

# The General's Dispatch



The monthly newsletter for the St. Petersburg, Florida  
**Stonewall Jackson Camp 1381,**  
9<sup>th</sup> Brigade, Florida Division, Army of Tennessee,  
**Sons of Confederate Veterans**

Meets the 4th Saturday of the month from 9:30 – 11:30 a.m.  
at Stacey's Buffet, 1451 Missouri Avenue, Largo, Florida



*Stonewall Jackson*

August 2009

## OFFICERS' CONTACT INFORMATION

|                              |                |  |
|------------------------------|----------------|--|
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## CAMP MEETING

Our next meeting of the Stonewall Jackson Camp will be **Saturday, August 22 at 9:30 A.M. at Stacey's Buffet, 1451 Missouri Avenue, Largo.** We will be having an open discussion and an episode of *Mosby's Rangers* (our side always wins). Please plan on joining us for this meeting and enjoying the fellowship of your fellow compatriots. Bring a guest! Also, plan on having lunch and more fellowship! You won't want to miss this meeting!

## JULY 25, 2009 MEETING MINUTES

Our meeting was held at 9:30 at Stacey's. Commander Randy called the meeting to order and Compatriot Frank Thornton led the pledge of allegiance with Compatriot Don Palen leading the salute to the Confederate flag. Members in attendance were Compatriots Don Palen, Charles Saunders, Frank Thornton, Rick Johnson and Randy Bailey. Minutes from the June meeting were approved and a treasurer's report was given. There were no reports or old business. Discussion was held regarding prospective members. Ideas for annual dues payments were discussed and Randy mentioned that we need to collect the annual dues. Another member has made a donation to Flags Over Florida – Tampa site in the name of his ancestor. Compatriot Brian Rathert has kept the Camp's website up to date and added several interesting features. An episode of *Mosby's Rangers* was shown to the delight of the Camp members. Meeting was adjourned at 11:15 with all of the members participating in a fellowship lunch.

## AWARDS FROM THE SCV REUNION HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

**Dr. George R. Tabor Award** is presented to the most distinguished camp in the SCV. The winner of this prestigious award is the H. L. Hunley Camp 143 of Summerville, SC, Benjamin E. Bunting – Commander.

**Historical Project – Dr. James B. Butler Award** for the best historical project was won by the Capt Thomas H. Hobbs Camp 768 of Athens, AL, Jimmy Hill – Commander.

**General Stand Watie Award** winner for the camp making the largest contribution to the Stand Watie Scholarship Fund is the H L Hunley Camp 143, Summerville, SC, Benjamin E. Bunting – Commander.

**Best Web Site – General Samuel Cooper Award** for the best website is the Tennessee Division of the Army of Tennessee, <http://www.tennessee-scv.org/>, Allen Sullivant – Webmaster.

**Recruiting – Edward R. Darling Award** for the top recruiter in the Confederation is awarded to Gale F. Red, a member of Lt George E. Dixon Camp 1962, Belleville, IL. Compatriot Red recruited 44 new members.

**General Nathan Bedford Forrest Award** for the camp with the greatest gain in membership (plus 27 net) goes to Lt George E. Dixon Camp 1962, Belleville, IL, John F. Merritt – Commander.

**Robert E. Lee Gold Medal**, the second highest award which can be given to a SCV member, was presented to C. Kelly Barrow (GA), R. Michael Givens (SC) and Mark A. Simpson (SC) for their exceptional contributions and service to the SCV.

**Jefferson Davis Chalice** was presented to Commander in Chief Chuck McMichael (LA). This is the highest award which may be bestowed on a member for service to the SCV and consists of an engraved silver chalice, a medal and a certificate.

#### NEW MEMBER DRIVE

Several prospective members have contacted the Camp about joining. Their paperwork is being gathered and processed. If you know of anyone who might be interested, please contact them and invite them to a meeting. We need to enlist brothers with Southern heritage. If the camps in surrounding areas can recruit members, surely we can too. Invite, follow-up, and then follow-up again. We have a great bunch of guys and it is to all of our benefit to get new members to help us protect our heritage and the heritage of the South. Please take the extra effort.

#### AUGUST DATES IN CONFEDERATE HISTORY

August 5-7, 1864: Battle of Utoy Creek, Georgia  
August 9, 1862: Battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia  
August 10, 1861: Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri  
August 11, 1862: Battle of Independence, Missouri  
August 14-15, 1864: Battle of Dalton, Georgia  
August 15, 1862: Battle of Lone Jack, Missouri  
August 17-September 9, 1863: 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ft. Sumter, South Carolina  
August 18-21, 1864: Battle of Globe Tavern, Virginia  
August 20, 1864: Battle of Lovejoy's Station, Georgia  
August 21, 1821: Birthday of Brigadier General William Barksdale  
August 21, 1864: 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Memphis, Tennessee  
August 22, 1862: Battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia  
August 23, 1863: Raid of Lawrence, Kansas  
August 23, 1864: Battle of Mobile Bay, Alabama  
August 26, 1861: Battle of Kessler's Cross Lanes, (West) Virginia  
August 28, 1861: Battle of Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina  
August 28, 1862: Battle of Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia  
August 29-30, 1862: 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Manassas, Virginia  
August 31, 1864: Battle of Jonesborough, Georgia

## SECOND MANASSAS CAMPAIGN AUGUST 1862

The Confederate commander, General Robert E. Lee, determined to strike General John Pope's Army of Virginia (composed of the old armies of Fremont and Banks and the Union corps of McDowell, all of whom had been beaten in Stonewall's Valley Campaign the previous spring) before it could be reinforced by General George McClellan's much larger Union force, which was moving up the Potomac River. To do this, General Lee divided his army on August 24. From the south side of the Rappahannock River, he sent General Stonewall Jackson upriver to circle behind Pope's 75,000 troops deployed along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, south of Manassas. Two nights later the fast-marching Jackson stood at Manassas, across Pope's lines of communications. Meanwhile the Confederate general James Longstreet moved his command to a position at Orleans, 30 miles to the west. On August 27 Jackson seized what Union stores he could use, destroyed the rest, and beat back a small, foolhardy attack by General George Taylor, who was assigned to guard the Union Mills railroad bridge over Bull Run. After destroying the bridge, Jackson moved up Bull Run to assume a defensive position at Stony Ridge near Sudley Springs. Pope, meanwhile, marched hurriedly northward to attack Jackson before Longstreet could interfere. But confused by the movements of Jackson and his division commanders – Generals A. P. Hill, Richard Ewell and William Taliaferro – Pope scattered his units over too wide an area to control.

Moving eastward on the Warrenton Turnpike, General Rufus King's division of Pope's command unknowingly crossed the front of Jackson's corps in the late afternoon of August 28. The Confederate divisions of Ewell and Taliaferro fell on King's men at Groveton. In one of the fiercest small actions of the war both sides suffered heavy casualties before the Union troops withdrew at midnight. Both Ewell (who lost a leg) and Taliaferro were wounded.

On August 29 Pope hurled three corps at Jackson on Stony Ridge – from south to north, I (Franz Sigel), IX (Jesse Reno) and III (Samuel Heintzelman). But the poorly coordinated frontal attacks were repulsed. During this fight Pope paid the penalty of not blocking out Longstreet at Bull Run Mountain. The four-division Confederate corps arrived on Jackson's right (south) at noon, in a position to drive between Pope's main force and General Fitz-John Porter's V Corps two miles to the south. But Longstreet missed the opportunity to score a decisive triumph for General Lee. (Porter, confused by Pope's ambiguous orders, was later court-martialed and dismissed from the army; he was cleared 20 years later.) In the early evening a number of Jackson's men ran out of ammunition and were forced to throw rocks at the attacking Yankees – but they held their ground. Later Stonewall would tell a correspondent that "My men sometimes fail to take a position, but never to hold one."

Still misinterpreting the situation, Pope launched an attack on Jackson again the following day (August 30). The Confederate army held and then counterattacked. On the south Longstreet's Corps, driving eastward, caved in Pope's left flank. Only a stubborn defense of Henry House Hill prevented a major Union disaster. That night the Union army withdrew northward across Bull Run to Centreville. General Lee did not pursue. Instead, he sent Jackson northward to circle behind Centreville to Fairfax Court House. On September 1 Pope sent two divisions under Generals Isaac Stevens and Philip Kearny to intercept Jackson. The two hostile forces met at Chantilly. In a hard fight, Jackson's tired troops failed to break through, despite their superior numbers. Both Stevens and Kearny were killed, among the 1,300 Union casualties. Confederate losses were 800. When Longstreet came up that following day Pope retired to Fairfax and the following day withdrew into the fortifications of Washington, D.C. Thus Second Manassas ended with the Southern armies on the offensive and the Union forces beaten and demoralized by poor leadership. The five-day battle cost General Lee 9,197 casualties, while Union losses totaled 16,054. Once more the Confederate forces had won a spectacular victory on the fields on Manassas, Virginia just as they had a year before. But, as opposed to last year's victory, General Lee planned to follow-up on the advantage the determined Southern soldiers had won.

Submitted by Randy Bailey  
Commander, Stonewall Jackson Camp

# DEO VINDICE









## CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY

The marching armies of the past  
Along our Southern plains,  
Are sleeping now in quiet rest  
Beneath the Southern rains.

The bugle call is now in vain  
To rouse them from their bed;  
To arms they'll never march again--  
They are sleeping with the dead.

No more will Shiloh's plains be stained  
With blood our heroes shed,  
Nor Chancellorsville resound again  
To our noble warriors' tread.

For them no more shall reveille  
Sound at the break of dawn,  
But may their sleep peaceful be  
Till God's great judgment morn.

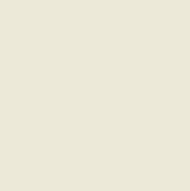
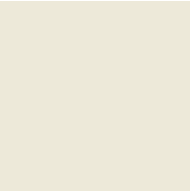
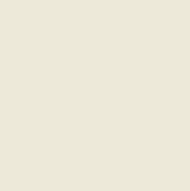
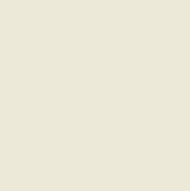

We bow our heads in solemn prayer  
For those who wore the gray,  
And clasp again their unseen hands  
On our Memorial Day.

Author Unknown

*"We could have pursued no other course without dishonor. And sad as the results have been, if it had all to be done over again, we should be compelled to act in precisely the same manner." - General Robert E. Lee*

# *Confederate Memorial Day e-Greetings for April 26 - Confederate Memorial Day in Florida*

(click on image to send Confederate Memorial Day eCard)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Origins of Memorial Day,<br/><a href="#">Click Here</a></p>                      | <p>Send an e-Letter that details the Origins of Memorial Day, starting in Columbus, Georgia during the War of Northern Aggression. The Source of the material is the Confederate Veteran magazine. Very educational e-Letter.</p> |
|     | <p>Lest They Be Forgotten. April 26 is Confederate Memorial Day, set aside in their Honour and Memory, in Florida.</p>  |
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**For Information on Confederate Memorial Services at Stone Mountain, click [here](#).**



**Lest They Be Forgotten ... Confederate POW's at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery.**

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