



# Sons of Confederate Veterans

## Fort Blakeley Camp 1864

# MAIL CALL



Baldwin County, Alabama  
William "Bill" Willis, Editor

Volume 10 Issue 10  
October 1, 2009

2008 & 2009 AWARD  
WINNING NEWSLETTER\*



Battle of Fort Blakeley April 9, 1865

### UPCOMING EVENTS:

- Oct 3 Fall Muster at Confederate Memorial Park, Marbury, AL
- Oct 13 Camp Meeting – 6 PM eat and fellowship. Meeting starts at 6:45 PM
- Oct 16-18 Newton Station Reenactment, Newton, AL
- Oct 17-18 Fall Muster, living history/reenactment, Beauvoir, Biloxi, MS.
- Oct 24-25 Old Baker's Farm Reenactment, Harpersville, AL

# HERITAGE VIOLATION HERITAGE ALERT

# WELCOME 3 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:





The September meeting once again saw us in our new meeting place, the Blue Marlin Restaurant. We had 31 in attendance which included two more prospective members. Everyone enjoyed the atmosphere, food, and service of our new "home" as well as the good camaraderie. As anticipated, the relocation has increased attendance and membership.


We were pleased to induct our latest new members, Compatriots Ray Campbell, Dallis Johnston, and Billy Johnston. Our meeting also saw another new Heritage Guard member, Anita Cox, join our ranks. She was inducted along with Judy Ellis, Patricia Price, and Barbara Colvin who joined our Ft. Blakeley Heritage Guard last month. After the meeting we received another HG membership application from Stephanie Johnston. Our Heritage Guard is continuing to grow as well as our regular camp membership.

The next camp event will be the Baldwin County Fair, September 29<sup>th</sup> – October 3<sup>rd</sup>. We will set up an educational display booth and promote our Southern heritage. Camp members will man the booth at various times to answer questions, sell camp store items, and recruit new members. If you are local and would like to spend a few hours at the fair booth, please contact one of your camp officers. Make sure you stop by to see our display when visiting the fair. (Photos next month)


The next three events on the camp calendar are: Baldwin County Gun Show/Recruiting Booth; Foley Heritage Harbor Days; and the Foley Veterans Day Parade. We are especially pleased with the invitation extended to the camp from the Foley Veteran's Day Committee to march in the parade. We are lining up reenactors and camp members to participate. Watch your Mail Call for dates and details.

**Quote for the month:**  *"I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the Army and the Government needed a Dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship."* --- Abraham Lincoln, upon his replacement of General Burnside with General Hooker for command of the Army of the Potomac

 *"Hello, Massa: bottom rail on top dis time"* – A black Union Soldier spoke these words to a Confederate prisoner he recognized—his former master

 ***Tidbit:*** Answer to last month's question: The nickname of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, CSA was "Fightin' Joe" or "Little Joe".

 ***New Tidbit question-*** What is the nickname of Major General Sterling Price, CSA?

 ***Trivia:*** There were more Northern-born Confederate generals than Southern-born Union generals.

**Remember; please come join us, Tuesday, October 13, 2009 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 TBR III, Commanding



# Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864

## A Southerner's Perspective

Atlanta fell to Sherman's Army in early September 1864. He devoted the next few weeks to chasing Confederate troops through northern Georgia in a vain attempt to lure them into a decisive fight. The Confederate's evasive tactics doomed Sherman's plan to achieve victory on the battlefield so he developed an alternative strategy: destroy the South by laying waste to its economic and transportation infrastructure.

Sherman's "scorched earth" campaign began on November 15th when he cut the last telegraph wire that linked him to his superiors in the North. He left Atlanta in flames and pointed his army south. No



"Sherman's Sentinels"  
Only the chimneys stand after  
a visit by Sherman's Army

word would be heard from him for the next five weeks. Unbeknownst to his enemy, Sherman's objective was the port of Savannah. His army of 65,000 cut a broad swath as it lumbered towards its destination. Plantations were burned, crops destroyed and stores of food pillaged. In the wake of his progress to the sea he left numerous "Sherman sentinels" (the chimneys of burnt out houses) and "Sherman neckties" (railroad rails that had been heated and wrapped around trees.).

Along the way, his army was joined by thousands of former slaves who brought up the rear of the march because they had no other place to go. Sherman's army reached Savannah on December 22. Two days later, Sherman telegraphed President Lincoln with the message "I beg to present to you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah..."

It was the beginning of the end for the Confederacy. Sherman stayed in Savannah until the end of January and then continued his scorched earth campaign

through the Carolinas. On April 26, Confederate troops under General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to Sherman in North Carolina; seventeen days after Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.

## "Oh God, the time of trial has come!"

*Dolly Sumner Lunt was born in Maine in 1817. She moved to Georgia as a young woman to join her married sister. She became a school teacher in Covington, Ga. where she met and married Thomas Burge, a plantation owner. When her husband died in 1858, Dolly was left alone to manage the plantation and its slaves. Dolly kept a diary of her experiences and we join her story as Sherman's army approaches her home:*

November 19, 1864

Slept in my clothes last night, as I heard that the Yankees went to neighbor Montgomery's on Thursday night at one o'clock, searched his house, drank his wine, and took his money and valuables. As we were not disturbed, I walked after breakfast, with Sadai [the narrator's 9-year-old daughter], up to Mr. Joe Perry's, my nearest neighbor, where the Yankees were yesterday.

Saw Mrs. Laura [Perry] in the road surrounded by her children, seeming to be looking for some one. She said she was looking for her husband, that old Mrs. Perry had just sent her word that the Yankees went to James Perry's the night before, plundered his house, and drove off all his stock, and that she must drive hers into the old fields. Before we were done talking, up came Joe and Jim Perry from their hiding-place. Jim was very much excited. Happening to turn and look behind, as we stood there, I saw some blue-coats coming down the hill. Jim immediately raised his gun, swearing he would kill them anyhow.

'No, don't!' said I, and ran home as fast as I could, with Sadai.

I could hear them cry, 'Halt! Halt!' and their guns went off in quick succession. Oh God, the time of trial has come!

A man passed on his way to Covington. I halloed to him, asking him if he did not know the Yankees were coming.

'No - are they?'

'Yes,' said I; 'they are not three hundred yards from here.'

'Sure enough,' said he. 'Well, I'll not go. I don't want them to get my horse.' And although within hearing of their guns, he would stop and look for them. Blissful ignorance! Not knowing, not hearing, he has not suffered the suspense, the fear, that I have for the past forty-eight hours. I walked to the gate. There they came filing up.

I hastened back to my frightened servants and told them that they had better hide, and then went back to the gate to claim protection and a guard. But like demons they rush in! My yards are full.

To my smoke-house, my dairy, pantry, kitchen, and cellar, like famished wolves they come, breaking locks and whatever is in their way. The thousand pounds of meat in my smoke-house is gone in a twinkling, my flour, my meat, my lard, butter, eggs, pickles of various kinds - both in vinegar and brine - wine, jars, and jugs are all gone. My eighteen fat turkeys, my hens, chickens, and fowls, my young pigs, are shot down in my yard and hunted as if they were rebels themselves. Utterly powerless I ran out and appealed to the guard.

'I cannot help you, Madam; it is orders.'

...Alas! little did I think while trying to save my house from plunder and fire that they were forcing my boys [slaves] from home at the point of the bayonet. One, Newton, jumped into bed in his cabin, and declared himself sick. Another crawled under the floor, - a lame boy he was, - but they pulled him out, placed him on a horse, and drove him off. Mid, poor Mid! The last I saw of him, a man had him going around the garden, looking, as I thought, for my sheep, as he was my shepherd. Jack came crying to me, the big tears coursing down his cheeks, saying they were making him go. I said:

'Stay in my room.'

But a man followed in, cursing him and threatening to shoot him if he did not go; so poor Jack had to yield.

...Sherman himself and a greater portion of his army passed my house that day. All day, as the sad moments rolled on, were they passing not only in front of my house, but from behind; they tore down

my garden palings, made a road through my backyard and lot field, driving their stock and riding through, tearing down my fences and desolating my home - wantonly doing it when there was no necessity for it.

...As night drew its sable curtains around us, the heavens from every point were lit up with flames from burning buildings.

Dinnerless and supperless as we were, it was nothing in comparison with the fear of being

driven out homeless to the dreary woods. Nothing to eat! I could give my guard no supper, so he left us.

My Heavenly Father alone saved me from the destructive fire. My carriage-house had in it eight bales of cotton, with my carriage, buggy, and harness. On top of the cotton were some carded cotton rolls, a hundred pounds or more. These were thrown out of the blanket in which they were, and a large twist of the rolls taken and set on fire, and thrown into the boat of my carriage, which was close up to the cotton bales. Thanks to my God, the cotton only burned over, and then went out. Shall I ever forget the deliverance?

November 20, 1864.

About ten o'clock they had all passed save one, who came in and wanted coffee made, which was done, and he, too, went on. A few minutes elapsed, and two couriers riding rapidly passed back. Then, presently, more soldiers came by, and this ended the passing of Sherman's army by my place, leaving me poorer by thirty thousand dollars than I was yesterday morning. And a much stronger Rebel!"

#### References:

This eyewitness account appears in Lunt, Dolly Sumner, *A Woman's Wartime Journal, An Account of the Passage Over a Georgia Plantation of Sherman's Army on the March to the Sea, as Recorded in the Diary of Dolly Sumner Lunt (1918)*; Buel, Clarence, and Robert U. Johnson (eds.), *Battles and Leaders of*



A family flees the approach of Sherman's Army

the Civil War, Vol.IV (originally published in Century Magazine, 1888; reprint ed., 1982); Miers, Earl Schenck, The General Who Marched Into Hell (1951).

"Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864" Eye Witness to History, www.eyewitnessstohistory.com (2006).

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### SUPPORTING SOUTHERN HERITAGE

## TIMOTHY D. GARNER BRAXTON BLAKE LOWE

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### DID YOU KNOW THAT? –

On October 17, 1978, more than 113 years after the WFSI, President Jimmy Carter granted CSA President Jefferson Davis his U.S. citizenship back to him.

Thanks goes to Compatriot David Myers for this info.

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### LINCOLN – The Good, The Bad, The Ugly - 8

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 for the remainder of the year. All quotes are fully documented.



The Bad and the Ugly can be the one and the same. What is bad can be consider Ugly. The WFSI was bad and it was ugly as well, so I will consider the Bad and the Ugly one and the same in my articles. I will quote Ole Abe at various times in his life. . I say let's call this year "LINCOLN – The Good, The Bad, The Ugly. **Red print is editor.**

From *ABRAHAM LINCOLN Speeches and Writings*, 1832-1865, 2 volumes. Don E. Fehrenbacher.

### SLAVE STATE OF DELAWARE GIVES TROOPS:

*The call was made; and the response of the country was most gratifying; surpassing, in unanimity and spirit, the most sanguine expectation. **Yet none of the States commonly called Slave-states, except Delaware,** gave a Regiment through regular State organization. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those states, by individual enterprise, and received into the government service. Of course the seceded States, so called, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. [ Message to Congress in Special Session, July 4, 1861, pg 250]*

[ As noted in Lincoln's address to Congress, if the war was over slavery, the question must be asked, "Why did Delaware, a slave state, send troops to put down slavery?" ]

### UNION OWNS SOME OF THE STATES:

*The nation purchased, with money, the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave, and without refunding? The nation paid very large sums, ( in the aggregate, I believe, nearly a hundred millions ) to relieve Florida of the aboriginal tribes. Is it just that she shall now be off without consent, or without making any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied to the benefit of these so-called seceding States, in common with the rest. Is it just, either that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? A part of the present national debt was contracted to pay old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave, and pay no part of this herself?*

*Again, if one State may secede, so may another; and when all shall have seceded, none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? [Special Message to Congress, July 4, 1861, pg 257 ]*

### MARYLAND COERCED TO STAY IN THE UNION:

3. *Let Baltimore be held, as now, with a gentle, but firm, and certain hand. [ Memoranda on Military Policy, July 23, 1861, pg 262 ]*

[ Maryland would have joined the Confederacy if Lincoln had not sent in troops and arrested all government officials that were pro-southern. ]

## NO FREEING OF SLAVES:

Secondly, I think there is great danger that the closing paragraph, in relation to the confiscation of property, and the liberating slaves of traitorous (sic) owners, will alarm our Southern Union friends, and turn them against us - perhaps ruin our rather fair prospect for Kentucky. Allow me therefore to ask, that you will as of your own motion, modify that paragraph so as to conform to the **first** and **fourth** sections of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act of confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6th, 1861. [ A private and confidential letter to Major General John C. Fremont, Washington, D.C., September 2, 1861, pg 266 ]

Yours of the 17th is just received; and coming from you, I confess it astonishes me. That you should object to my adhering to a law, which you had assisted in making, and presenting to me, less than a month before, is odd enough. But this is a very small part. Gen. Fremont's proclamation, as to confiscation of property, and the liberation of slaves, is **purely political**, and not within the range of **military** law, or necessity. If a commanding General finds a necessity to seize the farm of a private owner, for a pasture, an encampment, or a fortification, he has a right to do so, and to so hold it, as long as the necessity lasts; and this is within military law, because within military necessity. But to say the farm shall no longer belong to the owner, or his heirs forever; and this as well when the farm is not needed for military purposes as when it is, it purely political, without the savor of military law about it. And the same is true for slaves. If the General needs them, he can seize them, and use them; but when the need is past, it is not for him to fix their permanent future condition. That must be settled according to laws made by law-makers, and not by military proclamations. The proclamation in the point is question, is simply "dictatorship." [ A private and confidential letter to Hon. Orville H. Browning, Executive Mansion, Washington, September 22nd 1861, pg 268 ]

[ A slave were merely property, to be used and set aside when finished ]

So much as to principle. Now as to policy. No doubt the thing was popular in some quarters, and would have been more so if it had been a general declaration of emancipation. The Kentucky Legislature would not budge till that proclamation was modified; and Gen. Anderson telegraphed me that on the news of Gen. Fremont having actually issued deeds of manumission,

a whole company of our Volunteers threw down their arms and disbanded. I was so assured, as to think it probable, that the very arms we had furnished Kentucky would be turned against us. I think to lose Kentucky is nearly the same as to lose the whole game. Kentucky gone, we can not hold Missouri, nor, as I think, Maryland. These all against us, and the job on our hands is too large for us. We would as well consent to separation at once, including the surrender of this capitol. [ A private and confidential letter to Hon. Orville H. Browning, Executive Mansion, Washington, September 22nd 1861, pg 269 ]

## SUPPORTING SOUTHERN HERITAGE



Chris, Pauline and Nathan Petersen  
Foley, AL 251-943-1128

## CIVIL WAR WORDS

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



**PENITENTIARY UNIFORM:** A derogatory term for some early Yankee uniforms made of shoddy material.

**PICKET:** A single soldier or a small detachment of troops guarding an army from a surprise attack. The term had been in use since at least the mid-1700's.

**PICKLED MULE:** Salted meat.

**PIE EATER:** A man with a rural background. A term current among some Yankee soldiers.

**PIGEON SHOT:** A Confederate term for a smooth-bore projectile in which, after it cleared the muzzle, springs popped out a pair of triangular wings to stabilize the flight. The expression *pigeon shot* had previously designated small-sized bird shot.



Mississippi Magnolia \*

**CAMP OFFICERS:**

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2<sup>nd</sup> LT. CMDR: David Myers

TREASURER: (Temporary - Bill Willis & Tommy Rhodes)

COLOR SGT: Jeff Ellis

CHAPLAIN: Ron Dove

QUARTERMASTER: Tyler Dove

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**NEWSLETTER**

**COMMENTS:** Comments and articles for publication can be sent to editor at: P.O. Box 845, Robertsdale, AL 36567-0845 or at [WWILLIS48@aol.com](mailto:WWILLIS48@aol.com).

\* Flag from [www.patriotic-flags.com/confederate/historical-confederate-flags](http://www.patriotic-flags.com/confederate/historical-confederate-flags).

**ALABAMA, SE MISSISSIPPI AND NW FLORIDA (Panhandle) CIVIL WAR CAMPS – Part 7**

From SW Brigade Commander Terry W. "Beetle" Bailey

• **CAMP PERDIDO (Baldwin County, AL)**

Baldwin Co., AL (2nd Cav)

• **CAMP PERDIDO (near Pensacola, FL)**

about 15-20 miles sw of Ft. Barrancas, near present Pensacola NAS (15th CS Cav)

• **CAMP PHILLIPS (near Warrington, FL)**

occupied, 1861-62

• **CAMP POLLARD (Pollard, AL)**

near Pollard, AL (south of Greenville)

• **CAMP POWELL (near Elberta, AL)**

near Elberta, AL, 15 mi north of Camp Anderson (15th CSA Cavalry picket camp)

• **CAMP PRESTON (Montgomery, AL)**

(3rd Reserves)

• **CAMP REMOUNT (Montgomery, AL)**

• **CAMP [OF INSTRUCTION] SELMA**

Dallas Co., AL

• **CAMP SHORTER (near Mobile, AL)**

west of Mobile and on Halls Mill Creek in the area now known as Tillmans Corner. There are streets off Three Notch Road and Hillcrest Road named Camp Halls Mill and Battery North. the camp was just north of Battery N. Street on Halls Mill Creek. This will be north of US Highway 90 and north of I-10, near exit 17. Diggers have come up with some artifacts out there. It must have been a sizeable camp for awhile (Rabby's Coast Guards)

• **CAMP SHORTER (near Loachapoka, AL)**

near Loachapoka) (46th, 47th AL)

• **CAMP STEVENS [STEPHENS?] (near Pensacola, FL)**

near Pensacola, FL (29th Inf)

• **CAMP [OF INSTRUCTION] STONE (Montgomery, AL)**

Montgomery, AL (2nd Cav)

• **CAMP WARD (Baldwin County, AL)**

(6th Cav)

• **CAMP WITHERS (Baldwin County, AL)**

(6th Cav)

• **CAMP WITHERS (near Selma, AL)**

(3rd AL Reserves)

## Why are the UNLV sports teams represented by a Confederate rebel?

Tue, Dec 23, 2008 LAS VEGAS Sun

Mascot Hey Reb is a remnant of UNLV's identification with the Confederacy, a result of its start as a branch of that university in the North.

Why are the UNLV sports teams represented by a Confederate rebel?



Hey Reb, the hat-wearing, square-chinned, mustachioed mascot, isn't a rebel of the Confederacy. UNLV cut ties with its Old South symbolism in the 1970s, after students protested its racist connotations.

Before that, however, UNLV drew liberally on the symbols of the Confederacy. The original mascot was Beauregard, a cartoon wolf clad in a Confederate gray military jacket and cap. The student government — now the Consolidated Students of the University of Nevada — was originally the Confederated Students of the University of Nevada. And, for a time, the football team's helmets were emblazoned with a Rebel flag — the Stars and Bars.

To understand why UNLV students cast themselves as rebels, it helps to understand the civil war being waged in state politics when Southern Nevada's university was founded, in 1957. The school, which began as a "branch" of the University of Nevada, in Reno, had to fight the political power of the north to become autonomous.

"Although UNLV dropped its Confederate mascot, the school's colors and the Rebel nickname endured," wrote UNLV history professor Eugene Moehring in "The University of Nevada, Las Vegas: A History." "After all, 'rebel' stood for much more than a supporter of the Civil War against the Union ... Most of all, in Southern Nevada it stood for those who had opposed northern domination in the state Legislature and unwanted dependency upon Reno."

Don't this sound familiar? "Northern domination" - 1860 and now one hundred and fifty years later. Go REBELS!!

## SUPPORTING SOUTHERN HERITAGE



Frankie and Linda Hinote 251-947-2882

## THE REASON FOR THE SCV



Let's not forget their sacrifices !!

## Confederate African Americans In the War for Southern Independence-Part 6

Federal Official Records, Series I, Vol. XVII, Chapter XXIX, Pg. 635-637 - December 28, 1863 -

"...It had to be prosecuted under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, protected as well as the men might be by our skirmishers on the bank, who were ordered to keep up so vigorous a fire that the enemy should not dare to lift their heads above their rifle pits; but the enemy and especially their armed negroes, did dare to rise and fire and did serious execution upon our men... The casualties in the brigade were 11 killed. 40 wounded, and 4 missing; aggregate, 55. - Very

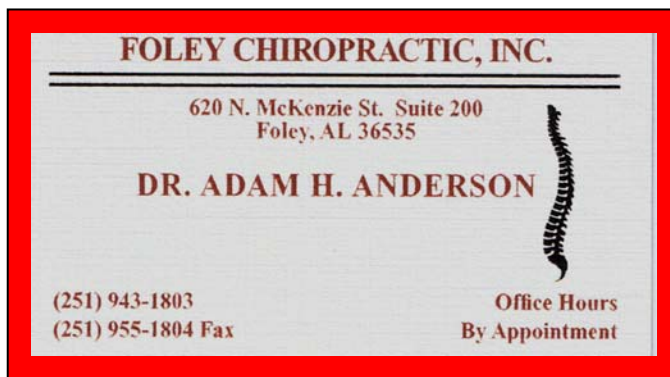
respectfully, your obedient servant, D. STUART,  
Brigadier-General, Commanding"

**Federal Official Records, Series I, Vol. III, Correspondence, etc., pg 767-768 - "CAMBRIDGE, September 4, 1863.** His Excellency A. LINCOLN, President of the United States: ...excitement here growing out of the recruiting of colored troops, and as some of the recruiting officers are acting rather indiscreetly, I fear, by taking slaves in their recruits, and the slaves of loyal as well as disloyal persons...to enlist slaves as well as free people is creating a great deal of anxiety among the people... we ought to use the colored people, after the rebels commenced to use them against us. "

**"The Negro as a Soldier" - Written by Christian A. Fleetwood, Sergeant-Major 4th U.S. Colored Troops, for the Negro Congress at the Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., November 11 to November 23, 1895** - "It seems a little singular that in the tremendous struggle between the States in 1861-1865, the south should have been the first to take steps toward the enlistment of Negroes. Yet such is the fact. Two weeks after the fall of Fort Sumter, the 'Charleston Mercury' records the passing through Augusta of several companies of the 3rd and 4th Georgia Regt., and of sixteen well-drilled companies and one Negro company from Nashville, Tenn. The Memphis Avalanche and The Memphis Appeal of May 9, 10, and 11, 1861, give notice of the appointment by the 'Committee of Safety' of a committee of three persons 'to organize a volunteer company composed of our patriotic freemen of color of the city of Memphis, for the service of our common defense.'"

**Slave Narratives. July, 1937, interview with James Cape, former slave and by his own words Black Confederate combat soldier wounded in action:** "One day Marster Bob comes to me and says, 'Jim, how you like to jine de army? You see, de war had started. I says to him 'What does I have to?' And he says, "Tend hosses and ride 'em' So de first thing I knows, I's in de army away off east from here [Southeast Texas].' . . . After I gits in de army, it wan't so much fun 'cause tendin' horses and ridin' wasn' all I does. No, gar, I has to do shootin' and git shooted at! ... You's heard of de battle of Independence [Missouri]? Dat's whar we fights for three days and nights. I'se not tendin horses that time. Dey gives me a rifle and sends me up front fightin' , when we wasn' runnin' . . . I gits shot in de shoulder in dat fight... 'nother time we fights two days and nights..."

## SUPPORTING SOUTHERN HERITAGE



**DR. ADAM AND PAULA ANDERSON**

## Did Ya.!! Know?

At the same time the Deep South states were seceding, Mayor Fernando Wood of New York City recommended to the city council that the city secede along with its Southern friends...

From: *The Complete Idiot's Guide to the Confederacy*, p. 64

From Commander Rhodes, July 2009.

## THE CIVIL WAR NOTEBOOK:

Compiled by Albert A. Noli.

West Point graduates and drop-outs accounted for 156 of the Confederacy's 425 generals (36.7 percent) and 228 of the Union's 583 generals (39.1 percent).



The only Confederate vessel to circumnavigate the globe was the cruiser C.S.S. *Shenandoah*.

Considering both armies together, there were an estimated 1,700,000 cases of dysentery and 1,200,000 of malaria during the war.

As a result of the depredations of Confederate commerce raiders, insurance rates for Yankee flag vessels doubled during the war.

The Union's *Casco* class monitors were so badly designed that they could not be completed as intended; had their turrets been mounted they would have sunk.

During the WFSI eye injuries accounted for only .57 percent of the total number of wounds, roughly 10 percent of what the comparable figure is today.

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## A LITTLE HUMOR –

As a trucker stops for a red light, a Yankee catches up. He jumps out of his car, runs up to his truck, and knocks on the door.

The trucker lowers the window, and the Yankee says "Hi, my name is George and you are losing some of your load."

The trucker ignores him and proceeds down the street.

When the truck stops for another red light, the Yankee catches up again. He jumps out of his car, runs up and knocks on the door.

Again, the trucker lowers the window. As if they've never spoken, the Yankee says brightly, "Hi, my name is George, and you are losing some of your load!"

Shaking his head, the trucker ignores him again and continues down the street.

At the third red light, the same thing happens again.

All out of breath, the Yankee gets out of his car, runs up, and knocks on the truck door. The trucker rolls down the window. Again the Yankee says "Hi, my name is George, and you are losing some of your load!"

When the light turns green the trucker revs up and races to the next light.

When he stops this time, he hurriedly gets out of the truck, and runs back to the Yankee. He knocks on his window, and after he lowers it, he says...

Hi, my name is Mark; it's winter in Minnesota, and I'm driving the SALT TRUCK.

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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 DUES

August 1<sup>st</sup> was the start of the New Year for the SCV and our camp. Please send your dues to Adjutant Tommy Rhodes at 16599 County Road 28, Summerdale, AL 36580 to keep your membership up to date and active. Dues will become delinquent on November 1<sup>st</sup> with an addition reinstatement fee added to the regular dues. It's a good idea to get your dues sent in this month.



. F. 'Tige' Marston, Cemetery Specialist for the City of Mobile giving the program at this month's meeting.

# NEW MEMBER



Compatriot Raymond A. Campbell, Sr.

# NEW MEMBERS



Compatriots William Ray Johnston and William Dallis Johnston, father and son.



Heritage Guards members Barbara Colvin, Patrica Price, Judy Ellis and Anita Cox

## "Seeking African Americans who are proud of our Southern Heritage"

Let's stand and be counted to show The NAACP and the Nation that there are more than just 3 of us.

Just because one is proud to be Southerner and proud of their rich heritage, that does not make you a racist.

We are:

1. Very proud of the rich history of the South,
2. Believe in defending our heritage,
3. Believe in stopping the lies being taught in Yankee controlled schools across America.
4. Willingly to publically display our flag and other symbols of our proud Southern Heritage.

I don't know where I am going with this but the first step is to stand and be counted.

I believe we could be the best defense besides lawsuits against the NAACP. The public will see that we Southerners are Equal Opportunity.

Please contact me.

Sincerely,

Al Mccray  
[almccray@aol.com](mailto:almccray@aol.com), September 11, 2009  
Cell 813-244-0664, Ofc 813-972-4704

Columnist / Tampa Tribune Editorial page TBO.com  
"Thinking Loud Out",  
Chairman / First Southern Bankers  
Director / Community Justice Forum  
Member / Sons of Confederate Veterans  
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2202 North West Shore Blvd, Ste 200  
Tampa, Florida 33607

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Tampa, FL 33682



African American Confederate Soldier

## Minutes, September 8, 2009 Meeting

By Heritage Guard Judy Johnson

The September meeting of the Fort Blakely Camp #1864 was called to order at the Blue Marlin Restaurant. Members, guests, and Heritage Guard were welcomed by Commander Rhodes. The invocation was given by 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander Jim Baggett as Chaplain Ron Dove could not be with us because of his mother's condition.



The pledge and salutes were given by Sergeant-at-arms Jeff Ellis followed by the introduction and welcome of guests by HG Susan Ellis.

Commander Rhodes gave the illness report and had no new prayer requests. SW Brigade Commander Bailey reported that Jessie Taylor is making some improvement, but to keep him in our prayers.

We had inductions of 3 new members: Ray Campbell, Dallis Johnston, and Billy Johnston, and 4 new Heritage Guard members: Judy Ellis, Barbara Colvin, Patricia Price, and Anita Cox. They were introduced by 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Cdr. Baggett and given the oath by SW Brigade Cdr. Bailey.

SW Brigade Cdr. Bailey presented to William 'Bill' Willis the National Dr. Paul Jon Miller Award for the Best Newsletter for Camps under 50 members in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Bill works out of town and this was the first meeting that he has attended since the National Convention.

The speaker of the evening was H. F. (Tige) Marston, Cemetery Specialist of the City of Mobile. He gave a wonderful power point presentation on Magnolia Cemetery. His knowledge of all the old cemeteries in Mobile is exceptional. Magnolia Cemetery is a fine example of a Victorian Cemetery with all its symbolism, traditions, and lore. We consider ourselves fortunate to have had him as our guest speaker. It was a most interesting presentation.

Commander Rhodes gave the report on current membership; 48 total members, 5 pending transfers, 2 members of the SCV Cadet Corps, 6 Associate members, and 9 Heritage Guard members.

Most of the dues have been received, however, if you have not paid yours yet, please forward them to Commander Rhodes as soon as possible.

SW Brigade Commander Terry "Beetle" Bailey gave an update. Division is in good financial shape. He wanted to remind everyone of the Fall Muster at Beauvoir on October 17-18. If you haven't seen it since its restoration, you need to make the trip.

1st Lt. Cdr. Baggett took 2 flags over to Confederate Rest Cemetery to replace the old ones and reminded us that the Memorial Service will be the Sunday after Easter, April 11, 2010. Please mark your calendars now so we can have a really good turnout. He is, also, attending the 3rd Annual Black Powder Expo the 3rd weekend in October in Vicksburg, MS and will take some items from the camp store to sell.

We will have a booth set up at the Baldwin County Fair this year and would like people to volunteer some time when they can. We are also going to have a booth at Heritage Harbor Days- Nov. 6-8 and need volunteers for that also.

The Camp has been invited to march in the Veteran's Day Parade in Foley on Sunday, Nov.8. This is the first time we have been invited and we would like to have anyone that can to join in that day. If you can't or don't want to march, if you have any type of uniform or period dress that you would loan for that day to another member, it would be greatly appreciated. We have been included with the other veteran's organizations this year (VFW, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, National Guard, etc.).

2nd Lt. Commander David Myers read the Brigade Creed for us. It was very moving. And, for those of you that didn't know, he is also the author of that fine piece.

Benediction was given by SW Brigade Com. Bailey and Commander Rhodes recited the SCV closing.

SW. Brigade Cdr. Bailey led us in a rousing rendition of Dixie.



A good time was had by all.

## SUPPORTING SOUTHERN HERITAGE



### OUR NEW MEETING LOCATION

## CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG SAVED LIVES

From: Media Bias Monthly, Where Context Matters, by the way of SW Brigade Cmdr. Beetle Bailey

Dear Subscribers, friends, and other parties:

The following story comes from my friend, Michael L. Yanner, LTC (retired) USAFR, who is originally from Indiana, but has lived in the South a long time and is currently a commercial airline pilot. The story he told concerns his late father, William Yanner Jr., who served during the Korean War. This editor is pleased to present to you, my readers, that story. Here are the words of LTC Michael L. Yanner, (retired).

"My dad, William Yanner Jr., was a serving corporal with the 21st army division in Korea in 1952, the year I was born. By that time the Korean War was stabilized into more-or-less trench warfare while the peace talks dragged on in Panmunjom. On one clear day an Air Force F86 Saber jet set up for a strafing run on my dad's company positions. The usual response to a friendly fire attack like this was to put up a wall of tracer fire to convince the errant pilot of his error. Sometimes this worked. Sometimes not. On this day a new arrival from Tennessee wanted to put out his flag to get the pilot to abandon his approach. When his buddies explained to him the American flag was used by the Chinese too for the same purpose and would

be ignored, the boy from Tennessee said, "No I mean the Stars and Bars." Realizing this might work, the Confederate battle flag was spread out on the ground and had the desired effect. Thus was my dad, a young soldier of 21 from Indiana possibly saved by the Confederate flag."

Michael L. Yanner  
LTC (retired) USAFR

For Media Bias Monthly, Where Context Matters,  
John Long, Editor

# HERITAGE ALERT

From *THE DEFENDER*, September 2009, Maj. Gen. William T. Martin Camp #590, Natchez, MS, Allen Terrell, Editor and e-mail with Cmdr. Terrell August 23, 2009.

Commander Allen Terrell, Commander/Editor informed the camp that the Adams County Christian School which was founded in the early seventies as a Council School and they called themselves the Rebels, flying the Battle Flag at school events. After they changed their name they kept "the Rebel mascot and flew, until recently, the Confederate Battle Flag."

They have recently hired a new football coach. It was noted that the sign at the entrance to ACCS had been repainted and the Colonel Rebel and Confederate Flag had been painted over.

"Compatriot Clark Jackson of Camp #590 said "he understood that the football coach may be behind this action in an effort to recruit football players."

It seems like the coach wants the people of the community to give up their heritage so that he doesn't have to recruit as hard as he should. A case of laziness versus our heritage. It was reported that there have been blacks enrolled in the school, past and present, without any complaints about the flag.



## FROM THE FRONT PAGE

\* Best Newsletter for camps under 40 members, Alabama Division 2008 & 2009, and for camps under 50 members, National S.C.V. Dr. Paul Jon Miller Award – 2009.

## FROM GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

General Robert E. Lee encapsulates the value of the Word of God in a letter to Markie Williams: "I prefer the Bible to any other book. There is enough in that Book to satisfy the most ardent thirst for knowledge, to open the way to true wisdom, and to teach the only road to salvation and eternal happiness."

Chaplains' Corps Chronicles – September 2009 issue

# HERITAGE VIOLATION

## In reversal, Confederate flag gets booted from parade

BY TANIA VALDEMORO, TVALDEMORO@MIAMIHERALD.COM  
MIAMI – DADE HERALD 9-17-09 HOMESTEAD AND THE SOUTH FLORIDA TIMES, 9-20-09

Homestead/Florida City Chamber of Commerce organizers reversed an earlier decision and banned the Confederate flag from their Veterans Day Parade.

The Confederate battle flag -- a symbol of Southern pride to some and hate to others -- will not be displayed after all at this year's Veterans Day parade in Homestead.

The Homestead/Florida City Chamber of Commerce's Military Affairs Committee, which organizes the popular event, reversed Wednesday an earlier announcement that the controversial flag could be flown.

In an e-mail sent to the media, committee chairman Jeffrey Wander said all the members within the Military Affairs Committee had been polled via e-mail and a majority voted to prohibit the flag.

"Due to the importance of this issue and the future of the largest Veterans Day Parade in South Florida, I felt that the motion should be presented to the entire membership of the MAC," Wander wrote.

On Sept. 3, a smaller group within the military affairs committee had taken a vote on whether to prohibit the display of the flag and that vote had ended in a stalemate, Wander wrote. The committee then decided to allow the flag into the parade.

On Wednesday, the new ban confused local members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the group that marched with the rebel flag at last year's parade for the first time.

Greg Kalof, commander of the Miami camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said he wasn't even sure this vote would be the final one. "I can even envision that there won't be a parade after all of the attempts by the NAACP to threaten the sponsors of the parade into submission," Kalof said in an e-mail. "It's a sad state of affairs when a veterans group, like the Sons of Confederate Veterans, are told that they cannot carry the one flag that represents their group, their ancestors and their heritage."

Wander said the MAC conducted the vote via email from Sept. 11 to Sept. 15. He would not release the names of those who voted for and against the ban.

"We are not releasing that information, but I will say there was very, very little opposition to banning the battle flag," he told the *South Florida Times* on Wednesday.

H.K. Edgerton, 61, of Black Mountain, N.C., is African-American and is the former president of the Asheville, N.C. branch of the NAACP states that he supports Confederate States causes.



"This is one of the most disgraceful and cowardly acts for the chamber to buckle under to them," Edgerton said.

## NICHOLLS STATE UNIVERSITY COLONEL TILLOU MASCOT

The NSU mascot has always been a gray-uniformed Confederate officer named "Colonel Tillou" after the university's namesake, Governor Francis Tillou Nicholls, a brigadier general in the Confederacy army.

In late 2003 the NAACP asked the administrators to revise the image because it looked like a Confederate colonel. Like it wasn't supposed to be that way, but now, that's beside the point. So, the university retired "Tillou", as he is often called, in 2004.



Then they hired the Yankee design firm Rickabaugh Graphics from Ohio in June 2008 to develop a new look for the colonel mascot. University spokesman Graham Harvey called it a much fiercer-looking and more contemporary figure and “It is better for this day and age.”

According to *Red Shick Magazine* “some say the new colonel resembles a Soviet propaganda poster from the Lenin/Stalin era.” The new mascot shows the new mascot “wearing a peaked cap and drawing a sword. Kind of reminds you of an SS officer from Nazi Germany.” It apparent that the Yanks in the creative department never learned anything from Hitler’s Germany. You see, “the new NSU’s mascot now looks like an image of fascism and the Holocaust. Maybe the new mascot should now be called Colonel Klink.” The new uniform went from gray-uniformed image, because it was associated with the Confederacy, to the mascot’s skin being gray. From a white-bearded colonel that resembled Uncle Jesse to a sword-wielding zombie Nazi.

A new nickname should now be in the works. Maybe, here comes “The Luftwaffe”. Or how about, here come the “Panzer Division”. “The old mascot they said reminded them about the imagery associated with slavery. Now they have an image of associated with the Third Reich. But, who cares. There are not that many Jews in South Louisiana to offend, and now with

the new mascot, it will probably stay that way.’ So states the Red Shick Magazine.



I couldn’t find a picture of the new mascot on their website, but as you can see the new mascot is not on their t-shirts.

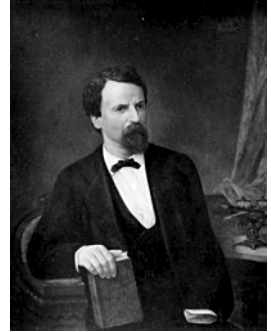
Info for this article came from The Advocate, David J. Mitchell, Thibodaux, LA, July 31, 2009 and the Red Shick Magazine, August 8, 2009

## Brig. Gen. Francis T. Nicholls

Francis Redding Tillou Nicholls was born on August 20, 1834, in Donaldsonville, Ascension Parish. After his graduation from West Point in 1855, he practiced law in South Louisiana. During the Civil War he rose to the rank of brigadier general. His battlefield wounds cost him his left arm and leg and he was a prisoner of

war. After the war he returned to his law practice in Napoleonville.

The Louisiana State Democratic Party nominated him for governor in 1876. His election generally is considered to mark the end to Louisiana's political Reconstruction and the reestablishment of "Home Rule."



His second tenure as governor (1888 1892) was climaxed by his successful opposition to the corrupt Louisiana Lottery Company. With his term completed, he was named chief justice to the Louisiana Supreme Court. He retired to his Thibodaux home in 1911 and died in 1912.

### 2009 VETERAN’S DAY PARADE & HERITAGE HARBOR DAYS IN FOLEY, AL Nov. 6-8, 2009

As noted previously in this newsletter, cities around the country are denying the SCV to march in Veteran’s Day parades. It is reassuring to know that Camp 1864 has been invited to march in this year’s parade.

It essential that we meet this request by having as many members attend and march in the parade. We must not let the inviter, Paul J. Vishaway, who represents the American Post 99, Disabled American Veteran’s Klug-Smith Chapter 6 and the VFW and who is also the Chairman of the 2009 Veterans’ Day Parade, down. Let us show our strength by having at least twenty members present and along with the marching colors we will be able to show to the general public our desire to honor our ancestors. I suggest we all wear our orange shirt if you have them. Get them if you haven’t.



The parade lines up at Max Griffin Park in Foley between 12:30 and 1:00 pm on Sunday, November 8<sup>th</sup>. By 2:00 pm the parade will roll. The parade will end at Heritage Park by 3:00 pm. A ceremony will include the raising of the flag, singing of the Star Spangled Banner and guest speakers.



*Deo Vindice* --- "God will vindicate".



# THE FEW, THE PROUD, THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



**Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864**  
Meeting - 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday

Of Each Month  
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