

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864

MAIL CALL



FORT BLAKELEY
GARRISON FLAG

Baldwin County, Alabama

January 1, 2010

Volume 11 Issue 1



Battle of Fort Blakeley April 9, 1865



SCV - REMEMBERING AND HONORING UPCOMING EVENTS



- Jan 1 HAPPY NEW YEAR to everyone !!!
- Jan 12 Camp Meeting – 6 PM eat and fellowship. Meeting starts at 6:45 PM.
- Jan 19 Gen. Robert E. Lee’s Birthday
- Jan 21 Gen. Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson’s Birthday

LEE - JACKSON BANQUET

WELCOME NEW MEMBER



THE FEW, THE PROUD, THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



Celebrate

LEE - JACKSON

BANQUET

January 12, 2009

At the

BLUE MARLIN RESTAURANT

At 6:00 pm

Message from the Commander's Tent:

HAPPY NEW YEAR!!!

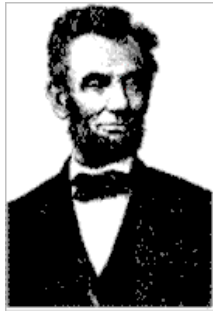


I hope everyone had a Merry Christmas and an enjoyable holiday season. As we start this new year, let us give thanks for all our blessings. No matter what trials and tribulations we are faced with,

there are always those worse off than us. We should be thankful for what we have and not dwell on what we don't have. I believe our Confederate ancestors believed that and lived their lives accordingly. If they didn't, I feel they would have just packed up their meager possessions and gone home. But, we know they didn't.

As you saw in the Special Edition Mail Call issued in mid-December, your camp had a busy and prosperous 2009. Our ranks continue to swell and our activities are many. As Commander, I see more
(Continue on page 11)

LINCOLN – The Good, The Bad, The Ugly - 11



I can't say much about Lincoln – the Good, so I will not even try. I will let some sucker do that. I say "sucker" because you have to be one if you believe the man did anything good. But, the Bad and the Ugly, I do have material that I will share with you. I will run this series until I have covered him thoroughly. All quotes are fully documented.

From *ABRAHAM LINCOLN Speeches and Writings*, 1832-1865, 2 volumes. Don E. Fehrenbacher. (all bolds are Abe's) **Bold words are Abe's. Red is editor's.**

SAVE THE UNION ANY WAY HE CAN:

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing" as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

*I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored; the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union, unless they could at the same time **save** slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time **destroy** slavery, I do not agree with them. **My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union.** [Letter to Hon. Horace Greeley, Washington, August 22, 1862, pg 358]*

NO PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION:

*What **good** would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? **I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative, like the Pope's bull against the comet!** Would **my word** free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States? Is there a single court, or magistrate, or individual that would be influenced by it there? And what reason is there to*

think it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which I approved, within our lines? Yet I cannot learn that that law has caused a single slave to come over to us.

Now, then tell me, if you please, what possible result of good would follow the issuing of such a proclamation as you desire? Understand, I raise no objections against it on legal or constitutional grounds; for, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a right to take any measure which may best subdue the enemy. Nor do I urge objections of a moral nature, in view of possible consequences of insurrection and massacre at the South. I view the matter as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disadvantages it may offer to the suppression of the rebellion.

That to proclaim emancipation would secure the sympathy of Europe and the whole civilized world, which now saw no other reason for the strife than national pride and ambition, an unwillingness to abridge our domain and power. No other step would be so potent to prevent foreign intervention.

Furthermore, it would send a thrill through the entire North, firing every patriotic heart, giving the people a glorious principle for which to suffer and to fight, and assuring them that the work was to be so thoroughly done as to leave our country free forever from danger and disgrace in this quarter.

*We added that when the proclamation should become widely known (as the law of Congress has not been) it would withdraw the slaves from the rebels, leaving them without laborers, and giving us **both laborers and soldiers**. It is folly merely to receive and feed the slaves. They should be welcomed and fed, and then, according to Paul's doctrine, that they who eat must work, be made to labor and to fight for their liberty and ours.*

*I will also concede that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition. I grant further that it would help **somewhat** at the North, though not so much, I fear, as you and those you represent imagine. Still, some additional strength would be added in that way to the war. [Reply to Chicago Emancipation Memorial, Washington, D.C., September 13, 1862, pg 361-365]*

[Lincoln had presented a draft emancipation proclamation to the Cabinet on July 22, 1862, but had then decided to delay issuing it, agreeing with Seward that it should follow a Union military victory to avoid being seen as an act of desperation. (Notes, pg 741) The Emancipation Proclamation was issued on September 22, 1862]

PROCLAMATION SUSPENDING THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS:

Second. That the Writ of Habeas Corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or hereafter during the rebellion shall be, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by any military authority or by the sentence of any Court Martial or Military Commission.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th.

[This means that anyone without reason can be arrested and put in jail for any length of time without a hearing to determine his guilt. Lincoln was the first President to suspend this right guaranteed in the Constitution.]

CIVIL WAR WORDS

– These are expressions that reflect the time and the people of the War. *Civil War Wordbook, Darryl Lyman.*



QUARTERMASTER HUNTING: The condition in which artillery fire passed over the battle line and landed so far behind it that the only people likely to be hit were quartermaster personnel.

QUICKSTEP: A Yankee soldier's term for diarrhea or dysentery. The word was usually preceded by a qualifier naming the location where the soldiers were encamped when the affliction struck. Aka Tennessee quickstep and Virginia quickstep.

OLD QUININE: A soldier's derogatory name for a doctor.

TO RAG OUT: To dress up.

RAILROAD MONITOR: A large rifled gun mounted on an armored railroad car. Confederate usage made the weapon famous.

RAM: A warship having a prow fitted with a heavy beak for piercing enemy ship. It was the WFSI that popularized this kind of vessel.

RAM FEVER: An exaggerated fear among Yankees that Southern ironclads would break through blockades and attack Northern coastal cities.

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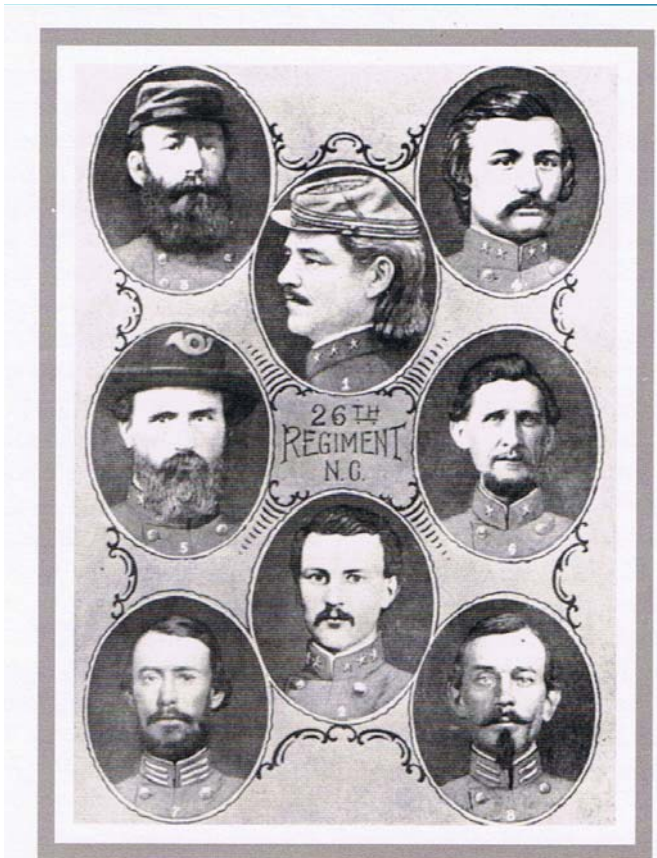
26th NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT

The 26th North Carolina Regiment started the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg with 800 men. By sunset, 588 of them were either dead or wounded. Yelling like demons, they had courageously charged and taken a formidable federal position on Seminary Ridge. Fourteen color bearers in the 26th were shot down in succession. One of them was 21 year-old Henry King Burgwyn, the youngest colonel in the Confederate army, who stained the flag with his blood as he fell wrapped in its folds. All 90 soldiers in the 26th's Company F had fallen.

Mustered into Confederate service on August 27, 1861, the 26th Regiment served its first ten months in eastern North Carolina in an undistinguished effort to contest the foothold made by the Union forces. On June 21, 1862, the regiment arrived in Petersburg, VA, and became a part of Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Then began an association that lasted until the regiment's flag was finally and forever furlled at Appomattox. They participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war, including Malvern Hill, Bristoe, and Spotsylvania; but it was

Gettysburg that earned them a place in the WFSI record books.

After their disastrous first day at Gettysburg, the 26th was not utilized in the actions fought on the second day. But the third day of the battle found the regiment charging under its battle flag across the fields to the federal position behind the stone wall on Cemetery



ridge. Members of the 26th North Carolina advanced as far as any other of the Confederate troops that took part in Pickett's charge, and like the rest, they paid a terrible price for their bravery and determination. Only 90 soldiers from the 26th North Carolina were able to make their way back to the Confederate lines on Seminary Ridge. The Battle of Gettysburg claimed as casualties 88 percent of the regiment, the highest percentage of casualties for any regiment, North or South, in any battle.

Approximately 2,000 men served in the 26th North Carolina Regiment during the course of the war. Just 311 of them were left to receive their paroles at Appomattox.

This article by Stephen T. Foster.

THE CIVIL WAR NOTEBOOK:

Compiled by Albert A. Noli.

Although Confederate commerce raiders captured or destroyed only 263 Yankee flag merchant vessels totaling about 105,000 gross tons – some five percent of the pre-war merchant fleet – the threat which they posed resulted in the transfer of nearly 1,000 vessels totaling some 800,000 gross tons – nearly forty percent of the pre-war fleet – delivering a blow to the U.S. merchant marine from which it never fully recovered.



Of nearly 360,000 Union war dead, almost 40 percent lie in graves marked "unknown" and 12 percent lie in unknown graves.

Although bureaucracies are noted for such things as "procedural errors" and "administrative oversights," it is nevertheless still remarkable that the famed U.S.S. *Monitor*, which went down in Force 7 winds off Cape Hatteras on 31 December 1862, was not officially declared "out of commission" by the U.S. Navy until nearly 91 years later, on 30 September 1951.

In the years after the WFSI the removal of the dangerous obstacles blocking the Hell Gate entry into New York Harbor – a task which required 125 tons of explosives – was supervised by John Newton then chief of engineers, who was ably assisted by Mansfield Lovell, both men having previously served as major generals during the war, one on each side.

Brig. Gen. Joseph K. Barnes, the surgeon general who pronounced President Abraham Lincoln dead in 1865 did the same for President James A. Garfield in 1881, thus becoming the only person ever to have attended the deathbed of two presidents.

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JANNEY FURNACE
1864
Calhoun County near Ohatchee,
Unfinished

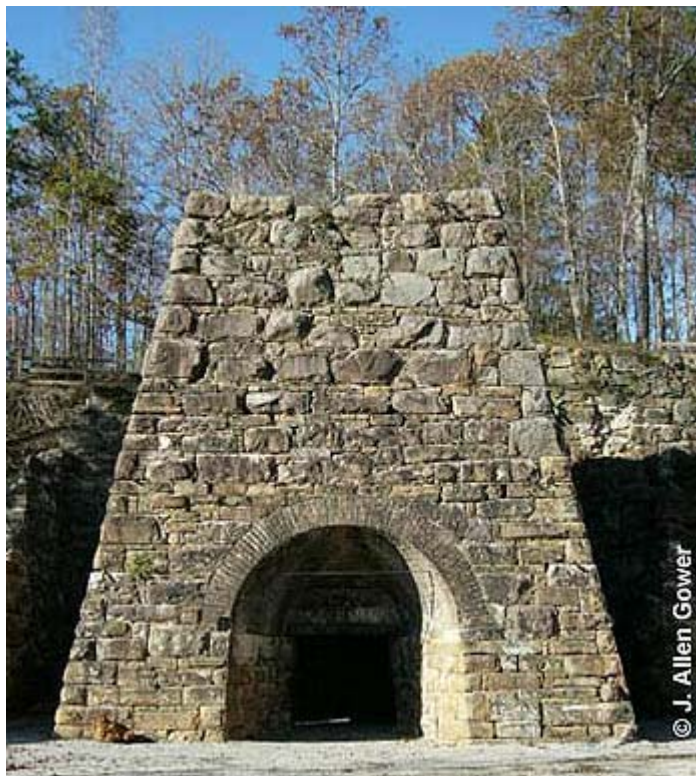
Even as the armies of the North pushed deeper and deeper into the Southland, Montgomery foundry owner Alfred A. Janney continued construction on his new ironworks near Ohatchee.

Undaunted by the loss at Gettysburg, Janney, whether motivated by patriotism or profit, pushed on. He needed the iron from his new furnace to supply his foundry in Montgomery which was manufacturing cannon balls and sheet metal for the Confederacy. He had relied heavily on iron from the Cane Creek Furnace, also in Calhoun County and not over five miles away, but supplies were running short. Most of the Cane Creek iron was going to Selma.

The furnace at Ohatchee, built with slave labor, stood 35 feet high. It was one of the most pretentious of all the Alabama furnaces, a stone stack with its front crucible faced with a high round brick arch. On its east side was located a reservoir into which water was pumped from a nearby creek. The very hill to which the charging bridge was attached contained large quantities of brown iron ore.

Before the first blast could occur, however, it was torched by Federal troops under the command of Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau on July 14, 1864.

The furnace stack stands today in a county park on Janney Road a mile north of Ohatchee.



© J. Allen Gower

JANNEY FURNACE, construction of which began near Ohatchee in 1863, was attacked by Union raiders before it could go into blast. It is preserved today at a Calhoun County historical park off Spring Road.

Jeff Ellis, a Ft. Blakeley Camp member from Foley, AL stands in front of a section of the Calhoun County Confederate Memorial which is located in the Janney Furnace Memorial Park in Ohatchee, AL. The park is the home of Janney Iron Furnace and the world's largest black granite Confederate Memorial.



Editor thanks Compatriot Jeff Ellis for sending in this article.

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RUDE'S HILL MEMORIAL

Restoration of the Summers-Koontz Civil War Monument, located just off U.S. 11, about midway between Mt. Jackson and New Market, Virginia, on the west side of the road. Re-dedication ceremony is planned for June, 2009, says the Shenandoah County Historical Society.

The marker, which sets on what is known as Rude's Hill, marks the spot where two men, who during the 1865 postlude of the Confederate



States surrender at Appomattox, and by then were actually ex-Confederate soldiers, were executed by Union troops who had remained in the Valley immediately after the end of the War.

According to a story from the book, *Tragedy in the Shenandoah Valley: The Story of the Summers-Koontz Execution*, by Robert H. Moore, II, twenty-year-old Confederate



Sergeant Isaac Newton Koontz and Captain George Summers were summarily executed on June 27, 1865, at Rude's Hill. The spot is located along the Valley Pike between Mt. Jackson and

New Market, Va., just off the present-day Shenandoah Caverns exit on I-81.

Moore states that this incident is one of the most tragic, yet perhaps one of the most little-known events relating to the Civil War.

According to Moore, the two men had engaged in a confrontation with Union cavalymen in May, 1865, and had made off with some horses and other items belonging to the Northerners. When the men returned to Luray with the contraband, their fathers angrily demanded that it be returned. The men reportedly honored their fathers' demands and returned the items to Union Colonel Francis Butterfield, who granted them a pardon for honorably owning up for what they had done.

Soon after, the Union troops came under a new commander, and on June 27, Koontz and Summers found themselves rounded up by soldiers, who told them that they were to be executed



that day. The men, who were in a state of shock, were given a chance to write farewell letters to their loved ones, and these poignant letters serve as the basis for Moore's book. One memorable quote from Koontz to his fiancée, from whom Moore is a descendant, is, "Try to meet me in Heaven where I hope to go." After the farewell messages were penned, the men were tied to a stake and shot to death.

The Shenandoah County Historical Society has contributed funds to restore the marker, which sits in a farmer's field. The re-dedication ceremony was set for the anniversary of the Summers-Koontz execution, June 27, 2009. The site now includes a Civil War marker and a landscaped walkway to a stone obelisk that serves as the monument. The Shenandoah County Historical Association is a non-profit organization in Shenandoah County, Virginia, founded in 1985. The group is involved with genealogical research services, historic photographic collection project, local preservation and serving as a source for local history books. The SCHS is online at: www.ShenandoahCountyHistoricalSociety.org.

Photos courtesy Shenandoah County Historical Society.



Mississippi Magnolia *

CAMP OFFICERS:

COMMANDER: Tommy Rhodes 251-979-2038 tbr@gulftel.com

ADJUTANT: OPEN (Temporary – Tommy Rhodes)

1st LT. CMDR: Dr. James Baggett, jcBaggett@aol.com

2nd LT. CMDR: David Myers

TREASURER: (Temporary - Bill Willis & Tommy Rhodes)

COLOR SGT: Jeff Ellis

CHAPLAIN: Ron Dove

QUARTERMASTER: Tyler Dove

SGT-AT-ARMS: Jeff Ellis

HISTORIAN: Bill Willis

MONUMENT CHAIR: Ron Dove 850-327-6287

SPECIAL PROJECTS CHAIRMAN: David Myers

GENEALOGIST: Marvin Rhodes rhodesm@hotmail.com

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER: Bill Willis

MAIL CALL EDITOR: William "Bill" Willis WWILLIS48@aol.com

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Flag from www.patriotic-flags.com/confederate/historical_confederate_flags



2008-09 AL Div. Award and 2009 Dr. Paul Jon Miller Award for Best Newsletter.



ALABAMA STATE SEAL
1817 – 1868

YANKEE ATROCITIES

"They had taken all the money from every Negro on the plantation", wrote Susan Dabney Smedes of Hines County, Mississippi, recounting a raid on her home by United States troops. One crippled 63 year old slave was a preacher named Isaac. "Uncle Isaac had buried \$80 in gold – the savings of years", continued Mrs. Smedes. "This he was made to unearth. He had lately bought a new silver watch for which had had paid \$40. This was taken from him." War Crimes Against Southern Civilians, Walter Brian Cisco, P. 173

*"The...n***ers, as a general thing, preferred to stay at home, particularly after they found out that we wanted only the able-bodied men, and to tell the truth, the youngest and best looking women. Sometimes we took them off by way of repaying influential secessionist. But a part of these we soon managed to lose, sometimes in crossing rivers, sometimes in other ways." - Thomas J. Myers, Lieutenant, U.S., February 26, 1865*

Bill Vallante
Commack NY, SCV 3000, 1506 (Associate)

*** Editor's change.

FROM THE FRONT PAGE

Pictures are of General Robert E. Lee on the left and Lt. General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson on the right. The flag is the beloved Battle Flag with Robert E. Lee super imposed in front.

MEDICAL PX

It seems that I have been relaxed on my duty as editor of MAIL CALL. I believe there is some who are having trouble reading MAIL CALL but are reluctant to ask for help. It seems that they are over heating while reading MAIL CALL. We know that there are three types of people that have this symptom. They are political correct persons, scalawags and liberals. They are like 3-N-1 oil. Slippery as oil as they slip and slide around the truth and MAIL CALL is about the truth of the WFSI. It's been several months since I have inserted the PX for this condition. Therefore, I will restate it at this time.

Instructions for oil slicks are: Get ice pack full of ice and put in left hand. Put the newsletter in your right hand. Start reading and when the condition of reading the truth and over heating occurs, stop reading MAIL CALL and applied ice pack to top of head until temperature drops sufficiently to resume reading. You can poke a hole in the bag so that when you put the ice pack of top of your head, the hole will be to your back so that the cold water will run down your back thereby cooling you at a much faster rate resulting in you getting back to reading MAIL CALL much faster.

We appreciate you slicks trying to improve your mind by reading the truth about the War for Southern Independence, but please for your own health, follow the above instructions when reading MAIL CALL.

A LITTLE HUMOR –

A Yankee and his wife were driving their recreational vehicle across the country and were nearing a Florida city spelled, Kissimmee.

They noted the strange spelling and tried to figure how to pronounce it – KISS-ih-me, kis-IH-me, kis-ih-ME. They grew more perplexed as they drove into the city. Since they were hungry, they pulled into a place to get something to eat. At the counter, the Yankee said to the waitress, "My wife and I can't figure out how to pronounce this place. Will you tell us where we are, and say it very slowly so we can understand?"



The waitress looked at the Yankee and said, "Buuurrrgerrr Kiiiiinnng."

THE REASON FOR THE SCV



Pvt. Edwin Francis Jemison, 2nd Louisiana Regiment, C.S.A

Confederate African Americans In the War for Southern Independence-Part 9

"**Between Two Fires - Black Soldiers in the Civil War**, "Joyce Hansen, 1993, Franklin Watts, 42: "This war between the North and the South gave enslaved men and women an opportunity to take advantage of unstable conditions created by the warring whites. This was one way for some black people to initiate their march for their own freedom. Caught between two fires, they to find a way to survive the conflict. And for some, one way to survive was to volunteer to help the Confederates... The promise of freedom for themselves and their families was enough of an incentive to join the Confederate Army, and the Union had said that it was not fighting to end slavery."

" Negroes in the Confederate Army,"Journal of Negro History, Charles Wesley, Vol. 4, #3, (1919), 244: "The Governor of Tennessee was given permission in June 1861 to accept into the state militia black males between the ages if fifteen and fifty. The men were to receive eight dollars a month, plus clothing and rations."

A Colored Confederate's Death

Petersburg Index-Appeal (Local Newspaper)
May 23, 1886

"There died in this city Saturday morning at the residence of Mr. James Muirhead, a Virginian who cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and endured many months of weary imprisonment rather than desert his friends and comrades in their misfortune. He was an honest, industrious man, highly esteemed by old Confederate friends and comrades. When he was taken sick a short time ago he was given a home and kindly treated by Mr. James Muirhead. His wants were supplied and the best medical attention also provided by a gentleman whom Richard cooked for during the war who was a member of the famous Sussex Light Dragoons, and with whom Richard was imprisoned for nineteen months. When the Sussex Dragoons were formed at the beginning of the war, and when they became Company H, of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, Richard attached himself to the command. The Sussex Dragoons were a wealthy organization, and each member of the company had his own servant along with him. From April 1861, until the retreat after Gettysburg, Richard remained faithfully attached to the regiment. On the retreat, together with many members of the command, he was captured and carried to Fort Delaware, at which place he was confined as prisoner

for five months. He was then taken to Point Lookout and kept there fourteen months, making his prison life nineteen months in all. He was a prisoner at the same time with many old comrades. During his confinement he was held in high esteem by both Confederates and the Federal troops who acted as the garrison. He extended many courtesies to the reserves who were captured on June 9, 1864, and carried to Point Lookout. He was often asked to take the oath of allegiance, release from prison being offered as an inducement. He stood firm to his convictions, however, and loyally remained with his friends, sharing their prison life. Richard was exchanged March 1, 1865, and returned to Petersburg, where he spent the remainder of his life. His funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon from Union Street Methodist Church at 4 o'clock, and six gentlemen who were Confederate soldiers will act as pall bearers, namely: Capt. E. A. Goodwyn, Capt. J. R. Patterson, Gen. Stith Bolling, Col. E. M. Field, and Messrs. Jesse Newcomb and R. M. Dobie. The remains will be interred in Blandford cemetery near the plot where are now buried many of the Confederate dead. All acquaintances, both white and colored, especially the old confederate soldiers who knew and esteemed him in the brave days of "auld lang syne" are invited to attend the funeral."

pall bearers:

Colonel Everard Meade Field, Commander, 12th Virginia Infantry; Captain Edward A. Goodwyn, Company E, 13th Virginia Cavalry; Captain John R. Patterson, Provost Guard, 12th Virginia Infantry
 Captain Stith Bolling, Company G, 13th Virginia Cavalry; Private Jesse Miller Newcomb, Company F, 13th Virginia Cavalry; Private Rufus M. Dobie, Company H, 13th Virginia Cavalry

Birthdays -

- 9 Larry Johnson
- 19 Gen. Robert E. Lee – 1807
- 21 Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson - 1824
- 27 Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor - 1826



YANKEE ATROCITIES

From Wikipedia encyclopedia

Lt. General Richard Taylor inherited his father's large sugar plantation, called Fashion, in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana in July 1850. While he was away in the Spring of 1862, the Yankee soldiers visited his

plantation and below is a Yankee description of what occurred. Plundering to the 32nd degree.

A Vermont soldier wrote down all that occurred:

It is one of the most splendid plantations that I ever saw. There are on it 700 acres (2.8 km²) of sugar-cane, which must rot upon the ground if the Government does not harvest it. I wish you could have seen the soldiers plunder this plantation. After the stock was driven off, the boys began by ordering the slaves to bring out everything there was to eat and drink. They brought out hundreds of bottles of wines, eggs, preserved figs, and peaches, turkeys, chickens, and honey in any quantity. I brought away a large camp-kettle and frying-pans that belonged to old Gen. Zachary Taylor, and also many of his private papers. I have one letter of his own hand-writing, and many from Secretary of State William Learned Marcy, some from Gen. Winfield Scott, and some from the traitor John Buchanan Floyd. I brought to camp four bottles of claret wine. Lieut. -- brought away half a barrel of the best syrup from the sugar-house, and a large can of honey. The camp-kettle and pans I intend to send home. They are made of heavy tin, covered with copper. I think I will send home the private papers by mail, if I do not let any one have them. The camp is loaded down with plunder-all kinds of clothing, rings, watches, guns, pistols, swords, and some of Gen. Zachary Taylor's old hats and coats, belt-swords-and, in fact, every old relic he had is worn about camp.

**FORT BLAKELEY CAMP 1864
2010**


"It seems like if I joined there wouldn't be any thing to do." That is, I believe, is what some members have in mind. One should ask themselves, "What can I do to help the camp in our charge?" There are many things one can do to support the camp. You can come to the meeting and have some good old fashion southern fellowship with like folks. You can even get a bite to eat while doing it. If you can't come to the meeting, you can volunteer for some of the work load that is available. You can man a table at the gun show, heritage festival or county fair. Or you can help with the memorial service, direct traffic, meet with the guests, and help with the set up. Lots of things to do!! Spreading the work load out among several members makes it easier for everyone. You can always donate monetary funds to help with the camp expenses. All you have to do is ask, "What can I do to help?" As noted in December Special Edition, the camp was busy and help is always needed and appreciated.


(Continue from page 2)


growth and activities in our future. I take great pride in being your Commander.

Mark January 12, 2010 on your calendar and attend our annual Lee-Jackson Salute. Be sure to bring a guest to this special event where we not only honor our two great Generals, but our own specific Confederate ancestors as well. It is always proves to be a moving event.

Quotes for the month:  *"We are the last of our race. Let us be the best as well." -- Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, CSA*

Lee a visit in Richmond  *"Always mystify, mislead, and surprise the enemy, if possible; and when you strike and overcome him never let up in the pursuit so long as your men have strength to follow; for an army routed, if hotly pursued, becomes panic-stricken, and can then be destroyed by half their number. The other rule is, never fight against heavy odds, if by any possible maneuvering you can hurl you own force on only a part, and that the weakest part, of your enemy and crush it. Such tactics will win every time, and a small army may thus destroy a large one in detail, and repeated victory will make it invincible." -- Gen. T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson, CSA*

 *"The Army of Northern Virginia was never defeated. It merely wore itself out whipping the enemy."-- General Jubal Early, CSA*

 **Tidbit:** Answer to last month's question: The nickname of Maj. Gen. William Wing Loring CSA was "Old Blizzards" for his battle cry, "Give them blizzards, boys! Give them blizzards!"

 **New Tidbit question-** What is the nickname of Brigadier General John Pegram, CSA?

 **Trivia:** The senior general officer in the CSA Army was Gen. Samuel Cooper, not Robert E. Lee.

Please remember to join us **Tuesday, January 12, 2010** at the Blue Marlin Restaurant on US Hwy 98 East of Point Clear, Alabama. I hope to see you there.

Don't forget our men and women serving in the armed services. Keep them and their families in your prayers.

Deo Vindice.

LTC TBRIII, Commanding

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

From Ocala, FL -

The Confederate monument which was moved to the back of the Marion County Courthouse two years ago from the front will now be moved. But, to where?

The 101 year old monument stood for nearly a century in front of the court house will be moved as soon as \$25,000 is raised. Three

locations are considered at this time. The first is leaving where it is. The second is the Ocala-Marion County Veterans Memorial Park.

Ocala lawyer and a SCV member Lanny Curry said it was not "in a place of honor and not in a proper location". He would like it in the veteran's park about two miles away.

The county received \$727,000 for a new air conditioning system, \$450,000 for solar heating panels at the county jail. This editor can't see why some of that money can not be used to move the monument. The people in jail can put on a jacket if they are too cold.



HERITAGE VICTORY

JUDGE REFUSES TO THROW OUT CONFEDERATE TAG CASE

Orlando, FL – A judge refuses to throw out the case in which the Florida Division filed a suit against the state for refusing to issue a special car license plate. The state wanted the case thrown out but it has failed to convince the judge otherwise. Now, it appears that parts or all of those statutes may be stricken by the federal court as unconstitutional infringement of First Amendment rights.

The Florida Division had done every thing required to obtain a specialty license plate but the Florida Legislature failed to follow their own statutes. Public officials have to follow the law just as regular people. They are not above the law as they might think.

According to the Rev. Randolph Bracy, President of the Orange County NACCP said he thinks “it’s a horrible idea.” Well, excuse us there Reverend, but we Southerners have rights also. There is no better heritage than “Confederate Heritage”. Rev. Bracy – get an educational will you? Go see or call Al Mccray in Tampa. He’ll teach you what is right.

NEW MEMBER



Compatriot David Myer accepted the SCV Cadet certificate for his grandson Clancy Wade Myers.

CHRISTMAS PARADE

The camp was going to be in the Foley Christmas parade but unfortunately we didn’t have enough

volunteers to make a good showing. We need four to walk along the float for safety and about three or more to ride and throw goodies to the children. Some of our core members were on sick call and rest assured, we understand. Some were out of town and ditto. But, to others maybe we should try a little harder on what our duties are to the SCV. I am disappointed that, unlike other camps which are banded from participated in a parade, we were invited and then failed to follow thru on this important camp function. We have to do a better job next year. Editor.

CAMP MEETING MINUTES

By Judy Johnson and Bill Willis

Our camp regular meeting was called to order on 8 December by Commander Tommy Rhodes. Chaplain Ron Dove gave the open invocation. All that wanted ate from the wide selection menu. At 7 pm, Cmdr. Rhodes called the meeting to order and Ron Dove led the flag pledges and salutes. We welcomed Chaplain Ron Dove and 2nd Lt. Cmdr. David Myers back. Chaplain Dove said his mother was doing much better and his wife Judy was with him and doing much better also. 2nd Lt. Cmdr. Myers was looking very well after his bout with a serious respiratory illness which kept him hospitalized for several days. 1st Lt. Cmdr. Jim Baggett was with us and is doing extremely well. It was wonderful to welcome back these members after all the health issues they have dealt with these past couple of months.

HG Judy Johnson introduced our guests and program speaker. Twenty people were in attendance. They included Judy Dove, Peggy Cross and Ann Myers. Michael Isaac was also welcomed and as soon as we finish his genealogy, he will become a new member. Robert Sanderson and his son Will were welcomed. Bob Ridle, Ted Weeks and Brad Johnson were with us also. We are waiting for the paperwork to come back from National and they will become our newest members.

Cmdr. Rhodes stated that the minutes were posted in MAIL CALL and Bill Willis gave the treasury report. David Myers was presented a certificate and pin for the induction of his grandson Clancy. He was also present his membership certificate and medal for induction into the Sesquicentennial Society.

Cmdr. Rhodes introduced our guest speaker Roger Sanderson who gave us an account of the CSS *Tennessee* from the time she was built in Selma, floated down to Mobile and outfitted with six inches of

iron on her sides. It was actually a wood – iron warship as the iron was added over the wood at Mobile. He is working on getting a replica built of the ironclad.

Commander Rhodes gave reports on membership which was reported in December Special Edition MAIL CALL. He also gave report on the Christmas Parade, which we had the opportunity to march in but didn't due to the cold weather. WHEP was broadcasting the parade so we missed an excellent opportunity to get free air time to the people of Baldwin County.

Commander Rhodes noted that we should try to be in the Robertsdale, Foley, Silverhill and Fairhope parades next year. Also we can have information – recruitment booth at the Silverhill heritage festival. More opportunities to get and recruit and get our camp name and SCV name in the public. Door prizes were awarded to the lucky ones.

DON'T FORGET THAT THE LEE-JACKSON SALUTE BANQUET NEXT MONTH.

Having no further business, the meeting was adjourned after the singing of "DIXIE", which is the best part of the meeting.

Prayer of the Unknown Confederate Soldier - Soldiers Prayer

I asked God for strength, that I might achieve;
I was made weak, that I might learn to humbly obey.
I asked for health, that I might do greater things;
I was given infirmity, that I might do better things.
I asked for riches, that I might be happy;
I was given poverty, that I might be wise.
I asked for power, that I might have the praise of men;
I was given weakness, that I might feel the need of God.
I asked for all things that I might enjoy life;
I was given life, that I might enjoy all things.
I got nothing I asked for but everything I had hoped for.
Almost despite myself, my unspoken prayers were answered.

I am, among men, most richly blessed.

Discovered folded in the pocket of a fallen Confederate Soldier.

From Tommy Rhodes

HERITAGE VICTORY

Black soldiers honored with new markers dedicated in Pulaski –

By Associated Press, November 5, 2009

PULASKI, Tenn. (AP) — New markers honoring 18 black soldiers who fought for the Confederacy will be dedicated Sunday at a cemetery in Pulaski.

All of the soldiers were from Giles County, and records show many of them received a military pension.

Cathy Wood is president of the Giles County chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She says her group and the Sons of Confederate Veterans chapter joined to buy the footstone markers, which will list the names, life spans and unit numbers of the men.



Four of the soldiers are buried at Maplewood Cemetery, where the stones have been placed. The others were buried in small family cemeteries at farms around Giles County.

A cannon crew and color guard will take part in the ceremony at 2 p.m.

It's a victory because the VA wouldn't recognize these men as soldiers. Stating, "Blacks didn't fight in the Confederate army". The Yankees are still trying to rewrite history to their PC thinking when overwhelming evidence proves otherwise.

Deo Vindice --- "God will vindicate"



Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864
Meeting - 2nd Tuesday

Of Each Month at the
Blue Marlin Restaurant, Fairhope, AL
Meal 6 PM – Meeting 6:45 PM



SCV Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864
P.O. Box 845
Robertsdale, AL 36567



put address label here