



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

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Editor Don Young

January 2012 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

I hope everyone had a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. 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.

I would like to encourage members to make a New Year's resolution to attend as many meetings as possible. We have had some fantastic programs over the past few months and we have some great upcoming ones. We will start the New Year with two programs on Flags. Much of our efforts are in protecting and educating the public about our historic symbols and we need to repeat our self education programs every few years so that new members can learn the basics. This time we are going to expand our Flags program a bit by reviewing U.S. flag history.

Compatriot Ben DuBose will present a program on early American Flags. Confederate Flags will be covered soon.

I hope every camp member will take some time in the next few weeks to invite friends and family to our local camp meetings. Come and enjoy Southern fellowship and good BBQ.

We will soon be entering our active time of the year. The Battle of Olustee Reenactment will be held 17-19 February while the Battle of Narcoossee will be held during 24-25 March. In addition, our next Camp Color Guard event will be held at Veteran's Center on Merritt Island on 3 March to commemorate the last naval battle in the Revolutionary War.

I hope to see everyone at our next camp meeting on 26 January.

In Service to The South, Kevin Atchison Commander Camp 1387

EVENTS

10 Jan	Happy 151st Secession Day Florida
13-14 Jan	Lexington VA Vigil
19 Jan	Happy Birthday General Lee, 1807
21 Jan	Happy Birthday General Jackson, 1824
26 Jan	Camp Meeting
3-5 Feb	SD Lee Institute, Savannah
13 Feb	E-Board meeting
17-19 Feb	Battle of Olustee Reenactment
23 Feb	Camp Meeting, Lee – Jackson Commemoration
25 Feb	Richmond VA Commemoration of new CSA Capitol
02-4	Battle of Natural Bridge Reenactment
03 Mar	Last Naval Battle of Revolutionary War Commemoration
16—18 Mar	River Blast-Naval Museum Columbus GA, http://portcolumbus.org/events/riverblast-mar/
17 Mar	Melbourne St. Patrick's Day Parade
24-5 Mar	Battle at Narcoossee Mil
30 Mar-01Apr	150th Battle of Shiloh, http://shiloh150.org/
29 Apr	Camp 1387 Confederate Memorial Day Ceremony

PROGRAM

The Stars and Stripes – Bunker Hill to Ft. McHenry

Compatriot Ben DuBose will present a history of our National flag. In order for us to understand the history of our CSA flags and symbols it is necessary for us to know the history of the Stars and Stripes first. To many the Stars and Stripes was, and is, a Southern flag and CSA soldiers often wrote lamenting the yankees stealing their flag. Ya'll come and learn a bit about the flag you think you know.

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS SUES CITY OF LEXINGTON

The Lawsuit: The Sons of Confederate Veterans hereby give notice of the intention to file a federal action against the City of Lexington, in the U.S. District Court of the Western District of

Virginia, Roanoke Division on Thursday, January 12, 2012. The Sons are represented by the law firm of Strickland, Diviney, and Strelka of Roanoke which has worked in conjunction with The Rutherford Institute, a Civil Liberties organization based in Charlottesville, Virginia. Attorneys Thomas E. Strelka and Correy Diviney are serving as lead counsel.

Conference: The Sons and their attorneys will hold a Press Conference at the steps of the Federal Courthouse located at 210 Franklin Road in Roanoke at **3PM on January 12th**. If weather is severe, the press conference will occur at the law offices of Strickland, Diviney, and Strelka located nearby at 23 Franklin Road, Roanoke.

Background and Merits: This case is to be filed by the Sons in reaction to the City Council of Lexington's adoption of a flag and banner ordinance. The Sons assert that the ordinance was adopted due to the sole reason of the City's disapproval of the Sons' Constitutional rights to display historic Virginia State and Confederate flags. The Sons requested that these flags be hung for the annual observance and ceremonies for Lee-Jackson day in January, 2011. The Sons advised the City Council that it believed the adoption of the ordinance would be a violation of a 1993 Federal Court Order and Consent Decree. The Court Order was entered subsequent to a prior dispute between the Sons and the City over the public display of Confederate flags. The Order, endorsed by a Judge of the Western District of Virginia, provides: "***The City of Lexington . . . [shall not] deny or abridge the right of the plaintiff organization or its members . . . to wear, carry display or show, at any government-sponsored or government-controlled place or event which is to any extent given over to private expressive activity, the Confederate Flag or other banners, emblems, icons, or visual depictions designed to bring into public notice any logo of 'stars and bars' that ever was used as a national or battle flag of the Confederacy.***" The federal action to be filed will further contend that the ordinance is a violation of the Son's First and Fourteenth Amendment rights under the Constitution.

The filing requests that the Court issue a Judgment against the City for equitable relief; find the City Council and officers to be in civil contempt; requests the awarding of attorney's fees, costs and sanctions; requests compensatory, liquidated and punitive damages; and requests such other and further relief as may be just.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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P.O. Box 2866, 23 Franklin Road, Roanoke, VA 24001 (540) 982-7787

The Rutherford Institute (co-counsel): [CLICK HERE](#)

Complete Civil War submarine unveiled for first time: Protective truss lifted from the H.L. Hunley after a decade of preservation work

REUTERS updated 1/12/2012 11:09:01 PM ET: Thanks to Johnnie Hiott & Jamey Creel

[NORTH CHARLESTON, S.C.](#) — Confederate Civil War vessel H.L. Hunley, the world's first successful combat submarine, was unveiled in full and unobstructed for the first time on Thursday, capping a decade of careful preservation.

"No one alive has ever seen the Hunley complete. We're going to see it today," engineer John King said as a crane at a Charleston conservation laboratory slowly lifted a massive steel truss covering the top of the submarine.

About 20 engineers and scientists applauded as they caught the first glimpse of the intact 42-foot-long (13-meter-long) narrow iron cylinder, which was raised from the ocean floor near Charleston more than a decade ago. The public will see the same view, but in a water tank to keep it from rusting.



Senior conservator Paul Mardikian wets down the Civil War submarine H.L. Hunley after it was freed of the steel truss that was used to raise it from the ocean floor in 2000 at Clemson University's Warren Lasch Conservation Center in North Charleston, S.C., on Thursday

[PhotoBlog: More images of the H.L. Hunley](#)

"It's like looking at the sub for the first time. It's like the end of a long night," said Paul Mardikian, senior conservator since 1999 of the project to raise, excavate and conserve the Hunley. In the summer of 2000, an expedition led by adventurer Clive Cussler raised the Hunley and delivered it to the conservatory on Charleston's old Navy base, where it sat in a 90,000-gallon tank of fresh water to leach salt out of its iron hull.

On weekdays, scientists drain the tank and work on the sub. On weekends, tourists who before this week could only see an obstructed view of the vessel in the water tank, now will be able to see it unimpeded.

Heartbreak of the Hunley

The Confederacy's stealth weapon, the Hunley sank the Union warship Housatonic in the winter of 1864, and then disappeared with all eight Confederate sailors inside.

The narrow, top-secret "torpedo fish," built in Mobile, Ala., by Horace Hunley from cast iron and wrought iron with a hand-cranked propeller, arrived in Charleston in 1863 while the city was under siege by Union troops and ships.

In the ensuing few months, it sank twice after sea trial accidents, killing 13 crew members, including Horace Hunley, who was steering.

"There are historical references that the bodies of one crew had to be cut into pieces to remove them from the submarine," Mardikian told Reuters. "There was forensic evidence when they found the bones (between 1993 and 2004 in a Confederate graveyard beneath a football stadium in Charleston) that that was true."

The Confederate Navy hauled the sub up twice, recovered the bodies of the crew, and planned a winter attack.

On the night of Feb. 17, 1864, its captain and seven crew left Sullivan's Island near Charleston, and hand-powered the sub to the Union warship four miles (6.4 kilometers) offshore. From a metal spar on its bow, the Hunley planted a 135-pound (61-kilogram) torpedo in the hull of the ship, which burned and sank.

Some historians say that the submarine showed a mission-accomplished lantern signal from its hatch to troops back on shore before it disappeared.

What scientists have found

Mardikian has the lantern, which archaeologists found in the submarine more than a century later, in his laboratory.

Scientists removed 10 tons of sediment from the submarine, along with the bones, skulls and even brain matter of the crew members, Mardikian told Reuters. They also found fabric and sailors' personal belongings.

Facial reconstructions were made of each member of the third and final crew. They are displayed along with other artifacts in a museum near the submarine. In a nearby vault is a bent gold coin that archaeologists also found in the submarine. It was carried by the sub's captain, Lieutenant George Dixon, for good luck after it stopped a bullet from entering his leg during the Battle of Shiloh in 1862.

"The submarine was a perfect time capsule of everything inside," said Ben Rennison, one of three maritime archaeologists on the project.

The Hunley Project is a partnership among the South Carolina Hunley Commission, Clemson University Restoration Institute, the Naval Historical Center and the nonprofit Friends of the Hunley. The nonprofit group raised and spent \$22 million on the project through 2010, a spokeswoman told Reuters.

The next phase of the project will be to remove corrosion on the iron hull and reveal the submarine's skin, preserve it with chemicals, and display it in open air, Mardikian said.

Surprisingly sophisticated

Scientists have found the vessel to be a more sophisticated feat of engineering than historians had thought, said Michael Drews, director of Clemson's Warren Lasch Conservation Center.

"It has the ballast tanks fore and aft, the dive planes were counterbalanced, the propeller was shrouded," Drews said. "It's just got all of the elements that the modern submarines have."

There were previous submarines, Drews said, but the Hunley, designed to sail in the open ocean and built for warfare, was cutting-edge technology at the time.

"Dixon's mission was to attack and sink an enemy ship and he did," Drews said. "At that particular time, the mindset of naval warfare was, basically, big ships sink little ships. Little ships do not sink big ships. And the Hunley turned that upside down."

There was a land of Cavaliers and Cotton Fields

To most people December 15th is simply a day that is ten days before Christmas. There are others, though, who have a very special feeling toward this day and what happened on this date many years ago. December 15, 1939, you see, was the date of the premier of a motion picture unlike any that had come before or any that followed. This picture, often referred to as the finest movie ever made, is still the most popular motion picture of all time. The movie, of course, is the magnificent GONE WITH THE WIND and as I sit here on December 15, 2011, writing this piece

I can truly say that my love and admiration for this film has not diminished one bit from the time I first viewed this epic more than fifty years ago.

This article will not, however, deal only with the movie and its never-to-be-forgotten premier but also with the book that made the movie possible and the Southern lady who made both possible - the wonderful Margaret Mitchell.

The premier of GONE WITH THE WIND (GWTW) was actually a three day event in Atlanta. It extended from Wednesday, December 13, 1939, through Friday, December 15 with the first two days being dedicated to parties and other social functions and Friday night being the occasion of the initial presentation of the monumental movie. Governor E.D. Dickinson even declared a three day holiday in Georgia.

And well he should have.

The holiday allowed many Georgians to meet the stars of the movie and there were many. Among those present was the biggest name in Hollywood at that time, the debonair Clark Gable. Gable, of course, played the male lead - the rascally "Rhett Butler". Also in town for the premier were two beautiful women, Vivien Leigh and Olivia De Havilland, who played "Scarlett O'Hara" and "Melanie Hamilton Wilkes", respectively. There were many other actors and behind-the-scenes individuals from the movie who were also in town.

While in Atlanta some of the cast visited Confederate veterans at the Old Soldiers Home on Confederate Avenue near Grant Park. Many also visited the famous Cyclorama. For the Friday night premier of the movie, a group of Confederate veterans attended as guests of honor. Altogether it was a time unlike any that had ever been seen before in Atlanta. Crowd size estimates for those outside in the street around the Loews Grand Theater was placed at 300,000 and the Loews was jammed to capacity. I'm sure no one inside the theater was disappointed as they were the first to see a movie which eventually garnered a total of eight Academy Awards and was nominated for a total of thirteen. Even though the movie ran for almost four hours (including intermissions), I seriously doubt that anyone considered leaving. The only sad note about the premier was that the outstanding writer, Sidney Howard, who wrote the screenplay for the movie, was killed about four months before the premier in an accident at his New England farm. Also of note is that the fine British actor who portrayed the elegant Ashley Wilkes in GWTW, Leslie Howard, died a war hero about four years later when his plane was shot down over Europe.

Although the movie has been described as "the definitive Hollywood movie" and has proven to be still revered more than seventy years after its release, it cannot surpass the greatness of the book on which it is based or the outstanding Southern woman who penned it.

GONE WITH THE WIND, the book, went on sale in bookstores June 30, 1936. By the end of December 1936 sales had already reached one million with fifty thousand of those sales being recorded on one remarkable day. To date, sales of this opus magnum of Margaret Mitchell have exceeded thirty million copies. I'm pleased to say that I have two of those thirty million.

Margaret Mitchell was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1937 for the book. In another interesting sidebar concerning GWTW, she wrote the last chapter of the book first and then built the story to lead into the ending.

So who exactly was this wonderful Southern writer who gave the world this monumental 1037 page epic?

Margaret Mitchell was born in Atlanta in 1900 to a well-to-do family. Her father was a successful attorney who was also one of the founders of the Atlanta Historical Society. Margaret was a bit of a tomboy growing up and was even given the nickname "Jimmy". She was a skilled rider but sustained in a riding accident at a young age an injury to her left leg which would continue to bother her for years. Quite likely it was during the period of recuperation from this injury that she developed her fondness for reading and penchant for writing.

Margaret's grandfather was a Confederate veteran who had been wounded at Sharpsburg (Antietam if you are from the North) and she heard many stories about the War as she was

growing up. She also had ancestors on her mother's side who had a cotton plantation and owned several dozen slaves.

Margaret grew up in a family and a time where the Old South and the War were both viable presences. She was apparently caught up in the family stories of the romance of that time and of the gallant men in gray who went to war to fight the yankee invaders. There was even a family joke that Margaret was twelve years old before she realized that the South had not won the War.

Margaret grew into an attractive, and diminutive, young woman. At eighteen she weighed but one hundred pounds spread over a petite frame that didn't quite reach five feet. Whenever I think of this I'm reminded of the old adage about dynamite coming in small packages. She also was a bit of a free spirit with something of a wild side which caused many of her family's acquaintances to consider her a bit rebellious.

She enrolled as a freshman at Smith College in 1918 but returned home at the end of her first year to manage affairs for the family after the death of her mother. In 1922 she made an unwise decision and married a man who proved to be both abusive and unable to support her financially. In a classic example of making lemonade when served lemons, Margaret (who now went by "Peggy", a name she adopted while at Smith) had to get a job to support herself and was able to convince the editor of the "Sunday Magazine" at the ATLANTA JOURNAL that she would be a good hire. Thus began the writing career of the woman who would eventually write one of the most celebrated books ever written.

Over the next few years she wrote countless feature stories, advice columns, book reviews and celebrity profiles. She also found time to remarry and this time her judgment was far better than in her first attempt at matrimony. She married a solid citizen named John Marsh who stayed by her side for the rest of her life. John also gave her a gift for which the world should be forever grateful. He gave her a typewriter and his best wishes toward the beginning of a new career. He had great confidence in her writing ability and a desire for her to write a book of her own. Boy, did she!

Margaret (Peggy) began her novel in 1926 by writing the last chapter first. In fact, she wrote the entire book out of sequence. The entire novel was written in the small apartment on Peachtree Street where the couple lived. Margaret wrote each morning in pencil and would later in the day transcribe her efforts using her typewriter. It took her until 1929 to finish the first draft. She stored her completed pages in labeled envelopes which she stowed away in various places throughout the small apartment.

It was not until 1935 that she summoned the courage to present her manuscript to a publisher. It was given to an executive of Macmillan Publishing who was in Atlanta scouting for talent. He was completely blown away by what he read and within weeks had signed a contract with Margaret. By the middle of the next year GWTW was in bookstores and the rest is history. Surprisingly, GONE WITH THE WIND was the only novel that Margaret Mitchell ever wrote. With what, though, do you follow perfection?

Margaret Mitchell died in 1949 several days after being struck by an automobile while attempting to cross Peachtree Street near the apartment. At her own request all of her personal papers and manuscript materials were destroyed after her death. Her continuing legacy will always be her wonderful, monumental story of the Old South which has thrilled, inspired and enthralled generations, and especially Southerners, with its message of hope and survival. God Bless You, wonderful Southern lady!

In closing, I would like to share with you a few of my personal thoughts and questions about the book and the movie. First, I have always chuckled about what seems to be a disconnect between the book and the motion picture. The opening sentence of the book begins, "Scarlett O'Hara was not beautiful, but men seldom realized it when caught by her charm..." And yet, David O. Selznick selected the absolutely gorgeous Vivien Leigh to play the role of "Scarlett". I'm sure glad he did.

Secondly, the most famous line from the movie occurs when Rhett Butler is leaving Scarlett and she asks in sadness what she will do if he leaves and he replies, "Frankly, my dear, I don't give a damn." In the book, however, on page 1035 the exact quote is: "My dear, I don't give a damn." I have often wondered why the word "Frankly" was added in the movie script.

Thirdly, I first saw the movie GWTW for the first time in 1960 at the fine old Ritz Theater which was on the square in my hometown of Talladega, Alabama. I saw it for the second time in 1972 at the elegant old Alabama Theater in downtown Birmingham. Both venues were so fitting for the viewing of such a masterpiece and added to the enjoyment. I have viewed the movie other times in venues not so elegant. I rarely attend movies anymore but on the few occasions I have been in movie theaters in recent years the setting always seems so utilitarian and functional. It seems sad that we no longer have those marvelous old theaters where just being in that setting added to the experience of the movie. It seems, though, that in recent years there have been few motion pictures that actually required an elegant setting. How sad.

And finally, the introductory foreword to the movie, written by the wonderful Sidney Howard, moved me so much the first time I read it (and still does) and I'm sure it played a role in influencing my interest in and affection for the Old South and the Confederacy. I will close with it.

"There was a land of Cavaliers and Cotton Fields called the Old South. Here in this pretty world, Gallantry took its last bow. Here was the last ever to be seen of Knights and their Ladies fair, of Master and Slave.

Look for it only in books, for it is no more than a dream remembered, a Civilization gone with the wind..."

I am so proud of my Southern heritage and so glad that I am a Southerner!

Note: Articles from past years of CONFEDERATE JOURNAL are available in book form.

Articles from 2005-2007 are in Volume 1 and can be ordered online at

<http://createspace.com/3540609> and articles from 2008-2009 are in Volume 2 and can be ordered online at <http://createspace.com/3543269>. Volume 3 containing articles from 2010 and 2011 will hopefully be available in February or March 2012.

Bob Hurst is a Southern Patriot who has interests in the history of the South (especially the Confederacy) and the antebellum architecture of the South. He is Commander of Col. David Lang Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans in Tallahassee and is also 2nd Lt. Commander of the Florida Division, SCV. Contact at confederatedad1@yahoo.com or 850-878-7010.

Banjo Tour of the Beautiful South Thanks to Allen Tyre

Southerners stand at attention. All the rest of you, close your eyes, bow your heads, and stand in silence while we pay our respects to the South. Banjo tour of the beautiful South. Great music. Fabulous photography.

<http://mybeautifulamerica.com/BeautifulDixie.htm>

Rockbridgeweekly.com The Alleghany Journal Thanks to compatriot Mike Herring

Question #3

Vote NO, then pass along far and wide, then vote again daily till Feb 17th

<http://www.rockbridgeweekly.com/ppoll.php?mid=57>

Do you view the Sons of Confederate Veterans as a racist organization?

Black Eyed Peas and Good Luck – J. Ronald Kennedy

"The Real Story is much more interesting and has gone untold in fear that feelings would be hurt. It's a story of war, the most brutal and bloody war, military might and power pushed upon civilians, women, children and elderly. Never seen as a war crime, this was the policy of the greatest nation on earth trying to maintain that status at all costs. An unhealed wound remains in the hearts of some people of the southern states even today; on the other hand, the policy of slavery has been an open wound that has also been slow to heal but is okay to talk about. The story of THE BLACK EYED PEA being considered good luck relates directly back to Sherman's Bloody March to the Sea in late 1864. It was called The Savannah Campaign and was lead by Major General William T. Sherman. The Civil War campaign began on 11/15/64 when Sherman's troops marched from the captured city of Atlanta, Georgia, and ended at the port of Savannah on 12/22/1864.



When the smoke cleared, the southerners who had survived the onslaught came out of hiding. They found that the blue belly aggressors that had looted and stolen everything of value and everything you could eat including all livestock, death and destruction were everywhere. While in hiding, few had enough to eat, and starvation was now upon the survivors. There was no international aid, no Red Cross meal trucks. The Northern army had taken everything they could carry and eaten everything they could eat. But they couldn't take it all. The devastated people of the south found for some unknown reason that Sherman's bloodthirsty troops had left silos full of black eyed peas.

At the time in the north, the lowly black eyed pea was only used to feed stock. The northern troops saw it as the thing of least value. Taking grain for their horses and livestock and other crops to feed themselves, they just couldn't take everything. So they left the black eyed peas in great quantities assuming it would be of no use to the survivors, since all the livestock it could feed had either been taken or eaten.

Southerners awoke to face a new year in this devastation and were facing massive starvation if not for the good luck of having the black eyed peas to eat. From New Years Day 1866 forward, the tradition grew to eat black eyed peas on New Year's Day for good luck."

The good luck tradition also originates with the Jewish New Year - Georgian Jews brought the Black Eyed Peas to the south in the early 1700s.

Reflections on History - Valerie Protopapas, Huntington Station, NY

"I find it quite unique that after almost 150 years, purveyors of the myths surrounding the [second] War of Secession retain not only their desire, but their ABILITY to hide the facts...of the era. The same lies and half-truths continue to be presented as hard fact with every passing generation and all attempts at bringing even a modicum of well-documented facts (such as the actual words of the men involved) are met with a hostility every bit as virulent as was the case shortly after the war ended.

And they say that the South won't let the past die!"