

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864

MAIL CALL



FORT BLAKELEY
GARRISON FLAG

Baldwin County, Alabama

March 1, 2010

Volume 11 Issue 3



Battle of Fort Blakeley April 9, 1865



SCV - REMEMBERING AND HONORING

UPCOMING EVENTS



- Mar 6 AOT meeting in Nashville, TN. 9am.
- Mar 6-7 Civil War Relic Show – Corinth, MS sponsored by Col. W.P. Rogers, Camp # 321.
- Mar 9 Camp Meeting – 6 PM eat and fellowship. Meeting starts at 6:45 PM.
- Apr 24 Confederate Memorial Day service at Beauvoir, MS at 11 am. More info next month.

CAMP IN ACTION - GUN SHOW

Robertsdale, Alabama on February 13-14. Full story on page thirteen.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Camp meets at the Blue Marlin Restaurant on Hwy 98, Fairhope, AL

THE FEW, THE PROUD,

THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Message from the Commander's Tent:



As y'all will recall, I said in this article last month that winter had finally found "Lower Alabama". Now I can report that it stayed. We have had more than our share of cold weather and rain...even a little snow in north Baldwin County. Of course our cold weather is nothing compared to what our "out of town" Camp Compatriots have endured in Germany, Indiana, North Carolina, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, north Georgia, and north Alabama.

Even though it was a chilly night, the February meeting was well attended. Those in attendance enjoyed learning about blockade running in and out of Mobile Bay. We inducted two new members and a Cadet member. Camp officers were elected for a two-year term. Two new Heritage Guard membership applications were accepted by the Adjutant. Food was good as usual. The door prizes and camaraderie were enjoyed by all.

"Camp in Action" for February: The quarterly Camp recruiting booth set up at the February 13th & 14th Gun Show in Robertsdale was a huge success. The camp signed up some new members, added a number of names to our prospective member list, and the camp store did a booming business. Thanks to the many compatriots who manned the booth. The Army of Tennessee meeting in Birmingham on February 13th in Birmingham was cancelled due to a winter storm which left a blanket of snow all over Alabama...except here in LA.

Recruiting is still a priority of the camp. Talk to friends, relatives, and co-workers about the camp and see if they are interested in joining us. Remember, someone recruited you. Return the favor to someone.

Quotes for the month:  *"My religious belief teaches me to feel as safe in battle as in bed. God has fixed the time for my death. I do not concern myself about that, but to always be ready, no*

matter when it may overtake me." - Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson



"It is well that war is so terrible -- lest we should grow too fond of it." General Robert Edward Lee of Old Virginia



"I am now considered such a monster, that I hesitate to darken with my shadow, the doors of those I love, lest I should bring upon them misfortune." – General Robert E. Lee gave this appraisal of his image to a friend shortly after his surrender at Appomattox in 1865.



Tidbit: Answer to last month's question: The nickname of Lt. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, CSA is "Seminoles".



New Tidbit question- What is the nickname of Lt. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, CSA?



Trivia: Vidette- a mounted sentry in advance of the outposts of an army



Confederate Question of Last's Month Answer: Who took over "Stonewall" Jackson's division after Jackson's death at Chancellorsville? Answer: Maj. Gen Edward Johnson, CSA



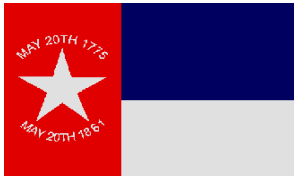
Confederate Question of the Month: How many Confederate General Officers came from West Point's famous "Class of 1846"?

Please remember to join us **Tuesday, March 9, 2010** at the **Blue Marlin Restaurant on US Hwy 98 East of Point Clear, Alabama.** Check in this **Mail Call for February's program topic.** We all hope to see you there. Bring a guest.

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

Deo Vindice,

LTC TBR III, Commanding



NC Confed. State Flag *

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davidmyers@century.net

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2nd LT. CMDR: OPEN

TREASURER: (Temporary - Bill Willis & Tommy Rhodes)

COLOR SGT: Jeff Ellis

CHAPLAIN: Ron Dove

QUARTERMASTER: Tyler Dove

SGT-AT-ARMS: Jeff Ellis

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



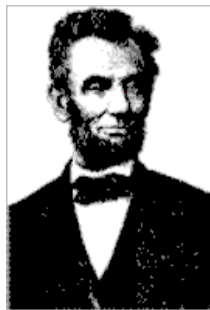
2008-09 AL Div. Award and 2009 Dr. Paul Jon Miller Award for Best Newsletter



Florida State Seal 1861 – 1868

LINCOLN – The Good, The Bad, The Ugly - 13

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. **Red is editor's.**

SOLDIERS NOT INDORSING PROCLAMATION:

This morning I was presented an order of yours dismissing from the service, subject to my approval, a Captain Schaadt, of one of the Pennsylvania regiments. ...as I am told, that the sole evidence was his refusal to sanction a resolution (indorsing the emancipation proclamation I believe); and our friends assure me that this statement is doing the Union cause great harm in his neighborhood and county, especially as he is a man of character, did good service in raising troops for us last fall and still declares for the Union. On this state of case I wrote a special

indorsement on the order, which I suppose he will present to you; and I write this merely to assure you that no censure is intended upon you; but that it is hoped that you will inquire into the case more minutely, and that if there be no evidence, but his refusal to sanction the resolution, you will restore him. [A private letter to Major General David Hunter, Washington, April 30, 1863, pg 446]

THE RIGHT FOR STATE TO SECEDE:

Prior to my installation here, it had been inculcated that any State had a lawful right to secede from the national Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a President to their own liking; and accordingly, so far as it was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, had seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I was inaugurated, and, of course, before I had done any official act whatever. ... The insurgents had been preparing for it more than thirty years...

[Letter to Hon. Erastus Corning and others, Washington, June 12, 1863, pg 456]

MISSOURI AND PROCLAMATION:

Your despatch (sic), asking in substance, whether, in case Missouri shall adopt gradual emancipation, the general government will protect slave owners in that species of property during the short time it shall be permitted by the State to exist within it, has been received. Desirous as I am, that emancipation shall be adopted by Missouri, and believing as I do, that **gradual** can be made better than **immediate** for both black and white, except when military necessity changes the case, my impulse is to say that such protection would be

given. [Letter to Gen. John M. Schofield, Washington, June 22, 1863, pg 465]

THE POWER OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF:

You dislike the emancipation proclamation; and, perhaps, would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional - I think differently

*I think the constitution invests its commander-in-chief, with the law of war, in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is, **that slaves are property**. Is there - has there ever been - any question that by law of war, property, both of enemies and friends, may be taken when needed? And is it not needed whenever taking it, helps us, or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy enemies' property when they can not use it; and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. [A personal letter to Hon. James C. Conkling, Washington, August 26, 1863, pg 497] red is editor's.*

FIGHT TO SAVE THE UNION:

You say you will not fight to free negroes. Fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. [A personal letter to Hon. James C. Conkling, Washington, August 26, 1863, pg 498]

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AS MILITARY MEASURE:

Knowing your great anxiety that the emancipation proclamation shall now be applied to certain parts of Virginia and Louisiana which were exempted from it last January, I state briefly what appear to me to be difficulties in the way of such a step. The original proclamation has no constitutional or legal justification, except as a military measure. The exemptions were made because the military necessity did not apply to the exempted localities. [A letter to Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Washington, September 2, 1863, pg 501]

["no constitutional or legal justification" for issuing the Emancipation Proclamation.]

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THE CIVIL WAR NOTEBOOK:

Compiled by Albert A. Noli.

Walter W. Williams, a Texan who died in 1960 at the alleged age of 118, is popularly regarded as the "last survivor of the WFSI," a distinction which in fact cannot be determined.



Gracie Mansion, the home of the mayor of the city of New York, was formerly the home of the Gracie family, whose most distinguished WFSI connection was Confederate Brig. Gen. Archibald Gracie.

The house at Mt. McGregor, New York, in which Ulysses S. Grant spent his last days writing his memoirs while dying of cancer, now lies in the middle of a so-called "correctional institution."

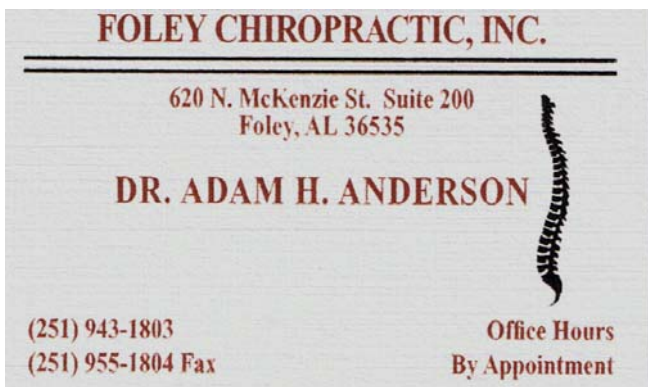
The 201st Infantry, an element of the West Virginia National Guard, has what is perhaps the most a unique distinction of any military unit in history; because its ancestral Virginia militia regiment split at the start of the WFSI, it has battle streamers for both Union and Confederate service, each of which includes the second battle of Bull Run, at which, in effect, the regiment fought itself.

Margaret Mitchell, author of *Gone with the Wind*, was the granddaughter of First Sergeant Russell C. Mitchell, Company I, 1st Texas Infantry, in Hood's Texas Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Among the guests present when the restored McLean House at Appomattox was dedicated as a museum in 1950 were Ulysses S. Grant III and Robert E. Lee IV, the namesakes of the two

gentlemen who had once had occasion to meet in the McLean parlor.

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Dr. Adam And Paula Anderson

CIVIL WAR WORDS

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



ROBBERS ROW: A soldier's term for the sutler tents in a camp. Sutlers were notorious for skinning the troops.

RODMAN GUN: A gun cast with a hollow core and cooled from the inside. The process, which greatly strengthened many large guns used by the Union in the WFSI, was devised by Thomas J. Rodman, an officer in the United States Army in the 1840's, but was not officially adopted till 1859. The process was used on both smoothbores and rifled guns.

ROLL OF HONOR: A list of Confederate officers and soldiers who displayed courage during action in the WFSI. The South lacked the resources to give medals, so in October 1862 the Confederate Congress authorized, as a substitute, the Roll of Honor, published in Southern newspapers after each battle.

ROTGUT (rotgut whiskey): Cheap, inferior whiskey. The term had been used in England since the late sixteenth century, usually referring to a kind of beer. In early nineteenth century America, the word became familiar as a designation for strong, stomach-burning whiskey.

ROT OF POPSKULL: Inferior whiskey.

RUMP CONGRESS: The United States Congress during the WFSI, in which there were no representatives from the Southern states. In England the word "rump" had designated the remnant of a political body since the mid-1600's.

SAP-ROLLER: A large cylindrical basketwork rolled, as a protection against enemy fire, ahead of men digging a sap (trench). The term had been used since at least the 1830's.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG

"A chicken could not live on that field when we open on it." So reported Confederate Colonel E. Porter Alexander to General James Longstreet describing the



position of his Confederate First Corps' artillery on Marye's Heights overlooking the town of Fredericksburg, VA. Six hundred yards of open field stretched between his position and the town, which was overflowing with Yankee soldiers. General Robert E. Lee would like nothing better than for the Union Army of the Potomac to attack his Army of Northern Virginia in the position he had been strengthening for weeks.

The left side of Lee's line was anchored on Marye's Heights and on a 1,200 foot-long stone wall at the base of the heights. The retaining wall was built alongside the main road to Richmond, which had been cut away and sunken by years of use. Shoulder high, the stone wall was an ideal position to defend. Division Commander General Lafayette McLaws had stationed his Georgia Brigade, commanded by General Thomas R. R. Cobb, in the sunken road. The Confederate soldiers were packed two ranks deep behind the wall and had a clear field of fire to their front.

Around noon on December 13, 1862, a brigade of blue-coated men filed out of Fredericksburg, formed their battle lines, and charged toward the stone wall. They were cut to pieces by Confederate artillery and fell back before the Georgians behind the wall fired a single volley. Two more brigades charged in quick succession with the same result. McLaws ordered General Joseph B. Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade to join Cobb's men behind the stone wall, making that line four ranks deep. Stepping back from the wall to reload and back up to the wall to fire, the Confederate defenders were able to lay down a rapid and continuous storm of lead. Throughout the afternoon, Union General Ambrose Burnside sent wave after wave of his infantry to the slaughter. Darkness finally brought an end to the butchery, but not before seven Union divisions had dashed themselves against the wall in 14 charges. No Union soldier ever reached the stone wall; few got within 50 yards.

Burnside lost 7,000 men attacking the stone wall and Marye's Heights. The Confederates lost only 1,200 men.

This article by Stephen T. Foster.

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A LITTLE HUMOR –

A Yankee was watching the weather one night and the weatherman stated that there was going to a bad snow storm come in during the night and for everyone to move their cars to the north and east sides of the streets to allow the snow plows thru to clear the streets. So the Yank gets up and moves his car.

A couple of weeks later he was watching the weatherman again and the weatherman said another snow storm was coming in that night and for everyone to move their cars to the south and west sides of the street so the snow plows can get thru to clean the streets. So, the Yank gets up and goes out and moves his car.

A few nights later as the Yank was watching the weatherman again and the weatherman is talking about this big storm coming thru and for everyone to move their cars..... SNAP, CRACK, POP, bright lights flashes (lightning) and the lights and the TV goes off. The Yankee turns to his wife and says, "What am I going to do now, I don't know what side of the street I am supposed to move the car to." His wife then says, "If I was you, I would leave the car in the garage."



FROM THE FRONT PAGE

Pictures are of Nathan Bedford Forrest on the left and Wade Hampton on the right. The flag is NC Confederate State Flag * Did you notice the date – May 20, 1775 and May 20, 1861.

THE REASON FOR THE SCV



Remembering and Honoring their Sacrifices

Gettysburg, PA. Bodies of Confederate soldiers, killed on July 1, collected near the McPherson woods.

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Marcellus Jerome Clarke “Sue Mundy” (also called M. Jerome Clarke) (1844 – March 15, 1865)

was a Confederate captain who in 1864 became one of Kentucky's most famous guerrillas. He was rumored to be "Sue Mundy", a character publicized by George Prentice, editor of the *Louisville Journal*.

Marcellus Jerome Clarke was born in Franklin, Kentucky in 1844.

At the age of 17 in 1861, he enlisted as M. Jerome Clarke in Company B, 4th Kentucky Infantry, 1st Kentucky "Orphan" Brigade, Confederate States Army (CSA). While with the 4th Kentucky, Clarke was captured at Fort Donelson and later escaped from Camp Morgan. He saw action with the 4th Kentucky at the Battle of Chickamauga.

Clarke was reassigned to Morgan's Men, the unit headed by Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan. By then he was a captain.^{[2][3]} While with Morgan's Men, he took part in the famous Morgan's Raid, storming into Union territory in Kentucky and



across the border into northern states of Ohio and Indiana, which was against Morgan's orders.

Following Morgan's death on September 4, 1864, Clarke formed his own guerrilla band, and returned to Kentucky in October. He raided throughout the state, killing Union soldiers and destroying supplies. His raids seemed to inspire the *Louisville Journal's* stories of the infamous "Sue Mundy", and caused Major General Stephen G. Burbridge, military governor of Kentucky, substantial embarrassment. Combined with the fact that Clarke's gang (referred to by the *Journal* as "Mundy's Gang") had joined with William Quantrill's Raiders, Clarke was seen as a dangerous enemy of the Union. On the night of February 2, 1865, this joint force of Quantrill and Clarke rode into Lair Station, Kentucky and burned the railroad depot and freight cars. A week later on February 8, 1865, the guerrillas killed three soldiers, took four more prisoners, and destroyed the remnants of a wagon train.

On March 12, 1865, fifty Union soldiers from the 30th Wisconsin Infantry, under the command of Major Cyrus Wilson, surrounded a tobacco barn ten miles south of Brandenburg near Breckinridge County. They were to capture Clarke and his gang. Four Union soldiers were wounded in the altercation. With Clarke were Henry Medkiff and Henry C. Magruder, wounded in an earlier attack.

Major Wilson escorted the three men to Brandenburg, where they boarded a steamer for Louisville. Military authorities kept Clarke's trial a secret, and the verdict had been decided the day before the trial. He pleaded to be treated as a prisoner of war but was tried as a guerrilla.^[3] On March 14, military authorities planned Clarke's execution, even though the trial had not started. At the brief hearing, Clarke was said to have "stood firm and spoke with perfect composure."^[6] Clarke stated that he was a regular Confederate soldier and that the crimes he was being charged with he had not committed, or they had been committed by Quantrill. During the three-hour trial, Clarke was not allowed counsel or witnesses for his defense. Three days after his capture, Union authorities scheduled Clarke for public hanging

just west of the corner of 18th and Broadway in Louisville.

On March 15, Rev. J.J. Talbott visited the 20-year-old Clarke in prison and notified him that he would be hanged that afternoon. Reportedly Clarke knelt and prayed, asking Talbott to baptize him. With Clarke dictating, the minister wrote four letters for him: to Clarke's aunt, his cousin, a young lady named Lashbrook, and his fiancée. Clarke's last requests were for his body to be sent to his aunt and stepmother in Franklin to be buried in his Confederate uniform, next to his parents.

When the carriage arrived at the gallows, Clarke gave one last statement to the crowd. He said: "I am a regular Confederate soldier-not a guer[r]illa... I have served in the Army for nearly four years... I fought under General Buckner at Fort Donelson and I belonged to General Morgan's command when I entered Kentucky." His last words were "I believe in and die for the Confederate cause." Several thousand people were estimated to have attended Clarke's execution, attracted by rumors that he was "Sue Mundy". After authorities cut Clarke's body down from the scaffold, some witnesses cut off buttons from his coat as keepsakes. Police arrested three men for fighting over his hat.

On October 29, 1865, Union authorities hung Henry Magruder behind the walls of the Louisville Military Prison. He had been allowed to heal from his wounds before being hung. Before his death, Magruder wrote his memoir and declared he was the real "Sue Mundy". Thus ended the careers of two famous Kentucky guerrillas.

Information from Wikipedia and Compatriot David Myers who is kin to Clarke. April 2008/August 2009



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Happy Birthday to –

- 5 Rick Boswell
- 6 Cadet Shane Prince
- 11 Robert Trammell
- 12 HG Jan Smith
- 16 Gene Overstreet
- 23 Royal D. Myers
- 24 Pat Mosley
- 30 Barry Green-Burns



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GENEALOGY RESEARCH

From Heritage Guard Judy Johnson comes this information on searching for your ancestors. You can go to the listed site to get started. Some of the sites are free and some are not, but it's a good place to start.
<http://home.att.net/~wee-monster/military.html>

Other places that I have acquired are:

Alabama — In 1867 pensions were first granted to soldiers who had lost limbs. In 1886 they were expanded to include widows. In 1891 pensions were approved for indigent veterans and their widows. Search the online index at www.archives.state.al.us/civilwar/index.cfm. Contact the Alabama Department of Archives & History, 624 Washington Ave., Montgomery, AL 36130-0100.

Arkansas — In 1891 pensions were granted to indigent veterans. In 1915 widows and mothers were added to the pension rolls. There is a searchable online index at www.ark-ives.com/doc

documenting/confed_pensions.asp. Contact the Arkansas History Commission & State Archives, One Capitol Mall, Little Rock, AR 72201.

Florida — In 1881 the state began granting pensions to veterans and in 1889 to their widows. Check the database of pension applications at www.floridamemory.com/Collections/PensionFiles/.

Contact the Florida State Archives, R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250.

Georgia — The state began granting pensions to veterans with artificial limbs in 1870. In 1879 other disabled veterans and widows were added. In 1894 old age and poverty were included as reasons to receive a pension. Search the pension applications at content.sos.state.ga.us/cdm4/pension.php and the enlistment oaths and discharges at content.sos.state.ga.us/cdm4/con

fed.php. Contact the Georgia Department of Archives & History, 5800 Jonesboro Road, Morrow, GA 30260.

Kentucky — The state didn't grant pensions to Civil War veterans until 1912. Kentucky's civil war databases, including Confederate service records, military records from the Adjutant General's office, and pension records can be searched at www.kdla.ky.gov/

resources/KYCivilWar

Research3.htm. Contact the Kentucky Department for Libraries & Archives, Kentucky State Archives, 300 Coffee Tree Road, Frankfort, KY 40601.

Louisiana — The state began granting pensions to indigent veterans and their widows in 1898. Search the pension applications index database at www400.sos.louisiana.gov/archives/gen/cpa-alpha.htm. Contact the Louisiana State Archives, 3851 Essen Lane, Baton Rouge, LA 70809-2137.

louisiana.gov/archives/gen/cpa-alpha.htm. Contact the Louisiana State Archives, 3851 Essen Lane, Baton Rouge, LA 70809-2137.

Mississippi — Pensions were first granted to indigent veterans and their widows in 1888. Contact the Mississippi Department of Archives & History, Charlotte Capers Building, 100 S. State St., Jackson, MS 39201.

Missouri — The state granted pensions to indigent veterans only starting in 1911. No widows were included. Contact the Missouri State Archives, State Information Center, 600 W. Main St., Jefferson City, MO 65102.

North Carolina — The state started giving pensions in 1867 to veterans who were blind or amputees as a result of their service. Other disabled or indigent veterans or widows were added to the rolls in 1885.

Contact the North Carolina State Archives, 4614 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4614.

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OUR NEW MEETING LOCATION

What Was Abraham Lincoln's Attitude Toward the Constitution?

When Abraham Lincoln took office in March of 1861, the United States Treasury was completely bankrupt, the growth of the country's money supply being at a scant 1% after having fallen to a negative 4% in the economic crash of 1857. General Donn Piatt related how a plan was concocted by a New England financier named Amasa Walker to replenish the depleted Treasury by issuing Coupon Treasury Notes, which drew 7.5 percent semi-annual interest payments, were convertible after three years into six percent 5-20 and 10-40 gold-bearing bonds, and which, by Act of Congress, were exempted from taxation. This national debt would be funded by pledging the property and future labor of the American people.

When this plan was presented to Lincoln, he was delighted. However, when then-Secretary of the Treasury Salmon Portland Chase first learned of the scheme, he cautioned, "[T]here is one little obstacle in the way, that makes the plan impracticable, and that is the Constitution." When Chase's concerns were relayed to the President, Lincoln responded, "[G]o back to Chase and tell him not to bother himself about the Constitution. Say that I have that sacred instrument here at the

White House, and I am guarding it with great care." When Chase would not relent, Lincoln called a conference with him and related the following story:

Chase... down in Illinois, I was held to be a pretty good lawyer.... This thing reminds me of a story I read in a newspaper the other day. It was of an Italian captain, who run his vessel on a rock and knocked a hole in her bottom. He set his men to pumping, and he went to prayers before a figure of the Virgin in the bow of the ship. The leak gained on them. It looked at last as if the vessel would go down with all on board. The captain, at length, in a fit of rage, at not having his prayers answered, seized the figure of the Virgin and threw it overboard. Suddenly the leak stopped, the water was pumped out, and the vessel got safely into port. When docked for repairs, the statue of the Virgin Mary was found stuck headforemost in the hole.... Chase, I don't intend precisely to throw the Virgin Mary overboard, and by that I mean the Constitution, but I will stick it into the hole if I can.

Lincoln went on to say, "These rebels are violating the Constitution to destroy the Union; I will violate the Constitution if necessary, to save the Union; and I suspect, Chase, that our Constitution is going to have a rough time of it before we get done with this row" (source: Don Piatt, essay: "Salmon P. Chase," North American Review [1886], Volume CXLIII, pages 606-607).

This info came from "The Confederate Reprint Company" at www.confederatereprint.com.

CAMP MEMBERS IN ACTION

On Saturday 30 January Compatriot DeWitte T. Cross Jr., the lovely Miss Peggy Cross and 2nd Lt. Commander David W. Myers attended the Stephen R. Mallory Camp 1315 of Pensacola Florida Lee and Jackson Banquet.

Guest speaker was SCV Past National Chaplain Pastor John Daniel Weaver of Georgia. Pastor Daniel spoke on the character of General's Lee and Jackson.

Florida Division Commander Douglas Dawson made his way to the Fort Blakeley table and acquaintances were exchanged.

Southwest Brigade Commander and Camp 1864 Associate Member Terry Beetle Bailey and Associate Member Claude Turberville were part of the Color Guard.



Mr. & Mrs. DeWitte Cross and Mr. David Myers going the extra distance in honoring our ancestors.



Special thanks to Compatriot Gene Overstreet at Street's Restaurant in Bay Minette for his outstanding support of Camp 1864.



*"If you missed us – you wasted your trip."
251-937-2664*

CAMP MEMBER IN ACTION

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

Camp 1864 2nd Lt. Commander David W. Myers on 6 February had the distinct honor of attending the Executive Council meeting of the Alabama Division. The meeting was conducted in the Library of Confederate Memorial Park near Marbury, Alabama



CONFEDERATE VETERAN LIBRARY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Correction – Last month I missed stating that the camp gave a Confederate Veteran subscription to the Robertsdale library. Eight total was given. I thank our Commander for catching this error.

IT'S BEEN A LONG ROAD

It's been a long road but the Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864 has reached its first milestone. Last month, camp membership reached 50 members. As of this writing, there are now 52 SCV members, 6 Cadet Members, 6 Associate Members, and 14 Heritage Guard Members in our camp. Our ranks continue to swell each month. I always say, "Members are the camp". I firmly believe our growth rate is due largely to our present membership. We have a great group of individuals and we have a good time. People want to be a part of a good thing and we have a good thing going. Presently we have about 8 or 10 SCV membership applications plus a Cadet application pending. Your Camp Officers are working diligently to finalize them so we can get them sent in to Headquarters. I want to take this opportunity to thank



our camp membership and Officers who are helping to make Camp #1864 a camp worthy in which to be a member. Deo Vindice! Tommy Rhodes, Commander

Minutes from February 9th Meeting

– By Heritage Guard Judy Johnson

Commander Rhodes opened the meeting and welcomed everyone. 1st Lieutenant Commander Jim Baggett gave the invocation as our Chaplain Ron Dove was unable to attend this month.

Color Sergeant Jeff Ellis led the pledges and salutes and HG Susan Ellis introduced our visitors: Emilee Ellis, Guy Busby, Shannon Hathcock, Ronnie Ridle, Peggy Cross, Beaux Sanderson, and Jimmy Ellis. We were so pleased with two of our guests Shannon Hathcock and Ronnie Ridle requesting and filling out applications for Heritage Guard membership. Beaux Sanderson and Jimmy Ellis are both getting their paperwork ready for full membership. We will be so happy to have them as members instead of guests.

Commander Rhodes gave the report on illnesses. Ron Dove's mother is in the hospital, but is doing much better. 2nd Lieutenant Commander David Myers reported that Kelly Barrows' baby is out of the hospital and home with a happy and proud mom and dad. 1st Lieutenant Commander Jim Baggett is on the mend following finger surgery.

The treasurer's report was given and we reminded the minutes are in the February "Mail Call". Commander Rhodes gave an update on the three news articles that have been in our local newspapers. We have had some very nice pictures and articles included in the Gulf Coast Media lately. Be sure and look for these in the Baldwin Register edition of the Mobile Press-Register and the Islander, Onlooker, etc.

Commander Rhodes and 2nd Lieutenant Commander David Myers inducted new members Chris Hathcock and Brad Johnson with Robert Sanderson opting to wait until next month so his family could be with him for his induction. Also inducted was another new member of the SCV Corps of Cadets, Chance Cupples Johnson.

Commander Rhodes presented supplemental memberships to Compatriot Ted Weeks and Color Sgt. Jeff Ellis. Ted had two additional ancestors and Jeff added his second one.

2nd Lieutenant Commander David Myers made a special presentation. And I must admit it was to me, so I have to take time to say a special thank you to the camp. I received a beautiful pair of earrings with the battle flag on them (I love them and if you were at the gun show you saw me wearing them) as recognition for the things I do for the camp. As a Heritage Guard member, I am very proud of the camp for all of its efforts to get the message out about our Southern Heritage. I enjoy doing what I can to help out with that effort. With that said, Thank you very much!

Our program this month was presented by Guy Busby, Mobile Press Register, on "Blockade Runners". He gave a very interesting program on the Port of Mobile and the runners who ran supplies in and out of Mobile Bay. While Charleston and Wilmington were the most well known ports for this, Mobile was very instrumental in these efforts, also. We thoroughly enjoyed his program, and if you were unable to attend, you missed a treat. Our program for March will be "CSS Alabama" by Robert Edington. We look forward to hearing all about the salvaging of the CSS Alabama. He will bring us up to date on the latest information.

Commander Rhodes gave an update on membership: 51 total members, 6 cadet members, 6 associate members, and 10 heritage guard members. That total will be changed by next month, as we already have more applications in process.

1st Lieutenant Commander Jim Baggett informed us of future programs he has lined up and reminded everyone to start preparing for April, Confederate History and Heritage Month, and our annual Memorial Service at Confederate Rest in Point Clear, AL.

Everyone was encouraged to come to the gun show and help out with the recruiting booth. There were more than enough volunteers to have a good showing both day of the gun show.

The camp now has subscriptions to the Confederate Veterans in several local libraries, Gulf Shores, Orange Beach, Foley, Robertsdale, Silverhill, Summerdale, Fairhope, and Robertsdale High School. These were provided by member donations and we still have libraries that need these. If you would like to donate a subscription, we have been given a special rate of \$10.00 for this purpose. Please contact Commander Rhodes and he will take care of it for you.

Camp Officer elections were held. The motion was made that the current slates of officers remain, it was

seconded and passed. The only change was 2nd Lt. Cdr. David Myers was named as our new camp Adjutant.

We discussed the possibility of having a recruiting booth at the Fairhope Arts and Crafts Festival in March, the Elberta Sausage Festival also in March, and the Fort Blakeley Re-enactment on April 4-5. Please think about these things and we will discuss them more at the March meeting.

A lot of fun was had with the door prizes this month. We had some great prizes and enthusiastic winners. Thanks are extended to the members that donated the door prizes this month.

Com. Rhodes recited the SCV closing which was followed with a rousing rendition of Dixie. Good fellowship, good food, and a lot of fun were had by all.

NEW MEMBERS



Brad Johnson, Cadet Chance Johnson, Chris Hathcock

COLLECTORS AND SHOOTERS COMPANY

ALABAMA'S "GUN SHOW CONNECTION"

Coming again to Robertsdale on May 1-2, 2010. Mark your calendars for this start of the summer event. The coliseum is always full of vendors for the collector and shooters needs. 704-499-8249, 334-322-8818 cell

BOOKS FOR SALE

POSTPAID PAYMENT WITH ORDER

1. "War of the Rebellion / Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies", 1897, GPO, 1439 pp. hardbound, cover damaged, otherwise fine, more than 300 Blakeley refs, similar notes for Mobile and Spanish Fort, great reading Generals letters... **\$ 50**
2. "Colonial Mobile" by Peter Hamilton, 1952, 594 pp, hardbound, excellent condition, classic reference ... **\$ 25**
3. "A History of Baldwin County" by Kay Nuzum, 1971, 176 pp, hardbound, excel condition... **\$ 6**
4. "Selma, Her Institutions and Her Men" by John Hardy, 218 pp, 1978 reprint of 1879 ed, excellent condition ... **\$6**
5. "Memories of Old Cahaba" by Anna Fry, 128 pp, 1972 reprint of 1908 ed, hardbound, excel condition... **\$ 6**
6. "Dead towns of Alabama" by Stuart Harris, 1977 155 pp, hardbound, excel cond... **\$ 6**
7. "Historic Alabama Hotels and Resorts" by James Sulzby, 1969, 294 pp, hardbound, VF, most gone ... **\$10**

Tomlinson, 4101 Five Oaks Dr. #7, Durham, NC 27707-5259, 919-493-6527 for more info.

CAMP IN ACTION Gun Show

FEBRUARY 13-14, 2010

Camp 1864 members manned a information – recruitment table at the Gun Show put on by the Collectors and Shooters Company. We had fourteen members from the camp either working the booth or stopping by to chat. Most of the time we had at least three members manning the table. There were times when we had six members and all six were busy with somebody. The store did well and we gain at least two new members. Hope to have them in the newsletter soon. One fellow came by and said he had an ancestor who was killed at Jonesborough, GA and I replied that I knew of him very well. It came about that we have the same ancestor. Hopefully, he will join "The Few,

The Proud, the Sons of Confederate Veterans." The weather was pretty and I estimate that a couple thousand people attended the show. The camp members would like to thank Ryan Wells and Allen Daniels, for giving us space at their show again at no charge.



COLONEL REB?

From the internet comes this unbelievable news about the Ole Miss mascot. After weeks of debate and discussion, the Col Reb Foundation and the Ole Miss Athletic Department have come up with a new on-field mascot for the university. According to Hannah Loy,



student chair of the Colonel Reb Foundation, this little cute teddy bear is "something that everyone can get behind." Her question to everyone was, "Isn't he cute?" Sovent Taylor, athletic dept. staff member and advisor to the Cardinal Club said, "The fact that it's a bear and not a cartoon plantation owner totally obscures the racist battle flag and clear allegiance to a treasonous and slave-holding republic that existed over 150 years ago." I guess we need to get rid of Uncle Sam since he has "clear allegiance to a treasonous and slave-holding republic that existed" over 400 years ago. Heck, let's get rid of everything in the country and start completely over since we had slaves (white & black) since the beginning. Taylor stated that he couldn't take the Battle Flag into the stadium with him anyway. Then Loy realized that he had been con and said, "Wait, No Flag, No Deal!" It seems like there are some so-call Southerners still haven't learn that you can't make a deal with a carpetbagger or a scalawag or the devil. With all the debate and discussion, the indication is that the referendum will go forward. I wonder what is next – an armadillo painted with the flag on its back pulling a wagon of full of scalawags holding a whip?

Georgia Confederate History Month Bill

In 2009, the Georgia General Assembly approved Senate Bill No. 27, signed by Governor Sonny Perdue, officially designating April permanently as Confederate History and Heritage Month.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

SECTION 1.

Chapter 4 of Title 1 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to holidays and observances, is amended by adding a new Code section to read as follows:

"1-4-20.

(a) The General Assembly hereby finds and determines that tourism is a great economic resource in Georgia; and historical, heritage, and cultural inheritance are among the tourism industry's most popular attractions. Georgia's Confederate heritage, physical artifacts and battle sites, and historic events and persons not only attract visitors, they are potentially of even greater importance and benefit to our state's economy. Increased development of our state's Confederate history and heritage as part of the tourism industry will be enhanced through recognizing, celebrating, and advertising that heritage and history.

(b) The month of April of each year is hereby designated as Confederate History and Heritage Month and shall be set aside to honor, observe, and celebrate the Confederate States of America, its history, those who served in its armed forces and government, and all those millions of its citizens of various races and ethnic groups and religions who contributed in sundry and myriad ways to the cause which they held so dear from its founding on February 4, 1861, in Montgomery, Alabama, until the Confederate ship CSS Shenandoah sailed into Liverpool Harbor and surrendered to British authorities on November 6, 1865.

(c) Officials and departments of state, county, and municipal governments, boards of education, elementary and secondary schools, colleges and universities, businesses, and all citizens are encouraged to participate in

programs, displays, and activities that commemorate and honor our shared history and cultural inheritance throughout each April during Confederate History and Heritage Month."

SECTION 2.

All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.

http://www.legis.state.ga.us/legis/2009_10/fulltext/sb27.htm

Alabamians, what are we waiting for. Let's get the ball rolling on our own State Bill to honor our ancestors. I call on our compatriots in leadership positions have a approved bill by December 31, 2010.

FLINTRIDGE REBELS ARE NO MORE

Larry Wilson: With a Rebel yell, Prep ditches mascot. February 23, 2010. Public Editor Larry Wilson's blog www.insidesocal.com/publiceye

FLINTRIDGE Prep's athletic teams have been known as the Rebels since alum Mark Geragos was a pup, the goofy graphic representing some kind of Confederate soldier.

Given all the hoopla in recent decades about Native American-themed mascots - your Stanford ex-Indians, your Arcadia still-Apaches - it's amazing that this name hasn't raised more of a stink.

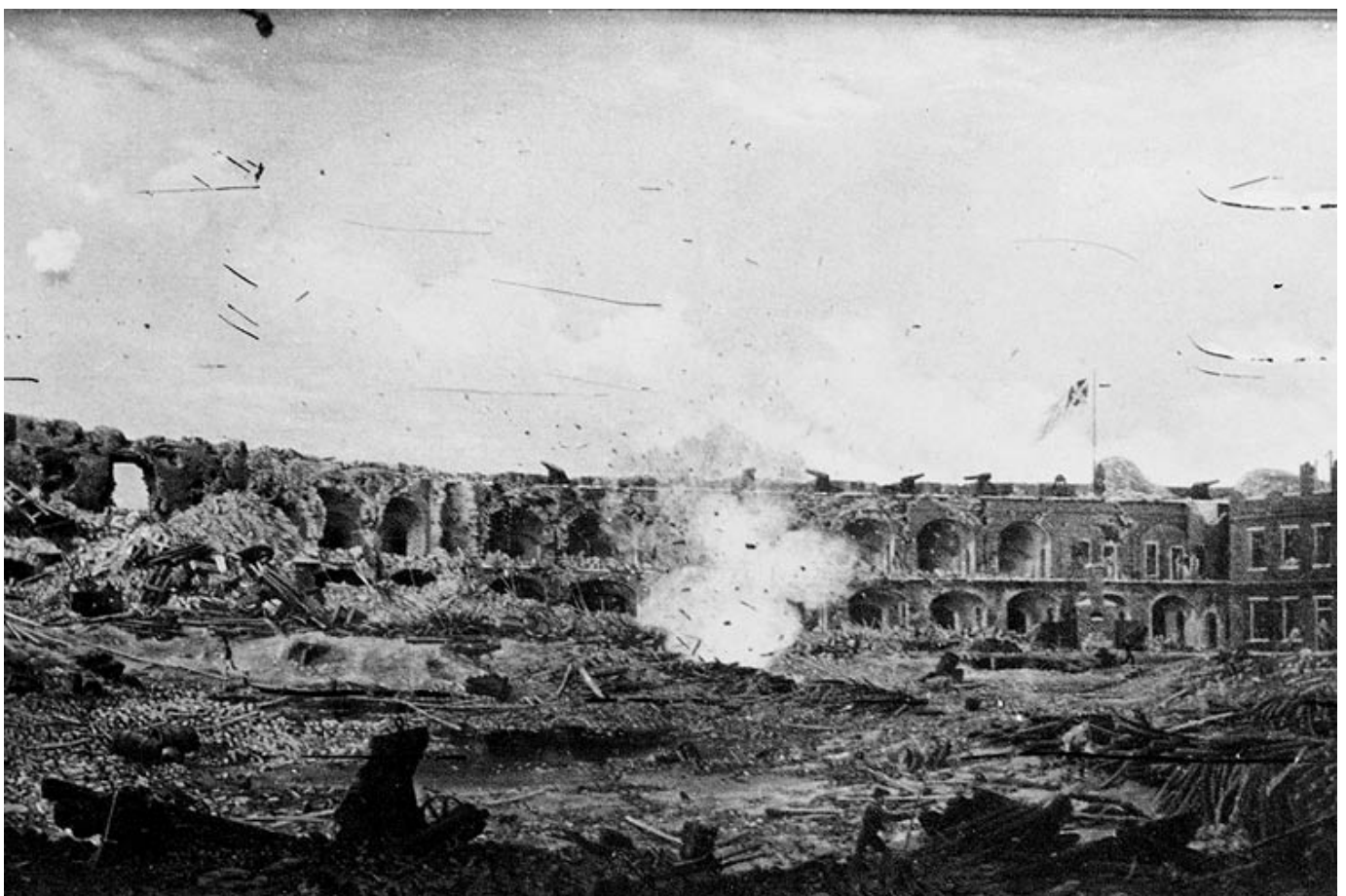
But, like I'm sure all too many things, until I heard last week that the Rebel is headed for the trash heap of history, I had never pondered the historical or racial connotations of the mascot.

Not even in the `70s, when my mom was the Prep librarian, and asked if I wanted to apply to her school. "Last time I checked, Mother, Flintridge is all boys, right?" "Right." "Not for me." School's been co-ed for years now.

Not when New York Giants wide receiver Ramses Barden, an African-American student from Altadena, was starring for the ... Rebels. Just not.

But now I see that Prep is searching for a new mascot. According to a Facebook site, it's because "the old mascot was deemed inappropriate by the administration about a year ago." Rival Pasadena Poly's Anna Wohl wrote about the search in the Feb. 11 Paw Print, saying that a committee of students and faculty are charged with "simply changing the mascot's image, not the mascot itself."

Over the period of 25 seasons, "the father of six-man football in Southern California," Jim Wood, won 15 championships with their "Rebel" name. During WWII, 91 student served in the armed forces. Five were killed in action. Ador G. Anderson, Jr. from Alabama became their headmaster in 1975. In 2004, Ramses Barden was Prep's first ever athlete drafted by a major professional sport. Barden, an African-American and who as a "Rebel" was drafted by the NFL's New York Giants. The school has only 500 students grades 7-12. It was started as a prep school for boys but over the years became co-ed and is located at NW of Pasadena near I-210.



An explosion inside of Fort Sumter during the Yankee bombardment. It is interesting to note that this was the first time in history that an explosion was captured by a camera. Picture submitted by Tommy Rhodes.

Coming up next - **APRIL IS**
CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH

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



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