

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864

MAIL CALL



FORT BLAKELEY
GARRISON FLAG

Baldwin County, Alabama

February 1, 2010

Volume 11 Issue 2



Battle of Fort Blakeley April 9, 1865



SCV - REMEMBERING AND HONORING

UPCOMING EVENTS



- Feb 6 Memorial Service in Butler by Camp 227. See article on page 10-11.
- Feb 9 Camp Meeting – 6 PM eat and fellowship. Meeting starts at 6:45 PM.
- Feb 13 AOT meeting in Birmingham, AL. 9 am.
- Feb 13-14 Camp will have an information – recruiting table at the Gun show at Robertsdale coliseum.
- Mar 6 AOT meeting in Nashville, TN. 9am.

LEE – JACKSON SALUTE BANQUET

was a great success. Full article starts on page 12.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS



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



Message from the Commander's Tent:



The new year is off and running. Winter finally found "Lower Alabama" this year and we are all glad to have some milder weather in LA now.

Our Lee-Jackson Salute was a rousing success and enjoyed by all. There were 46 attendees this year who joined together to honor Generals Lee and Jackson as well as all our individual Confederate ancestors. It proved to be a most enjoyable evening. The Commander wished to express his thanks once again to those that made the Lee-Jackson Salute such a success this year. You know who you are.

On a sad note, we are all saddened by the loss of a true "Southern Lady", Ruth Stephens Ellis, the matriarch of the Ellis clan. Ft. Blakeley attendees at the meeting held in Robertsdale this past fall fondly remember the conference call set up to hear about her Confederate ancestor she knew personally. Our deepest sympathy is extended to the family of Color Sergeant Jeff Ellis.

"Camp in Action" for February: The camp will have one of its quarterly recruiting booths set up at the February 13th & 14th Gun Show in the Baldwin County Coliseum in Robertsdale. Volunteers are already signing up to work the booth. 2nd Lieutenant Commander David Myers and I are registered to represent the camp at the Army of Tennessee meeting in Birmingham on February 13th in Birmingham.

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

Quotes for the month:  *"General, if you put every [Union soldier] now on the other side of the Potomac on that field to approach me over*

the same line, I will kill them all before they reach my line." - General James Longstreet made this vow to Robert E. Lee as countless Federal assaults were beaten back by Longstreet's men at the Battle of Fredericksburg.



"General, get up--dress quick--you are a prisoner!" - Confederate partisan John S. Mosby directed this order to General Edwin H. Stoughton after rousing the General from his bed at Union headquarters.



"If you surrender you shall be treated as prisoners of war, but if I have to storm your works you may expect no quarter." - Nathan Bedford Forrest routinely issued this warning to opposing forces and often received his desired result.



Tidbit: Answer to last month's question: The nickname of Brigadier General John Pegram, CSA was "Willie or Willy"



New Tidbit question- What is the nickname of Lt. Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, CSA?



Trivia: A Confederate artillery battery consisted of four cannons and a Union battery consisted of six cannons.



Confederate Question of the Month: *Who took over "Stonewall" Jackson's division after Jackson's death at Chancellorsville?* Answer next month.

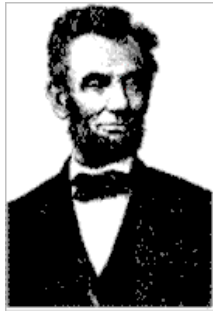
Please remember to join us **Tuesday, February 9, 2010** at the **Blue Marlin Restaurant on US Hwy 98 East of Point Clear, Alabama.** Check in this Mail Call for February's program topic. We all hope to see you there. Bring a guest.

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

Deo Vindice,

LTC TBRIII, Commanding

LINCOLN – The Good, The Bad, The Ugly - 12



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

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

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION:

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad - some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments - have suggested similar measures; while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish-American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories.

Liberia and Hayti are, as yet, the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here, could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to say such persons, contemplating colonization, do not seem so willing to migrate to those countries, as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands.

I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

Article _____. *"Every State, wherein slavery now exists, which shall abolish the same therein, at any time, or times, before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States..."*

Article _____. *"Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide, for colonization free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States."*

This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the

Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. [Annual message to Congress, December 1, 1862, pg 393-415]

FAVORS COLONIZATION:

I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization. And yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. [Annual message to Congress, December 1, 1862, pg 412]

STATES UNDER EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three,...order and designate as the States and parts of States... are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. Johns, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth); and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and hence-forward shall be free;

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity... [Final Emancipation Proclamation, January 1, 1863, pg 424-425]

[Please take note that no slaves in the states of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Missouri and Lincoln's birth state of Kentucky were freed. The proclamation only applied to the Southern States for "military necessity." Not one single slave was freed in the North with this proclamation, but the Yankees tell the story of Lincoln freeing the slaves as if he free all the slaves throughout all the states, North and South.]

SLAVEHOLDER RAISING TROOPS FOR WAR:

I am told you have at least thought of raising a negro military force. In my opinion the country now needs no specific thing so much as some man of your ability, and position, to go to this work. When I speak of your position, I mean that of an eminent citizen of a slave-state, and himself a slave-holder. [A private letter to Hon. Andrew Johnson, Washington, March 26, 1863, pg 440]

[Andrew Johnson later became the next president]

SUPPORTING SOUTHERN HERITAGE



Frankie and Linda Hinote 251-947-2882

RAID ON FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE March 8-9, 1863

“Hurrah for Mosby! I wish I had a hundred like him!” said General Robert E. Lee. Lee was exuberant about Captain John S. Mosby and his disciplined band of partisan rangers, who had recently completed a spectacular and daring raid behind the federal lines in northern Virginia. The rangers, first formed in January 1863, had bedeviled the Yankee commanders of the forces defending Washington for two months with night raids and surprise attacks against federal outposts and communications.

At 2:00 am. On March 9, 1863, Mosby and 29 men suddenly appeared in the town of Fairfax Court House, Virginia, ten miles behind the Union lines. There were thousands of Union troops in the surrounding camps and many in the town. The night being dark and rainy, Mosby and his men had been able to slip past the numerous outposts and pickets as they approached, cutting the telegraph wires to prevent knowledge of their activities from escaping the town. As his men quietly captured the guards, Mosby knocked on the door of General Edwin H. Stoughton's headquarters. The lieutenant answering the door had no choice but to conduct Mosby to the general's bedroom, where Stoughton lay asleep in bed. Mosby awakened Stoughton with a slap on his behind and informed him that he was now a prisoner. When Stoughton was dressed, Mosby escorted him out to the street, where the rangers had gathered 32 other surprised prisoners and 58 horses.



One and one-half hours after arriving at Fairfax Court House, the rangers, never having fired a shot, rode out of town with their prisoners and horses. Using a round-about route to confuse any pursuers, Mosby and his men made it safely back to Confederate territory. Reporting to General Jeb Stuart, Mosby wrote: “The fruits of this expedition are 1 brigadier general, 2 captains, and 30 men prisoners. We also brought off 58 horses, most of them very fine... I had 29 men with me; sustained no loss. They all behaved admirably.”

Ole Pres. Abe Lincoln, hearing of the raid, expressed more concern for the loss of the horses than of his general. He said, “I can make brigadier generals, but I can't make horses.”

This article by Stephen T. Foster

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THE CIVIL WAR NOTEBOOK:

Compiled by Albert A. Noli.

According to legend, when, not long after the war, a black man entered a Virginia church and knelt at the rail to receive communion, the first member of the all-white congregation to join him was Robert E. Lee.



Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston died on 21 March 1891, apparently due to complications from a cold contracted six weeks earlier while standing bareheaded at the funeral of his good friend and erstwhile foe Gen. William T. Sherman.

Friedrich Karl von Schirach, who migrated to America shortly before the WFSI, had an honorable career in the Union Army, rising to the rank of brevet major, and later returning to his native Germany where he died within 10 days of the outbreak of war with the United States in 1917, by which time he had a grandson named Baldur von Schirach, who became the head of the Hitler Youth in WWII.

The statue of Secretary of State William H. Seward which stands in Madison Square in New York City, has a head which is too small for its body, because when the memorial committee found itself short of funds, the sculptor gave them a bargain, placing Seward's head on a Lincoln torso which he had failed to sell: as a result, Lincoln holding the Emancipation Proclamation is now Seward holding the Alaska Purchase Treaty.

GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST

"Jubilee of Pole Bearers" Speech, 1875

Forrest's speech during a meeting of the "Jubilee of Pole Bearers" is a story that needs to be told. Gen.

Forrest was the first white man to be invited by this group which was a forerunner of today's Civil Right's group. A reporter of the Memphis Avalanche newspaper was sent to cover the event that included a Southern barbeque supper.

Miss Lou Lewis, daughter of a Pole Bearer member, was introduced to Forrest and she presented the former general a bouquet of flowers as a token of reconciliation, peace and good will. On July 5, 1875, Nathan Bedford Forrest delivered this speech:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I accept the flowers as a memento of reconciliation between the white and colored races of the Southern states. I accept it more particularly as it comes from a colored lady, for if there is any one on God's earth who loves the ladies I believe it is myself. (Immense applause and laughter.) I came here with the jeers of some white people, who think that I am doing wrong. I believe I can exert some influence, and do much to assist the people in strengthening fraternal relations, and shall do all in my power to elevate every man, to depress none.

(Applause.)

I want to elevate you to take positions in law offices, in stores, on farms, and wherever you are capable of going. I have not said anything about politics today. I don't propose to say anything about politics. You have a right to elect whom you please; vote for the man you think best, and I think, when that is done, you and I are freemen. Do as you consider right and honest in electing men for office. I did not come here to make you a long speech, although invited to do so by you. I am not much of a speaker, and my business prevented me from preparing myself. I came to meet you as friends, and welcome you to the white people. I want you to come nearer to us. When I can serve you I will do so. We have but one flag, one country; let us stand together. We may differ in color, but not in sentiment. Many things have been said about me which are wrong, and which white and black persons here, who stood by me through the war, can contradict. Go to work, be industrious, live honestly and act truly, and when you are oppressed I'll come to your relief. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for this opportunity you have afforded me to be with you, and to assure you

that I am with you in heart and in hand." (Prolonged applause.)

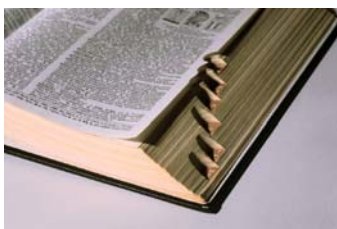
End of speech.

Nathan Bedford Forrest again thanked Miss Lewis for the bouquet and then gave her a kiss on the cheek. Such a kiss was unheard of in the society of those days, in 1875, but it showed a token of respect and friendship between the general and the black community and did much to promote harmony among the citizens of Memphis.

From the internet, October 2008

CIVIL WAR

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



READY FINDER: A civilian who followed Yankee troops and picked up discarded items.

RED-EYE (old red-eye): Inferior whiskey. The term had been in use since at least the early 1800's.

REED PROJECTILE: An artillery projectile with a soft, hollow, cupped base that expanded on firing to fit the rifling of the weapon. Developed in the 1850's by a Dr. Reed of Alabama, the projectile was used mostly by the South.

RED-LEGGED INFANTRY: A name sometimes given to *Zouave* and other regiments that wore fancy red trousers.

TO REFUSE A FLANK: To hold back a flank of one's own force while the rest of the line makes contact with the enemy. The purpose was to freeze in place a number of the enemy's troops while a decisive attack was being launched against them from another side. The expression went back to at least the late 1700's.

RIFLE KNOCK-KNEE: Hard liquor. A Southern term.

RIFLE PIT: A short, shallow trench facing the enemy, with the earth mound in front as a protection for the soldier, who lay in a prone position. The term appeared in print by at least the mid-1850's.

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FROM THE FRONT PAGE

Pictures are of Lt. General Ambrose Powell Hill on the left and General Pierre G.T. Beauregard on the right. The flag is the Citadel "Big Red".

A LITTLE HUMOR –

A Yankee who had move down South was having computer problems. The Yank didn't know of any computer repair shops so he decided to ask the 11-year-old kid next door to help.

The kid clicked a few buttons and solved the problem in minutes. As the youngster was walking away, the Yankee asked, "So what was wrong?"

The kid replied, "It was an ID ten T error."

"An ID ten T error, huh?" asked the Yank. "What's that?"

"Write it down," explained the kid. "I think you'll figure it out."

So the Yankee took the kid's advice and wrote it down: "I D 1 0 T."





Citadel "Big Red"

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2nd LT. CMDR: David Myers 251-948-3066 davidmyers@century.net

TREASURER: (Temporary - Bill Willis & Tommy Rhodes)

COLOR SGT: Jeff Ellis

CHAPLAIN: Ron Dove

QUARTERMASTER: Tyler Dove

SGT-AT-ARMS: Jeff Ellis

HISTORIAN: Bill Willis

MONUMENT CHAIR: Ron Dove 850-327-6287

SPECIAL PROJECTS CHAIRMAN: David Myers

GENEALOGIST: Marvin Rhodes rhodesm@hotmail.com

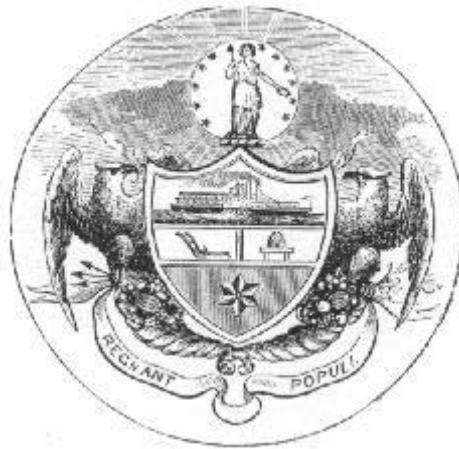
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Flag from www.patriotic-flags.com/confederate/historical-confederate-flags



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



Arkansas State Seal 1864 - 1907

THE REASON FOR THE SCV



Unknown Confederate Soldier

Happy Birthday to –

- 1 HG Judy Ellis
- 3 HG Susan Ellis
- 3 Randall Pitre
- 8 Doug Hardin
- 26 Braxton Lowe



The Confederate Blanket and the Chandelier - Story and photos by J. Stephen Conn, July 2009

The Historic Grand Army of the Republic Hall in Litchfield is the only one of its kind remaining in the

state of Minnesota and one of only three in the United States. The Grand Army of the Republic was an organization of men who were veterans of the Union army who fought in the War Between the States, 1861-1865.

Today the old hall still stands much as it did well over a century ago. It is now used as a museum to preserve relics and records of America's tragic and unnecessary conflict, often misnamed the Civil War. Being a



history buff, and a descendent of several Confederate veterans, I have long had a special interest in the War Between the States, so I enjoyed visiting this historic old hall and exploring many of the exhibits.

When the nice lady at the GAR Museum learned that I was of Confederate descent, she took me over to see their small case with a display of Confederate items. In it was obsolete Confederate currency, a saber which was like those used by both Union and Confederate soldiers, and a very interesting wool Confederate Blanket.

The blanket was brought back to Minnesota after the war by a Union

Soldier, Sergeant Marty, who was in the First Minnesota Volunteers. As Sergeant Marty lay wounded on the battlefield at Gettysburg, an unknown Southern soldier came and covered the enemy soldier with his own blanket. Marty survived the War and brought the blanket back to Minnesota, where it was preserved for generations by his family, before being donated to the museum.

Another very interesting artifact in the Grand Army of the Republic Museum is the ornate chandelier which hangs over the old meeting hall.



There are two stories of the origin of the chandelier. One is that it was originally from a bordello in New Orleans, Louisiana. The other is that it was brought back to Minnesota from the South as a part of the "spoils of war." Perhaps both stories are true.

The War for Southern Independence was fought mostly on Southern soil by Northern aggressors. When Union soldiers captured a town or even a farm in the Confederate states it was very common for them to steal every item of value and destroy that which they could not carry away. Such plunder was clearly criminal according to the established rules of war, and a vile and evil act according to every standard of human decency. Yet the rape of the south was overlooked or even encouraged by Northern generals such as Sheridan, Sherman and Grant. Because the North won the war, such despicable actions were never punished.

Here is but one quote from a Union invader of Louisiana from the **"Official Records: War of the Rebellion"** published by the United States Government after their subjugation of the South: **"No squad of men ... can live anywhere we have been. The people have neither seed, corn, nor**

bread, or mills to grind the corn if they had it, as I burned them wherever found.... I have taken from these people the mules with which they would raise a crop the coming year, and burned every surplus grain of corn...."

General William T. Sherman wrote from Vicksburg on January 31, 1864: **"The Government of the United States has ... any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war - to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything...."**


The chandelier, which is a symbol of these heinous atrocities against innocent civilians, hangs in the GAR museum in Litchfield to their shame, and they don't even seem to realize it.

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Dr. Adam And Paula Anderson

Powder to Shoot the Yankee Abolitionists"

From: bernhard1848@att.net

"One of our cotton merchants on the bay related to us yesterday a significant fact, which we must report for the especial benefit of our anti-slavery fiends (friends with the "r" out), of the North. The slaves on a cotton plantation, whose master (as is the custom of many of our Georgia planters) allows his people to make a crop for themselves each year in order to furnish themselves with holiday funds and pocket money, a few days since sent their crop, consisting of some 38 bags of cotton to our friend, who is their master's factor, to be sold.

Accompanying the cotton was a letter in which the Negroes all joined, requesting that their cotton be sold for the best price it would bring in the market, and with the additional request that their factor should, if it was necessary, return one-half the amount of proceeds to be appropriated for the purchase of "powder to shoot the Yankee abolitionists."

(Diary of Ada Amelia Costin, Wilmington, North Carolina, Friday, January 18, 1861. Special Collections, Randall Library, UNC-Wilmington)

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OUR NEW MEETING LOCATION

HERITAGE VIOLATION

Downtown Confederate monument defaced with anti-white messages

Staff Reports, Sunday, Nov. 8, 2009 9:22 p.m.

The large Confederate monument on Broad Street in downtown Augusta, GA has been defaced tonight by someone who spray painted anti-white messages.

The Richmond County Sheriff's Office has responded, and witnesses at the scene in the 700 block of Broad told a Chronicle reporter they

noticed someone spray painting the landmark at about 8:30 p.m.



Messages were marked in black and include the words black power, I hate whites and cracker killers as well as an obscenity against whites in large letters.



Since this article came out, I have not heard anything else on this hate crime. It's a hate crime and should be investigated like one. "I hate whites" states it's a hate crime. Editor

CAPTAIN H.L. MORRIS, CSA

I received an e-mail from Mark Lewis of Mary Esther, FL, about a canteen that he had in his possession. The writing on the canteen was "H L Morris, Co D 25th Ala Inf". He wanted to know if I had any information of Company D, 25th Alabama Regiment and that he had his canteen. Well, I didn't have but I figured Heritage Guard Judy Johnson could find it if there was anything

out there to find. So, I forward the e-mail to Judy and she is responsible for this story.



First a little about the 25th Alabama Infantry Regiment.

The 25th was formed in Mobile, in December, 1861 by consolidating the 1st and 6th (McClellan's) Alabama Infantry Battalions. The men were from the

counties of St. Clair, Talladega, Pickens, Shelby, Calhoun, Randolph, Coffee, and Pike. Sent to Tennessee, the regiment was assigned to Gen. Gladden's Brigade, but due to illness they had only 305 effectives at Shiloh. They saw little action in the Kentucky Campaign under General Gardner, then was attached to Gen Deas', G. D. Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, AOT. The 25th participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and was engaged at Kinston and Bentonville. They reported 90 casualties at Shiloh and 117 at Murfreesboro. This unit lost 33% of the 330 at Chickamauga, and in Dec. 1863, totaled 304 men and 174 arms. 41% of 273 were disabled in the Battle of Atlanta, and 13% of 173 at Ezra Church. The 25th surrendered with 70 officers and men.

Capt. Morris was 6 ft. tall, grey eyes and light hair and skin (according to his records). He joined as a lieutenant and was commissioned as a captain on March 1, 1862. He was in camp at Corinth, MS with Gen Bragg on April 1, 1862. He was absent "sick" in June, 1862, then back with company on duty in July and Aug, 1862.

He was severely wounded in operations before Murfreesboro, TN on December 31, 1862 in the first charge. He was found among the wounded by the Union forces at Stone's River.

He was listed as a POW at Murfreesboro on Jan. 5, 1863, sent to Camp Chase on March 24, 1863. Transferred to Fort Delaware April 10, 1863 and forwarded to City Point, VA for exchange on April 29, 1863.

On Sept 2, 1863, he was back with his unit and was commended for "Faithful in Discharge of Duty".

He was sent to hospital sick on October 2, 1863 by order of the camp surgeon. He was back with unit listed as Inspector and Mustering Officer for Nov-Dec 1863.

Next report is in the field at Atlanta in August, 1864 on "sick" report. He was at Lovejoy Station, GA in September, 1864 on "sick" report.

He was wounded and captured again in March 1865 and listed as a POW at Talladega in June, 1865.

Now about the canteen. Mark said the canteen was found in a fence row in Coffee County, Tennessee during the war. It had been stored away, hidden you might say, in a closet since then. The family that had it was somewhat paranoid about having it so it was handed down and finally ending up in Mark possession.



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

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Cpl. Willoughby W. Gibson
Butler, AL

The Jones County (MS) Rosin Heels Camp #227 are having a memorial service for Cpl. Willoughby W. Gibson near Butler, AL and we are invited to attend.

Even though the SCV camp is in Mississippi, the ancestor is in Alabama. All the information you is list below.

My Uncle Dudley Clark and I are planning a memorial service and cemetery dedication in honor of our ancestor Cpl. Willoughby W. Gibson of Company F, 16th Alabama Infantry. The cemetery, called the Bozone Cemetery, is near the Red Springs Community found near Address 4641 Pleasant Hill Rd., Gilbertown, AL. 36908-4641 a few miles south of Butler, AL in Choctaw County. Our cousin Mike Patrick lives there. The date set for the service is Saturday February 6, 2010 @ 2pm. As of now, the schedule has music, guest speakers, Confederate Color Guard and Rifle Squad and family members to be present. There will be a pot luck lunch @ the camp of Dudley Clark @ 12pm. Ladies or participants who need to change can do so at the Camp. Anyone who needs to use the restroom can do so at the Camp. Everyone at the Camp needs to leave for the Cemetery at 1:30pm. There will be a limited amount of chairs and a canopy provided, however, everyone is invited.

Contacts: Don P. Green, Jr., 601-270-5316
dgreen_1865@yahoo.com and Dudley J. Clark
dudleyandnell1995@yahoo.com, 251-591-0344

Directions to the Cemetery -

1. From Mobile, take US 45 N thru Citronelle to AL 17 N. Go thru Chatom and Millry.
2. Go thru the four-way stop in Silas, AL. Go 19.0 miles.
3. Turn RIGHT onto CR-25/PLEASANT HILL RD. Go 5.0 miles.
4. Go thru RED SPRINGS, AL Community. Look for Signs or Flags on the right. Cemetery is a few hundred yards off of the road.

Directions to Dudley Clark Camp -

1. From Mobile, take US 45 N thru Citronelle to AL 17 N. Go thru Chatom and Millry.
2. Go thru the four-way stop in Silas, AL. Go 19.0 miles.
3. Turn LEFT onto NEEDHAM RD/CR-18 for 3.1 miles.
4. Turn SHARP LEFT onto a dirt road called FRONT CIR. Go a half mile to Camp on the Left.

From Camp to Cemetery: Take Needham Rd. 3.1 miles back to Hwy 17. Turn left going N on Hwy 17 for 3 miles to Pleasant Hill Rd. Turn right and go 5 miles. Cemetery is off the road on the right.

CAMP IN ACTION

CONFEDERATE VETERAN LIBRARY SUBSCRIPTIONS

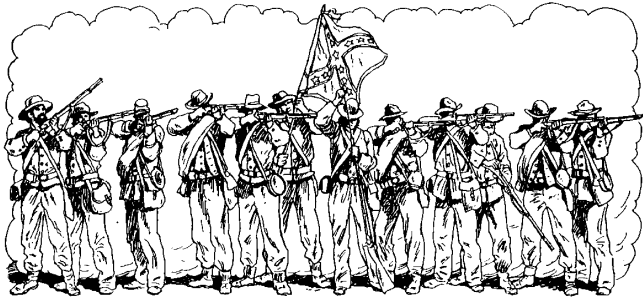
After about a year of being in the works, we are finally getting Confederate Veterans magazines in eight libraries in the county. They are Fairhope Public, Foley Public, Thomas B. Norton in Gulf Shores, Orange Beach, Oscar Johnson Memorial in Silverhill, Marjorie Younce Snook in Summerdale and Robertsdale High School. Wonderful!! We are going to reach a great number of people including the younger generation. They can now read some truth and get educated the southern way. Great thanks to all members who help make this possible



THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

Just how good was the Confederate soldier or how bad was the Yankee soldier on the battlefield? According to Captain George Wingate of the 22nd New York Infantry, he found out that his company couldn't hit the barrel's lid at 100 paces (in other words – the broad side of a barn). After the war, Wingate along with Col. William Church, “found that the Confederate forces had almost fought at a numerical disadvantage, and often with inferior muskets” but had indeed inflicted more damage on their opponents. It was noted by Wingate and Church that the Yanks were KIA (killed in action) at 14 – 50 percent higher than the

Confederates KIA's. Why? They noted one distinct factor. Southern troops were recruited from the farms and rural areas where they had shooting experience whereas the Yankees were from the cities and had no shooting experience.



What came about with all of their research? Wingate and Church teamed up to form the National Rifle Association aka NRA. Their goal was to promote marksmanship both in the military and in civilian life. They succeeded in the civilian area but fail in the military. The Generals at that time believed that “enlisted men are stupid” as was noted in the instructions of the 1894 officers’ manual.

It wasn't until the election of Theodore Roosevelt did marksmanship improved in the military.

If you haven't joined the NRA, you should. They are at the front of keeping our 2nd amendment secure.

Information for this article came from *America's 1st Freedom* magazine, January 2010, by David T. Hardy. Picture from Camp Dispatch, Sep. 2009, Camp 1524, Prattville Dragoons, D. Tyrone Crowley editor.

SECESSION - THE YANKEE WAY

Remember President Jefferson Davis said after the war that “the principles for which we fought the war will someday reassert itself”? Well, just get a load of this.

Nine Vermont state office candidates favor secession which is part of their platform. Peter Garritano, a 54-year old automobile salesman sees the “empire” is about to implode and Vermont is going to lead the way by becoming its own republic independent from the other 49 states. Gubernatorial candidate Dennis P. Steele and seven candidates for state Senate seats plan to declare their candidacies on this platform.

They want to establish their own Social Security system, start their own health care system and maintain their own roads “using the billions of dollars in taxes it could save by not paying federal taxes.”

Garritano stated if he should be elected, “I'd make an effort to get back some of our rights – right to freedom of speech, freedom of association and other Constitution-Bill of Rights things that have been taken away from us.”

Steele, a U.S. Army veteran says “if elected he'll call a statewide convention to consider articles of political independence and try to get Vermont National Guard troops returned home from the wars.” Steele, 44, owns Internet radio station Free Vermont Radio.

If I remember correctly, I believe there were Vermonters that came south and took these rights away from the people of the south, which in turn during the next 150 years these rights were also taken away from the same people and now they are starting to complain about it. States rights is now reasserting itself but this time it's in Yankee land.

LEE – JACKSON SALUTE BANQUET

Our regular camp meeting this month consisted of our salute to Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson and the introduction of three new members.

NEW MEMBERS



Bob Ridle, Ted Weeks, and Tom Ball

Again this year we had the pleasure of having a color guard compose of members from the Semmes Camp #11 which includes Jesse Taylor who is the GG-Grandson of Gen. Richard Taylor and GGG-Grandson of President Zachary Taylor, Southwest Brigade Commander Beetle Bailey, Claude Tuberville, Stephen Ellison and Ken McGhee.



Ellison, Taylor, McGhee, Bailey, Tuberville



Camp #1864 Commander Tommy Rhodes

Minutes from Lee-Jackson Salute – By Heritage Guard Judy Johnson

This month's meeting was very special. It was our annual Salute for General Robert E. Lee and Lt. Gen. Thomas J "Stonewall" Jackson and as such was more formal than our usual meetings.

Commander Thomas Rhodes welcomed members and guests and the invocation was given by Chaplain Ron Dove.

The colors were forwarded by our special guests, Claude Tuberville, Steve Ellison, Jesse Taylor, Ken McGhee and SW Brigade Com. Terry Bailey. They were in uniform and it was an impressive display for us to enjoy.

Our pledges and salutes were led by Color Sergeant Jeff Ellis and Heritage Guard Susan Ellis introduced our guests: Ann Myers, Nancy Burnett-UDC, Mur Benson-UDC, Sue Steelreath-UDC, Ronnie Ridle, Margaret Cross, Sara Rikard-UDC, Tally Burkhead-UDC, Shannon Hathcock-UDC, Chris Hathcock, Emily Ellis, Judy Dove, Karen and Will Sanderson, and Gene Ponder, who we hope will rejoin the SCV and our camp.

Chaplain Ron Dove blessed our banquet and everyone enjoyed a delicious meal, conversation and fellowship.

Three new members, Edward (Ted) Weeks, Bob Ridle, and Tom Ball, and one new cadet member,



Patrick Dale Hathcock, were inducted into the camp. The acting adjutant received membership applications for a new member, Richard (Dick) Dees and a new cadet, Devin Patrick Myers. We look forward to inducting the new member and cadet at our next meeting.

Also, we were reminded about our camp recruiting booth at the gun show in Robertsdale coming up on February 13th and 14th. Camp members will set up on the 12th and will need people to help with that and with working the show. As always, these shows have proven to be a wonderful tool for recruiting new members. Please let Commander Rhodes know when you can work, even if for only an hour to let someone take a break.

Our program for this meeting was given by our own 1st Lt. Cdr. Jim Baggett. He delivered an informative talk on some of the more personal aspects of Lee and Jackson. It was very interesting to hear a little about their lives apart from the WTBS.

Commander Rhodes introduced the Candle lighting ceremony. All members and guests with a confederate ancestor were given a candle. The candles were lit by the re-enactors while each participant recited their ancestor's name and the Honor bell was tolled by Compatriot Dallis Johnston. A lovely rendition of "TAPS" was played and Com. Rhodes directed the extinguishing of the candles. For members and guest that had not attended one of these programs before, it proved to be a very moving ceremony. It is an event that everyone looks forward to each year.

Our door prize table was manned by Heritage Guards Judy Johnson, Susan Ellis, and Anita Cox and everyone enjoyed the fun. A special thanks to members that donated the door prizes.

The colors were retired by our reenactors and a rousing rendition of "Dixie" was sung by all. Chaplain Dove gave the Benediction and Commander Rhodes ended the evening with the SCV closing and a special thanks to all that made the meeting so eventful.



Honor Guard members



Candlelight service



Guest speaker Compatriot Jim Baggett

CSS Alabama Cannon Conserved

Underwater Archaeologist Reunites with Civil War Cannon
From Naval History and Heritage Command Public
Affairs, July 2009

WASHINGTON (NNS) -- A Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC) underwater archaeologist and conservator was recently reunited with an artifact from his university graduate work, a Civil War-era cannon from the Confederate raider CSS Alabama.

Alabama sank off Cherbourg, France June, 19, 1864, following an epic battle with the Union steam sloop-of-war Kearsarge. The 32-pound pivoting Blakely gun was raised from the CSS Alabama wreck site and sent to Texas A&M University for conservation during the summer of 2005. "I was employed as a graduate student conservator at the Conservation Research Laboratory (CRL) in Texas A&M's Nautical Archaeology Program at that time and was already working on a collection of CSS Alabama artifacts previously recovered from the site," said George R. Schwarz in a recent interview. "I began working on the cannon, first mechanically removing the hard encrustation that covered most of the iron surface. To do this, we used a careful combination of hammer and chisel to remove large pieces of encrustation. Afterwards, we used a pneumatic chisel to gently blast away the thinner layers of concretion until the surface of the cannon was mostly clear. In the process, we discovered a brass rear gun site that was very well-preserved."

After this initial basic cleaning Schwarz and other CRL conservators performed the electrolytic reduction (ER) conservation treatment of the rare piece of ordnance. "Once the cannon is cleaned, it is placed in a large steel vat filled with an electrolyte, usually a percentage of sodium hydroxide," continued Schwarz. "A power supply feeds a low current density directly to the cannon via medium gauge wires and Mueller clips. In time, the low current density gently causes the evolution of hydrogen from below the iron surface, effectively removing the chlorides that had impregnated the iron after 130 years in seawater," continued Schwarz.

"Periodically, the chloride levels of the electrolyte are monitored, and once they reach a certain point, the cannon is removed and the electrolyte is changed. Meanwhile, the cannon is once again mechanically cleaned before being placed back inside the vat. This process continued for a period of roughly three years, until the chloride content was very low. Then, the artifact was given three baths of boiling deionized water, painted with tannic acid, and dipped in boiling microcrystalline wax to seal it from the effects of moisture and other environmental problems.

"While cleaning the bore of the cannon the conservators were surprised to discover an unfired shell still lodged inside. This shell was carefully removed by members of CRL, made inert by a Marine Corps Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team from Camp Lejeune, N.C., and subsequently conserved.

In May 2008, Schwarz began working as an archaeological conservator and manager of the NHHC Underwater Archaeology Branch Conservation Laboratory located on the historic Washington Navy Yard in Washington, D.C. Part of his duties, in addition to operating the lab, is to manage the collection of NHHC Underwater Archaeology Branch (UAB) artifacts. This includes issuing loan agreements to various museums interested in displaying U.S. Navy artifacts from underwater archaeological sites.

Currently, UAB is responsible for curating approximately 1,400 of 9,000 artifacts in its inventory. The rest are on loan to museums and other institutions for display or research. Schwarz also keeps track of U.S. Navy artifacts that are being conserved by other conservation labs, such as Texas A&M's CRL. A batch of recently conserved artifacts from CSS Alabama, including the cannon and other artifacts he had worked on, were ready to be returned to NHHC UAB Conservation Lab for curation in June 2009.

The cannon is now in the warehouse next to the Conservation Laboratory and awaits placement in the National Museum of United States Navy for exhibit. "As a graduate student conservator at Texas A&M, I never imagined I would be among the recipients of the conserved cannon and other CSS Alabama artifacts I was working on at the time. When they were delivered to NHHC last month, however, I could fully appreciate the effort that was put into the conservation of these once-submerged links to our Navy's culture and history. It was worthwhile because now modern Sailors and the general public can enjoy them in their preserved state. It is one thing to be working on them in a secluded laboratory, and another altogether to see visitors' awed expressions as they imagine how these objects were used by Sailors during the American Civil War at sea," said Schwarz.

Alabama was the scourge of the American merchant fleet during a two year commerce-destroying campaign before she sank during the battle with Kearsarge. A French Navy mine-hunting ship discovered Alabama's wreckage in 1984. Since the shipwreck lies in French territorial waters, the governments of the United States and France agreed in 1989 to establish a binational project to document and protect the wreck site while working to recover and conserve artifacts.

Deo Vindice --- "God will vindicate"



Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864

Meeting - 2nd Tuesday

Of Each Month

Street's Restaurant – Bay Minette, AL

Meal 6 PM – Meeting 6:45 PM



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



put address label here