



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. 27 No. 09 September 2011

Editor Don Young

September 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.

Male descendants of men who served the Confederacy, their wives and others interested in the War Between the States are invited to attend.

CAMP OFFICERS

Chaplain Tim Cobb	321-259-8391
Treasurer Tom Watkins	321-254-0241
2 nd Lt.	Open
1 st Lt. Don Young	321-452-3207
Adjutant	Open
Commander Kevin Atchison	321-242-1126

CAMP STAFF

Color Sgt Evan Phillips	321-961-9407
Q'termaster	Open
Judge Advocate Don Lock	321-752-9276
Public Information Officer	Open
Editor Don Young	321-452-3207
Heritage Don Young	321-452-3207
Matron Of Honor	Open
UDC/OCR Liaison Miss Lee	452-3207

COMMANDERS CORNER

At this month's meeting I will be presenting a program on Stonewall Jackson's role in the Battle of Fredericksburg that occurred in December 1862. I will be presenting a battle map series along with pictures I took of the battlefield during my trip to Virginia last year. This battlefield is dear to my heart as my ancestor was one of the participants. I look forward to seeing everyone there.

Collection of dues for the 2011-2012 cycle is continuing. So far we have collected dues from more than 80% of camp members. Thanks to everyone for getting their dues in early. For those who have not paid yet, try to get them in during the next few weeks. After the 31st of October there will be a late fee charged for those who have not paid.

In service to The South, Kevin Atchison Commander Camp 1387

EVENTS

01 July **Dues are Due**
17 Sept Evening with Nelson Winbush, Deland
17 Sept Reenactment of colors Sunny South Guards, Tampa
22 Sept Camp Meeting
24-5 Sept Battle of Marianna
9-11 Dec Raid at Ft. Pierce

PROGRAM

PROSPECT HILL – STONEWALL JACKSON AT FREDRICKSBURG

Camp Commander **Kevin Atchison** will present the struggle at Prospect Hill. This part of the Battle of Fredricksburg is often overlooked for the more publicized fight of Lee against Burnside. Kevin will use his own personal slides taken during vacation visits to the area to give us a “then and now” look at the battleground.

Confederate Memorial Park Tampa

Folks,

I visited the park this Saturday & took these photos. Many of you are on here, so please visit the link & zoom in on the pictures. Don't know what the timeline is to finish the project (that's a Florida Division question) but at least there is progress to show.

I hope you enjoy the 9 pictures at this link:

<http://s678.photobucket.com/albums/vv149/gatorstick/?action=view¤t=GatorGa034.jpg#!oZZ1QQcurrentZZhttp%3A%2F%2Fs678.photobucket.com%2Falbums%2Fvv149%2Fgatorstick%2F%3Dfaction%3Dview%26current%3DGatorGa034.jpg>

If you're in the East Tampa area, the park is on the NW corner of US Hwy 92 (Hillsborough Ave) as it goes under I-75. Please stop by & visit the site as its well worth the trip.

Phil Walters

PS If you wish to contribute to the park or add your name as a sponsor or add the name of your Confederate ancestor, contact the Florida Division SCV for availability.

<http://www.florida-scv.org/>

National Reunion - STAND UP FOR OAKWOOD CEMETERY'S CONFEDERATES

PROBLEM: Oakwood Cemetery's 17,000 Confederates, representing 13 Confederate states, deserve the dignity of an upright marker bearing their name. Currently, a small, nameless block, bearing only a three digit number represents the final resting place of three or more soldiers. The US Veterans Administration has been uncooperative in delivery of the upright markers. ACTION REQUIRED: Send a letter to all three Congressmen (two Senators and House member):

- Website, <http://www.contactingthecongress.org> , can be utilized - just plug in your address. Remember, letters are more effective than e-mail. Calls are helpful, also.

.....

- Talking points (put these in your own words in your letter to your Congressmen) -
 - o In 1958, Congress pardoned Confederate soldiers and extended benefits therewith (US Code Title 38, Sec. 2306). This includes headstones for unmarked graves.
 - o These men deserve the dignity of a marker bearing their name - to not do so is the final human rights violation.
 - o The Veterans Administration should be required to live up to its responsibility, obey the law and provide these markers.
 - o Sen. Jim Webb (D-VA) is already engaged in this issue - ask your Congressmen to contact him and support his efforts.
- Contact other Confederate heritage advocates (UDC, re-enactors, etc.), as well as SAR, DAR and those in veterans organizations (VFW, American Legion, Wounded Warriors, etc.) and involve them in this process. THIS IS THE LARGEST AND MOST SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVE OF THIS KIND EVER UNDERTAKEN BY THE SCV. THIS WAS ENDORESED AND ANNOUNCED BY CIC GIVENS DURING OUR REUNION, JULY 16, 2011 in MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Family Conflicts...and not

War is unlike any other event of humankind. There are those who try to equate politics, business, athletic competition and other endeavors to war but there is no comparison. War can bring out the absolute best in some individuals and the horrific worst in others. The expression "war is hell" best describes this most visceral of human interactions so it is not surprising that war can tear families apart and can also create unique and ever-firm bonds.

The great American epoch, the War Between the States, has sometimes been described as a conflict of brother against brother. This can be interpreted several ways. Since individuals from the several states had banded together to defeat the British in the American Revolutionary War of 1775 to 1783, it could be said, and has, that they fought as "brothers". That conflict did result in independence for the thirteen individual states that comprised the America of that time. To me, it is difficult to apply this broader interpretation of "brother" (people whose forebears had banded together to fight the British) to those individuals who fought in the War for Southern Independence from 1861 to 1865. The differences in worldview, religion, politics, origin and other areas were too great to not consider the people of the North and the people of the South as different entities.

There certainly were, though, instances where families were split by the loyalties of individual members to the Cause of either the South or the North and this did indeed result in war between family members and even brothers by blood. One of the most interesting of these family splits, to me, involves the legendary Confederate cavalry hero, General J.E.B. Stuart.

James Ewell Brown Stuart was a son of Virginia. Like many other young men from good families in the South, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point to pursue a military career. He graduated in the Class of 1854. In the summer of 1855, while serving as a lieutenant in the U.S. Military, he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth in the Kansas Territory. It was here that he met a young lady, Flora Cooke, who stole his heart.

Although she had been born in Missouri, Flora's family had deep roots in Virginia. Her father, Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, was a military man who had a long and distinguished career in the U.S. Army. Jeb and Flora were married and the next four years were spent primarily on the frontier.

By early 1861 it was obvious that the Union was dissolving although Virginia had not yet followed the lead of other Southern states and passed an Ordinance of Secession. Jeb knew it was inevitable that his state would eventually leave the Union and wrote to several officials

informing them that as soon as Virginia seceded he was casting his lot with his native state. Jeb's brother-in-law, John Rogers Cooke, made the same decision and would eventually rise to the rank of brigadier general in the Confederate Army.

The family problem, though, was that Philip St. George Cooke would not leave the U.S. Army despite the fact that he was a Virginian and his son and son-in-law had given their allegiances to the Confederacy. In addition, his nephew, John Esten Cooke, was one of the great writers of the South and a solid Confederate. This situation constantly bothered Jeb Stuart and he declared often to Flora that he had a great desire to capture her father (who, by now, had been promoted to the rank of general) and put him out of the War. Sadly, General Stuart was killed in the War before he had the opportunity to fulfill his goal.

Another interesting conflict arose in the Terrill family of Virginia when one son, James Barbour Terrill, sided with the Confederacy and another, William Terrill, decided to stay with the Union army. This resulted in their father disowning William. Both brothers achieved the rank of general in their respective armies. An interesting sidebar here is that William Terrill's mother-in-law appealed to General Winfield Scott, head of the Union army, to have William Terrill transferred out West to eliminate the possibility that he might meet his brother on the battlefield.

Another case of divided loyalties involved Confederate general Ben Hardin Helm of Kentucky and his brother-in-law, Abraham Lincoln. Yes, THAT Abraham Lincoln. Brigadier General Helm was married to Emily Todd who was the half-sister of Mary Todd Lincoln. It was reported that when General Helm was killed at Chickamauga, a moment of silence was observed at the White House and that Lincoln sent a note of condolence to the family. I have also read that a senate special committee considered bringing charges of treason against Mary Todd Lincoln because four of her family members were serving in the Confederate Army. War can certainly bring out the emotions in some people.

Brigadier General Thomas Drayton of South Carolina was the commanding officer at Fort Walker on Hilton Head Island in November 1861 when the fort was subjected to a fierce bombardment by a Union naval squadron. The U.S.S. POCHAHONTAS did much of the damage. The ship was under the command of Commander Percival Drayton, brother of General Drayton. Percival Drayton was a native South Carolinian who had strayed from his roots. I doubt that General Drayton invited his brother to a Thanksgiving dinner at his farm any time after the War.

I would also imagine that family relations were a bit strained in the Buford family of Kentucky. Abraham Buford not only chose to serve in the Confederate Army but also rose to the rank of brigadier general and spent much of his war service attached to Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry corps. The magnificent Forrest was unquestionably the most hated by the North of all Confederate generals. This certainly did not set well with General Buford's cousins, John Buford and N.B. Buford, who were each generals in the Union Army.

Another family feud over allegiances involved the Crittenden family of Kentucky. The family patriarch, John J. Crittenden, had been a U.S. senator, governor of Kentucky and Attorney General of the United States. He was also a close friend of Henry Clay. He proposed a compromise early in the War that he thought might stop the fighting and end the bloodshed. Not only was his compromise not adopted but his own sons could not reach a compromise. His oldest son, George, sided strongly with the Confederacy and eventually reached the rank of major general. A younger son, Thomas, would reach the rank of major general in the Union Army. Again, one has to wonder what their relationship was after the War.

While these are a few examples of split allegiances involving Southern families, the stories of Southern families supplying multiple members to wear the sacred gray are legion. There are some well-known examples that deserve mentioning which involve some of the better-known Confederate leaders.

An example that stands out is that of the Lee family of Virginia. Robert E. Lee, of course, was the greatest hero of the Confederacy and served as the commander of the Army of

Northern Virginia, one of the three major elements of the Confederate Army. He was also one of only eight Confederate generals to attain the rank of full general. Two of his sons, George Washington Custis Lee and William Henry Fitzhugh "Rooney" Lee, reached the rank of major general as did his nephew, Fitzhugh "Fitz" Lee. Fitz Lee was also a nephew on his mother's side of General Samuel Cooper, the senior ranking Confederate general.

John Hunt Morgan, the legendary cavalry leader, had a family just full of Confederate generals. His fellow Kentuckian, Brigadier General Basil Duke, was married to a sister of Morgan and Lieutenant General A.P. Hill of Virginia was married to another sister. Sadly, Basil Duke was the only one of the three generals in the family to survive the War.

There were a number of sets of brothers who served as Confederate generals. Among these are Thomas and Howell Cobb of Georgia, William Wirt Adams and Daniel Weisiger Adams of Kentucky, William Henry and John Forney of Alabama and James E. and Thomas Harrison of Texas.

A loyal Southern family indeed was that of Reverend R.H. Morrison. No less than three Confederate generals - Daniel Harvey Hill, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson and Rufus Barringer - each married one of the six pretty daughters of the Reverend.

This exercise could continue much farther but I must conclude now. I do want to mention before ending, though, that Brigadier General Joseph Robert Davis was the nephew of President Jefferson Davis. His confirmation by the Confederate Senate came only after an exhaustive discussion concerning nepotism was settled.

This article has dealt almost entirely with general officers and their family relationships (and not all the generals that could have been included). It would take volumes to detail all the familial relationships within the Confederate Army. Included within this study would have been my great, great grandfather (on my mother's side) Edmund Hooker Ogletree and his five brothers from Talladega County, Alabama. Of the six going off to war to wear the sacred gray, only four returned. This story was repeated in families throughout the South. God bless them all.

While I admire and revere those brave men who fought for independence and self-determination for the South, it always angers me to realize how many died before their time and how many Southern civilians lost everything because of Mr. Lincoln's War. This is why I believe, and always will, that Abe Lincoln is the worst war criminal ever produced in this country. It's painfully obvious that he never read the opening paragraph of the Declaration of Independence. The reprobate would just not allow the Southern States to live in peace. How sad.

Note: All the articles from the early years of CONFEDERATE JOURNAL are now available in book form. These can be ordered online. To order Volume 1 (2005-2007) go to <http://www.createpace.com/3540609> and to order Volume 2 (2008-2009) go to <http://www.createpace.com/3543269>.

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

'Offensive and Divisive': Confederate flag BANNED in historic Virginia hometown of Southern military heroes By Hannah Roberts

It is the heartland of the South and the hometown of two of the Civil War's most celebrated generals. But the Confederate flag has now been banned after residents complained it was an offensive symbol of the South's history of slavery.

.....

Lexington, Virginia is the burial ground for Southern military leaders Robert E Lee and Thomas Stonewall Jackson and relies heavily on its Confederate history for tourism.

But the Confederate flag can no longer be flown on city-owned poles, although personal displays of the Confederate flag are not affected.

After a public hearing where passions ran high, the Lexington City Council voted 4-1 to allow only U.S., Virginia and city flags to be flown. Heritage groups argued that restrictions on the flying of the Confederate flag in Lexington are especially painful because of the cities ties to Southern military leaders' Thomas Jackson and Robert Lee. The Sons of Confederate Veterans have vowed to challenge the order in court. Some speakers said the ordinance was an affront to the men who fought in the Civil War in defense of the South. Philip Way, a Civil War re-enactor said: 'I am a firm believer in the freedom to express our individual rights, which include flying the flag that we decide to fly,' 'That's freedom to me.'

But many speakers complained that the flag was a divisive symbol of the South's history of slavery, and shouldn't be endorsed by the city of 7,000 people. Resident Marquita Dunn said: 'The Confederate flag is not something we want to see flying from our public property. The flag is offensive to us.'

City Manager T. Jon Ellestad noted that the ordinance only affected city property and wasn't specifically aimed at the Confederate flag. He said: 'They can carry their flags anywhere they want.' The city received hundreds of complaints in January; the last time Confederate flags were planted in holders on light poles, to mark Lee-Jackson Day, a state holiday. Ellestad said that people complained 'that displaying the Confederate flag is very hurtful to groups of people. In their mind, it stands for the defense of slavery.'

Jackson taught at VMI before the Civil War, where he became widely known as "Stonewall" after the first Battle of Manassas.

Lee, who led Confederate forces during the Civil War before surrendering at Appomattox in 1865, became president of what is now Washington and Lee, where he is buried.

The city tried nearly 20 years ago to ban the display of the Confederate flag during a parade honoring Jackson. But the American Civil Liberties Union successfully defended the bid to carry the flag.

National Public Radio

Now most of us are aware that NPR is not "public" but a tax funded uber-left hate organization. That makes this article all the more amazing, <http://www.npr.org/2011/08/07/138587202/after-years-of-research-confederate-daughter-arises>

Battle of Marianna Sept. 24-5

<http://www.mariannareenactment.info/index.htm>

Confederate Airplane

http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/44493804/ns/technology_and_science-science/#.Tm94CezA_a-

DixieBroadcasting Radio Announcements=DixieBroadcasting.com@mcsv111.net

.....

Protesters Gather at Former Site of Confederate Statue –



Brian Ewing (News & Record), September 2, 2011

REIDSVILLE NC— Controversy surrounding a Confederate monument in downtown Reidsville continued Friday. Two men, one dressed as a Confederate soldier, staged a protest in the circle waving flags of the rebel army. Billy Bearden and C.C. Lesters traveled from Lexington, Va., where they attended a rally opposing the removal of a Confederate flag there. The two men said they decided to come to Reidsville after learning the city moved the massive marble base that held the statue of a Confederate soldier from the traffic circle at Morehead and Scales streets to storage at the public works department on Thursday.

Bearden lives in Georgia and Lesters is from Miami. Reidsville Police Capt. Ronnie Ellison said this is the second time a protest has been staged in the traffic circle since the statue was hit. The statue has been a point of controversy, acting as a painful reminder of slavery for some and a symbol of Southern pride for others. The city is storing the monument base until the Daughters of the Confederacy has a replica and decides where to place it. There has been discussion of erecting the replica in a city-owned cemetery that has a section for CSA soldiers. There are no plans yet for what might replace the statue at the traffic circle.

Save the Reidsville NC Confederate Monument Sign Petition:

<http://www.thepetitionsite.com/35/help-save-ournational-and-southern-heritage/>



William Anderson Ellis was a school teacher who enlisted in Company I, 35th North Carolina in 1861. He was wounded at the Bermuda Hundred in May of 1864 and died in a Virginia hospital three days later. Ellis's poems, both acrostics, offer a glimpse into the thoughts of a young man who, because of his position as an educator, would have been exempt from military service but nevertheless chose to take up arms for the cause.

<http://www.civilwarpoetry.org/authors/ellis.html>

.....

SCV Telegraph News for SCV members

SCV HQ SCV Blog CV Blog

Recruiting Website Sesquicentennial Society The Confederate Museum

SCV On-Line Mall

The United States Government's 2011 Combined Federal Campaign (CFC) has begun with Kick Off events at military installations and federal facilities all around the country as well as at overseas U S military bases. The Sons of Confederate Veterans is pleased to announce that the SCV has been found eligible for the ninth consecutive year to be included on the National/International Part of the 2011 CFC Charity List.

SCV members, their family members and other nonmember supporters should be made aware of this opportunity to support our efforts through their tax deductible gifts by cash, check or payroll deduction. The Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc. is CFC charity number **10116**.

Arlington National Cemetery

Let me tell you of the Arlington National Cemetery where this nation honored the men who fought for the Confederacy, the Union and those men and women who fought our nations' wars since the War Between the States. Did you know there are 245,000 service men and women, including their families, buried at Arlington?

The world famous Arlington National Cemetery is located in the shadow of the Custis-Lee Mansion (Arlington House) that was home to General Robert E. Lee and family until 1861 at the beginning of the War Between the States. This cemetery is on the Virginia side of the Potomac River across from the nation's capital. In 1864, Union soldiers were first buried here and by the end of the war the number rose to 16,000.

The Union burial site at Arlington National Cemetery is at section 13. Also buried in Arlington include: President John F. Kennedy, General Jonathan M. Wainwright and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Around the start of the 20th century this country also honored the men who fought for the Confederacy. This site of men who fought for "Dixie" is located in section 16. There is an inscription on the 32.5 foot high Confederate monument at Arlington National Cemetery that reads, "An Obedience To Duty As They Understood it; These Men Suffered All; Sacrificed All and Died!" Some claim this Confederate Monument at Arlington may have been the first to honor Black Confederates. Carved on this monument is the depiction of a Black Confederate who is marching in step with the White soldiers. Also shown is a White Confederate who gives his child to a Black woman for safe keeping.

In 1898, President William McKinley, a former Union soldier spoke in Atlanta, Georgia and said, In the spirit of Fraternity it was time for the North to share in the care of the graves of former Confederate soldiers. In consequence to his speech, by Act of the United States Congress, a portion of Arlington National Cemetery was set aside for the burial of Confederate soldiers. At this time 267 Confederate remains from and near Washington were removed and re-interred at this new site.

.....

In 1906, the United Daughters of the Confederacy asked permission from William Howard Taft to erect a monument. Taft was at the time serving as the United States Secretary of War and was in charge of National Cemeteries. With permission the Arlington Confederate Memorial Association was formed and the United Daughters of the Confederacy was given authority to oversee work on the monument. An agreement and contract was made with Sir Moses Ezekiel who was a Jewish Confederate Veteran by the record of his service at the Battle of New Market while he was a Cadet at Virginia Military Institute. Work started at his workshop in Italy in 1910, and upon his death in 1917, the Great Sculptor, was brought back home and buried near the base of the Arlington Confederate Monument. Sir Moses Ezekiel was honored in his life by being Knighted by the German and Italian Governments. On June 4, 1914, the Arlington monument was unveiled to a crowd of thousands that included former Confederate and Union soldiers. The Memorial Event was presided over by President Woodrow Wilson and the people applauded the stirring speeches given by: General Bennett H. Young- Commander In Chief of the United Confederate Veterans; General Washington Gardner-Commander In Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and Colonel Robert E. Lee - grandson of General Lee.



The Confederate monument unveiling was concluded by a 21 gun salute and the Arlington monument was officially given to the United Daughters of the Confederacy and was given back to the U.S. War Department for keeping and accepted by President Woodrow Wilson who said: "I am not so happy as PROUD to participate in this capacity on such an occasion, Proud that I represent such a people." Since Woodrow Wilson, wreaths have been sent to both sections of Arlington, including the Confederate section, to honor those who died for freedom. Some Presidents have also spoken at Arlington on Confederate Memorial Day.

Calvin E. Johnson Jr.

A native of Georgia, Calvin Johnson, Chairman of the National and Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Confederate History Month Committee—Scv.org lives near the historic town of Kennesaw and he's a member of the Chattahoochee Guards Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans. He is the author of the book "When America Stood for God, Family and Country." Calvin can be reached at: cjohnson1861@bellsouth.net