



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. 01 January 2011

Editor Don Young

January 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

Chaplain Tim Cobb 321-259-8391
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2nd Lt. Denny Daw 321-243-9696
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Judge Advocate Don Lock 321-752-9276
Public Information Officer Open
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Matron Of Honor
UDC/OCR Liaison Open

COMMANDERS CORNER

I hope everyone had a merry Christmas and Happy New Year. I took off a week from work and traveled to Oklahoma to visit family. While there I was able to share with family members their ancestor's service to the Confederacy. I was happy to see that my cousin's son was very interested in his ancestry and have hope that he will become a SCV member in the future.

I hope every camp member will take some time the next few weeks and invite friends and family to our local camp meetings. I know several people in my building that have expressed interest in the SCV. I hope to get some of them to meetings the next few months.

I would like to thank Miss Lee for planning all the activities at our Christmas social gathering during our December meeting. We had a good turnout for our gift exchange. I would also like to thank those that provided the treats for our deserts. Before our social gathering new officers were sworn in, they will take office on 1 January. We still need an Adjutant. Until we can fill than position, I will continue to act as the Camp adjutant.

For our 2010-2011 year we had a very good retention rate with only 1 compatriot not upping his dues. I will be asking several of you during the next few weeks to help fill appointed position

slots. If you have not served actively in the Camp in the past, I would encourage you to consider helping by accepting one of these positions.

We will soon be entering our active time of the year. We have already had the Florida Secession Reenactment in Tallahassee during early January. The Battle of Olustee Reenactment will be held 18-20 February while the Battle of Narcoossee will be held during 25-27 March. Our next Camp Color Guard event will be held at Cape Canaveral on 5 March for the commemoration of the last naval battle in the Revolutionary War. In closing, I hope to see everyone at our next camp meeting on 27 January.

In service to The South, Kevin Atchison Commander Camp 1387

EVENTS

27 Jan	Camp Meeting
04-05 Feb	SD Lee Institute - Charleston SC
18-20 Feb	Battle of Olustee Reenactment
19 Feb	Rally, parade, living history - Montgomery AL
24 Feb	Lee – Jackson Meeting, order from menu
05 March	Naval Battle Commemoration Port Canaveral

PROGRAM

Columbine Mural

Our Florida Confederate History series will conclude with compatriot Dick Lee speaking on the Columbine building mural project in Palatka. Join us as Dick presents a video and comments on the production of this mural. The picture depicts the skirmish between Capt. JJ Dickison and the federal gunboat Columbine in which the boat was sunk.

THE LAST NAVAL BATTLE CEREMONIES SATURDAY MARCH 5, 2011

Camp 1387 will participate in this event, please let Don Young if you are available.

The 228th Anniversary of the LAST NAVAL BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION will once again 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.

THE SESQUICENTENNIAL AND GENERAL LEE REDUX

As each year comes to a close and I begin looking forward to January and a new year, I automatically think "Confederate Generals" month. This is because January has long been considered special by many Southerners because of the special birthdays that occur in the month.

Now, there were 425 Confederate generals so the laws of probability would indicate that any month would likely be the birth month of somewhere between 30 and 40 of these military leaders. Ah, but it is the "who" and not the "how many" that makes January stand out since it is

Viscount Wolseley also found time to author THE LIFE OF MARLBOROUGH, THE DECLINE AND FALL OF NAPOLEON and SOLDIERS POCKET BOOK FOR FIELD SERVICE, the bible of the British army.

This is only a brief portrait of the brilliant Wolseley - a man of great honor, accomplishment and intelligence. How would a man of his stature describe Robert E. Lee? Let me list just a few direct quotes from the pen of this great man:

"I desire to make known to the reader not only the renowned soldier, whom I believe to have been the greatest of his age, but to give some insight into the character of one whom I have always considered the most perfect man I ever met."

Wolseley on Lee

"He was opposed to secession, and to prevent it he would willingly sacrifice everything except honor and duty, which forbid him to desert his State... Nothing would induce him to have any part in the invasion of his own State, much as he abhorred the war into which he felt she was rushing. His love of country (Virginia), his unselfish patriotism, caused him to relinquish home, fortune, a certain future, in fact everything for her sake."

Wolseley on Lee turning down the offer of command of the Union army to side with Virginia and the Confederacy

"He spoke bitterly of none - a remarkable fact, as at that time men on both sides were wont to heap the most violent terms of abuse upon their respective enemies."

Wolseley on the character and Christian nature of Lee

"Where else in history is a great man to be found whose whole life was one such blameless record of duty nobly done? ... The most perfect gentleman of a State long celebrated for its chivalry, he was just, gentle, and generous, and child-like in the simplicity of his character."

Wolseley on the character of Lee

"I have met many of the great men of my time, but Lee alone impressed me with the feeling that I was in the presence of a man who was cast in a grander mould, and made of different and of finer metal than all other men. He is stamped upon my memory as a being apart and superior to all others in every way: a man with whom none I ever knew, and very few of whom I have read, are worthy to be classed."

Wolseley on the greatness of Lee and finally,

"When all the angry feelings roused by Secession are buried with those which existed when the Declaration of Independence was written, when Americans can review the history of their last great rebellion with calm impartiality, I believe that all will admit that General Lee towered far above all men on either side of that struggle: I believe he will be regarded not only as the most prominent figure of the Confederacy, but as the great American of the

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nineteenth century, whose statue is well worthy to stand on an equal pedestal with that of Washington, and whose memory is worthy to be enshrined in the hearts of all his countrymen."

Wolseley on Lee's rightful place in history

It is obvious from these quotes of Wolseley from his book that he recognized the greatness and uniqueness of Robert E. Lee. It is unfortunate that during the next four years of the Sesquicentennial celebration I am certain there will be many attempts by the politically correct, revisionist historians and general haters of the South to attack and denigrate the good name and spotless character of the magnificent Lee. When you read these attacks in print or hear them in broadcasts, be sure to contrast them with the descriptions of General Lee by Sir Garnet Wolseley and remember - the attackers never knew General Lee, Wolseley did.

Happy Birthday Confederate Generals and Happy New Year to all of you!

P.S. As a postscript allow me to leave you with one more quote from the brilliant Wolseley:

"The unprejudiced outsider will generally admit the sovereign right, both historical and legal, which each State possessed under the constitution, to leave the Union when its people thought fit to do so."

Another erudite individual who is honest enough to admit that THE SOUTH WAS RIGHT.

Bob Hurst is a Southern patriot who has deep 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 also 2nd Lieutenant Commander of the Florida Division, SCV. You may contact him at confederatedad1@yahoo.com or 850-878-7010.

South Carolina Secession Reenactment

Southern heritage groups including the SCV SC Division held a Secession Convention Reenactment and a Secession Ball in Charleston 20 December. Left wing local and state newspapers ran negative and inflammatory editorials leading up to the event. The naacp announced a protest and march to demonstrate against the event. Activist Al Sharpton spoke out against the event and said he would join the protest. The ball sold 400 tickets.

http://www.cleveland.com/nation/index.ssf/2010/12/secession_ball_naacp_protests.html

SCV members took to the streets with video cameras and show the 6-8 protestors and the less than 80 marchers. No Al Sharpton. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AzmIts0kh9Q>

African-American state senator defends secession celebrations

<http://www.examiner.com/charleston-democrat-in-charleston-sc/african-american-state-senator-defends-secession-celebrations> The naacp thinks this true Southern leader is not black enough.

New South Carolina Marker Erected

<http://www2.counton2.com/news/2010/dec/20/4/new-marker-identifies-site-secession-signing-ar-1246030>

Sesquicentennial Events - Florida Vote of Secession

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Southern Heritage groups including compatriots and Camps of the Florida Division SCV staged a Secession Convention reenactment in the old Capital Building; this is the actual location of convention that declared independence 10 January 1861. The spectator crowd was large and nearly filled the space. Media response has largely been neutral to positive.



Article Sunshine State News

<http://www.sunshinestatenews.com/story/florida-marks-150th-anniversary-secession#comment-17041>

Tampa Bay Online

<http://www2.tbo.com/content/2011/jan/07/071217/confederate-re-enactors-to-observe-anniversary-of-news-breaking/>

Jacksonville

<http://jacksonville.com/news/florida/2011-01-10/story/floridians-mark-anniversary-joining-confederacy>

Lake County News

<http://lakeconews.com/content/view/17793/925/>

2011 Civil War Stamps from the Postal Service



The Postal Service begins a series with these stamps commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, joining others across the country in paying tribute to the American experience during the tumultuous years from 1861 to 1865. The stamps will go on sale April 12.

A souvenir sheet of two stamps will be issued each year through 2015. For 2011, one stamp depicts the beginning of the war in April 1861 at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, while the other depicts the first major battle of the war three months later at Bull Run, near Manassas, Virginia. The Civil War profoundly changed the country, bringing an end to slavery, transforming the social life of the South and the economic life of the nation, and having a lasting impact on those who lived through the four-year ordeal.

Art Director Phil Jordan of Falls Church, VA, created the stamps using images of Civil War battles. The Fort Sumter stamp is a reproduction of a Currier & Ives lithograph, circa 1861, titled "Bombardment of Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor." The Bull Run stamp is a reproduction of a 1964 painting by Sidney E. King titled "The Capture of Rickett's Battery." The painting depicts fierce fighting on Henry Hill over an important Union battery during the Battle of First Bull Run. For the stamp pane's background image, Jordan used a photograph dated circa 1861 of a Union regiment assembled near Falls Church, Virginia.

The stamp pane includes comments on the war by Frederick Douglass, Abraham Lincoln, Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, and Robert E. Lee. It also includes some of the lyrics used during the Civil War in "Johnny is Gone for a Soldier," a song dating back at least to the Revolutionary War.

Dixie Played at the Scott Inauguration

The Florida National Guard Band played a medley of military and historic songs at the Florida Governor's inauguration. The grouping included DIXIE. The editor has not seen any discussion on whether or not Scott had any input into the selection or if it was done solely by the band.

<http://www.postonpolitics.com/2011/01/its-official-rick-scott-floridas-45th-governor/>

Tennessee 150th Anniversary

Here is a good site that has some short video clips commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War in Tennessee produced and made by Nashville Public Television and Dept. of Education. They are really well done and I think you would enjoy these. There is even one from the Franklin reenactment.

Best wishes, Matt Editors Note: These are excellent short clips, take a look.

<http://www.wnpt.org/productions/civilwar/shortsubjects/monuments.html>



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Lee's last years: What you didn't learn from PBS, Daily Caller

Yesterday, January 19th, was Robert E. Lee's birthday. As we approach the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the Civil War, we'll hear a great deal about Lee the commander of the Confederacy's Army of Northern Virginia. Sadly, I suspect that we'll not hear enough about Lee the educator, the rebuilder, the advocate for reconciliation in a broken nation.

This suspicion was confirmed recently when PBS aired a piece on Lee's life as a part of its "American Experience" series. As PBS tells it, following the War a defeated Lee "hid himself away at the presidency of a small college in the mountains of western Virginia." There, Lee paid public lip service to "reunion and reconciliation" but remained privately unrepentant and resentful. "In death, as in life," we're instructed, Lee "divided the nation."

This portrayal of Lee by PBS is both inaccurate and incomplete, although consistent with a media narrative that will never give more than the most grudging respect to either military leaders or Southerners. Indeed, the inaccuracies in the presentation were hardly limited to Lee's last years, although that is the focus of this article.

Especially today, when our media elites profess to be concerned about civility and reconciliation, its unfortunate PBS did not consider suitable for public consumption information about Lee's actions and accomplishments at that "small college in the mountains." For, in fact, far from hiding himself away after Appomattox, in his final years Lee left a remarkable, lasting legacy for Washington and Lee University and for the nation.

In the spring of 1865, higher education throughout the South was — like much else — in complete disarray. Many schools had closed during the war. Washington College, in Lexington, Virginia, remained open but was hanging by a thread. A raid in 1864 by General David Hunter wrought havoc in the town, and occupation of the college by federal troops had damaged buildings, scattered the library, and destroyed equipment.

In August 1865, the Trustees of the College met to determine how to restore the school to health. They resolved to ask federal forces to vacate their buildings. And, in an even bolder move and unbeknownst to him, they unanimously elected Robert E. Lee president of the college. Lee was offered a salary of \$1,500 per year, plus the use of a house and a small plot on which to grow vegetables. Rejecting offers originating in New York and London, and many times more lucrative, Lee accepted and moved to the small town of Lexington.

In the history of American higher education, retired military officers have not been notably successful as college presidents. Lee proved an exception to this rule. And one of his several major contributions was in the design of an innovative curriculum, far more practical in its content than the classical course of study then prevalent at colleges and universities across the land.

As one commentator on Lee's presidency of Washington College put it, Lee presided over "a remarkable and unprecedented transformation of the institution's educational program." Just three weeks after his installation, the Board of the College approved Lee's recommendations for a new curriculum, introducing new course offerings in a range of subjects, including mechanical and civil engineering, metallurgy and the chemical aspects of mining, architecture and building materials, and even modern languages.

In addition, and of particular interest today, Lee's experience in the Mexican War and in Texas had persuaded him that Americans should understand the Spanish language and the culture of Latin America. Thus, under his leadership, Washington College became among the first of the nation's institutions of higher learning to offer not only an engineering curriculum, but also Spanish as a foreign language.

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