



CAMPTALK

The monthly Newsletter of the Capt. J.J. Dickison Camp 1387, Sons of Confederate Veterans, 10th Brigade, Florida Division, Army of Tennessee, Melbourne Florida

Vol. 26 No. 02 February 2011

Editor Don Young

February 2011 MEETING

MEMAW's BBQ 600 East Eau Gallie Blvd. Indian Harbour Beach, FL

6:00 PM – 7:00 PM Order from menu 7:00 – 8:00 Program 8:00 – 8:45 Business Meeting.

Meetings are the fourth Thursday of each month.

CAMP OFFICERS

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Matron Of Honor
UDC/OCR Liaison Open

COMMANDERS CORNER

At our January meeting our attendees were treated to a great program by Richard Lee on the Columbine Mural in Palatka, Florida. Dick presented an overview and video of the Mural Dedication Ceremony as well as details concerning the Battle of Horse Landing in which the Columbine was sunk. For all of us that haven't seen the mural I think that a trip to Palatka is well worth taking.

Our Camp has traditionally held our celebration of Lee – Jackson birthdays in February instead of January. This month Bob Flaniken will be presenting a program on “Stonewall Jackson's worst fought Battle – Cedar Mountain, Virginia”. Bob's programs are always very informative and interesting. So I would encourage everyone to come out and hear about one of CSA's most famous generals.

By the time you read this our re-enacting season will have already started with “The Battle of Olustee” occurring on 18-20 February. The camp's next Color Guard event will be held at Cape Canaveral on 5 March to commemorate the last naval battle in the Revolutionary War. The details of this event will be presented at February meeting. In addition, the Battle of Narcoossee

Mill will be held during 25-27 March at St. Cloud, Florida off State Highway 15. More information on this reenactment can be found at <http://www.jacobsummerlin.org/index.htm>. The Florida Division Annual Reunion will be held this year during 1-3 April 2011 at Ocala, Florida. This is a change from previous year's in which the reunions were always held during early May. So please get you reservations in early. Registration and hotel information can be found in Camp talk or at the Florida SCV Division website: <http://www.florida-scv.org/>.

In service to The South, Kevin Atchison Commander Camp 1387

EVENTS

05 Feb	Alexander H. Stephens 199 th birthday
18-20 Feb	Battle of Olustee Reenactment
19 Feb	Rally, parade, living history - Montgomery AL
24 Feb	Camp 1387 Lee – Jackson Meeting, order from menu
05 March	Naval Battle Commemoration Port Canaveral
25-27 Mar	Battle of Narcoossee Mill
01-03 Apr	Florida Division Reunion, Ocala
17 Apr	Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony

PROGRAM

Jackson at Cedar Mountain

Some historians call Cedar Mountain Stonewall' worst fought battle. Longtime camp friend and presenter **Bob Flaniken** will discuss the pre Second Manassas timing and the modern reenactment of the battle. Bob always does through coverage of battles and events and provides detailed handouts for our libraries for future reference. Ya'll come and listen.

THE LAST NAVAL BATTLE CEREMONIES SATURDAY MARCH 5, 2011

Camp 1387 will participate in this event, please let Don Young know if you are available. The 228th Anniversary of the LAST NAVAL BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will take place at the Canaveral Port Authority Administration Bldg., 445 Challenger Road, Cape Canaveral, FL. We will be assembling at 9:15am and our parade will step-off at EXACTLY 10am. In case of rain the ceremonies will be held inside.

The event is sponsored by the Florida Society SAR and hosted by the Brevard Chapter SAR along with the local chapters of the DAR.

The Last Naval Battle commemoration is a SAR National Color Guard event, that recognizes the March 10, 1783 naval battle fought offshore of Cape Canaveral, Florida. Capt. John Barry of the Continental Navy Ship Alliance was victorious over HMS Sybil, thereby saving the transport ship Duc de Lauzon and her cargo of much-needed funds headed for the Continental Congress.

Wise Words

"Liberty cannot be preserved without a general knowledge among the people... Be not intimidated, therefore, by any terrors, from publishing with the utmost freedom...nor suffer yourselves to be wheedled out of your liberty by any pretenses of **politeness, delicacy, or decency**. These, as they are often used, are but three different names for **hypocrisy, chicanery, and cowardice**." -- John Adams

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FLORIDA'S ROAD TO SECESSION

The 41st Annual Florida Division Reunion
Ocala, Florida - April 1 - 3, 2011



REGISTRATION FORM



	Number Attending		Total
<u>Registration Fee: Members Only</u>			
If Postmarked By March 18 th	_____	X \$25.00	\$ _____
After March 18 th	_____	X \$30.00	\$ _____
<u>SCV Division Awards Luncheon:</u>	_____	X \$15.00	\$ _____
<u>Secession Banquet:</u>	_____	X \$25.00	\$ _____
		<u>Total Remitted:</u>	\$ _____

NOTE: We will not be able to take meal reservations received after March 25.

Please Make Checks Payable To: SCV Florida Division Inc.

Please Indicate Your Banquet Meal Choice **Number Of Meals**

Roast Beef Bordelaise
Lemon Pepper Chicken

NAME & TITLE: (please print clearly)

ADDRESS:

SCV CAMP NAME & NUMBER:

PHONE NUMBER:

NAME OF SPOUSE OR GUEST:

Please Mail Registration Form & Check to: Jim Davis, 160 Laguna Ct., St. Augustine, FL 32086



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The Road To Florid's Secession

April 1st 2nd & 3rd, 2011

Annual Florida Division Reunion

Ocala, Florida



Motel Reservations



This years Reunion will be held at the Ramada Inn & Conference Center located on the west side of I-75 & SR27 in Ocala.

For reservations call 352 732-3131 and please reference the SCV Convention for special convention room rates of \$67.00 per night.



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Sesquicentennial Events - Florida Vote of Secession

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FLORIDA SECEDES! (again) Ordinance of Secession

"We, the People of the State of Florida in Convention assembled, do solemnly ordain, publish and declare: That the State of Florida hereby withdraws herself from the Confederacy of States existing under the name of the United States of America, and from the existing government of said States; and that all political connection between her and the Government of said States ought to be and the same is totally annulled, and said union of States dissolved; and the State of Florida is hereby declared a Sovereign and Independent Nation; and that all ordinances heretofore adopted in so far as they create or recognize said Union are rescinded; and all laws or parts of laws in force in this State, in so far as they recognize or assent to said Union be and they are hereby repealed."

Done in open Convention, January 10th, A.D. 1861

In early January of 1861, delegates from all over what was then Florida met in Tallahassee at the Old Capitol to consider whether or not the state should declare its independence from the United States (united States). The state legislature had previously voted to hold a statewide election on December 22, 1860 to select the delegates to attend this convention and Governor Madison Starke Perry had issued a proclamation to this effect.

These elected delegates convened for the first time on Thursday, January 3, 1861. At this initial gathering, Colonel John Cooper Pelot of Alachua County was chosen temporary chairman of the group.

Sentiments toward splitting from the Union were strong in the state with both Governor Perry and Governor-elect John Milton being outspoken supporters of secession.

On January 10, 1861 the convention, under the leadership of John McGehee of Madison County who had been elected president of the convention, voted 62 to 7 to withdraw from the Union. Florida was declared to be "a sovereign and independent nation". The following day the delegates held a ceremony on the east steps of the Capitol to sign a formal Ordinance of Secession. Later, on April 13, the Convention ratified the Constitution which had been adopted by the Confederate States of America. By this action Florida, the third state to secede, became a member of the Confederacy.

Besides Judge John McGehee, the convention president, there were a number of interesting individuals in attendance for this momentous occasion. Among these were delegate Joseph Finegan of Nassau County who would later become a Confederate Major General; delegate William George Mackey Davis who financed the 1st Florida Cavalry and would eventually become a Confederate Brigadier General; Edmund Ruffin of South Carolina, a leading "fire-eater", who attended as a visiting dignitary to speak in favor of secession; Francis Rutledge, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Florida, who gave the opening and closing prayer of the convention and A.K. Allison, representing Gadsden County, who would later serve as Speaker of the House, Senate President and even Acting Governor on two occasions. Allison, by the

way, some four years after the convention would serve with the Gadsden County Home Guard ("The Gadsden Grays") at Natural Bridge in the last significant Confederate victory of the War for Southern Independence.

Now, fast forward 150 years to Saturday, January 8, 2011. A large group of Southern history enthusiasts assembled in the Senate chamber of the Old Capitol to commemorate the actions of the 1861 convention by having a reenactment of that important event in Florida history. The Senate chamber was filled with reenactors portraying members of the 1861 convention and many others in period clothing representing the non-delegates who were in attendance that day in 1861 to watch history in the making.

The participants included members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Order of Confederate Rose and Southern history buffs from other historical groups. What made the cast of characters even more appropriate was that the performers came from throughout the state just as had the 1861 participants.

There were character portrayals by modern-day Confederates from Crawfordville, Tampa, Tallahassee, Lake City, Havana, Marianna, Wesley Chapel, Lakeland, Jacksonville, Fort White, Orlando, Bagdad (Florida, that is), DeBary, Archer and Mayo.

Despite limited rehearsal opportunities for the participants because of the wide geographic distribution, the production came off extremely well and the viewing audience was quite impressed. One attendee later sent an email saying that he experienced a strong emotional reaction after the roll call vote was taken and it was announced that the delegates had voted for secession. The entire production was first-class and everyone involved should be commended. From the procuring of period clothing to the production of the written program for the event, every necessary task was accomplished admirably.

While the Confederacy was not big on individual awards (the Confederate Army did not award medals, for instance), there are some individuals who do warrant mention.

Jamey Creel of Havana was chairman of the reenactment committee and the driving force behind the event. From the conception of the convention reenactment to the actual event on January 8, Jamey logged about nine months of constant involvement. I well remember his presentation in Ocala back in May to the assembled General Executive Council of the Florida Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, at the Division Reunion (state convention).

Kelly Crocker of Tallahassee should be commended for his extensive archival research regarding the events and words spoken by the delegates of the 1861 convention. Wayne Torbert of Tallahassee was instrumental (along with Jamey Creel) in the script writing and editing of the materials used by the participants which allowed for the production to come off flawlessly.

And, finally, Phil Walters and Lunelle Siegel of the Tampa area were there and willing when the call went out for more forces to "ride toward the sound of the guns".

Mention should also be made of the cooperation by the staff of the Historic Old Capitol without whose help the event would not have been possible. A special "shout-out" to Andy Edel in this regard.

Well, this was not the first, nor shall it be the last, commemoration of this sort. There will be similar events all over the South and in other parts of the country as the 150th anniversary (Sesquicentennial) of the great war of 1861-65 is commemorated. In this column last month I mentioned the initial event (as far as we Southerners are concerned) of the Sesquicentennial which took place in Charleston, South Carolina on December 20. I wrote of how some media types, filled with anger and anti-Southern and anti-Confederate hate, had spoken or written negatively of the Charleston event and even any commemoration event by people of the South. (As an aside, one of the most outspoken of these media types, Keith Olbermann, is no longer host of his show. Interesting.)

I am happy to write that the local newspaper, the Tallahassee DEMOCRAT, had two articles in the Sunday edition following the event and neither delved into Confederate muckraking. Bill

Cotterell of the Florida Capital Bureau of the paper had a fine piece, long and detailed, about the history of the 1861 convention and of the times. Elizabeth Mack, staff writer for the paper, had a shorter piece about the commemoration event which had no anti-Confederate bias at all. The two articles were placed together in a prime location in the paper and accompanied by three fine photographs by staff photographer Glenn Beil. It was, altogether, very good coverage of the event.

The only negative from the paper was an article by Gerald Ensley that appeared on another day expressing his usual disdain (for the umpteenth time) for anything Confederate. This was to be expected and his opinions should merely be taken for what they are worth. By the way, the "cornerstone" of his article was that anyone who doesn't believe or admit that the whole reason for the War was slavery is a "fool" (his word). Obviously he is unaware of Biblical admonitions against the use of that characterization.

As I mentioned, there are many events planned in many places during the next four years. While the Tallahassee event was going on there was a simultaneous commemoration being held in Ocala. There possibly were more in other parts of Florida that I am unaware of.

There were events held in Mississippi and Alabama during this same time period as Mississippi seceded one day earlier than Florida and Alabama seceded one day later. A major event will be held in Montgomery, Alabama on Saturday, February 19 which will include a Heritage March to the Historic Capitol, a reenactment of the swearing-in ceremony of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States of America, many speeches, a reenactment of the raising of the first Confederate flag and much more. This event is sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans but anyone who has "South in the Heart" should be there.

I'm sure there will be much negative coverage by the left-leaning media of all Confederate commemorations during the next four years. I'm equally sure there will be many commentaries by left-wing pundits during this period misconstruing what our ancestors fought for and what kind of people they were (not to mention what they think of we modern-day Confederates). What these folks don't seem to understand is that there are legions of us, with the number growing continually, who know the truth about history and, especially, about the epic conflict of 1861-65 (actually the conflict has been occurring for over 225 years, the armed part was 1861-65).

A note to these pundits: we are not going away. We are not about to stop honoring our ancestors who fought for independence and self-determination. We are not about to feel shame or guilt and we will continue to endeavor to spread the truth about history. Our ancestors deserve no less. We are Southerners and proud of it. God Bless The South!

Bob Hurst is a Southern Patriot with special interests in Confederate history and the antebellum architecture of the South. He is Commander of Col. David Lang Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Tallahassee and 2nd Lt. Commander of the Florida Division, SCV. He can be contacted at confederatedad1@yahoo.com or 850-878-7010.

License Plate Letter

From: Chas. Hickman [\[mailto:charlie1830@peoplepc.com\]](mailto:charlie1830@peoplepc.com)

Sent: Monday, January 10, 2011 1:17 AM To: Governor Rick Scott, Subject: Political correctness, From: Chas. Hickman <charlie1830@peoplepc.com>

Hello Mr. Rick,

I was pleased that Dixie was played at your inauguration. Florida once had the largest cotton gin operation in the world, and her climate allows for 2 crops per year, which certainly qualify her as 'The land of cotton'. Just to let you know, Dixie was also played at Abe Lincoln's inauguration, so please keep the tradition going and forget the lefties in the media.

Also, I have one minor request, although I am not in a position to be a big political donor. About 9 or 10 years ago, Jeb Bush ordered that the 2nd National Confederate flag no longer be flown on the west side of the Capitol. 35 years ago the Confederate battle flag was draped from the 2nd floor balcony along with the other 4 flags that this state was ruled under. Now they have reduced those 5 flags to a bronze circle containing the 'seals' of the various nations. Since the secretary of state is supposed to be responsible for the states flags, could you see if you could possibly return our heritage to a more prominent position by displaying these flags again. The Fla. State Senate seal includes all 5 Flags, including the Confederate Battle flag. Thank you for your time, and God Bless you Sir. If you need more information concerning this, there is a man in Tallahassee named Bob Hurst who could fill you in.

Also, the state legislature shelved a request for a state issued Confederate Heritage car tag, even though all the proper hoops had been jumped through, and over \$60,000.00 spent as required for a specialty tag.

Could you possibly intervene under the guise of equal protection under the law and see if this tag can't finally get approved. Right now, I understand that it is tied up in the courts.

Thank you again, Chas. Hickman

This email was sent via the contact form on www.flgov.com. **Charles Hickman is a member of the SCV in South Florida.**

Dear Mr. Hickman:

Thank you for your e-mail to Governor Rick Scott regarding the Governor intervening to approve the Confederate Heritage license plate. Given that specialty license plates come under the jurisdiction of the Division of Motor Vehicles; therefore, I am responding on the Governor's behalf and appreciate the opportunity to assist you.

You are correct that the Sons of the Confederate Veterans submitted all the necessary components for establishing a Confederate Heritage specialty license plate including the \$60,000 fee. The bill was introduced and filed during the 2008 Legislative Session; however, it was not taken up in committee. The Florida Legislature must pass a bill in order for it to become a law. The Sons of Confederate Veterans filed suit in Federal Court where this issue currently remains in litigation.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Vicki Brinkley or Travis Pelham at (850) 617-3001.

Sincerely, SANDRA C. LAMBERT, Interim Director, Division of Motor Vehicles

Editor's Note: Now isn't that helpful? An interim clerk saying nothing at all, we are blessed.

Union County rejects marker for black Confederate soldiers as inconsistent with tradition By Associated Press , 7:50 a.m. EST, February 16, 2011

MONROE, N.C. (AP) — Plans for a historical marker commemorating 10 black men who served the Confederacy are being rejected by Union County officials as inappropriate for the old county courthouse.

The [Charlotte](#) Observer reported Wednesday that supporters say recognition of Confederate service by blacks is long overdue. They want the marker honoring nine slaves and one free man placed on the grounds of the 1886 courthouse.

Opponents say it would be inconsistent with other monuments that honor entire regiments or individuals who died.

The 10 all received Confederate pensions and were described as "body servants" or bodyguards. Some hauled supplies, carried water or cooked. At least two were wounded. Historians say the monument would probably be one of a few public markers of its kind in the country.

Editors Note: The “records” accepted in review are yankee, CSA records were unacceptable. The oath records at the end of the war were filled out by yankee officers. Southern states gave pensions only to soldiers, and never mind that the same individuals received soldiers pay and there are records to prove it. These are the same soldiers that the VA refused stones for some months back, based on the same “official” records. Both the markers and stones were sought by UDC/SCV and stopped by PC.

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American Civil War Folklore or Legend, the story of Confederate Scout John Noland [Black History MMXI. Part iii.] by Ann DeWitt

In 1861, slaves in the border states of the 36-degrees-30-minutes latitude line must have wondered why President Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation was slated to only make provisions for slaves in the rebel states. Missouri was a border state. In August 1861 when Union General John C. Frémont issued a military order for the emancipation of slaves in Missouri, martial law was instituted.

[Union General John C. Frémont military order](#) stated: “All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by court-martial, and, if found guilty, will be shot. The property, real and personal, of all persons in the State of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, and who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with their enemies in the field, is declared to be confiscated to the public use; and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free.”

This decree emotionally charged the pro-Union militia, dubbed the Jayhawkers, to take matters into their own hands. The Jayhawkers targeted Missouri slaveholders. If these slaveholders had weapons, they were shot and killed; and many of these Missouri citizen’s personal items were taken.

Now, turn to John Noland, a Missouri slave. The Jayhawkers came and destroyed life as John Noland once knew it; however, the Jayhawkers did not have any plans of delivering John Noland’s slave family into the life in which John Noland dreamed. Everything was gone, except the clothes on their backs.

Then, William Quantrill entered into the life of John Noland. Quantrill was the leader of a pro-Confederate militia group dubbed the Bushwackers. So, when Quantrill’s Raiders offered John Noland some semblance of equality as a militia Confederate scout and spy, John Noland accepted their offer. The common law system as we know today did not exist; and John Noland was determined to go after the Jayhawkers, who took clothes, food, and shelter away from his family. Even when the Union came and offered John Noland \$10,000 to betray Quantrill, John Noland refused. Can anyone put a price tag on family? Unto his death, John Noland gained the racial equality he desired. The men in the Quantrill’s Raiders called John Noland, **“a man among men.”**

For more information about African Americans who served with the Confederate States Army, visit www.blackconfederatesoldiers.com. This article is sponsored by *The Street Life Series Youth Edition*. Contact email: info@kevinmweeks.com.

[American Civil War Folklore or Legend, the story of Confederate Chaplain Louis Napoleon Nelson \[Black History MMXI. Part ii.\]](#)

[American Civil War Folklore or Legend, the story of Confederate Bodyguard Silas Chandler \[Black History MMXI. Part iv.\]](#) »