Louis and the Gateway Arch. Next, a short tram ride will transport you 630 feet up where an awe-inspiring view awaits.

Witness the breathtaking construction of the Arch in the award-winning documentary, "Monument to the Dream at the Tucker Theatre. Or, view a high-adventure on a four-story screen, complete with THX sound at the Odyssey Theatre.

Various shops offer a wide selection of souvenirs, period-authentic snacks, and apparel and educational gifts.

This year will be the 50th anniversary of the vision of renowned architect Eero Saarinen. We'll be there as the city celebrates.....join us.

Bob

Shotgun 36

Several of our comrades-in-arms have reserved their rooms for our reunion . . . consider making yours as well, it costs nothing to do and should circumstances dictate there is no charge to cancel if done 48 hours prior to your arrival date.

Reunion notes that you may have overlooked:

1. With your room reservation you get a free breakfast and free indoor parking.
2. So that we can remain as a unit without the need to

Other RACs

21st RAC Web Site No Longer Available
73rd AVN www.73rdaviationcompany.org (Airplane
Surveillance)(Light)
74th RAC www.aloft74th.org
119th RAC www.219headhunters.com
183rd RAC www.183seahorse.org
184th RAC www.184rac.com

185th RAC www.angelfire.com/tx4/Pteradactyl185/index.html

199th RAC www.199thAvnCo.net
203rd RAC www.203rdhawkeyes.net
220th RAC www.catkillers.org
221st RAC www.221st.org



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WEB SITE OF INTEREST

Pissed Off Charging Big Boars! 400lbs of Fury!

This is an educational video meant to demonstrate the size that a **hog** can grow to in the **wild**.
They can become giants!

www.youtube.com/watch?v=zsNuWAcJTm4

Safest place to hunt hogs is where they can't get at you.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=89UiiEiQQyU

because . . .

www.youtube.com/watch?v=GAoADOqG8tI

Just in case anybody feels sorry for the poor little piggy's

Missouri – <http://mdc.mo.gov/your-property/problem-plants-and-animals/invasive-animals/feral-hog-control>

Report them on sight

Feral hogs are dangerous, destructive pests that must be eradicated in Missouri.

The Conservation Department discourages hunting specifically for feral hogs in Missouri. The public is encouraged to report feral hog sightings to 573-522-4115, extension 3296. Feral hogs are not native to Missouri and need to be eradicated, anyone who observes a feral hog should

report it to the Conservation Department. The Conservation Department will not provide any information about known feral hog presence or location.

Unofficially, shoot on sight.

They spread diseases to people, pets and livestock

They destroy habitat and young wildlife

Dangers to humans

Feral hogs can be aggressive and have been known to attack humans. But perhaps the greater risk is that of contracting diseases through handling tissues of infected hogs. Swine brucellosis and pseudorabies have both been documented in feral hogs in Missouri, and both can affect humans.

Feral hogs have excellent senses of smell and hearing, and they typically avoid contact with humans. However, they have occasionally chased hunters and other outdoor recreationists up trees. If you find yourself confronted with a feral hog, the best defense is to climb the nearest tree. *or helicopter (ed)* If the pig charges, sidestep quickly, taking care to avoid the swing of its tusks, and promptly find a tree to climb.



Overview:

For whacking and stacking swine, nothing delivers like our new Hog Hammer®. It penetrates even the thickest-skinned pigs with a Barnes TSX® Bullet at its heart. With all copper construction for 28% deeper penetration than standard lead-core bullets, it's the toughest expanding bullet on the market, offering near 100% weight-retention on-hog, while expanding rapidly to deliver devastating wound channels. Hog Hammer utilizes a flash-suppressed propellant for nighttime or low light hunts, and uses nickel-plated cases for reliable feeding in today's hog rifles. Available in seven calibers, including 450 Bushmaster. Hog Hammer®. Full-boar annihilation only Remington can provide.

Or build your own Hog Hammer with Barnes TSX hand loads. I just got a box of .308 165gr TSX bullets to build 30-06. This should also work on the Missouri Moose when he shows up.

[EAA calendar](#)

<http://www.eaa.org/events>

<http://www.eaa.org/airventure/> OSHKOSH

The IBDA Bark is attached. **Everybody gets the Bark. If you belong to IBDA you get an extra one for free.**

IBDA Store

<http://www.ibdawebsite.com/shop-ibda.html>

Swamp Fox IBDA members

Charley Baker
Woody Barnes
Brian Bowling
Rick Bozeman
Rich Burns
Sam Givhan
Larry French
Curt Herrick
Ray Jennings
Jim McKee
Kevin Kirby (new)
Don Nicholson
Dan Oates
Cline Preble
Rick Shoup
Gary Simon
Norm Wood
Bobby Woolley

Let me know if you are a member and I will add you to the list.

www.ibdawebsite.com

IBDA has been very supportive of Birddog Unit Reunions and deserves our thanks. We can show it by joining up. It's only a few bucks (\$30). Well worth it

Web Site News

SWAMP FOX NETWORK

Welcome Home

Status quo

call sign Fox ?? Means I don't have your call sign.
Drop me an e-mail and I will fix that.

If you have a change of phone number, address or especially e-mail address.
Let me know so we don't lose touch with you,

Thanks, editor

NOTICE If you have not sent us your mailing address and phone number please do so.

If your e-mail address quits working we have no way to get in touch.
We do not give this information out to anyone outside the Swamp Fox group.

Note that the Fox Fax can be viewed in pdf format on the Swamp Fox web site. Adobe reader is required.

See the Fox Fax page.

Adobe Reader is available as a free down load from Adobe.

<http://get.adobe.com/reader/>

THE FOX FAX WELCOMES CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE MEMBERS.

I try to keep it interesting. After twelve years of the Fox Fax Bird Dog related articles are getting a little skinny.

If you have something to add to the Fox Fax, I need it before the fifth of the month.

I try to publish the weekend following the fifth. Sometimes I am even on time.



Doc's hat 1968 Ban Me Thuot.

Please note: My 805 area code land line is no longer valid. The 573 area code land line works just fine. Vonage and DISH have both been fired. Phone, DSL and TV are all on fiber now. Kingdom Telephone and Internet Service (co-op) in the Kingdom of Callaway Mo.

Callaway County becomes the 'Kingdom'

Early in October of 1861, six hundred (600) Federal troops began converging at Wellsville, Montgomery County, Missouri, on Callaway County's North-East border. Their mission was to subdue "Rebel Callaway". The lawyer and former State Representative, Jefferson F. Jones, with the help of many subordinates, quickly gathered six hundred (600) troops to defend our county from the Federal invasion.

These troops congregated at Brown's Spring, in North Central Callaway County to train and prepare. Equipped, with mostly shotguns and small caliber hunting rifles, they did what they could to present the appearance of a well trained army spoiling for a fight. They went as far as to paint logs black and hide them in the brush with wagon wheels to give the appearance of artillery.

After receiving reports from Union spies on the activities in Callaway County, the Federal commander, postponed his invasion. Afraid that his troops would be annihilated, he waited for reinforcements to arrive.

Meanwhile, Colonel Jeff Jones sent an envoy with a letter to the Federal commander. Though the envoy's primary mission was to apprise Jones of the status of the Federal troops, the letter stated that Jones' force was formed in self defense and that if the Federal Army would not invade Callaway County, nor molest or arrest any of its' citizens, Jones would disband his army.

The Federal Commander, General John B. Henderson, agreed to the terms rather than risk a loss in battle to this "well trained and armed" force of men. In essence he allowed Callaway County to negotiate a treaty as a sovereign state with the Federal Government. This treaty recognized our independence and granted Callaway its' own right to govern itself.

Callaway County became "The Kingdom of Callaway" in October of 1861. After the war was over the 'Kingdom' still refused to be reconstructed and be governed by outside

forces. The right of the people was still our supreme law. We were proud that we had faced adversity, had stood strong against it, and had won our right to be who we wanted to be.

<http://www.kchsoc.org/legend.html>

Cheers Y'all

Ray "Doc" Jennings



[WebMaster](#)
(EOM)