

# SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

## Fort Blakeley Camp 1864

# MAIL CALL



FORT BLAKELEY  
GARRISON FLAG

Baldwin County, Alabama

June 1, 2010

Volume 11 Issue 6



Battle of Fort Blakeley April 9, 1865



Jun 4 – 6

Alabama Division Reunion, Eufaula, AL

Jul 13

Camp Meeting – 6 PM eat and fellowship. Meeting starts at 6:45 PM. Guest speaker will be Jo Ann Flirt, Director of Fort Blakeley and she will talk on Fort Blakeley.

Jul 21-24

SCV National Reunion in Andersonville, SC



## SCV - REMEMBERING AND HONORING

### UPCOMING EVENTS

# CAMP IN ACTION - GUN SHOW Division Reunion June 4

Each month I put two officers on the front page. Do you know who they are without looking at the answer?

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



# SLAVERY in the NORTH



## Message from the Commander's Tent:




As summer approaches and I reflect upon all our camp's accomplishments over the past couple of years, I could not be any more proud that I am right now of being Commander of the Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864, Sons of Confederate Veterans.


Our camp is the fastest growing camp in the Southwest Brigade and is one of if not the fastest growing camp in the Alabama Division. I contribute this growth to a number of factors: recruiting booths; recruiting by members; member camaraderie; camp meeting and excellent programs at each meeting; camp activities; news articles; and quality members which are just a few of the things that come to mind.


Camp Officers and Delegates are preparing to attend the 2010 Alabama Division Reunion in Eufaula, AL on June 4<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup>. This year, due to our growth, our camp is authorized 6 delegates. We will represent the camp with dignity and make new friends of compatriots from other Brigades in the Division. Look for a complete report and pictures in the July edition of the Mail Call.


Please see the minutes of the May meeting found elsewhere in this edition to see what old and new business was dealt with at the last meeting. The program by John Jackson, Baldwin County Archivist, was most interesting and very informative. Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves.


*Recruiting is still a priority of the camp. Our 58<sup>th</sup> SCV member's application had been approved by HQ and we hope to have more to send in this month. We also have 7 Associate Members, 8 members of the SCV Corps of Cadets and 15 Heritage Guard members for a grand total of 88 camp members. 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:**  *"If you bring these leaders to trial it will condemn the North, for by the Constitution secession is not rebellion."* - Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court privately delivered this opinion on charging captured Confederate officers with treason.


 *"I realize that if we oppose force to force we cannot win, for their resources are greater than ours. We must make up in quality what we lack in numbers. We must substitute esprit for numbers. Therefore, I strive to inculcate in my men the spirit of the chase."* - Lieutenant General Nathan Bedford Forest, C.S.A.


 *"War is cruelty. There is no use trying to reform it. The crueller it is, the sooner it will be over"* - Union Major General William T. Sherman said this shortly before beginning his brutal March to the Sea (And he made good his words at the expense of the Southern civilians) Cdr.

 **Tidbit:** Answer to last month's question: What is the nickname of Brig. Gen. Lewis Addison Armistead, C.S.A. is "Lo".

 **New Tidbit question-** What is the nickname of General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, C.S.A.?

 **Trivia:** Did you know that Lt. Gen. Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, C.S.A. was not killed by friendly fire from the 18<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry but actually recovering from his wounds when he contracted pneumonia and died?

 **Answer to Last Month's Confederate Question:** General Robert E. Lee's beloved horse, now memorialized at Washington and Lee University, name was Traveler.

 **Confederate Question of the Month:** What strange habit did Lieutenant General Stonewall Jackson have when riding into battle?

Please remember to join us **Tuesday, June 8, 2010** at the [Blue Marlin Restaurant on US Hwy 98 East of Point Clear, Alabama](#). Check in this Mail Call for April 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,

LTC TBRIII, Commanding



MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi State Seal during the WFSI.

### THE CIVIL WAR NOTEBOOK:

Compiled by Albert A. Noli.



The highest government post ever attained by a Confederate veteran was that of chief justice of the Supreme Court, held by Edward D. White of Louisiana, from 1910 until his death in 1921, by which time he had served 26 years on the high court.

By 1866 the national debt of the United States was \$2,716,581,536 or \$87.22 per capita.

The last Civil War veteran on active duty was John Lincoln Clem, who had signed up as a drummer boy in 1861 and retired as a major general in 1916.

William Mack Lee, a former slave who was Robert E. Lee's personal body servant throughout the war, was born in 1838 and died in the early 1930's. He attended most Confederate reunions.

Friedrich Karl von Schirach, who migrated to America shortly before the Civil War, 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.

### CIVIL WAR WORDS –

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



**SKIRMISH, TO:** To dig lice off one's body and out of one's clothing. A soldiers' humorous use of the old military verb meaning to engage in a small battle.

**SLOPE, TO:** To desert. A military application of the verb that, since at least 1830, had meant to depart, run away.

**SNOTTY-NOSE YANK:** The Confederate soldiers' derisive interpretation of SNY, an insignia for the State of New York, stamped on the belt plates of Yankees from New York.

**SMOKE PIPE:** A nickname for any of the huge, old-fashioned shoulder firearms brought into camp by new recruits early in the war.

**SNAKE MEDICINE:** Cheap whiskey.

**SOLDIERS' BATTLE:** A battle in which the leadership of the generals and commanders was minimal or nonexistent, and the outcome was determined by the initiative of the soldiers.

**SOMEBODY'S DARLIN':** A soldiers' euphemism for a dead body, from the popular song "Somebody's Darling."



### SUPPORTING SOUTHERN HERITAGE



SEMINOLE BAPTIST CHURCH

## FROM THE FRONT PAGE

Pictures are of Admiral Raphael Semmes on the left and Admiral Franklin Buchanan on the right. The flag is the Terry's Texas Rangers Flag.

### Birthdays –

- 2 Brad Johnson
- 20 Marvin Rhodes
- 20 AM Howard Andrews



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### THE REASON FOR THE SCV



**Remembering and Honoring their Sacrifices**

## A LITTLE HUMOR –

A Yankee was riding his horse when it went lame so he decided to walk to town. As he was walking along the country road he came upon a farmer working in a field. The Yankee called out to the farmer, "How long will it take me to get to the next town?" The farmer didn't answer. The Yank waited a bit and then started walking down the road again. After the Yank had gone a couple hundred feet, the farmer yelled out, "About forty-five minutes." "Thanks" said the Yankee, "but why didn't you tell me that when I asked back there?" The farmer replied, "Didn't know how fast you could walk."



## SLAVERY IN THE NORTH – Part 1

This is the first 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). 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.

### ABOUT the AUTHOR

Douglas Harper is a historian, author, journalist and lecturer based in Lancaster, Pa. He is the author of "If Thee Must Fight:" A Civil War History of Chester County, Pa." (Chester County Historical Society, 1990); "An Index of Civil War Soldiers and Sailors from Chester County, Pa." (Chester County Historical Society, 1995); "The Whitman Incident: Revolutionary Revisions to an Ephrata Tale" (Lancaster County Historical Society Journal, 1995); "West Chester to 1865: That Elegant & Notorious Place" (Chester County Historical Society, 1999).

Harper is a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., with a degree in history and English. He has been featured in a BBC production on the Welsh settlements in America, and has been interviewed as a source for historical articles by the Philadelphia Inquirer, Washington Post and many magazines.

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Chris and Pauline and Nathan Petersen 251-943-1128

### AUTHOR'S STATEMENT

I began researching Northern slavery about the year 2000 during the course of general Civil War research, and I noticed there was a dearth of information about it online. There was a dearth of it in print, too. I remembered reading Leon Litwack's excellent book "North of Slavery" in college. Technically, it is not about Northern slavery but rather about race relations in the North between the end of slavery there and the Civil War. But on that topic, too, little is readily available in print or online that treats it to any depth.

Historical research, like scientific research, tends to concentrate on a few "problems" in any generation, and in doing so it tends to overlook other areas. So, in the 1990s, the Confederacy was intensely interesting to historians, while the inner workings of the North were less appealing, and thus less visible in scholarship.

So, too, the lives and realities of slaves were important to historians, but only if those slaves made their world in the plantation culture of the old South.

I went back to Litwack's book (which is almost as old as I am), and to others that dealt with the topic of slavery in the North. Edgar McManus wrote on this subject in the 1960s and '70s. More recently, Gary Nash had written insightfully about slavery in the North. Before that, the best work was done from about 1890 to 1911. McManus lamented that no one has written an extensive history of Northern slavery.

At the same time, I kept running into people, most of them born and raised in "free" states, who had no idea there ever were slaves in the North. And search engines on the Internet turned up nothing to indicate that blacks had been held in bondage in all 13 of the original states. A Google search of, say, "Northern slavery" or "slavery in the North" would send you to pages about slavery in North Carolina in the 1850s, or northern Sudan today, or Northern attitudes about Southern slavery.

So I put up several pages describing the history of slavery in the North, originally as part of an overall clump of Civil War pages. The information was principally a list of facts and dates, interspersed with commentary from McManus, Nash, and others.

Since then, I am pleased to note, there has been a minor revival of scholarly interest in Northern slavery and the lives of blacks, free and slave, in the North and old Northwest. The amount of information available online also has grown since then. I haven't had a chance yet to expand these pages to reflect the new matter, but I trust the basic accuracy of the material here has not changed. And I hope these pages will continue to be of use to students and general readers, as they have been heretofore, to judge by the correspondence I've received from users.

### INTRODUCTION

African slavery is so much the outstanding feature of the South, in the unthinking view of it, that people often forget there had been slaves in all the old colonies. Slaves were auctioned openly in the Market House of Philadelphia; in the shadow of Congregational churches in Rhode Island; in Boston taverns and warehouses; and weekly, sometimes daily, in Merchant's Coffee House of New York. Such Northern heroes of the American Revolution as John Hancock and Benjamin Franklin bought, sold, and owned black people. William Henry Seward, Lincoln's anti-slavery Secretary of State during the Civil War, born in 1801, grew up in Orange County, New York, in a slave-owning family and amid neighbors who owned slaves if they could afford them. The family of Abraham Lincoln himself, when it lived in Pennsylvania in colonial times, owned slaves.[1]

[1]For Seward, see Doris Kearns Goodwin, "Team of Rivals" [Simon & Schuster, 2005], pp.30-31. For Lincoln: "RUN away on the 13th of *September* last from Abraham Lincoln of Springfield in the County of Chester, a Negro Man named Jack, about 30 Years of Age, low Stature, speaks little or no *English*, has a Scar by the Corner of one Eye, in the Form of a V, his Teeth notched, and the Top of one of his Fore Teeth broke; He had on when he went away an old Hat, a grey Jacket partly like a Sailor's Jacket. Whoever secures the said Negro and brings him to his Master, or to *Mordecai Lincoln* ... shall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward and reasonable Charges" [*Pennsylvania Gazette*, Oct. 15, 1730]. Mordecai Lincoln (1686-1736) was great-great-grandfather of President Lincoln.

When the minutemen marched off to face the redcoats at Lexington in 1775, the wives, boys and old men they left behind in Framingham took up axes, clubs, and pitchforks and barred themselves in their homes because of a widespread, and widely credited, rumor that the local slaves planned to rise up and massacre the white inhabitants while the militia was away.[2]

African bondage in the colonies north of the Mason-Dixon Line has left a legacy in the economics of modern America and in the racial attitudes of the U.S. working class. Yet comparatively little is written about the 200-year history of Northern slavery. Robert Steinfeld's deservedly praised "The Invention of Free Labor" (1991) states, "By 1804 slavery had been abolished throughout New England," ignoring the 1800 census, which shows 1,488 slaves in New England.

Recent archaeological discoveries of slave quarters or cemeteries in Philadelphia and New York City sometimes are written up in newspaper headlines as though they were exhibits of evidence in a case not yet settled (cf. "African Burial Ground Proves Northern Slavery," The City Sun, Feb. 24, 1993).

I had written one book on Pennsylvania history and was starting a second before I learned that William Penn had been a slaveowner. The historian Joanne Pope Melish, who has written a perceptive book on race relations in ante-bellum New England, recalls how it was possible to read American history textbooks at the high school level and never know that there was such a thing as a slave north of the Mason-Dixon Line:

"In Connecticut in the 1950s, when I was growing up, the only slavery discussed in my history textbook was southern; New Englanders had marched south to end slavery. It was in Rhode Island, where I lived after 1964, that I first stumbled across an obscure reference to local slavery, but almost no one I asked knew anything about it. Members of the historical society did, but they assured me that slavery in Rhode Island had been brief and benign, involving only the best

families, who behaved with genteel kindness. They pointed me in the direction of several antiquarian histories, which said about the same thing. Some of the people of color I met knew more." [3]

Slavery in the North never approached the numbers of the South. It was, numerically, a drop in the bucket compared to the South. But the South, comparatively, was itself a drop in the bucket of New World slavery. Roughly a million slaves were brought from Africa to the New World by the Spanish and Portuguese before the first handful reached Virginia. Some 500,000 slaves were brought to the United States (or the colonies it was built from) in the history of the slave trade, which is a mere fraction of the estimated 10 million Africans forced to the Americas during that period.

Every New World colony was, in some sense, a slave colony. French Canada, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Cuba, Brazil -- all of them made their start in an economic system built upon slavery based on race. In all of them, slavery enjoyed the service of the law and the sanction of religion. In all of them the master class had its moments of doubt, and the slaves plotted to escape or rebel.

Over time, slavery flourished in the Upper South and failed to do so in the North. But there were pockets of the North on the eve of the Revolution where slaves played key roles in the economic and social order: New York City and northern New Jersey, rural Pennsylvania, and the shipping towns of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Black populations in some places were much higher than they would be during the 19th century. More than 3,000 blacks lived in Rhode Island in 1748, amounting to 9.1 percent of the population; 4,600 blacks were in New Jersey in 1745, 7.5 percent of the population; and nearly 20,000 blacks lived in New York in 1771, 12.2 percent of the population.[4]

The North failed to develop large-scale agrarian slavery, such as later arose in the Deep South, but that

State	Mass.	N.H.	N.Y.	Conn.	R.I.	Pa.	N.J.	Vt.
European settlement	1620	1623	1624	1633	1636	1638	1620	1666
First record of slavery	1629?	1645	1626	1639	1652	1639	1626?	c.1760?
Official end of slavery	1783	1783	1799	1784	1784	1780	1804	1777
Actual end of slavery	1783	c.1845?	1827	1848	1842	c.1845?	1865	1777?
Percent black 1790	1.4%	0.6%	7.6%	2.3%	6.3%	2.4%	7.7%	0.3%
Percent black 1860	0.78%	0.15%	1.26%	1.87%	2.26%	1.95%	3.76%	0.22%

had little to do with morality and much to do with climate and economy.

The elements which characterized Southern slavery in the 19th century, and which New England abolitionists claimed to view with abhorrence, all were present from an early date in the North. Practices such as the breeding of slaves like animals for market, or the crime of slave mothers killing their infants, testify that slavery's brutalizing force was at work in New England. Philadelphia brick maker John Coats was just one of the Northern masters who kept his slave workers in iron collars with hackles. Newspaper advertisements in the North offer abundant evidence of slave families broken up by sales or inheritance. One Boston ad of 1732, for example, lists a 19-year-old woman and her 6-month-old infant, to be sold either "together or apart." [5] Advertisements for runaways in New York and Philadelphia newspapers sometimes mention suspicions that they had gone off to try to find wives who had been sold to distant purchasers.

Generally, however, as the numbers of slaves were fewer in the North than in the South, the controls and tactics were less severe. The Puritan influence in Massachusetts lent a particular character to slavery there and sometimes eased its severity. On the other hand, the paternal interest that 19th century Southern owners attempted to cultivate for their slaves was absent in the North, for the most part, and the colonies there had to resort to laws to prevent masters from simply turning their slaves out in the streets when the slaves grew old or infirm. And across the North an evident pattern emerges: the more slaves lived in a place, the wider the controls, and the more brutal the punishments for transgressions.

Slavery was still very much alive, and in some places even expanding, in the northern colonies of British North America in the generation before the American Revolution. The spirit of liberty in 1776 and the rhetoric of rebellion against tyranny made many Americans conscious of the hypocrisy of claiming natural human rights for themselves, while at the same time denying them to Africans. Nonetheless, most of the newly free states managed to postpone dealing with the issue of slavery, citing the emergency of the war with Britain.

That war, however, proved to be the real liberator of the northern slaves. Wherever it marched, the British army gave freedom to any slave who escaped within its lines. This was sound military policy: it disrupted the economic system that was sustaining the Revolution.

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Since the North saw much longer, and more extensive, incursions by British troops, its slave population drained away at a higher rate than the South's. At the same time, the governments in northern American states began to offer financial incentives to slaveowners who freed their black men, if the emancipated slaves then served in the state regiments fighting the British.

When the Northern states gave up the last remnants of legal slavery, in the generation after the Revolution, their motives were a mix of piety, morality, and ethics; fear of a growing black population; practical economics; and the fact that the Revolutionary War had broken the Northern slaveowners' power and drained off much of the slave population. An exception was New Jersey, where the slave population actually increased during the war. Slavery lingered there until the Civil War, with the state reporting 236 slaves in 1850 and 18 as late as 1860.

The business of emancipation in the North amounted to the simple matters of, 1. determining how to compensate slaveowners for the few slaves they had left, and, 2. making sure newly freed slaves would be marginalized economically and politically in their home communities, and that nothing in the state's constitution would encourage fugitive slaves from elsewhere to settle there.

But in the generally conservative, local process of emancipating a small number of Northern slaves, the Northern leadership turned its back on slavery as a national problem.

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### QUOTE

**“In saving the Union, I have destroyed the Republic. Before me I have a Confederacy, which I loathe. But behind me I have the bankers, which I fear.”** Dishonest Abe Lincoln

The above quotes come from camp member Rick Boswell

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

2008 and 2009 Alabama Division Award and  
2009 Dr. Paul Jon Miller Award for Best  
Newsletter

## MEDAL OF HONOR

David Herbert Llewellyn, M.D.  
Surgeon, CSS Alabama, C.S.N.

Engagement with USS  
Kearsarge  
Off the Coast of Cherbourg,  
France  
19 June 1864



"With the battle lost and the Alabama going down, Dr. Llewellyn, upon hearing the order to abandon ship, patiently assisted the wounded into a crowded lifeboat. Despite the entreaties of those he had helped, Dr. Llewellyn remained aboard the Alabama, refusing to board the lifeboat for fear of capsizing the already dangerously crowded vessel. When the CSS Alabama disappeared beneath the waves, Dr. Llewellyn was last seen alive jumping into the turbulent open sea, never once having mentioned that he could not swim."

Contributed by David Myers

## The Chandler Boys

Enlisting in the Palo Alto Confederates in 1861 from his home in Palo Alto, Mississippi, at age 15 Andrew Martin Chandler was mustered into Co. F of Blythe's Mississippi Infantry, 44th Mississippi Infantry. He participated in several campaigns with his childhood playmate, friend and **former** slave, 17 year-old Silas Chandler.

Andrew was captured at Shiloh and was held prisoner in Ohio while Silas made repeated trips home to Mississippi to bring Andrew needed goods. Andrew was exchanged and he and Silas returned to their unit. Andrew was later wounded at Chickamauga. Army surgeons prepared to amputate his leg, but Silas used a piece of gold given to him by Andrew's mother to buy whiskey to bribe the surgeons to release him. He carried Andrew on his back for several miles and loaded him onto a boxcar heading to Atlanta - once there Andrew was taken to a hospital, where Silas cared for him until the family could join them - his leg, and possibly his life, were saved by Silas' attention and efforts.

The following is from a 1950 typed transcript of handwritten notes from an interview with Andrew Martin Chandler conducted in 1912:

**"He served in the Confederate Army, and even in 1912, was still true to the cause. He told me much about his service in the army, even though he considered his contribution as rather slight, being that of less importance than any soldier in the ranks.**

**While there, he told me of another Silas Chandler that served with him in the Army. This Silas was a former slave owned by his parents, who was papered out just before the war. Even though he was granted his freedom, he insisted on going off to war with Andrew, partially because of their friendship, and partially because since Silas was a little older, he felt that he needed to protect Andrew. Andrew told me that even though Silas was considered a servant by the other men and blacks in the unit, he was very much an equal, displaying just as much hatred for the Yankees as anyone in the whole unit!**

**Andrew then showed me an old picture of the two of them together, and while they appeared as mere boys, the look of stern determination on their faces tells the whole story of their dedication to each other and their country."**

Andrew and Silas returned to Palo Alto, remained fast friends, lived close by each other and, in 1878, Andrew signed the papers which resulted in Silas receiving a Mississippi Confederate Veteran Pension.

Andrew gave Silas land adjoining one of the Chandler plantations on which Silas built a church for the Black population of Palo Alto. Andrew Martin Chandler, born April 3, 1846, died May 7, 1920, and veteran of the 44th Mississippi Infantry, CSA, rests in Palo Alto beneath a gravestone decorated with Confederate symbols within the family graveyard, which is surrounded by an iron fence. Just across the road, the church Silas built still stands, and the past members of that church also lie in rest on all three sides of Andrew Chandler.

Silas Chandler, Black Confederate veteran and faithful friend, lies eight to ten miles away, his grave now decorated with a Confederate Iron Cross deservedly placed there in a Confederate Honor Service eight years ago under the guidance of the Mississippi Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Andrew's Great-grandson, Andrew Chandler Battaile, still lives in Mississippi, while Silas' Great--grandson, Bobbie Chandler, lives in the Northeast. About eight years ago, the two men reunited and restored the family relationship.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The Silas Chandler story is featured in a Mississippi history videotape used at the High School level.

NOTE: Our thanks to Andrew Chandler Battaile and K. Peter Polley (Detachment 16, Confederate Signal Service), descendants of Andrew Chandler, for family recollections and the transcript of a 1912 interview with LT Andrew Chandler. Our thanks also to Bobbie Chandler, descendant of Silas Chandler, for adding to determining the truth behind this relationship of two young Southerners by sharing his family history with us. Bobbie Chandler's family still has many of Silas' keepsakes, including the sabre he carried and the uniform he wore.

This article was written by Michael Kelly and was contributed by Tommy Rhodes.

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## MISSISSIPPI MONUMENT

Erected in 1871, the Confederate monument in Liberty, population 633, was the first in the state and among the first in the nation to honor Confederate soldiers who died during the WFSI. The statue is inscribed with the names of 279 Amite County men who died. Amite county was established in 1809.

From American Profile, March 2-13, 2010, page16.

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## CAMP MEMBERS IN ACTION

I didn't have the space for this article in last month's newsletter so I have carried it over into this month's MAIL CALL. Larry and Judy Johnson attended the rededication of the steps at the Confederate Monument in Pensacola, Florida by the Stephen Mallory Camp #1612 on May 18th. The thirteen steps make a grand entrance to the top of the hill where the monument sets overlooking the city as attested by the picture below. Each step has a state of the Confederacy. I, editor, actually didn't know it existed. I will have to check it out when I am home.



The next day, Sunday, they attended the memorial service at the Confederate Rest Cemetery at the Magnolia Cemetery in Mobile given by Admiral Semmes Camp 11.

### **DIXIE MATTRESS CO – Portland, OR**

By KATU News, April 24, 2010

A long time southeast Portland business that's drawn fire in the past over its signage is now closed.

Dixie Mattresses has been on Southeast Belmont Street since 1972, and they have displayed the Confederate flag logos on their sign.

The symbol of our beloved South didn't sit well with everyone in the area. Now that the mattress store has closed, the question among the people in the area is: will the sign be removed?

Of course, the political correct crowd says yes. Polly Bangs wants it removed because she says "it just symbolizes such an awful thing."

But, Tim Wenzel said he doesn't mind the sign and says, "I think it's something totally different" in the neighborhood.



In any case the owners of Dixie Mattresses left a note on the front saying, "Long Live Dixie."

## **HERITAGE VIOLATION**

### **Veterans group accuses church of stealing flags -** by Rachel Lane/Times-Georgian

Confederate battle flags, placed on the graves of Civil War veterans in the Abilene Baptist Church Cemetery, keep disappearing. Church officials and members, who deem the flags offensive, have been removing them.

Rev. Gregory Drake, pastor of Abilene Baptist Church, said members of the church have taken the flags down each year for the past 20 years, in part because groups like the Ku Klux Klan have given a negative connotation to the flag.

He said the cemetery, located at 2046 North Highway 113, is across the street from a school and students can be forced to remove articles of clothing depicting the flag or be sent home.

"They're [the flags] not offensive to us personally at all ... but we do know it is offensive to certain people," he said.

The Sons of the Confederate Veterans placed 570 flags on graves throughout the county to celebrate Confederate Heritage Month, said Sam Pyle, chaplain of the group's local chapter, McDaniel-Curtis Camp 165.

"We've been doing this for 20 years and we've only had a problem one other time," Pyle said.

In 2005, the flags were removed from a different cemetery. Pyle later learned that the pastor of the church was removing the flags. He said that in previous years, all the flags remained up until removed from the cemetery by members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Group member Donald Levans, said on April 12, he was putting up flags in Whitesburg when he decided to drive by his great-grandfather's grave at the Abilene Baptist Church Cemetery. Pleasant S. Levans, a veteran of the Civil War, Company K, 34th regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry, should have had a battle flag on his grave. When Levans did not see it, he contacted various people to discover what happened to the flag.

"Within seven minutes, the pastor called me back to say the board of deacons had decided the flags were offensive and had removed them," he said.

Levans said of the 12 Civil War veterans buried in the cemetery, two purchased their plots. The families of six other veterans granted the Sons of Confederate Veterans permission to put the flags on the graves.

After several attempts to contact Drake and ask to put a different flag on the graves, Pyle said his group put the First National Flag of the Confederacy, the flag that flew over the capital building, on the graves.

Because the group did not have many of the First National flags, Levans placed a second battle flag on his ancestor's grave. It was then removed, placed on the ground behind the marker. He again replaced it.

"They took it down for Confederate Memorial Day," he said.

Pyle said several attempts were made to contact Drake about the issue. Drake said he spoke with one man twice and a second man tried to reach him at the church. The church received a letter from the group on Friday and a response letter was mailed today.

Pyle said when he requested the flags be returned, he was told the church no longer had them. Drake "probably threw them away," he said. "In my words, he stole the flags off the graves."

Drake said he did not personally take the flags down and were instead taken down by members of the church. He said he did not know what the members did with them.

"If I can find the flags, they're welcome to have them

back," he said. "We understand that people in the south are proud of their heritage."



*Donald Levans replaces a Confederate battle flag on his great-grandfather's grave in the Abilene Baptist Church Cemetery. The flag has been removed twice this month. (Rachel Lane/Times-Georgian)*

Deacons at the church researched the First National flag and reached a decision on Sunday to allow the Sons of Confederate Veterans to use that flag over the battle flag, known by a blue "X" and 13 white stars denoting the 13 Confederate states.

"We are going to allow them to put up the original confederate flag" two weeks before Confederate Memorial Day on April 26 beginning next year, Drake said. "That flag is not offensive."

Pyle said his group was willing to compromise.

When the Sons of Confederate Veterans executive council meets this week, they will decide if legal action should be taken. Section 50-3-9 under Georgia law prohibits the desecration of the American flag, the Georgia flag or the Confederate flag. Anyone in violation can be charged with a misdemeanor.

Pyle said all 12 veterans buried at Abilene Baptist Church Cemetery lived through the war and died as old men.

"These veterans were part of this church," he said. "Their descendents are still here."

He said the battle flag was selected to mark the graves because it was the flag used during battles. The First National flag too closely resembled the American flag.

"It was the soldiers' flag," he said. "It was born on the battlefield and it died on the battlefield."

Contact the church at: [office@abilenebaptist.org](mailto:office@abilenebaptist.org)

# A Mother's Diary

1861

April 13: Preaching at Beth Car [Church]. Mr. McDonald's text was in Matthew 24th Chapter and 44th verse. I spent the evening at Mr. James Robeson's, and Mrs. M.E. McDowell came home with me and staid all night.



April 21st: Sabbath day. We all went to the Methodist church – life & death, peace and war.

April 22nd: To Miss Ellen Owen's. The whole topic of conversation was about the distressing state of the country. I am heart sick, I know not what to do.

April 26th: Friday. The boys started to Muster, Johnny Whitted with them. He staid here last night. Evening has come, the boys have come. Evander has volunteered.

April 29th: Monday. Evander is gone to the river to take the boat for Elizabeth[town]. I can do nothing more than to commit him to the care & guidance of Him who hath said He would be a father to the fatherless and that He would be a present help in time of trouble to those who trust in Him. If this is not trouble, I know not what other name to give it. I can say that it is heart rending to me, but it is my wish that my boys should not be backward in serving their country.

May 10th: Mary Allen, Amelia Allen and Betsey Devand and myself busily engaged making mattresses, flanen shirts, etc. for the volunteers.

May 13th: A day long to be remembered by me and many other sorrowing mothers. Our sons have left us, we know not when (if ever) they will return. We can only commend or commit them to the care of our Heavenly Father who hath said "Peace, be still." He can comfort them, strengthen them, and cause them to stand...Oh kind parent and Giver of all good, grant that my son may not shed blood...I sincerely hope that with Divine assistance all grievances may be settled without any more bloodshed.

1862

May 13th: This day 12 months my son Evander left home for the Army, how much longer he will have to stay I know not but trust and hope the All Wise disposer of events will so order it that I may again see my poor boy alive and well, not that I deserve it any more than any other mother, for many a better mother than I have lost their all on the battle field, but Oh! Heavenly Father, let that bitter cup pass me, but not my will but Thine be done, O! Lord.

May 30th: I got a letter from Evander saying he is well and at Louisa C.H., Va. And expect to be in a Battle ere [long]. O! Lord, keep my poor boy under the shadow of (Thy) wings and convict and convert my poor wandering boy's heart and if he is to fall in Battle he may be a fit heir for Thy Kingdom. I ask this not for any worthiness of my own for I am a miserable sinner, but for the sake of thy son Jesus who died that I might live.

June 1st: I am alone and wretched. Mr. W. Cain came in and says he heard our boys (Bladen Guards) were in the Battle and cut to pieces. I sincerely hope it is not so. O! Merciful Father, if I should here my poor boy is killed sustain me in that hour of trial.

June 3rd: We called at Mr. Monroe's and saw a list of the killed and wounded, 6 of the Bladen Guards are killed, 3 wounded and 12 taken prisoner. Albert Rinaldi is killed. I am truly sorry for his poor mother, but she has one consolation, her poor boy had embraced religion and she sorrows not as one who has no hope.

(Diary of Elizabeth Ellis Robeson, Bladen County, NC, 1847-1866, NC Division of Archives & History, pp. 114-122)

This is from Bernhard Thuersam, Director Cape Fear Historical Institute, April 2010

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## RELIGION IN THE SOUTH

The South, or as it is sometimes referred to as "The Deep South," has also been known for being "The Bible Belt" of the United States. It has always been so but, only in the twentieth century has the term "Bible Belt" came about. During the War for Southern Independence, it has been written and is well known that the Southern soldier was more religious than their Yankee counterpart.

Now comes a poll which was taken late last year by the Pew Center's Forum on Religion and Public Life of Portland, Maine which "found that in Mississippi, 82 percent of those surveyed said religion is very important in their lives."

Alabama and Arkansas tied for second at 74 percent with Louisiana and Tennessee being third and fourth.



Who was at the bottom? It was Vermont and New Hampshire, where gay rights, weddings and any type

of get-togethers are strong. They had only 36 percent of respondents saying religion is very important in their lives.

The rest of the New England states, Alaska and Colorado were among the least religious states in the survey. The New England states also ranked low in how often residents attended worship services, how often they prayed and the strength of their belief in God.

What was the main reason Mississippi is the most religious state? A poll stated: 53.7% still believe that the Bible is the Word of God, 26.7% say Church-going is still an important part of the state culture. And, 19.56% of Mississippians have not lost their fear of God.

The Southern States may rank low in other categories such as wealth, factories, schools, etc., but as this editor sees it, I think we are ranked in the category that is the most important. I think when the Lord comes, Heaven is going to be filled Southerners. We are going to have a big crowd up there. Maybe there is something to the saying "the South will rise again".

This story comes from the Associated Press, 12/28/2009 via Ray Williamson, Pastor of the Seminole Baptist Church.

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## Funds secured for restoration of Civil War general's home

POND SPRING -- After years of lobbying and planning, the Alabama Historical Commission finally has enough money to restore Gen. Joseph Wheeler's home. And if everything goes as planned, it's possible the nearly 6,000-square-foot home will reopen to the public some time in late 2011.

"We're in the final design phase now, and we're advertising for construction bids," said Mark Driscoll, the commission's director of historic sites.

The money the state is using to restore the home totals a little more than \$2.1 million and is coming from four sources: \$469,899 in conservation bonds; \$400,000 in education bonds; \$200,000 from the Friends of General Joe Wheeler Foundation; and \$710,000 in commission money.

Driscoll said there is an allowance in the bid package that includes returning the more than 30,000 pieces in the Wheeler Home collection to the site. Those items

have been at an undisclosed location since restoration started.

The state was able to save a significant amount of money by using labor through Alabama Correctional Industries. A 1976 act created ACI, and part of its mission is to "provide meaningful work and vocational training programs for inmates."



Workers from the Alabama Correctional Industries make renovations to Gen. Joseph Wheeler's home at Pond Spring, near Courtland. (Deangelo McDaniel)

Driscoll said ACI is certified to deal with lead paint removal. Inmates have been at the site for about a month scraping paint off the home's exterior and replacing deteriorated boards.

On April 10, Beasley is inviting volunteers to Pond Spring to help clean the grounds. The event is part of the Civil War Preservation Trust drive to help clean and restore the nation's battlefields, cemeteries and shrines.

Union and Confederate troops fought on the grounds during the Civil War. In June 1864 Confederate Col. Josiah Patterson, of Morgan County, used Pond Spring as his headquarters. Pond Spring is on Alabama 20 between Courtland and Hillsboro.

The state has owned the site since 1993. Because of safety concerns, the state closed the home about four years ago, but it allows scheduled tours of the grounds.

The state has owned the site since 1993. Because of safety concerns, the state closed the home about four years ago, but it allows scheduled tours of the grounds.

The home, where Wheeler raised his family, was built after the war and showed significant deterioration after the state acquired the site. The house, which is surrounded by boxwoods, and the grounds have a human history that dates to before Alabama gained statehood.

John P. Hickman, the plantation's first owner, came to Pond Spring in 1818 with 11 family members and 56 slaves. Before selling the 1,760-acre plantation to Col. Ben Sherrod in 1827, Hickman constructed a two-story log house. Sherrod turned the two-story dogtrot cabin into a Federal-style house with porches on the first and second levels.

With the exception of the already restored slave quarters, the Sherrod House is the oldest structure on the site.

Sherrod's grandson inherited the estate and married Daniella Jones, who lived on the nearby Caledonia Plantation. The newlyweds lived at Pond Spring. After her husband's death in 1861, Daniella moved back to her parents' plantation, where she met Wheeler in October 1863.

Wheeler and Daniella married in 1866 and lived in New Orleans before the couple moved back and constructed the "Big House" at Pond Spring. Wheeler, who was a general in the Confederate Army and for the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War, died Jan. 25, 1906. He also was a congressman for the district that included Pond Spring. Wheeler is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

By Deangelo McDaniel • The Decatur Daily • March 24, 2010. Submitted by Beetle Bailey.

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## HERITAGE VIOLATION UPDATE

Enterprise and Quitman Cemeteries, MS

The Alabama Division has approved a \$500 donation to the Mississippi Division to help with the restoration cost of the damage done by vandalism in March and April of this year. See May 2010 MAIL CALL for more information.

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# CAMP IN ACTION GUN SHOW

May 1-2, 2010

Submitted by Heritage Guard Judy Johnson

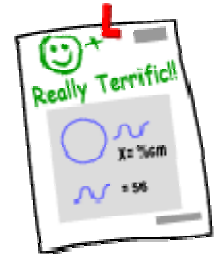
Fort Blakeley Camp 1864 manned a recruiting booth on May 1-2, 2010 at Robertsdale Coliseum.

Several Compatriots and Heritage Guard members worked the booth during the two day event. It is

exciting to see the interest our booth generates at these events and to talk to people interested in their southern heritage.

Set-up on Friday evening was done by Commander Tommy Rhodes, Adjutant David Myers, Sergeant-at-Arms Ted Weeks, Quartermaster Larry Johnson, and Heritage Guard Lt. Judy Johnson.

Saturday, May 1, was a busy day for the booth. Com. Rhodes, 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Jim Baggett, Compatriots George Smith, Ted Weeks, Larry Johnson, and Heritage Guard members Judy Johnson and Anita Cox were available to talk to prospects.



On Sunday, the booth was manned by Com. Rhodes, Compatriots Bob Ridle and Larry Johnson, and Heritage Guard Lt. Judy Johnson. We were joined by Bob Ridle's brother Richard Ridle. Richard is a member of Dent's Artillery Camp in Eufaula, Al. They are the host camp for our Alabama Division Reunion in June.

Because of everyone's hard work at the show, we have several new prospects for membership and are looking forward to our camp growing ever stronger.

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## Latest picture of CSS Alabama Cannon



CSS ALABAMA CANNON – May 7, 2010

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## TOWN LINE, NEW YORK

The town in question is sometimes known as "Two Rod" - The real name is Town Line, NY. It is located on the boundary line between Lancaster & Alden of which the name came from in Erie County, New York (western side of New York).

Primarily it was a German community and rested on the northern edge of Lancaster which was a strong Democratic area, lodged between two strong Republican areas.

In 1861, many of the southern states, left the Union and joined the Confederate States of America, including Town Line. The town's folk voted in the early summer of 1861 to leave the Union, and by a wide margin, (84 to 40) seceded from the Union. It was rumored that many of the men in town had left to join the Confederacy (documents show 12 out of 100 males of enlisting age, who did serve). There were only 100 souls over the age of 21.

The reasons are unclear but an article in the Buffalo, New York Newspaper from 1945 cite discontent with President Lincoln's, treatment of confederate soldiers at a POW camp in Elmira, the interest of self rule or perhaps an incident by some runaway slaves at a local underground railroad stop. It was also reported that Town Line sent five men through the union lines to fight for the Confederate States under General Robert E. Lee. Other reasons stated was that they were unhappy with being forced to comply with President Lincoln's request for 75,000 men and refused to comply. Being that most of their German community had recently left the OLD country, because of strife, and being a farming community, they were troubled. There were a number of men who did join the Union army (about a dozen, documented).

By 1864, most of the residents who succeeded in town were being badly harassed (terrorized as it was described), and packed up the plantation and their homes, and moved to a settlement in St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada.

When the WBTS ended, things went somewhat back to normal, just a few returned families that lived in the area.

It wasn't until it was brought up about the 1920's (from the town advisor in Alden) that Town Line was not paying taxes, and were still technically "out of the Union", but nothing was done about it.

It came up again in the 1930's and again in 1945. The town had formed a special committee to do something about it, and this special committee chairman even wrote President Truman about their problem.

The President gave them some advice: {paraphrase: Why don't you run down the fattest calf in Erie County, barbecue it and serve it with fixins, and sort out your problems}

They voted in Dec 1945 and they vote failed again, but in Jan 26, 1946, the persons living in Town-Line, NY officially re-joined the Union, some 26 days after the

last two southern states (Mississippi & Alabama), officially joined. By rejoining this made Town-line, NY the last stronghold of the Confederacy.

The town made national news, and held a party to celebrate their rejoining and had several Hollywood stars come out.

Today, the residents can still find reminiscence of the Secession around. The large fire hall on Broadway Road (Rt 20), has a unique patch that they wear on their arm, that reads...."Last of the Rebels 1861-1946, Town Line, NY - Fire Dept" and their fire equipment has a saying over their department logo that states "Rebel Rescue" on their shoulder patch.

The desk where the signing of secession and rejoining still exist at the Alden, NY Historical Society.

They may have not left the Union for the same reasons as the other southern states (that being states rights), but they did believe in town rights - and held out longer than any other state or former Confederate community.

From: [pamba1@aol.com](mailto:pamba1@aol.com), SHNV website. May 2010



## We Were Right and Have Not Changed Our Minds

"We were outnumbered by over 2-1/4 millions. To put it another way they had 4-2/3 men to our one. Of the millions against us were 494,000 men were foreigners. This number only fell short of our entire number 110,000, and was more than made up by the 186,017 colored soldiers enlisted in the Federal army.

So my comrades, it will be seen that we were outnumbered by foreign and colored soldiers, and had to contend against a surplus of 2,203,215 loyal patriotic soldiers of our own country. New York, Iowa and Connecticut furnished more men than were in our entire army. They had an army, a navy and ordinance to begin with, while we had neither. They had money and credit abroad, but we had none. And yet, in spite of all these things, it took four long years for the North to overpower the brave South.

History presents no grander page than written by the Confederate soldier. We have the right to point our children and the young people of today to the sanguinary conflict which we have passed through, and teach them that their fathers were not traitors, but brave patriotic soldiers.

The Confederate went to battle at the call of his State; he recognized its authority as supreme. We believed we were right and have not changed our minds, you believed you were right, and are of the same opinion still. We cannot agree on this question, but since the close of the war the Confederate soldier has been true to that starry flag, and is ready to follow it with the same patriotic heroism which he followed that one with its stars and bars, which flag was ours. We stained it with our blood, we upheld it as long as we could; we love it yet (and) we love the memories that cluster around it..."

Hon. A.G. Hawkins of Huntington, Tennessee, October, 1895 Confederate Veteran, page 313. via Bernhard Thuersam, May 2010

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## **HERITAGE VIOLATION**

Hammond, LA – Even though her southern sister states such as Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Virginia has proclaimed April as Confederate History Month, Louisiana Governor Bobby Jindal, a Republican, has not and this in spite of it being a tradition that was followed by both of his predecessors, Gov. Kathleen Blanco, a Democrat and Gov. Mike Foster, a Republican. Gov. Jindal was officially "rebuked" during the Louisiana Division annual reunion Saturday, May 1, 2010. This was the second year in a row that Gov. Jindal pulled this stunt.

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### **Camp Meeting Minutes** **HG Judy Johnson, May 11, 2010**

The meeting was called to order by Commander Tommy Rhodes at 6:00 p.m. He welcomed members and guest an invited everyone enjoyed a good meal at the Blue Marlin. The meeting reconvened at 6:45 with the pledge and salutes to our flags led by Sergeant-at-Arms Ted Weeks.

The guests were introduced by Heritage Guard Lieutenant Judy Johnson. They included Peggy Cross, Karen Sanderson, Paul Williams, Don Joullion, Raymond Harris and John Jackson. Paul was recruited at the recent gun show and turned in his membership application. Raymond Harris, a SCV Life Member and former member of the Buchanan Camp #1574, attended to check us out and ended up submitting his transfer request to join our camp. Don Joullion is working on his genealogy to complete his paperwork for membership. Everyone enjoyed meeting them and all are looking forward to welcoming them into the camp as members.

Chaplain Ron Dove was not with us to give the illness report, but we ask for your prayers for HG Stephanie Johnston's mother and Chris Hathcock's grandfather, Jim Bright.

The minutes were referred to the Mail Call and the Treasurer's report was give by Adjutant/Treasurer David Myers.

Thomas L. Pilla joined the camp as a new Heritage Guard member. He lives in Minnesota and is working on genealogy to become a full member, but in the meantime he is a great addition to our Heritage Guard.

It was a pleasure to have as our speaker, John Jackson, Director of Archives and History for Baldwin County, AL. His presentation on the Bon Secour, Baldwin County, Alabama Salt Works was extremely informative and interesting. It was destroyed in 1864 by Union troops. We take salt for granted and many don't realize what it meant back in the days of the WTBS. The main salt works for the Confederacy during that time frame was in Clarke County which borders Baldwin County.

He also provided us with information on the Swift-Coles House, which is being operated as a Baldwin County museum. If you have not visited, you are missing a treat. They have done an amazing job of restoration at the 16 room tidewater mansion in Bon Secour, AL.

Mr. Jackson reported that the status of the development of the Baldwin county Bicentennial Park. There was some delay in getting the war memorial monuments set due to all the rain this winter and spring, but work is moving along now. The WBTS monument will be set this summer. The camp will be invited to the ceremony.

Commander Rhodes gave the report on Monuments and Graves and on upcoming meetings. Our speaker for June will be Joann Flirt from Blakeley State Park. Our own 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Jim Baggett will be the speaker at the Mallory Camp in Pensacola in June. Some of us are going to try to be there to hear his program.

The Beauvoir Cadet Day Camp for boys age 8-13 will be held June 14-18, 2010 in Biloxi. Should you need more information on it, please contact Commander Rhodes.

The 2011 SCV National Reunion will be held in Montgomery, AL. Since it will be so close, camp members were encourage to make plans to attend. It will be a wonderful opportunity for us to have it so close.

For any that missed it, there was a great article on the Memorial service at Confederate's Rest and last month's camp meeting in the Baldwin Register. It included a nice picture of Britton Kelly being inducted. Our Communications Officer, Bill Willis, does an excellent job as liaison with the media. He was commended for his work with the newspapers.

Adjutant David Myers and Associate Member DeWitte Cross went to Blakeley State Park to meet with Joann Flirt and tour the park. DeWitte expressed some ideas on the preservation of the earthworks and was asked to put those ideas on paper for future implementation. They are commended for their work.

Adjutant Myers gave the report on the SCV War Service Medals. We have 9 members that have received the medal. If you are eligible and interested, please contact Adjutant Myers.

Some changes have been made in the Camp Officer Appointments. Adjutant David Myers is now Treasurer and Compatriot Bob Riddle has been named Historian.

Highest accolades and thanks were expressed to Bill Willis for his dedication and service as Co-Treasurer and Historian over the past few years. He will now be able to devote all his efforts as Editor of the award winning Mail Call and as Communications Officer.

A motion was made by Com. Larry Johnson to donate \$300.00 to the UDC for their Alabama Confederate Monument at Blakeley Battlefield Park. It was seconded by George Smith. Following discussion, the motion passed unanimously. Members were also encouraged to make a personal donation to this very worthy cause.

The camp will have 6 delegates attend the Alabama SCV Division Reunion in Eufaula, AL on June 4-6. A discussion was held concerning a stipend for the delegates to defray some of the cost. After some discussion, a motion was made, seconded, and passed.

A motion passed to present Vulcan Materials of Foley, AL a "Forward the Colors Certificate" for their flying of the Battle Flag in front of their operations. Another motion was made and passed to have one prepared for the Elberta Pharmacy in Elberta, AL for their display. Members were encouraged to inform the Commander or Adjutant of additional business that deserves this special honor.

A Certificate of Appreciation was awarded to SCV Life Member DeWitte Cross for all his service and support he has given the camp since he became an Associate



Member. He has gone over and above the call. He is a World War II and Korean War Veteran, SCV War service Medal recipient, and it is an honor to have him as part of our camp.

Following discussion on the matter, a motion was made to begin a search to identify restaurants that can fit the camp requirements for a possible transfer of meeting locations. The motion was seconded and after additional discussion, the motion passed.

Webmaster Stephanie Johnston brought us up to speed on the website. Members were instructed to make suggestions for items to include on the camp website to Webmaster Johnston. Compatriot Tom Ball praised the Mail call and suggested that we archive the Mail Call on the website. Editor Bill Willis has agreed for the postings. The website is [www.FortBlakeley1864.org](http://www.FortBlakeley1864.org) Check it out. It is still in its developmental stages but will continue to grow as more is added.

Everyone was reminded that Fort Morgan will have a living history presentation on Memorial Day, May 31<sup>st</sup>. Compatriot Bob Sanderson will be part of the reenactment. They will fire a salute from the large shore battery cannon at the fort at 1000 hrs.

Commander Rhodes recited our SCV closing and Adjutant Myers led us in a rousing rendition of Dixie.

## HERITAGE ALERT

From Carl Jones, Chief of Staff, Alabama Division, SCV, May 13, 2010.

I learned last night from a member of our Camp, who has been a long time donor and supporter of the Civil War Preservation Trust, that this organization is contemplating a redesign of their logo. The purpose is to remove the Battle Flag. This change is being made to satisfy the politically correct leanings of their largest donors, the vast majority of whom are Yankees from the northern parts of the union. The member who shared this with us was told of this by the President of the organization, so I would assume that the proposed change is legitimate.

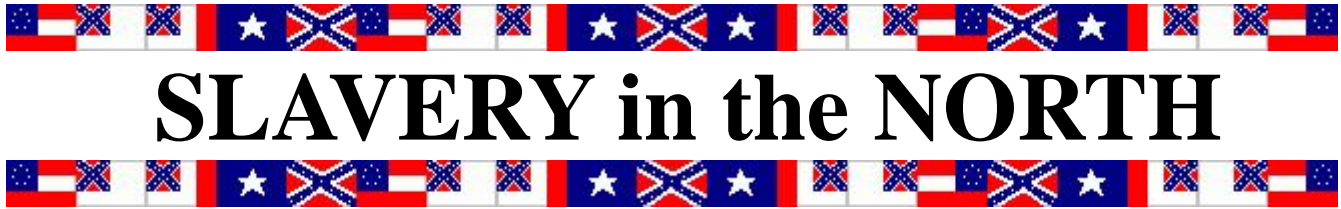
For any of you who have Facebook accounts, here is a link to their wall.

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Civil-War-Preservation-Trust/21813808850>

Here are the Address and Phone Number to their Corporate Office: 1156 15th Street NW, Suite 900 Washington, D.C. 20005, (P) 202.367.1861 (F) 202.367.1865

We need to let them know what we think about this.

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



**Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864**  
Meeting - 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday  
Of Each Month at the  
Blue Marlin Restaurant, Fairhope, AL  
Meal 6 PM – Meeting 6:45 PM



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



put address label here