



FORT BLAKELEY GARRISON FLAG

Baldwin County, Alabama
William "Bill" Willis, Editor

Fort Blakeley Camp 1864 MAIL CALL

Volume 12 Issue 5
May 1, 2011

2008, 2009 & 2010 AWARD
WINNING NEWSLETTER



Battle of Fort Blakely April 9, 1865



SCV - REMEMBERING AND HONORING



UPCOMING EVENTS

- Apr 30 – May 1 Gun Show information/recruitment table at Robertsdale coliseum.
- May 10 Camp Meeting – 6 PM eat and fellowship. Meeting starts at 6:45 PM.
- May 20-21 Division Reunion hosted by the Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372, Birmingham, AL, will be held at the Zamora Temple, 3251 Ratliff Road, Irondale, AL
- July 13-16 National SCV Reunion, Montgomery, AL

WELCOME NEW MEMBER

Camp meets at the Gift Horse Restaurant in Foley, AL



THE FEW, THE PROUD,
THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS



Message from the Commander's Tent


The month of April, Alabama's Confederate History and Heritage month, has been a busy month for the Camp. I want to commend all Camp Compatriots who participated in the various Camp sponsored events.

Those events were:
Ft. Blakeley Camp
#1864 Annual
Confederate
Memorial Service;
Blakeley
Battleground
Walking Tour;
Recruiting and
camp store set-up at



the Blakeley Battleground Reenactment;
Placement of Battle Flags on Confederate Veteran's graves at four local cemeteries; Two SCV H.L. Hunley JROTC Medals presented; AL SCV Division Heritage Posters distributed; Camp Recruiting Booth and Camp Store set up at Quarterly Gun Show; Bay Minette, Summerdale, Gulf Shores City Councils and the Baldwin County Commission Proclamations declaring April as Confederate History and Heritage Month; Attendance at the Camp #11 Confederate Memorial Service at Magolia Cemetery, Mobile, AL; Camp sent a Battle Flag, a Camp Heritage Guard Lapel Pin, and "Thinking of You" Card to a paralyzed Korean War Veteran at the Memphis VA Hospital; Donated Confederate Flags to fly on the flag poles at Blakeley Battlefield Park and Confederate Rest Cemetery.

We welcome four new members to the SCV and our camp: Mike Harding who was inducted at the April meeting, Compatriot Tom Renick whose transfer became official, Compatriot Thomas L. Pilla, and Compatriot Jacob Douglas Pylant who left the Corps of Cadets ranks to become a SCV Member.

 **Monthly Quotes:** "Cavalry commanders do not always post artillery and infantry to greatest advantage." --Lt. Gen. James Longstreet, C.S.A.

 **True Slave Quote from the Slave Narratives:**
Adam Smith of Tate County, Miss: #1. "I liked

being a slave, our white folks and ole friends are dead but we had plenty and dey were good to us." #2. "De Klu Klux Klan was organized for de Carpet Bagger and mean niggers but I didn't have any direct communication with dem. We didn't get no more out of freedom den we had, not as much..." #3. "De young folks don't know nothing about good times and good living, dey don't understand how come I wish I wuz still in slavery."



Confederate Tidbit Question: Answer to last month's question: The nickname for Major General David R Jones, C.S.A. was "Neighbor".



Confederate Tidbit Question: What is the nickname of Brigadier General William Polk Hardeman, C.S.A.?



Trivia: When did the last men who fought in The War Between the States die? The last Confederate veteran, Walter Williams, died in 1959 at the age of 117. Albert Woodson, last Union veteran, died in 1958.



Trivia: Of the 425 Confederate Generals who fought in the "War For Southern Independence", there were 149 graduates of West Point?

Please remember to join us **Tuesday, May 10, 2011** at the Gift Horse Restaurant, 209 W. Laurel Ave, (US Hwy 98 W), Foley, Alabama. We hope you can make plans to join us.

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

Deo Vindice,

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

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

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**2008-2009-2010
ALABAMA DIV.
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NEWSLETTER
and 2009 DR.
PAUL JON MILLER
AWARD FOR BEST
NEWSLETTER
and 2010
S.A. CUNNINGHAM
AWARD FOR BEST
NEWSLETTER**



Front page flag from www.patriotic-flags.com/confederate/historicalconfederateflags

MAIL CALL is the official newsletter of Camp 1864 and is published monthly by The Fort Blakeley Camp 1864, Sons of Confederate Veterans

SLAVERY IN THE NORTH — Part 12A

This is the twelfth part 'A' of a series on Slavery in the North. The series totally belongs to Douglas Harper of Lancaster, PA at www.slavenorth.com. As noted, he is from the north and resides in Lancaster, PA. He has done a super job of searching the Yankee records and finding the real truth about Slavery in the North. References can be reviewed at the above internet site.

SLAVERY in PENNSYLVANIA

In the early 1600s, the Delaware Valley was an outlying region of the New Netherland colony on the Hudson, governed by the Dutch West India Company and populated by Dutch and Swedes more interested in fur trapping than farming. It faced the same labor shortage that plagued New Netherland, and it found the same solution. African slaves were working there as early as 1639. In 1664, the Delaware settlers contracted the West India Company "to transport hither a lot of Negroes for agricultural purposes."

The demand for slaves continued when the English assumed rule in 1664. The town magistrates of New Castle (in modern Delaware), then the major settlement of the

region, petitioned "that liberty of trade may be granted us with the neighboring colony of Maryland for the supplying us with Negroes ... without which we cannot subsist."

William Penn was granted his colony in Pennsylvania in 1681, and added Delaware to it in 1682. Though he flooded the "Holy Experiment" with Quakers whose descendants would later find their faith incompatible with slaveholding, the original Quakers had no qualms about it. Penn himself owned slaves, and used them to work his estate, Pennsbury. He wrote that he preferred them to white indentured servants, "for then a man has them while they live."

In Penn's new city of Philadelphia, African slaves were at work by 1684, and in rural Chester County by 1687. Between 1729 and 1758, Chester County had 104 slaves on 58 farms, with 70 percent of the slaveowners likely Quakers. By 1693, Africans were so numerous in the colony's capital that the Philadelphia Council complained of "the tumultuous gatherings of the Negroes in the town of Philadelphia."

Except for the cargo of 150 slaves aboard the "Bristol" (1684), most black importation was a matter of small lots brought up from Barbados and Jamaica by local merchants who traded with the sugar islands. Prominent Philadelphia Quaker families like the Carpenters, Dickinsons,

Norris, and Claypoole brought slaves to the colony in this way. By 1700, one in 10 Philadelphians owned slaves. Slaves were used in the manufacturing sector, notably the iron works, and in shipbuilding.

But by 1720, a wheat-based economy had sprung up, and the good reputation of Pennsylvania in Europe was luring Scots-Irish and German immigrants, who were willing to hire on as indentured servants in exchange for passage across the Atlantic. It's estimated that half the immigrants to colonial America arrived this way, and in Pennsylvania about 58,000 Germans and 16,500 Scots-Irish sailed up the Delaware between 1727 and 1754. The Quaker farmers turned to these for work on their farms. On a relatively small farm growing grain, it was cheaper to do it this way than to own slaves.

Indentured servitude was a long-term extension of the old English one-year hire for agricultural labor. Terms ranged from 1 to 17 years (children served the longest indentures), with a typical one being 4 or 5 years. The difference between indentured servants and slaves, on a day-to-day basis, was hard to define. During that time, the worker's labor, if not the worker himself, was a commodity that could be sold or traded or inherited, on the discretion of his owner. The discipline records of the Quaker meetings cover cases of members called to account for cruelty to indentured servants, and these tales tell of servants whipped, beaten and locked up for laziness.

Wars in the 1750s disrupted immigration patterns and cut down on the indentured servant pool. From 1749 to 1754, some 115 ships carrying almost 35,000 German immigrants reached Philadelphia. But in 1755-56 only three ships docked, and only one more arrived before 1763.[1] The French and Indian War also drew indentured male farm workers into the military. The Quakers again began to buy slaves. The importation of slaves into Philadelphia peaked 1759-1765. Pennsylvania's slave population had risen gradually, from about 5,000 in 1721 to an estimated 11,000 in 1754. By 1766, it was believed to number 30,000. But the end of the French and Indian War opened up a fresh flood of European immigration. Slave importation fell off sharply.



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Not only was colonial Pennsylvania a slave-owning society, but the lives of free blacks in the colony were controlled by law. The restrictions on slaves were mild, by Northern standards, but those on freemen were comparatively strict. The restrictions had begun almost with the colony itself. After 1700, when Pennsylvania was not yet 20 years old, blacks, free or slave, were tried in special courts, without the benefit of a jury.

For a people who later protested against the fugitive slave laws, Pennsylvanians, when they had slaves themselves as property, used the full power of the law to protect them. "An Act for the better Regulation of Negroes" passed in the 1725-26 session, set especially high penalties for free blacks who harbored runaway slaves or received property stolen from masters. The penalties in such cases were potentially much higher than those applied to whites, and if the considerable fines that might accrue could not be paid, the justices had the power to order a free black person put into servitude.

Under other provisions of the 1725-26 act, free negroes who married whites were to be sold into slavery for life; for mere fornication or adultery involving blacks and whites, the penalty for the black person was to be sold as a servant for seven years. Whites in such cases faced different or lighter punishment. The law effectively blocked marriage between the races in Pennsylvania, but fornication continued, as the state's burgeoning mulatto population attested.

Other colonial Pennsylvania laws forbid blacks from gathering in "tippling-houses," carrying arms, or assembling in companies. These, however, were loosely or unevenly enforced. But throughout Pennsylvania colony, the children of free blacks, without exception, were

bound out by the local justices of the peace until age 24 (if male) or 21 (if female). All in all, the "free" blacks of colonial Pennsylvania led severely circumscribed lives; they had no control even over their own family arrangements, and they could be put back into servitude for "laziness" or petty crimes, at the mercy of the local authorities.

Quakers felt uneasy about slavery; in part because they had doubts about the propriety of owning another person, but also because they feared it was a luxury that marked them as worldly, and in part because they feared Africans would be a bad influence on their families. Pennsylvania Mennonites had expressed concerns about slavery since the 17th century, but it was only in 1758 that Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends made buying or selling a slave a bar to leadership in the Quaker meetings. In 1774 it became cause for disowning. Moral arguments were advanced against slave-owning. But the main motive for the Society's shift against slavery seems to have been an internal clash of values between the few wealthy Quakers who owned the slaves and the many poor ones who did not.

The surrender of slavery was a minor disruption to most Pennsylvania Quakers' lives. Slavery in Pennsylvania had died of the market economy long before Quaker morality shifted against it. Despite the spike in the 1760s, there was never enough critical mass of slaveholding in Pennsylvania to produce a slave-based agricultural economy. In 1730, about one in 11 Pennsylvanians had been slaves; by 1779 the figure was no more than one in 30. The lack of a support structure by this time prevented it from catching on, even during the peak of slave importation.

Abolition debates in the Pennsylvania Assembly began in 1778, using the language of the Declaration of Independence. It is also probably not a coincidence that the discussion began after the "Lower Counties" were finally separated from Pennsylvania as the independent state of Delaware (1776). This removed perhaps three-fourths of the slaves who would have been affected by any act of the Pennsylvania Assembly. "[M]oral arguments against slavery were buttressed by the practical consideration that slaves no longer played an important role in the economy.[2] Quakers were not involved politically. As a conservative

and pacifist element, they had been shoved from power in the colony by the revolution of 1776. But they certainly supported from the sidelines the efforts of the Presbyterian Scots-Irish who were in charge in Philadelphia.

The law for gradual emancipation in Pennsylvania passed on February 1780, and that's when the Mason-Dixon line began to acquire its metaphoric meaning as the boundary between North and South. But the law was no proclamation of emancipation. It was deeply conservative. The 6,000 or so Pennsylvania slaves in 1780 stayed slaves. Even those born a few days before the passage of the act had to wait 28 years before the law set them free. This allowed their masters to recoup the cost of raising them.

The abolition bill was made more restrictive during the debates over it -- it originally freed daughters of slave women at 18, sons at 21. By the time it passed, it was upped to a flat 28. That meant it was possible for a Pennsylvania slave's daughter born in February 1780 to live her life in bondage, and if she had a child at 40, the child would remain a slave until 1848.[3] There's no record of this happening, but the "emancipation" law allowed it. It was, as the title of one article has it, **"philanthropy at bargain prices."**

Despite the lack of economic interest in slavery, and the absence of a political party to defend it, the Pennsylvania abolition law met serious opposition. The bill also made blacks equal under the state's laws, removed the prohibition on interracial marriage, and allowed free blacks to testify against whites in state courts. The implications of this aroused indignation in many quarters.

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The 1780 abolition law actually had more immediate impact on the free blacks than the enslaved ones. The abolition of slavery was very gradual, while the restrictive laws on free blacks were lifted at once. The only rights of free whites that were not extended to them were those of voting and of serving in the state militia. There was actually some doubt about the voting, and on this point the act was interpreted differently in different places. In Philadelphia, blacks seemingly never voted. But in some of the western counties they did so in small numbers. York and Westmoreland were mentioned among these counties.

The act that abolished slavery in Pennsylvania freed no slaves outright, and relics of slavery may have lingered in the state almost until the Civil War. There were 795 slaves in Pennsylvania in 1810, 211 in 1820, 403 or 386 (the count was disputed) in 1830, and 64 in 1840, the last year census worksheets in the northern states included a line for "slaves." The definition of slavery seems to have blurred in the later counts. The two "slaves" counted in 1840 in Lancaster County turned out to have been freed years before, though they were still living on the properties of their former masters.

CIVIL WAR WORDS –

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



WASHINGTON PIE: Hardtack pulverized, mixed in water, formed into a thin cake, and baked.

WATER SOLDIER: A marine.

BLIZZARD: A volley of shots. Earlier the word had meant a single punch or shot. The "snowstorm" sense was not widely used till long after the war.

BLENKER, TO: To steal. A term used by Northern soldiers after Yankee troops commanded by Louis Blenker had to raid farms to get supplies in Virginia in 1862.

BLOUSE: A type of waist-length military coat worn for fatigue duty and field service. This sense of the word originated in America during the WFSI. *Blouse* had earlier, in England and France, designated a

smocklike garment worn by workmen. After the WFSI, the word took on its more familiar modern sense of a loose-fitting upper garment for women.

BLIND SHELL: A shell with no powder, used for target practice.

BLOCKADE RUN: The action of running a blockade.

THE REASON FOR THE SCV



Portrait Palter Miles Parker
Remembering and Honoring their Sacrifices

OUR MEETING LOCATION



The Gift Horse

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



Chris, Pauline and Nathan Petersen

NEW MEMBER

Compatriot Michael Sean Harding enters the SCV on his ancestor GGG-Grandfather PVT Elijah Hobson, Co. H, 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry



Compatriot Michael Sean Harding and 1st LT. Cmdr. Dr. James Baggett at presentation during the meeting.

A LITTLE HUMOR – DOWN ON THE FARM



A Southerner farmer was describing his lifestyle to a touring group of Yankee city folks. "One of the benefits of this profession," he explained, "is that we have built-in weather predictions."

"What do you mean by that?" asked one inquisitive Yankee visitor.

"When the cows are standing," the farmer explained, "it means no rain is likely for the next twenty-four hours. When they're lying down, it means it's going to rain."

"On our bus trip," another Yankee piped in, "I saw half the herd standing and the other half lying down. What does that mean?"

The farmer flashed a smile and answered, "That means half of them are wrong."

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FROM THE FRONT PAGE



Palmetto Guard
Flag

The Civil War gave us a lot of "firsts".

Here's a short list:

- A workable machine gun
- A steel ship
- A successful submarine
- A "snorkel" breathing device
- A wide-ranging corps of press correspondents in battle areas
- American conscription
- American bread lines
- American President assassinated
- Aerial reconnaissance
- Antiaircraft fire
- Amy ambulance corps
- Blackouts and camouflage under aerial observation
- Cigarette tax
- Commissioned American Army chaplains

Department of justice (Confederate)
 Electrically exploded bombs and torpedoes
 Fixed ammunition
 Field trenches on a grand scale
 Flame throwers
 Hospital ships
 Ironclad navies
 Land-mine fields
 Legal voting for servicemen
 Long-range rifles for general use
 Medal of Honor
 Military telegraph
 Military railroads
 Naval torpedoes
 Negro U.S. Army Officer (Major M.R. Delany)
 Organized medical and nursing corps
 Photography of battle
 Railroad artillery
 Repeating rifles
 Revolving gun turrets
 The bugle call, "Taps"
 The Income tax
 The wigwag signal code in battle
 The periscope, for trench warfare
 Telescopic sights for rifles
 Tobacco tax
 U.S. Navy Admiral
 U.S. Secret Service
 Withholding tax
 Wire entanglements
 Wide-scale use of anesthetics for wounded

From: <http://www.islandpacket.com/2011/03/26/1596787/much-more-to-shriners-confederate.html#ixzz1HkbyJlMv>

Chaplain's Corner

By David A. Kralik,
Camp Chaplain -

Standing

Picket

It was a lonely and dangerous position, one that had to be taken. It was a job that had to be done. It was lonely and dangerous enough during the daylight hours when snipers bullets could easily find their targets. The elements of loneliness and danger intensified when darkness fell, when sight was lost and the slight sounds of the night rang in the ears like tower bells.

In reading accounts of soldier life during the War Between the States, one of the things that impresses me is the religious faith that most men carried with them. A Testament and a copy of The Soldiers Prayer Book by Thomas Smyth were often items found in men's haversacks.

The Soldiers Prayer book includes a prayer for the soldier assigned Picket Duty. The prayer begins ... Oh God, you have brought this war upon us, and made it the duty and privilege of every citizen who is able to come up to the help of our invaded and oppressed country against her wicked and tyrannical enemies, I come to you for wisdom, power, and protection. I am commanded to occupy the outpost of danger, and to protect our army from sudden surprise. Go with me, and may your gracious presence cheer and support me. Help me to be sober, vigilant, faithful, and fearless, and use well my eyes and ears in detecting danger and announcing its approach.

I can't help but to discern some similarities between the duty and privilege of standing picket as a Confederate soldier and the duty and privilege of carrying the Confederate Standard as a descendent of my Confederate ancestors.

No. The modern-day sniper's accurately aimed missiles aren't molded from lead. They do not deal forth instant death or shatter bones. The form of death they deal in is by far more insidious, working deep within and behind the lines, a slowly restricting sort of death that not only eradicates a target but works toward creating a sense of shame in the progeny of the target before eventually erasing even the remembrance of that target!

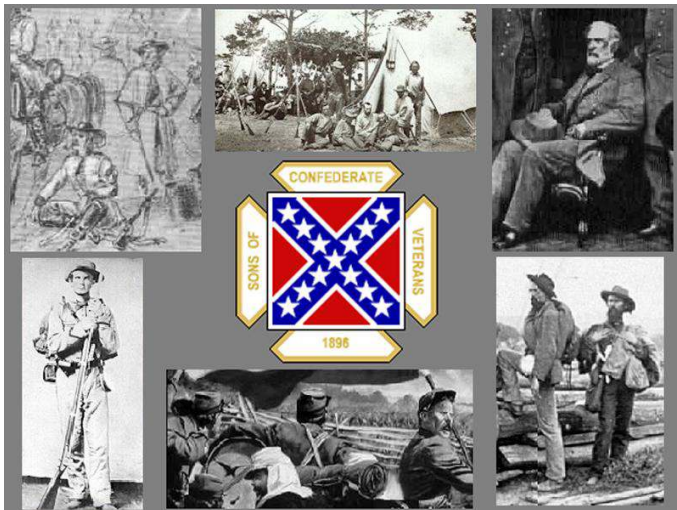
Our Confederate ancestors did not ask for the times in which they lived. They did not ask for the War that was brought upon them. Similarly, we did

not ask for the times in which we live or the war against the heritage that we hold so dear. We must however, like our dearly beloved ancestors in the examples they've given us, continue to take up the duty and privilege of our picket posts. We must continue to live and proclaim the truth that we know against all hazards.

2 Corinthians 5:10 – For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad.



JOIN THE SCV TODAY!





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Confederate Heritage & History Month Proclamation

Gulf Shores, AL – Mayor Robert Craft signed a proclamation on March 28, 2011 stating that the month of April as being Confederate Heritage & History Month in Gulf Shores. The proclamation was hand delivered to the mayor's office by Camp 1864 compatriot DeWitte T. Cross, Jr.



Compatriot DeWitte is holding the proclamation in his home with his ancestor Col. Horace King painting looking on.

Compatriot DeWitte purchased the frames so that the proclamation can be displayed at our information/recruitment tables in the future.

State of Alabama Proclamation

Confederate History and Heritage Month by the Governor of the State of Alabama Proclamation March 31, 2011

WHEREAS, April is the month in which the War Between the States began; and

WHEREAS, April is the month the State of Alabama observes Confederate Memorial Day as a State Holiday, and

WHEREAS, the history of the North-South conflict is a significant part of Alabama history; and

WHEREAS, high among those burdens borne upon the

shoulders of any citizenry is the burden of armed conflict; and

WHEREAS, Alabamians have admirably answered the grim call to duty when beckoned, from the era of the musket to that of the missile; and

WHEREAS, the ominous clouds of dissension gave birth in the city of Montgomery to the Confederate States of America; and

WHEREAS, Alabamians again heeded the daron with dignity, both at home and on the field of battle; and

WHEREAS, upon the conclusion of the war, many of these same leaders and citizens worked tirelessly to reunite and rebuild this country and forge reconciliation; and

WHEREAS, the knowledge of the role of the Confederate States of America in the history of our state and nation is vital to understanding who we are and what we are; and

WHEREAS, we honor our past and from it draw the courage, strength and wisdom to reconcile ourselves and go forward into the future together as Alabamians and Americans:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Bob Bentley, Governor of Alabama, do hereby proclain April 2011, as Confederate History and Heritage Month in the State of Alabama.

Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the Office of the Governor at the State Capitol in the City of Montgomery on the 31st day of March 2011.

Governor Bob Bentley

The above proclamation requested from the Scalwag Governor came back on the 4th day of April. Did he change anything? Yes indeed he did!! See page 15 for the revised proclamation.

**TIMOTHY D. GARNER
BRAXTON BLAKE LOWE**

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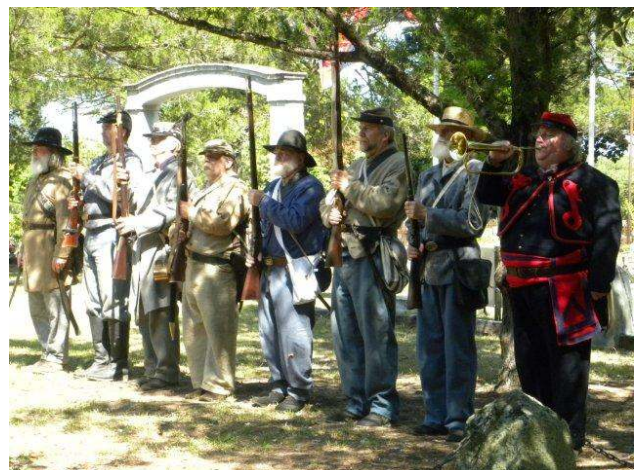
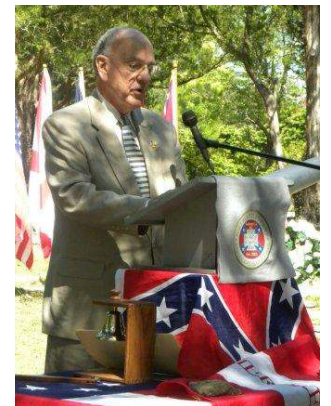
Confederate Res^t Cemetery Memorial Service

April 3, 2011, Point Clear, AL – Under sunny beautiful skies in southern Alabama, members of Camp 1864, UDC members, visitors and re-enactors honored and remembered their ancestors and fallen soldiers who defended their homes and family from the Northern invaders.



Attendance was over eighty and should have been bigger but as we know, only the true Southerner remembers the sacrifices our ancestors paid.

This year's featured speaker was Captain Oliver Semmes, USN (Ret.) who is the Great-Great Grandson of Admiral Raphael Semmes, Commander of the CSS Alabama, the renowned Confederate Raider.



1798 Territorial Seal of Mississippi



Accession Number: 1981.33.1 (Museum of Mississippi History Collection)

This official seal from the collection of the Museum of Mississippi History was cast in 1798 when Congress established the territory of Mississippi. It was made in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, then the nation's capital, and brought to the Mississippi Territory by Judge Daniel Tilton, a New Hampshire lawyer who was commissioned as one of the first judges of the Mississippi Territory on May 17, 1798.

Note the misspelling of Mississippi on the seal. This error caused something of a furor when an image of the seal was used for a 1948 commemorative stamp in honor of the sesquicentennial of the Mississippi Territory. An article in the State-Times says:

Dixie-baiters were pleased to observe that Mississippians couldn't spell, not even the name of their own state. To the rescue came Dr. William D. McCain of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Dr. McCain determined that the great seal, made in Philadelphia in 1798 by Yankees and brought down the river by Judge Daniel Tilton of New Hampshire, was misspelled [sic] by the United States Department of State — in the educated North!¹

The seal appears earlier in the state's documentary history in 1871 in The Semi-Weekly Clarion newspaper:

We were yesterday shown by Mr. H. F. Hewson, of the Governor's office the "Territorial seal of Mississippi, 1798." Mr. H. discovered it in overhauling some old property about the capitol.²

Apparently the territorial seal, obsolete when Mississippi achieved statehood in 1817, had gotten lost in the office clutter!

Artifacts in the collection of the Museum of Mississippi History are available for viewing by appointment only. Please contact [Cindy Gardner](#), Director of Collections or [Nan Prince](#), Asst. Director of Collections by email to schedule an appointment.

¹ "Error Found In Old Seal," State Times, March 27, 1955. Microfilm roll #34201 (MDAH). ² "Brevities," page 3, The Semi-Weekly Clarion, June 2, 1871. Microfilm roll #29157 (MDAH).

This article was provided to MAIL CALL by Beetle Bailey. I believe Beetle received it from Curtis Makamsom, a re-enactor, April 5, 2011.

CAMP PROGRAM

May – Compatriot Legg Price on "Confederate Railroads:.

June – Speaker will be Dr. Bob Houston on the Battle of Antietam.

HERITAGE VIOLATIONS

Davis and Lee Monuments Vandalized

RICHMOND, VA (WTVR) - Police in Richmond, Virginia are investigating vandalism on two Confederate monuments along Richmond's Monument Avenue.

Someone spray painted the words "No Hero" on both the Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis monuments.



Richmond Police say the vandalism occurred overnight.

The Richmond Public Works Department is cleaning the graffiti off of the monuments.

<http://www.wtvr.com/wtvr-monument-avenue-vandalism-20110407,0,4058682.story> via SHNV April 8, 2011

AND

Haley Barbour, the Governor of Mississippi and maybe a candidate for the 2012 Republican nomination, cleared stated on March 28, 2001 that “Slavery was the primary, central, cause of secession.” He made this statement to Robert S. McElvaine during an interview. He went to also state “The Civil War was necessary to bring about the abolition of slavery. Abolishing slavery was morally imperative and necessary, and it’s regrettable that it took the Civil War to do it. But it did.”

I said it in a previous newsletter that Barbour will not get elected to be the Republican nomination for president or any national office because the people outside the south will not vote for him and now, there will be southerners by the thousand not voting for him either. Editor.

Read more: <http://www.politico.com/news/stories/0311/52026.html#ixzz1IyRDMPf>

H. L. Hunley Junior ROTC Award

The first *H.L. Hunley* Junior ROTC Award from the Fort Blakeley Camp 1864 of Baldwin County, Sons of Confederate Veterans was awarded to Cadet Petty Office Second Class Rachael Elizabeth Starling of Robertsdale High School on April 8, 2011.

This award was created by the South Carolina Division Sons of Confederate Veterans to recognize deserving Junior ROTC cadets who have demonstrated the qualities of Honor, Courage and Commitment t his or her unit during the school year.



Adjutant David Myers presents award to CPO 2nd Class Rachael E. Starling

The award honors the crew of the Confederate submarine *H. L. Hunley*, the first submarine to sink an enemy vessel in combat.

FORWARD WITH THE CHARGE

Honoring and Remembering our Ancestors



Camp members placed Battle Flags on the graves of known Confederate Veterans buried in two Gulf Shores’ cemeteries.

There are five know Confederate Veterans buried in Miller Cemetery. Also decorated was the Shell Banks Baptist Church Cemetery further on down Fort Morgan

Road located behind the church where another five veterans are located.

April was proclaimed Confederate History and Heritage Month in Gulf Shores by Mayor Robert Craft as noted on page nine.

In Miller Cemetery there is one memorial headstone. It is of my (editor) ancestor James Spruell Callaway who was killed in the Battle of Jonesboro and is buried in an unknown grave at Jonesboro, GA.

The photo was taken in Miller Memorial Cemetery, located about five miles down Fort Morgan Road. (L-R) Larry Johnson, David Myers and DeWitte Cross, Jr.

REAL SONS

Real sons – that is, the first generation of a Confederate Veteran who fought the Yankees between 1861 – 1865. Yes, there are some that are still with us today. The list below is the known few still among us.

Bruce, Thomas Newton	Knoxville, TN
Blue, Rupert	Laurel, MS
Booth, H.V.	Elberton, GA
Brown, James Francis	Loudon, TN
Carpenter, Aaron B.	Moulton, AL
Cartwright, Willie J.	Corinth, MS
Cock, Cecil	Meadows of Dan, VA
Comer, Albert Lee	Lavale, MD
Crane, Calvin	Roanoke, VA
Denney, Tyus K.	Tarrant, AL
Ellis, Quincy A.	Arlington, TX
French, Joseph Doyle	Gadsden, AL
Gober, Robert	St. Augustine, FL
Gober, Henry O.	Millbrook, AL
Hamm, Clifford Blair	Gastonia, NC
Keith, Thomas	Franklin, KY
McDonald, John Charles	Tarrytown, GA
Meredith, L. L.	Dewitt, VA
Morris, Clyde Jefferson	Fair Bluff, NC
Neely, William A. C.	Atlanta, GA
Nelms, James J.	Corinth, MS
Rich, W. A.	Burlington, NC
Roberts, Andrew David	Georgetown, SC
Sims, Buford	Marianna, FL
Smith, Everette	Butler, KY
Tholucas, Luther O.	Caledonia, MO
Vittetow, Francis H.	Winter Park, FL

List is from the *No Surrender!* Newsletter of the Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp #1353, Hattiesburg, MS

Blakeley Park Re-enactment April 9, 2011

Another beautiful day in L.A., that's Lower Alabama for the folks that don't know where that is, and Camp 1864 was there with an information/recruitment table during the re-enactment on this historical battle field.

For the ones of us that missed it, I being in Cincinnati, here are some clips that I found on the web. Look close in one of the clips and you might see a camp member. Who is that walking thru the woods at the 20 second mark? Let me know. (Editor)

Link to Article:

<http://wkrg.com/1206089/> if this one will not work for you, try this one:

http://www.wkrg.com/alabama/article/blakeley-state-park-sees-big-crowds-saturday/1206089/Apr-09-2011_4-21-pm/

<http://www.local15tv.com/s/v72xPDARZUGjufApFxOP.Q.cspX>

Manning the information/recruitment table were Jim Baggett, Anita Cox, David Myers, Ted Weeks and Price Legg. Also attending the re-enactment was Larry and Judy Johnson with Devin Myers.



From all the videos and news release I have seen, Blakeley re-enactment had a good turn out of re-enactors and visitors to the park. Check out the videos listed above.

A good looking display at a very good place.



Waving of confederate flag prompts mixed feelings for Midland's family

By Fraendy Cleveland is the weekend reporter/anchor on the WACH Fox team.



COLUMBIA, SC (WACH), April 10, 2011 -- Alice Gallman and her grandson Kevin Felder walk along the African American Monument at the State House.

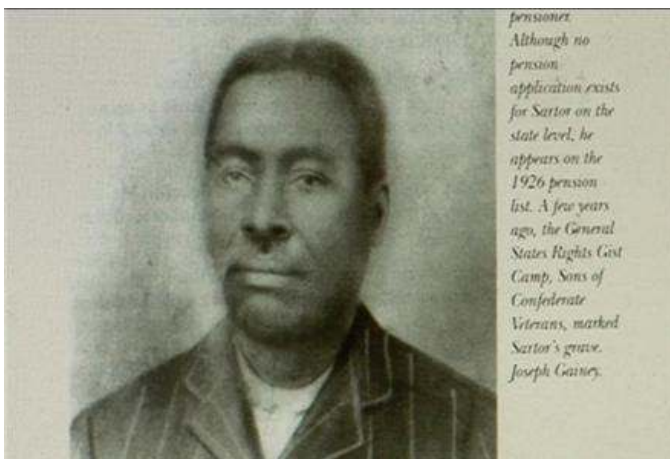


A reflection on an ancestor who they say was a confederate soldier.

“He was a house servant. He kept his masters horses clean. He kept his masters clothes in order,” says Alice Gallman.

Gallman says her great uncle John Alex Sarter was a soldier in the confederate army who fought first as a slave and later as a free man.

According to the state archives Sarter's war service made him eligible to receive pension back in the 1920's



Gallman and Felder say Senator Ford's actions may cause some to think twice about looking at the flag in a negative way and remembering the war helped to end slavery.

"I think its going to cause us all to look back at the history that is there and cause us to not simply fall into line with what the other preconceived notions that people may have had," says Kevin Felder.

Others say they understand why some African Americans are opposed to the flag.

Gallman says when she looks at the flag she thinks about the African Americans who fought like her ancestor John Alex Sarter.

Another documented African-American Confederate Soldier. Editor.

IT'S A SAD DAY IN ALABAMA

Blakeley Park – Scalawag Governor Robert Bentley the AEA governor of Alabama is determined to cut historic sites funding in Alabama. We all know that he is no friend of Confederate Southerners as he didn't even attend the re-enactment of the swearing in of President Davis this past February.

Blakeley State (Historic) Park has already seen a 15 percent proration to their budget and now the scalawag governor wants to eliminate the whole amount that they receive. It not like its welfare where they don't pitch in and help with their budget. Right now they receive roughly half of their budget from outside sources other than the state. The state contributes about \$178,000 from the state and about \$170,000 from other sources.

I say take some from the welfare funds, slush funds and sell a state aircraft or two and there will be enough funds for all the historic state parks throughout the state.

And another thing, just where are our elected representatives of the county and what are they doing about this outrageous budget cutting. Cutting historical sites such as Blakeley and Fort Morgan will impact the tourist dollars as well as the local economy such as restaurants, hotels and such.

Proclamation

By the Governor of Alabama

WHEREAS, April is the month in which the War Between the States began; and

WHEREAS, the history of this conflict is a significant part of Alabama history; and

WHEREAS, high among the burdens of any community is the burden of armed conflict; and

WHEREAS, Alabamians have admirably answered the grim call to duty when beckoned, from the era of the musket to that of the missile; and

WHEREAS, conflict gave birth to the Confederate States of America in the city of Montgomery; and

WHEREAS, Alabamians heeded the call to action with dignity, both at home and on the battlefield; and

WHEREAS, upon the conclusion of the war, many of these same leaders and citizens worked tirelessly to reunite and rebuild this country and forge reconciliation; and

WHEREAS, our recognition of Confederate history also recognizes that slavery was one of the causes of the war, an issue in the war, was ended by the war and slavery is hereby condemned; and

WHEREAS, the knowledge of the role of the Confederate States of America in the history of our state and nation is vital to understanding who we are; and

WHEREAS, we honor our past and draw from it the courage, strength and wisdom to reconcile ourselves and go forward into the future together as Alabamians and Americans:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Robert Bentley, Governor of Alabama, do hereby proclaim the month of April 2011, as

Confederate History and Heritage Month

Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the Office of the Governor at the State Capitol in the City of Montgomery on the 4th day of April 2011

Signed – Robert Bentley
Governor Robert Bentley

It was going good until it got down to the eighth “WHEREAS”. Somehow the old eight ball of slavery got into the document. I don’t believe my ancestor fought over slavery. He was fighting to keep the Yankees out of Alabama and other southern states.

H. L. Hunley Junior ROTC Award

The second H.L. Hunley Junior ROTC Award from the Fort Blakeley Camp 1864 of Baldwin County, Sons of



Confederate Veterans was awarded to Cadet Petty Officer First Class Dillon Gnull Gulf Shores High School on April 12, 2011.

The award was presented at the Gulf Shores JROTC Awards banquet held at the Live Bait II restaurant.

The above picture was taken by Ann Myers. L-R: Commander Bruce McCandless USN (Retired) Cadet Petty Officer First Class Dillon Gnall and Camp 1864 Adjutant David Myers.

This award was created by the South Carolina Division Sons of Confederate Veterans to recognize deserving Junior ROTC cadets who have demonstrated the qualities of Honor, Courage and Commitment to his or her unit during the school year.

A Proclamation

**To The Citizens of Gulf Shores
and all those here within on matters of
interest, personal or public**

Greetings:

Whereas

Those Citizens of Baldwin County in the years of Eighteen Hundred Sixty One through Eighteen Hundred Sixty Five did, regardless of race, age or gender, in overwhelming numbers, rise in the defense of Baldwin County freely giving of their labor, money, service and, in many cases, their very lives

And Whereas

The men of Baldwin County did, without hesitation or evasion, enlist in the service of the State of Alabama, and the Confederate States of America, giving honorable and unselfish service until the end of the conflict and conducting themselves in the best tradition of the American Citizen Soldier

And Whereas

Baldwin County did provide for the defense of the State of Alabama and the Confederate States of America numerous military units including the Baldwin Rangers, the Baldwin Star Rangers, Company C of the 15th Confederate Cavalry, the English Independent Cavalry, and the G. B. Hall's Militia, all composed of Baldwin County men

And Whereas

Baldwin County was the scene of some of the last fighting of the war at Blakeley, Spanish Fort and all the way north to the Monroe County line

And Whereas

The men and women of that era, sustained by the highest qualities of devotion to duty, idealism and faith, and having lost the conflict, returned to their former occupations, living quiet, law-abiding lives and teaching their children to be honest, hard-working citizens

And Whereas

Those citizens of color of Baldwin County, both slave and free, did also overwhelmingly support the State of Alabama and the Confederate States of America and did work well and faithfully as laborers, cooks, blacksmiths, teamsters and, on many occasions, as soldiers, thereby gaining their right to equal opportunity

And Whereas

Many of those Veterans and their wives, having completed their earthly duties and gone to a well-deserved rest, lie in marked and unmarked graves, many within the City of Gulf Shores

And Whereas

The descendants of many of these Veterans reside until this day in the City of Gulf Shores and do cherish the traditions of honor, freedom and love of home and family which were passed to them by their ancestors

Therefore

We, the Council and Mayor of the City of Gulf Shores do hereby encourage all Citizens of Gulf Shores to study the lives and times of these remarkable Americans, to emulate their virtues and to correct their faults. We also do declare the month of April to be Confederate History Month within the City of Gulf Shores, Alabama.

Signed this the 28th day of March in the year of our Lord Two Thousand Eleven in the City of Gulf Shores, Alabama.

Signed _____ *Robert Craft* _____
Robert Craft, Mayor

Confederate Veterans

Miller Cemetery –

John Childress – Co. F, 15th Alabama Cavalry

Fulford, John A. – Co. H, 22nd Alabama Infantry

Galloway, George W. – Co. E, Ala. Infantry

Wallace, George W. – Co. G, 6th Alabama Cavalry

Callaway, James Spruell – Co. C, 32nd Alabama Inf.
(Marker only, actually buried at Jonesboro, GA)

Shell Banks Cemetery –

Ewing, John – Capt. Arrington's Company

Nelson, George W. – Co. D, 1st Florida Infantry

Nelson, Sr., Samuel – Co. F,
15th Conf. Cavalry

Nelson, John C. – Co. K, 25th
Alabama Infantry

Nelson, John F. – Co. F, 15th
Regiment
(Marker only)



These are the Confederate Veterans that are known at this time that are buried in these two cemeteries located between Gulf Shores, AL and Fort Morgan. Info from Bill Willis cemetery lists.



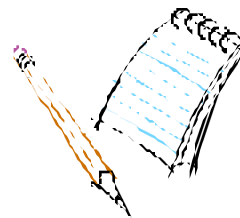
2011 Alabama Division Reunion

Division Reunion hosted by the Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp 1372, Birmingham, AL, will be held at the Zamora Temple, 3251 Ratliff Road, Irondale, AL.

Camp Commander of Camp 1372 is Henry Arnold, Jr., an associate member of Camp 1864. Some members of Camp 1864 should make plans to attend this event in which one gets to meet new friends and start new friendships with people of like minds.

Meeting Minutes April 12, 2011

The opening welcome was given by 1st Lt. Commander Jim Baggett. Chaplain David Kralik gave the Invocation and members and guests enjoyed the delicious buffet.



The meeting was called to order at 6:45 by 1st Lt. Com. Baggett as Commander Rhodes was out of town. Flag Pledges and Salutes were led by Sgt. At Arms Ted Weeks and guests were welcomed by HG Lt. Judy Johnson. Our guests this month were Peggy Cross, Ron Myers, Aaron Kralik and John Stewart. Hopefully by next month, we will have the paperwork back on Aaron and John and we will welcome two new members.

The program this month was given by 1st Lt. Com. Baggett on the secession and Ft. Sumter. We were taken on a trip through the secession and then the firing on and surrender of Fort Sumter. I find that as I listen to these wonderful programs that there is so much more to an event than I remember. As we listened to Com Baggett, I found history coming alive. His style of a "fireside chat" feels like he is talking just to you and what a wonderful talent that is.

We have quite a line-up for the next few months on our programs. In May, we will have Price Legg giving the program on the history of Confederate Railroads. In June, Bob Houston, Prof. Emeritus, USA will speak on the Battle of Antietam and in July, Kevin Kinley will give a talk on the Federal troops coming thru Canoe, AL on their way to Fort Blakely. Please mark your calendars and make every effort to attend these special presentations.

The report on illnesses included Dee Shoemaker, Com. Tom Ball, and Com. Dick Lacey's grandson Austin Lacey. Austin is fighting cancer and a fund has been set up to help him and his wife with expenses. It is at Hancock Bank in Daphne and if you want to make a donation, go to the bank and tell the tellers that it is the Austin Lacey Benefit Fund and they will take care of you. All our prayers go out to everyone on our list.

The minutes were referred to "Mail Call".

We were pleased to induct our newest member, Michael Sean Harding. This brought our total to 70

Full members, 6 Cadet members, 9 Associate members, and 16 Heritage Guard and that came to a grand total of 100.

Chaplain and Monument Chair David Kralik gave an update on monument paperwork. Please contact David if you have a question on the monument program from the Veterans Administration.

Please remember to patronize our Mail Call advertisers. They share our love of Southern Heritage. Our Confederate Memorial Service at Confederate Rest in Point Clear, AL went really well. It was a beautiful day and we had 81 in attendance. You can read more in depth elsewhere in this issue.

The reenactment of the Battle of Blakely was also well attended. Adjutant David Myers had the camp store set up and did a booming business. Sgt.-at-Arms Ted Weeks, 1st Lt. Commander Jim Baggett, and HG Anita Cox were helping work the booth. Quartermaster Larry Johnson and HG Lt. Judy Johnson were there with Cadet Devin Myers to watch the battle and Com. Price Legg was doing both. HG Barbara Colvin was also seen enjoying the action on the battlefield. Our Associate Member and the Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp Commander, Hank Arnold took a group on a walking tour of the battlefield. The group included Compatriots Ed Colvin, Ted Weeks, and Tom Renick. The camp was well represented at the event and we want to thank Park Director Jo Ann Flirt for allowing us to participate in this wonderful event and allowing us to provide the 12 star Battle Flag flying from the flag pole. She did an amazing job taking care of all the details that go into this type of thing and still taking time to come by and say hi to everyone at the booth. Our hats off to Ms. Flirt for the job she does.

Adjutant David Myers was not at the meeting tonight. He was in Gulf Shores presenting the Hunley Award to the JROTC candidate at their awards banquet. The camp is awarding the Hunley Award and Certificate to a candidate chosen by their leaders in each of our five JROTC programs. These ceremonies will take place through April and May. Pictures are shown elsewhere in the newsletter.

April is Confederate History and Heritage Month in the State of Alabama. We had amazing success this year with Baldwin County and the Cities of Gulf Shores, Summerdale, Bay Minette all issuing proclamations. Thanks to Adjutant David Myers, Com. DeWitte Cross, and Com. Ray Harris of this camp and Bert Blackmon, Commander of the St. John Richardson

Lidell Chapter #271, Military Order of the Stars and Bars.

Some events coming up to remember are the Alabama Division Reunion, May 21 -22, 2011 in Birmingham and the SCV National Reunion in Montgomery on July 13-16, 2011. Registration forms are available on the websites www.aladivscv.org and www.scv.org.

The door prize table was manned by HG Anita Cox, HG Jan Smith, and HG Lt. Judy Johnson. Congratulations to those that won and please try again to those that didn't. Remember all donations are accepted for the prizes.

Chaplain David Kralik gave the Benediction. 1st Lt. Com. Jim Baggett recited the SCV closing and HG Lt. Judy Johnson and HG Shirli Kralik led us in Dixie.

MEMORIAL SERVICE APRIL 17th Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, AL

Attending the service by the Raphael Semmes Camp 11 in Mobile were Larry and Judy Johnson and David Meyers.

As can be seen in all the pictures in MAIL CALL, all the services included sunny skies and beautiful weather in our Sunny Southland.



CAMP IN ACTION

A Summary

By Camp Commander Tommy Rhodes

The reenactment of the Battle of Blakeley on April 9, 2011 was well attended by camp members. Adjutant David Myers had the camp store set up and did a booming business. Sgt-at-Arms Ted Weeks, 1st Lt. Commander Jim Baggett, and HG Anita Cox were helping work the booth. Quartermaster Larry Johnson and HG Lt. Judy Johnson were there with Cadet Devin Myers to watch the battle and Compatriot Price Legg was doing both. HG Barbara Colvin was also seen enjoying the action on the battlefield. Our Associate Member and the Fighting Joe Wheeler Camp Commander, Hank Arnold, took a group on a walking tour of the battlefield. The group included Compatriots Ed Colvin, Ted Weeks, and Tom Renick. Commander Arnold did an outstanding job narrating the battlefield tour. The camp was well represented and we express our thanks to Park Director Jo Ann Flirt for allowing us to participate in this wonderful event and allowing us to provide the 12 star Battle Flag flying from the flag pole. She did an amazing job taking care of all the details that go into this type of activity. We were most pleased for her to take time to come by and say hi to everyone at the booth. Our hats off to Ms. Flirt for the job she does.

CAMP IN ACTION

The Ft. Blakeley Camp has presented, in April, the SCV H. L. Hunley Awards to two outstanding JROTC Cadets at their annual award presentations. The camp is awarding the Hunley Award with Medals and Certificates to an outstanding Cadet chosen by their JROTC Cadre in each of our five JROTC programs. The award presentations for the final three Cadets are scheduled to take place in May. Pictures are shown elsewhere in the newsletter.

CAMP IN ACTION

The Ft. Blakeley Camp has celebrated April as Confederate History and Heritage Month in the State of Alabama. This year, the Baldwin County Commission and the Cities of Gulf Shores, Summerdale, and Bay Minette, all issuing proclamations declaring April as Confederate History

and Heritage Month. Thanks to Adjutant David Myers, Compatriot DeWitte Cross, and Compatriot Ray Harris of this camp and Bert Blackmon, Commander of the St. John Richardson Liddell Chapter #271, Military Order of the Stars and Bars for all their effort in making these proclamations a reality.

HERITAGE VICTORY

Confederate flag flies again in Dodge County, Georgia

Eastman, Ga. (WMAZ) -- There's controversy in the Georgia County of Dodge, as a Confederate flag is once again flying at the county courthouse.



A Confederate flag flies at a memorial in front of a Dodge County, Georgia courthouse.

As the nation marks the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, some see the flag as a part of Southern history, while others as a symbol of slavery.

John Battle, head of the Dodge chapter of the NAACP, says he asked the county commissioners to take it down, but they won't. In fact, after his group and others sent them a letter from a lawyer asking that the flag be removed, commissioners voted Monday to fly it 365 days a year.

Now he says the flag is locked in place.

IT'S A SAD DAY IN MISSISSIPPI



It is indeed a sad day in the State of Mississippi where the scalawag governor there has refused to sign a Confederate History and Heritage Proclamation.

After using a stalling tactic for most of the month, our Mississippi compatriots of the SCV went to Lt-Governor Phil Bryant and received a

proclamation.

Scalawag Governor Barbour was, up until earlier this year, was noted for defending Southern Heritage in the state of Mississippi. Didn't let people from outside the state dictate what he thought he should do, or was going to do or had already done. But now, since he wants to be president of the US, he has just about thrown Southern Heritage under the bus.



By the way, for the folks in Mississippi reading this newsletter, Bryant is running for governor of your good neighborly state. And Barbour becomes our new scalawag governor of the South.

Some of the info for this article came from "The Defender" newsletter of Camp 590, Natchez, MS, Allen Terrell, Editor.

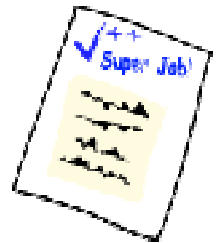
Newspaper Coverage on Camp 1864

Camp Adjutant David Myers has been busy with camp news coverage to our local newspapers. Check out the list below.



Mar 16, 2011 Color picture with article in the Baldwin Register on the Montgomery Davis Re-inauguration.

- Mar 27, 2011 Color picture with article in the Baldwin Register on the Executive meeting.
- Mar 27, 2011 Color picture with article in the Baldwin Register on the camp meeting and new member. (two in the same paper on the same day)
- Apr 6, 2011 Black and white picture with article in The Islander on the Gulf Shores CHH proclamation.
- Apr 8, 2011 Black and white picture with article in The Islander on members placing CBF on graves at two cemeteries.
- Apr 15, 2011 Color picture with article in The Islander on Hunley award to cadet in the ROTC at Gulf Shores.
- Apr 17, 2011 Color picture with article in the Mobile Register on the Confederate Rest Memorial Service.
- Apr 19, 2011 Color picture with article in Baldwin Register on new member



Camp members who were in, on and around all these events were certainly doing their duty to uphold the charge give to us.

25% of Us Have More Sympathy for Confederacy

By [Kevin Spak](#), Newser Staff, Apr 12, 2011, via SHNV

(Newser) – Today marks the 150th anniversary of the start of the Civil War, and it looks like the conflict is still dividing the country. In a CNN/Opinion Research Corporation poll released today, roughly 25% of Americans said they sympathized with the Confederacy more than the Union. Among white Southerners, that figure soars to nearly 40%. Among all respondents, a full 42% said slavery was not the main reason the South seceded.

The results “show that there are still racial, political, and geographic divisions over the Civil War,” said CNN’s polling director. Broken down by party, most Democrats said the South seceded to keep slavery legal, while most Republicans said that was not the main reason. Roughly 80% of Republicans also said they admired Confederate leaders, though a nearly identical 79% said they admired Union leaders as well.

HERITAGE VIOLATION

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION DENYING HEADSTONES

The Virginia Division of the SCV is trying to honor more than 17,000 Confederate soldiers that are buried in Richmond's Oakwood Cemetery. Right now there are six inch by six inch numbered marble blocks to indicate that there are multiple Confederate soldiers buried at the site. These were installed in 1901 as a temporary measure when the UDC replaced the upright wooden markers that was rotting and to keep the records straight. Each numbered marble blocks equals three fallen soldiers buried at that location.

When the Virginia Division requested ten markers last year, the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) the request was denied. The replied from the DVA stated the existing markers are appropriate and constitute a properly "marked" grave and that the upright markers "would have an adverse effect on the historic setting and potentially archeological resources." Isn't that a pile of humbug?

But, good news should and is noted. It seems like the SCV has gained an ally with Senator Jim Webb, D-VA.

The cost of each headstone to the DVA is about \$189.87 each. This will make the total cost of replacing these blocks with uprights at about \$3.2 million. Jim Rich, a spokesman for the VA said, "cost was in no way a factor in evaluating this request."

According to Brag, who provided this info, the DVA is planning on making this a nationwide policy concerning only Confederate markers. Then they will take the next step and get rid of the Confederate program completely.

I, editor, believe we should all contact our congressmen and senators in DC and state our position on this very important heritage violation (issue).

Info for this article came from the Richmond Times-Dispatch, April 23, 2011, Wesley P. Hester, and Brag at bragdonb@verizon.net, via SHNV.



HERITAGE VIOLATION

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL

Memphis, TN, April 11, 2011 – Seventy-five year Perry Thrasher, a patient in the spinal cord unit at the Memphis VA hospital was told he can't have a Confederate Battle Flag in his room. Paralyzed and confined a bed all he wanted in life is a Confederate Battle Flag to dress up his room and to remember his granddaddy who answered the call of duty. He wasn't going to take it and get in a motorized chair and race up and down the hospital halls with it.

The hospital stated that some staff members were offended by the flag and wanted it removed. Officials at the hospital stated that they acted according to federal guidelines by asking the Thrasher's family to remove it.

Now get this! The officials said "since Mr. Thrasher has been a long time patient; they will allow him to have the flag in a drawer, in his room." BUT don't take it out because if you do, it' gone out the door.

If anyone wish to send Mr. Thrasher a Confederate card, towel, pair of socks (to poke out from the sheet some that will be the first thing someone sees when they enter the room), a hat, pillow case, a card or something, his address is below.

PERRY A. THRASHER
111-2
Spinal Cord Unit 1-West
c/o VA Medical Center
1030 Jefferson Ave
Memphis, TN 38104



www.wreg.com/news/wreg-confederate-flag-legal_0,4055302.story

The assault on our heritage by this administration is in high gear. This administration is trying to dismantle anything good with the armed forces of this country. Denying benefits to current wounded veterans is on the increase and now our Southern Heritage is in the cross-hairs of the anti-military unelected officials. Editor.

Deo Vindice --- "God will vindicate"



Ft. Blakeley Camp #1864

Meeting - 2nd Tuesday

Of Each Month at the

Gift Horse Restaurant, Foley, AL

Meal 6 PM – Meeting 6:45 PM



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



put address label here