

# SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

## Fort Blakeley Camp 1864



FORT BLAKELEY  
GARRISON FLAG

Baldwin County, Alabama

# MAIL CALL



September 1, 2010

Volume 11 Issue 9



Battle of Fort Blakeley April 9, 1865



## SCV - REMEMBERING AND HONORING

### UPCOMING EVENTS



- Sep 14 Camp Meeting – 6 PM eat and fellowship. Meeting starts at 6:45 PM.
- Oct 15-17 Fall Muster at Beauvoir, Biloxi, MS
- Nov 14 Blakeley Confederate Monument dedication at Blakeley, AL at 2PM.

# New Camp Logo See page 8

# CAMP IN ACTION See page 10

# WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Camp meets at the Gift Horse Restaurant in Foley, AL



# SLAVERY in the NORTH

## Message from the Commander's Tent:



The Oil Well is capped but our whole area is still suffering from the oil spill. Clean-up work is still going on. We are waiting to see what kind of long term effect it will have on our Environment both flora and fauna.


It has been a hot one this summer. People are staying inside as much as they can. Some say, "it is just too hot to do much". However, that is not the case for our camp. We have welcomed new members and have added to our "Advancing the Colors" presentations. (See minutes)


Camp members have participated in the camp recruiting booth at the Baldwin County Gun Show, set up our tent and sold Camp Store items at the Ft. Morgan Reenactment, and attending the dedication of a Confederate monument on the courthouse square in Washington County, AL. Our activities have been in the newspaper and people are seeing our camp in action.

Camp officers also met with Historic Blakeley State Park Director Joann Flirt to discuss our support of Blakeley activities and developments. The UDC Confederate monuments was discussed along with breastworks renovations. We are pleased with our working relationship with Blakeley officials.

*Talk to friends, relatives, neighbors, and co-workers about our camp and see if they are interested in joining us. Invite them to a camp meeting. Remember, someone recruited you. Return the favor to someone.*

**Quotes for the month:**  *"You've got it kid! Give it to them.."* Major General J.E.B. Stuart, C.S.A., to a young artillery officer who found the range at the battle of Chancellorsville.

 *"A military man without aspirations is like a vessel without sail- a compass without the needle."* Major General J.E.B. Stuart, C.S.A.

 *"No Freed, I do not love bullets any better than you do; I go where they are because it is my duty, and I do not expect to survive the war."*

Major General J.E.B. Stuart, C.S.A., in a response to his longtime bugler Private George Freed who remarked "General, I believe you love bullets."



**Tidbit:** Answer to last month's question: Lt. Gen. Ambrose Powell Hill, C.S.A. nickname was "Little Powell".



**New Tidbit question-** What is the nickname of Lt. Gen. Jubal Anderson Early?



**Trivia:** At Cold Harbor, Va., 7,000 Americans fell in 20 minutes.



**Answer to Last Month's Southern Question:** What was the name of General Lee's Horse? *That most noble of all steeds was named Traveller.* Note: Although it is true that Traveller was the more famous of General Lee's mounts, he also rode a mare called Lucy Long for a period as well. Lucy was a present to General Lee from General J.E.B. Stuart in 1862, and General Lee rode Lucy Long for two years until, when in the lines around Petersburg, she got with foal. He sent her to the rear and once more mounted Traveller.



**Confederate Question of the Month:** Which Southern hero has the distinction of holding commissions both as a C.S.A. Rear Admiral and Brigadier General simultaneously?

Please remember to join us **Tuesday, September 14, 2010** at the [Gift Horse Restaurant, 209 W. Laurel Ave, \(US Hwy 98 W\), Foley, Alabama.](#) **Check in this Mail Call for July's program topic.** We all hope to see you there. Bring a guest to enjoy the camaraderie.



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

Deo Vindice,

Thomas B. Rhodes, III, LTC USAR (Ret)  
Commander

P.S. A U.S. Veteran is someone who, at one point in his life, wrote a blank check made payable to: The United States of America for an amount of "up to and including my life." - - Author Unknown

# CAMP OFFICERS:

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Front page flag from [www.patriotic-flags.com/](http://www.patriotic-flags.com/) confederate/historical confederate flags  
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## FROM THE FRONT PAGE



Pictures are of Gen. John Brown Gordon on the left and Brig. Gen. William Barksdale on the right. Picture is Camp 1864's 3D logo.

# SLAVERY IN THE NORTH — Part 4

This is the fourth part of a series on Slavery in the North. The series totally belongs to Douglas Harper of Lancaster, PA at [www.slavenorth.com](http://www.slavenorth.com). As noted, he is from the north and resides in Lancaster, PA. He has done a super job of searching the Yankee records and finding the real truth about Slavery in the North. References can be seen at the above internet site.

## SLAVERY in CONNECTICUT

Slaves were mentioned in Hartford from 1639 and in New Haven from 1644. As in the rest of New England, they were few until about 1700. Connecticut citizens did not participate directly in the slave trade in the late 17th century (at least that's what the colonial governor assured the British Committee for Trade and Foreign Plantations). But the governor's report in 1680 implied

that Massachusetts merchants were bringing in three or four black slaves a year from Barbados. Since the average price of a black slave in Connecticut was £22 that year and the rate in Massachusetts was £10 to £20, this was a worthwhile venture for a Boston slaver.

Even in the early 1700s, however, direct slave imports to Connecticut were considered too few to be worth the trouble of taxing. The governor reported only 110 white and black servants in Connecticut in 1709. In 1730, the colony had a black population of 700, out of a total enumeration of 38,000.

Yet on the eve of the Revolution, Connecticut had the largest number of slaves (6,464) in New England. Jackson Turner Main, surveying Connecticut estate inventories, found that in 1700 one in 10 inventories included slaves, rising to one in 4 on the eve of the Revolution.[1] Between 1756 and 1774, the proportion of slave to free in Connecticut increased by 40 percent. All the principal families of Norwich, Hartford, and New Haven were said to have one or two slaves. By 1774, half of all the ministers, lawyers, and public officials owned slaves, and a third of all the doctors.[2] But Connecticut's large slave population apparently was based in the middle class. More people had the opportunity to own slaves than in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, so more did so. "The greater prosperity of Connecticut's inhabitants and their frugal and industrious habits were responsible for this situation. The wealth of the colony was also more equally distributed, with few extremes of riches or poverty." [3]

The largest increase came in the period 1749-1774. By the latter year, New London County had become the greatest slaveholding section of New England, with almost twice as many slaves as the most populous slave county in Massachusetts. New London was both an industrial center and the site of large slave-worked farms; with 2,036 slaves, it accounted for almost one-third of all the blacks in Connecticut. New London town itself, with 522 blacks and a white population of 5,366, led the state in number of slaves and percentage of black inhabitants.

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Discrimination against free blacks was more severe in Connecticut than in other New England colonies. Their lives were strongly proscribed even before they became numerous. In 1690, the colony forbade blacks and Indians to be on the streets after 9 p.m. It also forbid black "servants" to wander beyond the limits of the towns or places where they belonged without a ticket or pass from their masters or the authorities. A law of 1708, citing frequent fights between slaves and whites, imposed a minimum penalty of 30 lashes on any black who disturbed the peace or who attempted to strike a white person. Even speech was subject to control. By a 1730 law, and black, Indian, or mulatto slave "who uttered or published, about any white person, words which would be actionable if uttered by a free white was, upon conviction before any one assistant or justice of the peace, to be whipped with forty lashes."<sup>[4]</sup>

As early as 1717, citizens of New London in a town meeting voted their objection to free blacks living in the town or owning land anywhere in the colony. That year, the colonial assembly passed a law in accordance with this sentiment, prohibiting free blacks or mulattoes from residing in any town in the colony. It also forbid them to buy land or go into business without the consent of the town. The provisions were

retroactive, so that if any black person had managed to buy land, the deed was rendered void, and a black resident of a town, however long he had been there, was now subject to prosecution at the discretion of the selectmen.

Like the black codes of the South and Midwest in the 19th century, enforcement was uneven, and the real value of the law seemed to be in harassment, discouragement of further settlement, and its service as a constant reminder to free blacks in Connecticut that their existence was precarious and dependent on white toleration.

Connecticut slavery lacked the "paternalism" that characterized Southern slavery, so that even from the early days, the colony had a problem with masters who simply turned out their slaves when the blacks got too old or worn-out to work. Their descendants later would treat factory hands that way, but masters who cast off old slaves made for a burden on the towns, so that by 1702 Connecticut passed a law making masters or their executors or heirs liable for freed blacks, should the ex-slaves become indigent. This evidently was not enough, and in 1711 the law was revised to make it incumbent on masters to support their former slaves.

As in other Northern communities that would later object to the Fugitive Slave Act, authorities in Connecticut had been diligent in prosecuting runaways when slavery was part of their state's economy. Ferryman were forbidden to take runaways across rivers under pain of a fine of 5 shillings. The authorities would make an arrest on the slightest pretext, and keep the black person in jail while advertisements were run in the newspapers, seeking an owner. They had the power to arrest suspects without warrants in such cases, and even if the seized blacks could prove they were free, but traveling without a pass, they still had to pay court costs.

"Connecticut's lawmakers were extremely cautious about moving against slavery. Negroes were more numerous in the state than in the rest of New England combined, and racial anxieties were correspondingly more acute."<sup>[5]</sup> This pattern was well-observed from the South: the more blacks lived in a Northern state, the more reluctantly that state approached the topic of emancipation.

Emancipation bills were rejected by the Connecticut Legislature in 1777, 1779, and 1780. Connecticut lawmakers did, however, in 1774 pass a law to halt the importation of slaves ("whereas the increase of slaves

in this Colony is injurious to the poor and inconvenient...").

In 1784, the abolition forces in the state tried a new tactic and presented a bill for gradual emancipation as part of a general statute codifying, in great detail, race relations. Almost as an afterthought, it provided that black and mulatto children born after March 1 would become free at age 25. The strategy worked, and the bill passed without opposition. An act of 1797 reduced that age to 21, bringing slavery in line with apprenticeship, though obviously slavery was not voluntary and slaves did not receive money, clothes and professional standing at the end of their servitude.

As in other Northern states, gradual emancipation freed no slaves at once. It simply set up slavery for a long-term natural death. Connecticut finally abolished slavery entirely in 1848. The 1800 census counted 951 Connecticut slaves; the number diminished thereafter to 25 in 1830, but then inexplicably rose to 54 in the 1840 census. After that, slaves were no longer counted in censuses for the northern states.

Connecticut disenfranchised blacks in 1818, but that was a mere formality. As in many other places in the North, there is no evidence that blacks ever dared attempt to vote in Connecticut, in colonial times or after the Revolution.

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## A LITTLE HUMOR –

One evening a Yankee animal lover went to seafood restaurant for dinner. When the Yank saw the tank where they kept the lobsters he asked a waiter, "Why are those creatures in that tank?"

"They are the lobsters we serve our customers!" answered the waiter.

"You mean you're going to kill them," said the Yank.

"Absolutely," said the waiter.

The Yankee was so upset that he immediately left, drove to a nearby convenience store, purchased some hefty bags and returned to the restaurant to accomplish his covert mission.

Taking pity on the poor creatures, he waited until the moment was right, and snatched all of the

lobsters from the tank, threw them in the bag, and high tailed it out of the restaurant.



Later the Yank went to the woods and set the poor animals free.

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## THE REASON FOR THE SCV



## Remembering and Honoring their Sacrifices

## CIVIL WAR WORDS –

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



**STONE FLEET:** A group of old ships that Union forces, to help implement their blockade of Confederate ports, loaded with stones and scuttled at the entrances to Southern harbors.

**STRAY:** A Union soldier's tongue-in-cheek term for a domestic hog or fowl that they had stolen.

**STRIKER:** A soldier who did odd jobs for an officer. The term was borrowed from civilian use, where it had long designated various kinds of workers.

**SUDDEN DEATH:** Cheap whiskey.

**SUTLER:** A civilian who sold provisions to soldiers in the field or in garrison. The term had been so used since the late sixteenth century.

## Happy Birthday to –

- 5 Ray Fleet
- 11 John P. Myers
- 13 HG Sara Myers
- 14 Bill Willis, HG Patricia Price
- 16 Cadet William Green-Burns
- 27 Baron Wendling
- 30 Cadet Clancy Myers



**TENNESSEE.**

Tennessee State Seal during the WFSI

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### MY FAMILY'S FATE On the day Lee Surrendered

By Lewis Regenstein

One hundred and forty five years ago, on 9 April, 1865, Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia to Union Commander Ulysses S. Grant, marking the effective end of the South's struggle for independence.

It was a fateful day for the South, and in particular for my great grandfather and his four elder brothers, all of whom were fighting for the Confederacy.

On that day, the eldest brother Joshua Lazarus Moses was killed a few hours after Lee, unbeknownst to the troops elsewhere, had surrendered. Josh was commanding an artillery battalion (Culpepper's Battery or Culpepper's Light Artillery) that was firing the last shots in defense of Mobile, before being overrun by a Union force outnumbering his 13 to one. In this battle, Fort Blakeley, one of his brothers, Horace, was captured, and another, Perry, was wounded.

Joshua had also been in the thick of the fighting in the War's opening battle, when Fort Sumter was attacked in April, 1861. Josh was the last Confederate Jew to fall in battle, one of the more than 3,000 estimated Jews who fought for the South. His first cousin, Albert Moses Luria, was the first, killed at age 19 at the Battle of Seven Pines (Fair Oaks) in Virginia on 31 May, 1862..

While Lee was surrendering at Appomattox, a 2,500 man unit attached to Sherman's army, known as Potter's Raiders, was heading towards my family's hometown of Sumter, South Carolina. Sherman had just burned nearby Columbia, and it was feared that his troops were headed to Sumter to do the same.

My then 16 year old great grandfather, Andrew Jackson Moses, rode out to defend his hometown, along with some 157 other teenagers, invalids, old men, and the wounded from the local hospital. It was a

mission as hopeless as it was valiant, but Sumter's rag-tag defenders did manage to hold off Potter's battle-seasoned veterans for over an hour before being overwhelmed by this vastly superior force outnumbering theirs by some 15 to one.

Jack got away with a price on his head, and Sumter was not burned after all. But some buildings were, and there are documented instances of murder, rape, and arson by the Yankees.

The fifth brother, Isaac Harby Moses, having served with distinction in combat in Wade Hampton's cavalry, later rode home from North Carolina after the Battle of Bentonville (North Carolina), the War's last major battle, where he commanded his company, all of the officers having been killed or wounded. He never surrendered to anyone, his Mother proudly observed in her memoirs.

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Earlier on 10 March, 1865, as a member of a company of Citadel Cadets, he had his horse shot out from under him, and was attacked by a Union soldier wielding a sword. He was among those who fired the very first shots of the conflict, when his cadet company opened up on the Union ship, Star of the West, which was attempting to resupply the besieged Fort Sumter in January, 1861, three months before the War officially began.

Over two dozen members of the extended Moses family fought in the War, and it sacrificed at least nine of its sons for The Cause. Family members served and worked closely with such legendary generals as Robert E. Lee, James Longstreet, and Wade Hampton, firing some of the first and last shots of the War in its opening and closing battles. They fought on horseback and on ships, in the trenches and in the infantry. They built fortifications, led their men in charges, and one had responsibility for provisioning an entire army corps of some 50,000 men.

This officer, the best known of the Moses family Confederates, was Major Raphael Moses, General Longstreet's chief commissary officer, whose three

sons also fought for the South. The uncle of the five Moses brothers, Major Moses ended up attending the last meeting and carrying out the Last Order of the Confederate government.

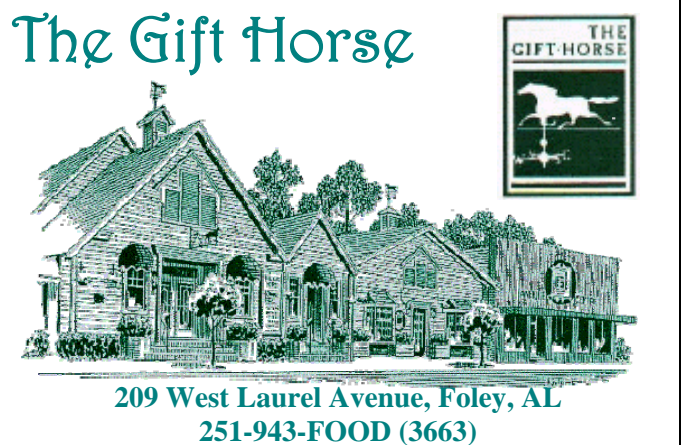
He was ordered to deliver the last of the Confederate treasury, \$40,000 in gold and silver bullion, to help feed and supply the defeated Confederate soldiers in nearby hospitals, and straggling home after the War -- weary, hungry, often sick, shoeless and in tattered uniforms. With the help of a small group of determined armed guards, Moses successfully carried out the order from President Jefferson Davis, despite repeated attempts by mobs to forcibly take the bullion.

Like their comrades-in-arms, the Moses' were fighting, for their homeland -- not for slavery, as is so often said, but for their families, homes, and country. Put simply, most Confederate soldiers felt they were fighting because an invading army from the North was trying to kill them, burn their homes, and destroy their cities. The hard-pressed Confederates were usually heavily outnumbered, outgunned, and out-supplied, but rarely outfought, showing amazing courage, skill, and valor.

The anniversary of this fateful day should serve to remind us what the brave and beleaguered Southern soldiers and civilians were up against. Perhaps the events of that day, and of the War itself, will help people understand why, in this time when the South is so often vilified, native Southerners still revere their ancestors' courage, and rightfully take much pride in this heritage.

This article came from Ord Sgt. Stephen M. Ellison, Co. D, CSMC, a member of Camp 11, Mobile, AL, a Past SWB Commander, via Beetle Bailey.

### OUR NEW MEETING LOCATION



**The Gift Horse**

209 West Laurel Avenue, Foley, AL  
251-943-FOOD (3663)



## THE OFFICIAL CAMP 1864 LOGO



This is Fort Blakeley Camp 1864 official 3D logo.

### THE LAST CONFEDERATE FLAGPOLE

The last Confederate flagpole, hand-hewn from pine and erected in 1861, stands on the lawn of the Early County Courthouse in Blakely, GA (population 5,696).

From American Profile, July 4-10, 2010, page six.

### TUSUMI IS COMING

No, this will not be a huge wave reaching the beaches of the Confederacy. But, it will be a huge wave of political correctness. The biggest TUMS in the world will not be able to help with the indigestion of what's coming.

In Virginia, we all know what the back stepping spineless Governor McDonnell did in April of this year when he declared April Confederate History Month in a proclamation. Then within a few hours he was re-issuing it to suit some liberal folks.

Now, Virginia has turned to a James Robertson, a so-called history professor at Virginia Tech and maybe a so-called Civil War expert to help with the state to "commemorate" the Sesquicentennial of the WFSI (War for Southern Independence).

If one will notice on the commission's web site, there is no Confederate Battle Flags. One of the first events is a supposedly "a scholarly conference title" Race, Slavery and the Civil War: The Tough Stuff of American History and Memory." This so called commission is made up of 15 scalawag legislators, historians and so call "others" who is going to make the commemoration "a series thing, an all-inclusive thing." With a \$2 million annual appropriation from the legislature, it's going to be TUMS time for a long time.

McDonnell during a recent event marking a new 85 acre section of the Chancellorsville battlefield, remark that "they will also pause to reflect on the fact that this was the war that eliminated the abomination of slavery from American soil." Well, the governor needs to re-read his history book again. Slavery didn't end nowhere in the U.S. until December 18, 1865 well after the war.

Publisher Raymond Boone of the black owned Richmond Free Press states that "most eighth-graders know that Virginia's participation [in the war] was hardly worthy of promoting" and has run several editorials bashing the commission's work as it is bound to invite four years of Confederate flag waving.

Frank Earnest, SCV member, thinks that the commission will ignore our ancestor's sacrifices. He states that "I think they're so afraid of offending someone or hurting someone's feelings, that they're just going to do this generic, bland commemoration, where at the end, we know we've commemorated something, but we're not quite sure what."

And to that, this editor agrees. In the end, it will definitely not be like it was in 1961. Politicians will be scarcer than shoes in the winter of 1864.

Information for this article came from *The Herald-Sun*, Durham, NC, May 9, 2010, page D1, D8. Send by HG Robert S. Tomlinson.

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# HERITAGE ALERT

## CONFEDERATE FLAGS CREATES ONE GRIPE AT HANOVER TOMATO FESTIVAL

The Edmund Ruffin Fire Eaters Camp #3000 Sons of Confederate Veterans of Mechanicsville handed out free Confederate flags during the tomato festival. Over the years there haven't been any complaints until this year. According to Rodney White he wasn't truly welcome at the festival because of the flags. According to Grayson Jennings, spoke person for Camp #3000, they were teaching the kids that there's nothing wrong with the Confederate Battle Flag.

White continued on and stated "that people as a whole must be more sensitive about the symbol itself and the attitude that it carries."

I, the editor, believe that White needs a history lesson and to be more sensitive towards the people giving out the flags. He might even learn that African-Americans of the Confederacy fought under the Battle flag in battles all across Virginia.

According to Jennings, people couldn't have been that offended because the camp gave away all that they brought with them.

This article was from WTVT.com, Richmond Va., July 11, 2010



## DUES

It's that time again during the year. Camp, Division and National dues are now requested. Remember you are receiving the national *Confederate Veterans* magazine, the division *Alabama Confederate* and our camp's newsletter *MAIL CALL*. All included in your yearly dues. Put a smile on the adjutant's face by remitting this month.

## CAMP GUEST SPEAKER

Our guest speaker this month will be Claude Turberville of Camp 11 who will give us an overview on "Confederate Cavalry".

**1 Thessalonians 5:18 – In every thing give thanks: for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you.**

## CONFEDERATE POLL

Angus Reid Public Opinion surveyed 1,002 adults online about Confederate History Month in mid-April and according to UPI, over half supported proclaiming such a month while only 27 percent were against it.

Nearly one-third supported banning public displays of Confederate symbols while 43 percent opposed a ban. Supporters of Confederate History Month were in every region except the west where the westerners were more likely than any other region to oppose a ban on Confederate symbols.

"Civil War News" June 2010, page 42

## From the editor –

**Yankee monuments** that some scalawags and carpetbaggers are putting up all over the south are nothing but more salt into a wound. The Yanks invaded the South, raped, murdered, haul off property if they could and if they couldn't haul it off they destroyed it. Destroyed the farm equipment used for planting food, hauled off or killed the life stock used for planting. They even destroyed fresh water wells if they could once they moved on, and now they want to install these Yankee monuments all over the South to honor such men and thugs.

I was unable to talk with my grandmother about the time when the Yankees came thru South Baldwin, but I did have the chance to talk with my grandmother's two sisters and another woman, Hazel Parker, who was able to tell me stories about what the Yankee soldiers did when they came thru on the way to Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley.

It would be a disgrace to all my ancestors who had to put up with all that the Yankees did to them and to the South if I was to honor a Yankee monument. They didn't forget or forgive, so why should I? The Yankees don't want to honor Southern soldiers at Yale with a small plaque recognizing Confederates who graduated from the school. Such men as Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of War, CSA, Richard Taylor, son-in-law of Jefferson Davis, Issac Monroe St. John, Commissary General, CSA, and Burton N. Harrison, Secretary to President Jefferson Davis, so I see no reason to put up a Yankee monument in south Alabama.

# CAMP IN ACTION

## GUN SHOW

JULY 31 – AUGUST 1, 2010

One of Camp 1864's recruitment forms is a recruiting – information table at the Gun Show in Robertsdale, AL sponsored by Ryan Wells of Collectors and Shooters Company. Ryan always has plenty of vendors and that draws people who are familiar with guns which is a trait of our ancestors as previously mention in February issue of MAIL CALL.



On Friday Larry and Judy Johnson brought the camp's flags and store. Helping with the setup was new members Anthony and Brian Taylor, and Bill Willis.

On Saturday meeting people and potential prospects were Bill Willis, Larry and Judy Johnson, Bob Ridle, Tommy Rhodes with David Kralik and his wife Shirli, stopping in for a hello visit.

On Sunday, the camp had Larry and Judy Johnson, Chris, Shannon and Patrick Hathcock, Dr. James Baggett and Anita Cox.



We appreciate all the members who participated in this camp action. Without them, our recruiting would be reduced greatly. Super job members.

## NEGRO VETERANS BARRED OUT

### THE POSITION OF THE GRAND ARMY IN CONNECTICUT

*The New York Times*

This is the head line of March 10, 1890. On March 9<sup>th</sup> in Hartford, Connecticut, a court-martial ordered by Nathaniel Lyon Post of the Grand Army on account of disclosures published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES four months ago about the rejection of a colored veteran's application for membership in the organization, was started. The proceedings was behind close doors, with guards inside and out, for the protection of the order. Ex-Senior Vice Commander A. M. Green, who furnished the facts originally to the public, is the first victim of the inquisition.

The composition of the court-martial is of such a character that a man must forfeit his self-respect, for the time being at least, in appearing before it. The Judge Advocate, who was one of Congressman William E. Simonds of this district, is one of his henchmen, was under charges not many months ago for violating the United States mails. The President of the court has no standing to speak of in the community. A universal cry of shame would be uttered against him by the best friends of the Congressman if the names of members of this star-chamber court were given. The

article in THE TIMES relating to the outrageous treatment received by the colored veteran in the post is made one of the specifications in the charges before the court.

Negro veterans of this district have seen one of their most respectable representatives rejected by the post for the sole reason that he is a negro.

CONCLUSION – Yankee discrimination by the white veterans towards black veterans and the railroading of Mr. Green.

# GOOD NEWS

## Boy Scouts honored for cemetery cleanup -

By Brian Livingston / blivingston@themeridianstar.com The Meridian Star, July 31, 2010

MERIDIAN — More than 500 graves at the Confederate Soldier Cemetery in Quitman were defaced and vandalized over the Easter weekend earlier this year and as noted in May 2010 MAIL CALL.

The sight of black paint smeared on the headstones of those who fell for the South in the Civil War angered and saddened some in the area, especially members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. As Boo White, camp commander for the W. D. Cameron 1221 and Mississippi Division Commander Bill Atkinson surveyed the damage, they wondered if and when the hallowed gravestones could be put back into their original condition. Enter 15-year old Boy Scout Austin Culpepper and fellow scouts from Troop 40 of the Poplar Springs Drive Baptist Church troop.

"It was a wonderful thing they did and we just want to say 'thank you' in our own way," said White, Thursday night at the monthly meeting of the camp in Meridian.

White and Mississippi Division Commander for the 4th Brigade, Louis Foley, presented Culpepper and assistant scout master Micah Huffman, a check for \$250 and a certificate outlining the appreciation the Mississippi Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans have for the troop.

"It took all day, about a dozen of us, to get the

headstones cleaned again," said Culpepper, who said he designated that project to get his Eagle Badge. "It was from daylight to dark."



Culpepper said the group first soaked the headstones with acid, let it sit and then pressure washed the stones. The end result was sparkling, like new stones to honor those who fell in battle fighting for the South.

"Most of those buried there are from Texas who fell in the battle of Shiloh," White said. "The rail line that ran south through the state stopped at towns where hospitals were put in to care for them. These are the ones who didn't make it."

Now, instead of ugly graffiti marked graves, those who sacrificed so much in war can rest in a pristine, clean setting.

## SCV Telegraph

Compatriots,

The time has come for us to step up our efforts toward the building of our **Confederate Museum** and new office building. At the GEC meeting on July 21, 2010 the GEC approved a new initiative to raise funds. There are three levels of donations/contributions. Each contributor will receive a pin designating him/her as a Founder of the Confederate Museum. Also there will be a list of names in the Museum of all Founders. This can be a plaque on the wall or even names inscribed in brick depending on the construction design. Anyone can take part in this, and he or she does not have to be an SCV member. Camps, Divisions, UDC chapter, OCR groups may also participate.

Donations can be made in either lump sum or by payments over a period of time. There is a form which has been created for Founders to list precisely how

they want their name, or ancestor's name, listed which is included with this announcement. It is also available on the museum web site.

To make payment by credit card, please contact GHQ at 1-800-380-1896 or mail the form with a check. The form can be found at

<http://www.theconfederatemuseum.com/founder.pdf>

**Stonewall Jackson Level** - Contributors who make a donation of at least \$1,000 are eligible for this designation. If they are already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society that contribution will be taken into account and the minimum contribution for them to upgrade is \$850. For some one who is not already a member they can get both the original Sesquicentennial Society membership and also the new Stonewall Jackson level for \$1050 with the \$50 dollars going to the Bicentennial Fund.

**Robert E Lee Level** - A contribution of at least \$5,000 is required to achieve this designation. If the individual is not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level.

**Confederate Cabinet Level** - A contribution of at least \$10,000 is required to achieve this designation. If the individual is not already a member of the Sesquicentennial Society it will be included as benefit of this level.

**Additional** - GHQ has acquired 20 special gavels. These gavels are made from historic wood taken from a dam at Fredericksburg VA which dates to the time of the WBTS. They are inscribed with the Sesquicentennial logo as well as a statement as to the wood's origin and authenticity. The first 20 Camps or Divisions that contribute at the Stonewall Jackson level will receive one of these unique and valuable gavels.

This program got off to a resounding start at our recent annual General Reunion in Anderson South Carolina. Several members have already become Stonewall Jackson level Founders, and one Compatriot has even become a Confederate Cabinet level Founder. Imagine that during the Bicentennial of the War for Southern Independence that your descendants can go to a museum where they can learn the truth about the Confederacy in a facility where they can look at the wall of that museum and see your name and know that you had a part in building this magnificent facility where they and also the general public may learn the truth about our Confederate ancestors.

by: Chuck McMichael, PCiC, August 2, 2010  
[scvcic72@gmail.com](mailto:scvcic72@gmail.com)



## CONFEDERATE SILKS WINS RACE

By Jack Shinar, Saturday, July 24, 2010

A Sacramento horse owner and the silks custodian at Cal Expo are in trouble with the California Horse Racing Board for allowing a horse to improperly race in the colors of the Confederate battle flag during the state fair meet July 15.

The horse, Mute Rudolph, won the fourth race that day in his racing debut for owners Bill Wilbur, Chris Carpenter, and Bill McLean, who also trains the horse. The 2-year-old bay colt is named after Ken Rudolph, a host for the horse racing network TVG. Rudolph, who is African-American, is coincidentally from Sacramento.

The CHRB alleges that track colors man Tony Baze "received financial consideration and conspired to aid and abet" with Wilbur to substitute the "Southern Cross" for the horse's designated colors. The change in silks was not reported to the clerk of the course prior to the race.

Both men face possible license revocation or suspension "for conduct detrimental to horse racing" under rules pertaining to proper attire for a jockey and for solicitation to participate in a prohibited act. The violations are also grounds for future license denial. Wilbur, a longtime owner in Northern California, declined to comment on the incident while the complaint is pending. The stewards at Santa Rosa have scheduled an Aug. 7 hearing.

A Sacramento Kings supporter, Wilbur's horses usually run in silks that emulate the NBA team's black, white, and purple colors.

Ridden by Michael Martinez, Mute Rudolph, a son of [Sea of Secrets](#), raced greenly on the front end to score by three-quarters of a length at 10-1 odds in a \$12,500 maiden claiming race at 5 1/2 furlongs, according to the Equibase chart of the race.

*IN CALIFORNIA!!! Bet you that was a sight to behold. Sounds like the owners Bill, Chris and Bill need a commendation for a plan that successfully exceeded their expectations. Editor.*

## Funeral service honors Confederate soldier

By: **ALLISON FLOYD**, August 1, 2010, SFexaminer.com, *The Examiner, San Francisco, CA*

WINDER, GA. — Martin Van Buren Parkhurst was just 19 years old and hundreds of miles from home when he was killed in the battle of Kings Tanyard in the waning months of the Civil War.

For more than 100 years, no one even knew his name. Now, a small stone marks his final resting place in Rose Hill Cemetery, Winder, GA, and Saturday, a group of Confederates thanked him for his sacrifice.

Parkhurst finally got a funeral.

"We don't know for sure, but we doubt if there was much of a memorial service in 1864," said Mike Bowen, who told a crowd of 50 about the battle that killed Parkhurst.

He died Aug. 3, 1864, when a Kentucky regiment attacked Union soldiers camped at Kings Tanyard, a settlement outside of Winder — which was then called Jug Tavern.

Parkhurst was the only Confederate fatality, while several Union soldiers were killed and 430 captured.

He was buried there at Kings Tanyard, and then reinterred four miles away at Rose Hill years later.

Still, Parkhurst was remembered only as an unnamed soldier until the 1970s, when his family in Kentucky tracked down his final resting place, Bowen said.

The soldiers probably were too busy capturing and transporting their prisoners of war to give Parkhurst much of a memorial the day he died, Bowen said.

Conditions must have been harsh, and the soldiers were exhausted, he said. "This is the kind of weather they fought in," said Bowen as spectators sweltered in the midday sun. "These men were in the saddle for seven days in this heat."

As the re-enactors commemorated Parkhurst's life on Saturday, each stepped forward and noted his own Confederate ancestor, thanking him for serving his country.

"They considered it a second revolution," said Ralph Mills. "The letters home are filled with talk of honor and country."



Re-enactors with the 18th Georgia Infantry honor Civil War soldier Martin Van Buren Parkhurst with a 21-gun salute Saturday at Rose Hill Cemetery. Picture by David Tulis.

The re-enactors sang "Dixieland" and gave an ear-splitting 21-gun salute with replica muskets.

"I did put my fingers in my ears," admitted Power Evans, a Russell Middle School six-grader and Civil War buff. After the service, he collected the spent cartridges — actually just pieces of paper that held gunpowder — and interviewed the re-enactors about their uniforms and travels.

The family travels to Andersonville once a year and might try to time the next trip to see a battle re-enactment, too, said grandmother Ann Power.

Other than recreating battle scenes, the re-enactors attend commemorations, often when a local historical society replaces a marker, said Dennis Cook, whose ancestor, Civil War veteran Wiley Wood, are buried at Whitehall Baptist Church.

"This doesn't happen very often," Cook said of the funeral. "This is the first we've done."

But, he said, Kentucky men would certainly do the same for a Georgia boy buried there.

*From the editor – Did you notice where this article came from? San Francisco, CA. Those folks out there are getting some good Southern education.*

### ADVERTISING IN MAIL CALL

I am no longer accepting advertisements to be inserted in MAIL CALL. Editor.

# HERITAGE VIOLATION

## BURN A CONFEDERATE FLAG DAY

There is a fellow named Jesus' General, a tongue-in-cheek blogger, who is promoting hatred. He is advocating a Confederate Flag burning day on September 12<sup>th</sup>.

First of all, don't pronounce the name the way you see it. It is – 'He-sus'. He states that the flag is a symbol of hatred, of which we all know that it isn't. He wants everyone to dress up like a clown and take a partially burned flag to a local tea party event, or better yet, burn one if the law will allow, then make a video of the visit and post it on YouTube or take some pictures and send them to him and He will post them for you.

He wants you to spread the word using the internet or submit you own ideas and He will update his site.

I believe they, PC crowd, are madder than a wet cat because after 150 years they still haven't reconstructed the South the way they want it to be. I guess us Southerners are just too hard headed or we have more common sense than they think we have.

His site is <http://sites.google.com/site/burnrebelflagday/>

I thank Allen Terrell, Commander/Editor Maj. Gen. William T. Martin Camp #590, Natchez, MS for putting me onto this violation.

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### Orlin Brommer: Counterfeit Confederate money still big business

By Orlin Brommer / Cochrane, Wis., July 30, 2010

Counterfeit Confederate money is still big business. If you own Confederate money, the chances of it being counterfeit is pretty high. More counterfeit Confederate money is being made today than ever.

But, I bet you didn't know that in 1954 General Mills Co. decided to make play Confederate money and put it in boxes of breakfast cereal. Because General Mills sells a lot of cereal, it claims that it produced more money than did all of the Southern states during the

entire Confederacy. You can purchase five or six of these bills for about 10 bucks on eBay.

A fellow from Winona contacted me to remind me that there was fake money in Cheerios boxes. He still has some, and a close relative of his swears that it is real Confederate money and keeps it in her safe. All the Cheerios money has the same few serial number (pun intended), so it is easy to distinguish. Each General Mills note has the word "facsimile" somewhere on the back.



Although there is a lot of General Mills money around, there are only a few 1950s cereal boxes that the bills came in, therefore the Cheerios boxes that brought you the funny money are worth more than the counterfeit Confederate money that was inside.



**AND WHO SAID THE BATTLE FLAG WAS A RACIST SYMBOL ???**

From Newsvine.com via

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## SAVING THE UNION...

That was the battle cry in 1861 when the Yankees murdered, raped and robbed the South back into their so call union. Today the saying is the same. Exactly. How so? Well, keep reading and I will finish the battle cry. It applied then and it applies today.



# HERITAGE ALERT

## MISSISSIPPI STATE FLAG AND THE NCAA AND NAACP

A top conference official has stated that the Mississippi State flag could hurt the state in its bid to host the SEC baseball tournament starting in 2012. Why? Because a few people find the flag offensive. I did say A FEW of the national association of crooked people.

Heh, the flag has been around since 1894 and a few years ago the people of Mississippi voted to keep the flag AS IS. The tally was 65% in favor and 35% wanted the change.

Of course, this doesn't mean anything to the NAACP who wants to impose their will on everyone. Craig Mattox, the SEC assistant commissioner for championships stated, "It would not be a 100 percent deal breaker on any kind of bid that Jackson submits. However, it would be something we would have to consider in evaluating all the bids."

Republican John Moore, a state representative, is almost "willing to tell the SEC to take their tournament wherever they want it" because they were not going to let the NAACP dictate to them what their flag is going to look like.



The site in Pearl, MS is Trustmark Park which is the home to Minor League Baseball's Mississippi Braves. The sitting capacity is about 8,500. Mississippi seems to always have a good baseball team so baseball support is there. Right setting at the right place. What else is there to consider. PLAY BALL!!!

Saving the union continue –

## SAVING THE UNION FROM GOING BANKRUPT!!

If the South would have been left alone, the North would have gone bankrupt from the lack of the taxes from the south. And, today the Union stills needs to be saved – **from going bankrupt** from too much spending.

## Battle Flag to Remain – Well, sort of ...

TRI-CITIES.COM, By Bill Christian, August 16, 2010

*As noted in July issue of MAIL CALL, everyone thought the Battle Flag days were numbered. Now comes this report -*

Students at Sullivan South High School will be allowed to fly the rebel flag during football games and other sporting events this year. After numerous complaints to Sullivan County schools, a committee was formed to look at the concerns. "We felt like that our school has a perception issue that other people from other areas might perceive that flag in a way different from how our kids perceive it," said Greg Harvey, Sullivan South Principal.

The committee determined that banning the rebel flag would create even more issues, like so they came up with a compromise. New flags, called spirit flags will be flown along side the rebel flag.

"Our main goal is to try and get the perception changed from how people maybe view that flag and our school," Harvey said.

The new flags include the Bonnie Blue, and four others. So far they are a hit with students. "I like them, they are really cool, they have our school colors in them," said Heath Haden, student.

But will this solution to the problem be enough to quiet critics of the flag? "I can't speak for everybody, but I feel this is the best for our students," Harvey said.



The rebel flag will remain the unofficial symbol for Sullivan South High School.

*Seems like they are watering the flag down. Throw in some other flags and call them "spirit flags." Get the students used to them and then jerk the Battle Flag out. No one will notice. Editor.*

# NEW MEMBERS



New member Tony Shoemaker and Commander Tommy Rhodes. Not pictured but also receiving membership certificate was Paul Williams.

## Fort Blakeley Camp 1864

### Aug. 10, 2010 Meeting

By Heritage Guard LT Judy Johnson

Commander Tommy Rhodes welcomed all members and guests. Quartermaster Larry Johnson gave the invocation at 6:00 p.m. and everyone proceeded to enjoy a wonderful seafood buffet.

The meeting was called to order at 6:45 with Sergeant-at-Arms Ted Weeks leading the Flag pledges and salutes.

HG Lt. Judy Johnson welcomed the guests. They included Joshua Patterson, Dee Shoemaker, Shirli Kralik, Peggy Cross, Ron Myers, Dr. Stuart Harris, Wyman Franks, Carah Franks, James Steadham, and Judy Dove.

Our program for the evening was given by our special guest Blanton Blankenship on camp life at Fort Morgan and the Battle of Mobile Bay. It was an impressive program. Mr. Blankenship has the knack of making history come alive when he speaks. For all of you that missed it, I hope we can have him back again. The September 14 meeting will feature Associate Member Claude Turberville talking about the Confederate Cavalry.

Chaplain Dove gave the illness report and we were pleased to have no one on that list. The minutes were referred to last month's "Mail Call" and Commander Rhodes gave the treasurer's report.

We were pleased to induct two new members tonight: Paul E. Williams and Tony Shoemaker. We welcome them into our camp.

Compatriot Tom Ball was presented with the SCV War Service Medal.

Wyman Franks, owner of Foley Feed Store was presented with an Advance the Colors Certificate for promoting our Southern Heritage with his proud display of the Flag.

Adjutant David Myers gave the report on recruiting. We have 63 members now and have more at Headquarters being approved. The camp is growing and we are so proud of all the people who work so hard to make that happen.

Southwest Brigade Commander Terry "Beetle" Bailey gave his report on doings around the Brigade. He presented several awards presented at the 2010 National SCV Reunion. He presented the camp with the S. A. Cunningham Award for Best Newsletter for Camps over 50 Members.

Commander Tommy Rhodes received the National Leadership Award with certificate and medal. Adjutant David Myers and Commander Rhodes were elected into the Dixie Club for their recruiting efforts. They both received Dixie Club Certificates for this honor.

Commander Bailey received a heartfelt round of applause and congratulations for receiving the Meritorious Service Medal for his outstanding service and commitment to the SCV and to our Confederate ancestors.

He reminded everyone of the Monument Dedication in Chatom on Aug. 21<sup>st</sup>. He said, "This is an important event for the SCV and UDC because the monument is being placed on the lawn at a working courthouse".

He also encouraged everyone to attend the reenactment at Fort Mims on the 28<sup>th</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> of August.

Commander Rhodes gave a report on the recruiting booth at the gun show at Robertsdale on July 31 – August 1. Those helping man the booth were Commander Tommy Rhodes, Communications Officer Bill Willis, Quartermaster Larry Johnson, Historian Bob Ridle, Compatriot Chris Hathcock, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Com. Jim Baggett, HG Lt. Judy Johnson, HG Anita Cox, HG Shannon Hathcock and Cadet Patrick Hathcock. We talked to several good prospects and look forward to helping them with the membership packets.

Adjutant David Myers and Sergeant-at-Arms Ted Weeks manned the booth at Fort Morgan during the reenactment of the battle of Mobile Bay on Aug. 7<sup>th</sup>. Compatriots Robert Sanderson and Price Legg came by the booth and helped in between his activities with the reenactment. Several items from the camp store were sold.

The door prizes were a big hit as usual. I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone for their donations. Without your help, we wouldn't have near as much fun or as many prizes.

Chaplain Ron Dove was called upon to give the benediction.

Commander Rhodes recited the SCV Closing and SW Brigade Com. Beetle Bailey led us in a rousing rendition of Dixie.

# Breaking News!

## CONFEDERATE MONUMENT MOVING



Ocala-Marion County, FL – August 25<sup>th</sup> – As noted in MAIL CALL January 2010, the Confederate monument at the Marion County Courthouse was going to be moved.

After standing in the front of the courthouse for 102 years it will now be moved in a few weeks to the Veterans Park which is located at Fort King St. and SW 25<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Ocala. At least it won't be in the corner anymore.

**State Republican Party** of Louisiana rejects a suggestion to recognize April 2011 as Confederate History Month on grounds it would be harmful to the party's image.

At the urging of Harahan Mayor Paul Johnston and Keith Hall of Gretna, both members of the committee, the board voted almost unanimously to postpone indefinitely action on a resolution recognizing April 2011 as Confederate History Month, coinciding with the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War.

The resolution said that while Louisiana residents are "thankful" for the "permanent eradication" of slavery, the party should not forget the contributions of Confederate soldiers and sailors and called on all citizens "to engage in historical study of the events of the years 1861 to 1865, and to solemnly contemplate that time in our history."

An earlier version of the resolution had called on Gov. Jindal to declare April as Confederate History Month and pointed out that former Govs. Mike Foster, a Republican, and Kathleen Blanco, a Democrat, regularly signed similar proclamations. That language was deleted before the resolution reached the floor for debate.

Johnston called the measure "a racist issue" that will hurt the GOP in going after minority voters. "They are going to tear us up on this in the news media," he said. Nathan Curtis, a Lake Charles committee member, urged passage of the resolution, saying that "this is part of our history. ... There is nothing in here remotely resembling supporting slavery."

Ed Anderson, *The Times-Picayune* August 25, 2010 - Ed Anderson can be reached at 225.342.5810.

## Blakeley Confederate Monument Dedication

The date of Nov. 14--Sunday at 2 PM - has been set for the dedication of the Blakeley monument. Mark your calendars!!!!!!

We are proud of the ladies of the UDC for their diligent effort to make this monument a reality and we, the members of the Ft. Blakeley Camp 1864, are proud to be involved. More details coming soon.

## CAMP MEMBERS IN ACTION

### Dedication of New Confederate Monument in Chatom, AL

August 21, 2010, a new monument to "OUR CONFEDERATE ANCESTORS" was dedicated on this beautiful day in Alabama. A monument in 2010,



standing on the lawn of a working county court house. Wow, what a great way to honor our ancestors.

Camp members attending were: Larry Johnson, Britton Kelly, Judy Johnson and David Myers with our Southwest Brigade Commander Beetle Bailey. All shown standing by the monument in picture below.

Also attending but not pictured was Van McCamish.

Five camps from the brigade had members attending. They were: Anderson, Semmes, Fort Blakeley, Lee-Moses-Dixon and Forrest.

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



## **Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864**

Meeting - 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday  
Of Each Month at the  
Gift Horse Restaurant, Foley, AL  
Meal 6 PM – Meeting 6:45 PM



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



put address label here