



# TRAVELLER

Award Winning Publication of the General Robert E. Lee  
Camp, #1640

Sons of Confederate Veterans, Germantown, TN

Duty, Honor, Integrity, Chivalry

DEO VINDICE!

October, 2016



## CAMP MEETING

October 10, 2016

**Speakers: Bradford Waters**

**Topic: "Benjamin Taylor Kavanaugh - A  
Confederate Chaplain's Journey"**

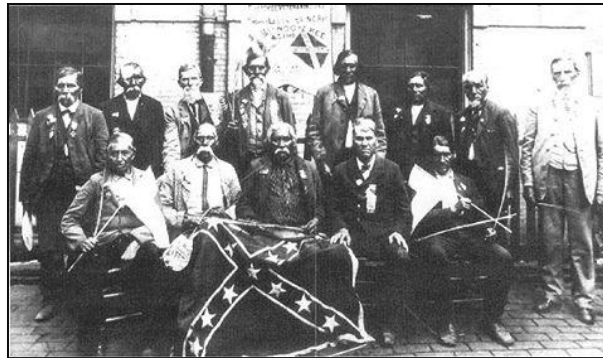
**7:00 p.m. at the at the Germantown  
Regional History and Genealogy Center**

**Don't miss our next meeting!**

### WHY THE CHEROKEE NATION ALLIED THEMSELVES WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA IN 1861

By Leonard M. Scruggs

Many have no doubt heard of the valor of the Cherokee warriors under the command of Brigadier General Stand Watie in the West and of Thomas' famous North Carolina Legion in the East during the War for Southern Independence from 1861 to 1865. But why did the Cherokees and their brethren, the Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws determine to make common cause with the Confederate South against the Northern Union? To know their reasons is very instructive as to the issues underlying that tragic war. Most Americans have been propagandized rather than educated in the causes of the war, all this to justify the perpetrators and victors. Considering the Cherokee view uncovers much truth buried by decades of politically correct propaganda and allows a broader and truer perspective.



On August 21, 1861, the Cherokee Nation by a General Convention at Tahlequah (in Oklahoma) declared its common cause with the Confederate States against the Northern Union. A treaty was concluded on October 7th between the Confederate States and the Cherokee Nation, and on October 9th, John Ross, the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation called into session the Cherokee National Committee and National Council to approve and implement that treaty and a future course of action. The Cherokees had at first considerable consternation over the growing conflict and desired to remain neutral. They had much common economy and contact with their Confederate neighbors, but their treaties were with the government of the United States.

The Northern conduct of the war against their neighbors, strong repression of Northern political dissent, and the roughshod trampling of the U. S Constitution under the new regime and political powers in Washington soon changed their thinking.

The Cherokee were perhaps the best educated and literate of the American Indian Tribes. They were also among the most Christian. Learning and wisdom were highly esteemed. They revered the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution as particularly important guarantors of their

rights and freedoms. It is not surprising then that on October 28, 1861, the National Council issued a Declaration by the People of the Cherokee Nation of the Causes Which Have Impelled them to Unite Their Fortunes With Those of the Confederate States of America.

The introductory words of this declaration strongly resembled the 1776 Declaration of Independence:

"When circumstances beyond their control compel one people to sever the ties which have long existed between them and another state or confederacy, and to contract new alliances and establish new relations for the security of their rights and liberties, it is fit that they should publicly declare the reasons by which their action is justified."

In the next paragraphs of their declaration the Cherokee Council noted their faithful adherence to their treaties with the United States in the past and how they had faithfully attempted neutrality until the present. But the seventh paragraph begins to delineate their alarm with Northern aggression and sympathy with the South:

"But Providence rules the destinies of nations, and events, by inexorable necessity, overrule human resolutions."

Comparing the relatively limited objectives and defensive nature of the Southern cause in contrast to the aggressive actions of the North they remarked of the Confederate States:

"Disclaiming any intention to invade the Northern States, they sought only to repel the invaders from their own soil and to secure the right of governing themselves. They claimed only the privilege asserted in the Declaration of American Independence, and on which the right of Northern States themselves to self-government is formed, and altering their form of government when it became no longer tolerable and establishing new forms for the security of their liberties."

The next paragraph noted the orderly and democratic process by which each of the Confederate States seceded. This was without violence or coercion and nowhere were liberties abridged or civilian courts and authorities made subordinate to the military.

Also noted was the growing unity and success of the South against Northern aggression. The following or ninth paragraph contrasts this with ruthless and totalitarian trends in the North:

"But in the Northern States the Cherokee people saw with alarm a violated constitution, all civil liberty put in peril, and all rules of civilized warfare and the dictates of common humanity and decency unhesitatingly disregarded. In the states which still adhered to the Union a military despotism had

displaced civilian power and the laws became silent with arms. Free speech and almost free thought became a crime. The right of habeas corpus, guaranteed by the constitution, disappeared at the nod of a Secretary of State or a general of the lowest grade. The mandate of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was at naught by the military power and this outrage on common right approved by a President sworn to support the constitution. War on the largest scale was waged, and the immense bodies of troops called into the field in the absence of any warranting it under the pretense of suppressing unlawful combination of men."

The tenth paragraph continues the indictment of the Northern political party in power and the conduct of the Union Armies:

"The humanities of war, which even barbarians respect, were no longer thought worthy to be observed. Foreign mercenaries and the scum of the cities and the inmates of prisons were enlisted and organized into brigades and sent into Southern States to aid in subjugating a people struggling for freedom, to burn, to plunder, and to commit the basest of outrages on the women; while the heels of armed tyranny trod upon the necks of Maryland and Missouri, and men of the highest character and position were incarcerated upon suspicion without process of law, in jails, forts, and prison ships, and even women were imprisoned by the arbitrary order of a President and Cabinet Ministers; while the press ceased to be free, and the publication of newspapers was suspended and their issues seized and destroyed; the officers and men taken prisoners in the battles were allowed to remain in captivity by the refusal of the Government to consent to an exchange of prisoners; as they had left their dead on more than one field of battle that had witnessed their defeat, to be buried and their wounded to be cared for by southern hands."

The eleventh paragraph of the Cherokee declaration is a fairly concise summary of their grievances against the political powers now presiding over a new U. S. Government:

"Whatever causes the Cherokee people may have had in the past to complain of some of the southern states, they cannot but feel that their interests and destiny are inseparably connected to those of the south. The war now waging is a war of Northern cupidity and fanaticism against the institution of African servitude; against the commercial freedom of the south, and

against the political freedom of the states, and its objects are to annihilate the sovereignty of those states and utterly change the nature of the general government."

The Cherokees felt they had been faithful and loyal to their treaties with the United States, but now perceived that the relationship was not reciprocal and that their very existence as a people was threatened. They had also witnessed the recent exploitation of the properties and rights of Indian tribes in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oregon, and feared that they, too, might soon become victims of Northern rapacity. Therefore, they were compelled to abrogate those treaties in defense of their people, lands, and rights. They felt the Union had already made war on them by their actions.

Finally, appealing to their inalienable right to self-defense and self-determination as a free people, they concluded their declaration with the following words: "Obeying the dictates of prudence and providing for the general safety and welfare, confident of the rectitude of their intentions and true to their obligations to duty and honor, they accept the issue thus forced upon them, unite their fortunes now and forever with the Confederate States, and take up arms for the common cause, and with entire confidence of the justice of that cause and with a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, will resolutely abide the consequences.

The Cherokees were true to their words. The last shot fired in the war east of the Mississippi was May 6, 1865. This was in an engagement at White Sulphur Springs, near Waynesville, North Carolina, of part of Thomas' Legion against Kirk's infamous Union raiders that had wreaked a murderous terrorism and destruction on the civilian population of Western North Carolina. Col. William H. Thomas' Legion was originally predominantly Cherokee, but had also accrued a large number of North Carolina mountain men. On June 23, 1865, in what was the last land battle of the war, Confederate Brigadier General and Cherokee Chief, Stand Watie, finally surrendered his predominantly Cherokee, Oklahoma Indian force to the Union.

The issues as the Cherokees saw them were 1) self-defense against Northern aggression, both for themselves and their fellow Confederates, 2) the right of self-determination by a free people, 3) protection of their heritage, 4) preservation of their political rights under a constitutional government of law 5) a

strong desire to retain the principles of limited government and decentralized power guaranteed by the Constitution, 6) protection of their economic rights and welfare, 7) dismay at the despotism of the party and leaders now in command of the U. S. Government, 8) dismay at the ruthless disregard of commonly accepted rules of warfare by the Union, especially their treatment of civilians and non-combatants, 9) a fear of economic exploitation by corrupt politicians and their supporters based on observed past experience, and 10) alarm at the self-righteous and extreme, punitive, and vengeful pronouncements on the slavery issue voiced by the radical abolitionists and supported by many Northern politicians, journalists, social, and religious (mostly Unitarian) leaders. It should be noted here that some of the Cherokees owned slaves, but the practice was not extensive.

The Cherokee Declaration of October 1861 uncovers a far more complex set of "Civil War" issues than most Americans have been taught. Rediscovered truth is not always welcome. Indeed some of the issues here are so distressing that the general academic, media, and public reaction is to rebury them or shout them down as politically incorrect.

The notion that slavery was the only real or even principal cause of the war is very politically correct and widely held, but historically ignorant. It has served, however, as a convenient ex post facto justification for the war and its conduct. Slavery was an issue, and it was related to many other issues, but it was by no means the only issue, or even the most important underlying issue. It was not even an issue in the way most people think of it. Only about 25% of Southern households owned slaves. For most people, North and South, the slavery issue was not so much whether to keep it or not, but how to phase it out without causing economic and social disruption and disaster. Unfortunately the Southern and Cherokee fear of the radical abolitionists turned out to be well founded.

After the Reconstruction Act was passed in 1867 the radical abolitionists and radical Republicans were able to issue in a shameful era of politically punitive and economically exploitative oppression in the South, the results of which lasted many years, and even today are not yet completely erased.

The Cherokee were and are a remarkable people who have impacted the American heritage far beyond their numbers. We can be especially grateful that they

made a well thought out and articulate declaration for supporting and joining the Confederate cause in 1861.

#### PRINCIPAL REFERENCES:

- Emmett Starr, *History of the Cherokee Indians*, published by the Warden Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1921. Reprinted by Kraus Reprint Company, Millwood, New York, 1977.
- Hattie Caldwell Davis, *Civil War Letters and Memories from the Great Smoky Mountains*, Second Edition published by the author, Maggie Valley, NC, 1999.

---

### THE FAILURE OF “RECONSTRUCTION”

When the modern reader sees the word reconstruction, it brings to mind efforts to rebuild, restore and raise up again.

The dictionary provides this definition:

re·con·struc·tion

*noun*

1. the action or process of reconstructing or being reconstructed.

"the economic reconstruction of Russia"

○ a thing that has been rebuilt after being damaged or destroyed.

plural noun: **reconstructions**

"comparison between the original and the reconstruction"

○ an impression, model, or re-enactment of a past event formed from the available evidence.

"a reconstruction of the accident would be staged to try to discover the cause of the tragedy"

The “Reconstruction” of the south after the War Against Southern Independence did NOT fit this definition. The federal government and its adherents were determined to demolish every vestige of wealth, dignity, tradition, religion, education and TRANSFORM (their words not mine) southern culture to that which the northern states considered correct. It required the re-education of youth through text, music, and religion into the acceptable norms of northern culture at the time. The Radical Republicans stated that they would settle for nothing less than the utter transformation of the South. They proclaimed to the world that if their plans came to pass in the South, “the wilderness shall vanish, the church and the schoolhouse will appear...the whole land will revive under the magic touch of free labor.” –*Perspectives on the Sectional Conflict* pg 27. True, there were some successes for a time, but with these lofty goals, how comes it that it was an abject failure?

When one reads the history of the War, most schools, university libraries, government records and buildings, and places of worship across the south were destroyed. The plan, from the beginning was “cultural genocide”. This is defined as the systematic destruction of traditions, values, language, and other elements which make one group of people distinct from other groups. With the self-righteousness of victory through the bayonet and musket, the change would be assured! Ah, the magic touch of free labor. One would also be wise to review common northern perceptions of the black man during this time, and the laws governing them. One can refer to Gene Dattel’s “Cotton and Race in the Making of America” for excellent information on this subject. Suffice to say, despite what history books may promote, the negro was not welcome in the north or the west. They were at worst, considered by the northerners, a threat to jobs, security and the chastity of their women. At best, they were a source of votes to ensure power for the new ruling class. Any of this sound familiar?

The entire enterprise was riddled with rot. During the period following the War, the Federal government under President Grant was rife with corruption. One of the most serious scandals occurred in the summer of 1869. Jay Gould and James Fisk, among others, bought all of the gold available in New York City at the time, and they planned to force bankers and businessmen into buying gold from them at inflated prices. However, this plan to corner the gold market was defeated on September 24, a day that became known as Black Friday. Secretary of the Treasury George S. Boutwell reported to Grant that the scandal was creating a financial panic. This message forced President Grant to make one of the most important decisions of his presidency; he ordered Boutwell to sell four million dollars of government gold to end the panic. This decision was not only one of Grant's most important, but one of his wisest.

There were numerous other scandals in the government at this time. Many Congressmen accepted bribes in the form of railroad stock in return for votes in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad. Another example is the Secretary of War's involvement in Indian Agency frauds. Another was the Whiskey Ring scandal, which involved Grant's own private secretary. In this scandal a group of distillers and tax officers defrauded the U.S. Treasury of revenue taxes paid on whiskey. These scandals greatly contributed to Grant's tarnished reputation as a president. *From Al Kaltman, Cigars, Whiskey, and Winning*. The Federal government even turned to former Confederates to help further their cause. John

Mosby, the Grey Ghost, was brought on board as consulate to China. He found so much corruption and acted so strongly to bring the thieves to justice, he was recalled from his post!

The intent to remake the south into a northern version of utopia fell flat on its face after the railroad collapse of 1873. The financial giants who, having gained their wealth feeding off the US war machine and the blood of 700,000 Americans, Scots-Irish and German immigrants couldn't sustain itself in the real world. They defaulted and were exposed as the corrupt, bungling, incompetents they truly were. All the pompous blather about equality and freedom went out the window when everyone went broke

W.E.B Dubois stated “. . . the slave went free; stood a brief moment in the sun; then moved back again toward slavery.” This quote describes a brief period in history following the Civil War in which the South was rebuilt, reformed, and reinstated to the Union. However, in 1876, this period called Reconstruction came to an end. The North is more responsible for bringing an end to Reconstruction due to corruption in the government and white, northern racism.

So what does that tell us? One can't help but draw similarities between the reconstruction era and present day United States. There is no doubt that there is a strong and dedicated effort to erase all traces of Confederate History. It could be that the anti-federal premise under which the Confederacy operated was, and is, the single most powerful threat to the powerful, centralized, “progressive” government and the status quo of those profiting from this fact. As in days of old, the government is corrupt, with special interests and gutless politicians running the process. The difference between then and now, are the people. At the time, the southern populace was struggling to recover from the bloodletting and utter destruction of their civilization. When you are trying to put food on the table, it is hard to try to bring politicians to heel. Today, many southerners have plenty to eat, great football teams, things aren't great but we are getting by. If someone wants to dump that statue in the square, what difference at this point, does it make? Indeed, if we wanted to stop it, what could a single citizen possibly do?

There is a parable about a Roman General who showed his men how easy it was to break a single arrow. But when he held a bundle of arrows, no one could break them! That is how we must approach this “Cultural Genocide”. Together, we can bring about change across this land. We must get out of

our comfort zone. We must write our legislators. We must vote, run for office, join boards and commissions. We must attend heritage events and support heritage fights and donate to the effort. Our enemies are legion, their coffers are brimming. That makes our participation that much more vital. If we do not do this, there is no one, NO ONE, who will. It falls to us to make this New Reconstruction fail!

Your Obedient Servant,  
Mark Buchanan  
Memphis Brigade Commander

---

## **DID YOU KNOW?**

by Beecher Smith

### **REGARDING THE CONFEDERATE FLAG AND ITS COLOR GUARD**

Most of the men who carried the Confederate Battle Flag into combat probably did not even understand or appreciate the full meaning of its stars. It bears thirteen (13) stars on its crossed bars, standing for the Confederate States, but only eleven (11) officially seceded from the Union. Although Kentucky and Missouri both had a strong following of Southern sympathizers, their legislators never voted for secession so they remained among the United States.

For the flag's color bearer, it was all he could do just to manage the flag, so most did not carry a weapon. For their protection and that of the precious symbol they carried they had to rely on protection from their color guard. This squadron was usually made up of one sergeant and five to eight corporals and functioned as its name implies. Their members went into battle at “shoulder arms,” but lowered them as soon as resistance was met. Some Confederate units saw so much action that their color guard's ranks were reduced to two men. Whether wearing blue or gray, soldiers of this elite body went into battle knowing their chances of survival was only a trifle greater than that of the color bearer. Both sides passionately revered their respective flags.

Confederate Private Henry G. Benson of North Carolina found that his time in a Northern prison passed faster when his mind was occupied, so he was inspired to write, rewrite and edit a tribute to the Battle Flag of the Confederate States of America:

The colors drop, are seized again—again drop and are again lifted, no man in reach daring to pass them by on the ground—colors, not bright and whole and clean as when they first came from the white embroidering fingers, but as clutched in the storm of battle with grimy, bloody hands, and torn into shreds

by shot and shell.

Oh, how it thrilled the heart of a soldier to catch sight of his red battle- flag upheld on its white staff of pine, its tatters snapping in the wind!—

that red crossed with blue, with white stars sprinkling the cross within, tied to a slim, barked pine sapling with leather thongs cut from a soldier's shoe!

Ironically, the Union flag was responsible for the first casualty of the war. Instead of being defeated by Confederate General Beauregard's artillery, the garrison commanded at Fort Sumter under Union Major Robert Anderson found itself starved out and reluctantly had to surrender. Under the terms, the Union forces were permitted to fire a salute of one hundred guns before lowering Old Glory. In the Sunday ceremony all went well until the tribute to the flag reached its halfway point. Sparks then ignited so much gunpowder that a Union soldier was killed—a casualty of the salute to the flag. The ceremony was halted and never resumed.

END

Sources:

Garrison, Web. *Civil War Curiosities*, Chapter 17: "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys!," Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 1994.

---

## THE "UNION"

In 1859 at the Republican Convention the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That we invite a free correspondence with the disunionists of the south, in order that we may decide upon the suitable measures to bring about so desirable a result". The New York Tribune (Horace Greeley, editor) said: "Who wants a union which is nothing but a sentiment to lacquer Fourth of July orations with? We have no wish for its preservation."- Why Lincoln Chose War

Stephen Gantt

Go to our website:

<http://www.tennessee-scv.org/camp1640/>

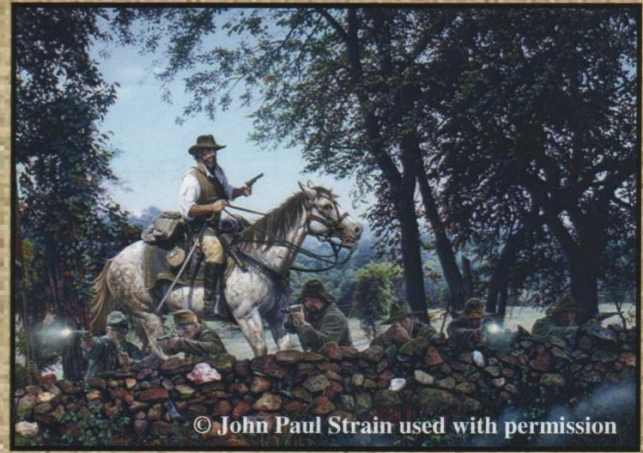
Or visit our Facebook pages at:

<http://www.facebook.com/RELeeCamp1640>

<https://www.facebook.com/BluffCityGraysMemphis>

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/SCV-Memphis-Brigade-Color-Guard/268457703293353>

# Civil War Re- Enactment



## BATTLE of BARTLETT

*The City of Bartlett, Tennessee has been invaded by plundering Blue-Coated Union foes! Come one, come all - to cheer on our valiant boys in Gray as they fight to protect our firesides, our families and our womenfolk!*

**A Special Event of The City of Bartlett's 2016 Sesquicentennial Celebration at W.J. Freeman Park (2629 Bartlett Boulevard); School Day: Friday 04-NOV.**

**Saturday 05-NOV: 9:00am-7:45pm**

**Sunday 06-NOV: 10:00am-4:00pm**

**Both Days: Spirited, LOUD Battles at 1:00pm between Authentic Civil War Infantry, Artillery & Cavalry Units with Pyrotechnics! Saturday Eve: Public Period Dance & Concert with Spectacular Sunset and Night Cannon Firing.**

**Spend the day with us and see: soldiers' encampments, small arms & cannon demonstrations, musicians, crafts, sutlers and exhibits (flags, clothing & plantation life). Chat with historic Bartlett townsfolk, Generals Grant and Lee, Army Recruiter, Doctor and Chaplain. Enjoy superb vendor food.**

**Price \$5 GATE (children 5 years & younger - free) \$4 ADVANCE**

**Sponsored by the Battle of Bartlett Association, Inc. and the 51st Tennessee Infantry Regiment, Inc. in conjunction with the City of Bartlett, TN. Facebook: Battle of Bartlett Association, Inc.;**

**<https://www.facebook.com/BartlettTNBattle/>**

**BattleofBartlett@yahoo.com for info & advance ticket sales**

**[www.BattleofBartlett.org](http://www.BattleofBartlett.org)**



# GET A TAG ...



# ... SAVE A FLAG



18th Tennessee Infantry Regiment



14th Tennessee Infantry

The Tennessee Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans generously donates a portion of the tag sales to the Tennessee State Museum to be solely used for the museum's flag conservation program. If you do not have a SCV tag, you need to get one to help preserve your history.



This plate is available to any Tennessee resident who is registering a private passenger motor vehicle.



# The Confederate Calendar

## 2016 Event Schedule

A listing of events of interest for Southern Heritage organizations.

<b>Aug</b>	2	Bartlett	-- Gayoso UDC, Grace Presbyterian Church, 7pm
	3	Memphis	-- History Awards dinner, Davies Plantation, 6pm
	8	Germantown	-- Lee Camp meeting, TnGen Center, 7pm
	9	Collierville	-- Wigfall Greys meeting, VFW, 347 Center St, 7pm
	11	Memphis	-- Forrest Camp meeting, Jason's Deli, Poplar @ Highland, 7pm
	17	Memphis	-- Gen'l Forrest Chapter UDC business meeting/lunch, Chickasaw CC, 1100
	18	Memphis	-- Chalmers Camp meeting, 7pm
	27	Jackson, TN	-- Symphony and family picnic, Civil War cannons in 1812 Overture, 500pm
<b>Sept.</b>	???	Memphis	-- UDC Founders' Day luncheon, Racquet Club 1130am
	6	Bartlett	-- Gayoso UDC, Grace Presbyterian Church, 7pm
	8	Memphis	-- Forrest Camp meeting, Jason's Deli, Poplar @ Highland, 7pm
	12	Germantown	-- Lee Camp meeting, TnGen Center, 7pm
	13	Collierville	-- Wigfall Greys meeting, VFW, 347 Center St, 7pm
	21	Memphis	-- Gen'l Forrest Chapter UDC meeting/lunch, Chickasaw Cntry Club, 1100
	22	Memphis	-- Chalmers Camp meeting, 7pm
<b>Oct.</b>	4	Bartlett	-- Gayoso UDC, Grace Presbyterian Church, 7pm
	7	Collierville	-- memorial flags placed on CS graves, Wigfall Greys, Magnolia Cemetery
	7-8	Chattanooga, TN	-- UDC Tenn Div convention
	7-9	Columbus, Ky	-- reenactment & dance (one of the very best events of the year, recommended)
	10	Germantown	-- Lee Camp meeting, TnGen Center, 7pm
	11	Collierville	-- Wigfall Greys meeting, VFW, 347 Center St, 7pm
	13	Memphis	-- Forrest Camp meeting, Jason's Deli, Poplar @ Highland, 7pm
	19	Memphis	-- Gen'l Forrest Chapter UDC meeting/lunch, Chickasaw Cntry Club, 1100
	20	Memphis	-- Chalmers Camp meeting, 7pm
	29	Memphis	-- Forrest Passing ceremony, Forrest Park, 715pm
<b>Nov.</b>	???	Richmond, VA	-- UDC national convention
	1	Bartlett	-- Gayoso UDC, Grace Presbyterian Church, 7pm
	4	Bartlett	-- <b>annual Civil War School Day, Freeman Park, 8-2</b>
	5-6	Bartlett	-- reenactment, Battles of Bartlett, Freeman Park, 1pm
	8	Collierville	-- Wigfall Greys meeting, VFW, 347 Center St, 7pm
	10	Memphis	-- Forrest Camp meeting, Jason's Deli, Poplar @ Highland, 7pm
	11	Memphis	-- Veterans' Day
	14	Germantown	-- Lee Camp meeting, TnGen Center, 7pm
	16	Memphis	-- Gen'l Forrest Chapter UDC meeting/lunch, Chickasaw Cntry Club, 1100
	17	Memphis	-- Chalmers Camp meeting, 7pm
	24		-- Thanksgiving
<b>Dec.</b>	2	Collierville	-- <b>Christmas parade, 6pm</b>
	3	Columbia, TN	-- Athenaeum Confederate Christmas Ball
	6	Bartlett	-- Gayoso UDC, Grace Presbyterian Church, 7pm
	8	Memphis	-- <b>Confederate Christmas party, Jason's Deli, Poplar @ Highland, 7pm</b>
	12	Germantown	-- Lee Camp meeting, TnGen Center, 7pm
	13	Collierville	-- Wigfall Greys meeting, VFW, 347 Center St, 7pm
	15	Memphis	-- Chalmers Camp meeting, 7pm
	21	Memphis	-- Gen'l Forrest UDC Christmas luncheon, Chickasaw Cntry Club, 1100



# SCVMemphis2017



Sons of Confederate Veterans

## 122<sup>nd</sup> Annual Reunion

Lee Millar  
Chairman

Alan Doyle  
Commander

Alan Doyle  
Communications

[www.SCVMemphis2017.org](http://www.SCVMemphis2017.org)

email: [scvmem2017@yahoo.com](mailto:scvmem2017@yahoo.com)

facebook: ???

May 12, 2017

### Committees

1. Registration \_\_\_\_\_
2. Communications \_\_\_\_\_
3. Website / Facebook \_\_\_\_\_
4. Hospitality Room \_\_\_\_\_
5. Program & Ancestor Program \_\_\_\_\_
6. Advertisements \_\_\_\_\_ everyone \_\_\_\_\_
7. Souvenir Badge (medal) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Liquor project \_\_\_\_\_
9. Debutantes \_\_\_\_\_
10. Vendors, SCV Stores & Displays \_\_\_\_\_
11. Color Guard & reenactors \_\_\_\_\_
12. Scrapbooks display & competition \_\_\_\_\_
13. Newsletter display & competition \_\_\_\_\_
14. Silent Auction \_\_\_\_\_
15. Opening Ceremony & Music \_\_\_\_\_
16. Sergeant at Arms & Security \_\_\_\_\_
17. SCV IHQ coord \_\_\_\_\_
18. Publicity \_\_\_\_\_
19. Hotel \_\_\_\_\_
20. Legal Dept/ Contracts \_\_\_\_\_
21. Luncheons \_\_\_\_\_
22. Concession Stands \_\_\_\_\_
23. Hall/Table decorations \_\_\_\_\_
24. Flags (& giant CS flag) \_\_\_\_\_
25. Memorial Srvc (Friday) \_\_\_\_\_
26. Guest Speakers \_\_\_\_\_
27. Tours \_\_\_\_\_
28. Transportation \_\_\_\_\_
29. Other \_\_\_\_\_

[www.SCVMemphis2017.org](http://www.SCVMemphis2017.org)

N. B. Forrest Camp 215, P.O. Box 11141, Memphis, TN. 38111

[www.nbForrestCamp215.org](http://www.nbForrestCamp215.org)

CITIZENS TO SAVE OUR PARKS

AND THE

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

# Help Save Our Parks



## Fight City Hall ?

## We ARE !!!

The Forrest Camp 215 and the CTSOP have filed suit against the Memphis City Council for their illegal attempt to change the names of our three Confederate parks. We have been joined by all area camps & many UDC members.

These parks, Forrest Park, Confederate Park, and Jefferson Davis Park, are our history, our Confederate heritage, and a lasting tribute to our Confederate ancestors. They must not be destroyed or taken away by mis-guided politicians.

**Help us to save our historic parks: Forrest Park, Confederate Park, and Jefferson Davis Park.**

**Can you, or your group donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?**

I wish to join CTSOP.      Please sign me up as a member.      No membership fee.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Contribute through PayPal at : [www.citizenstosaveourparks.org](http://www.citizenstosaveourparks.org)

Please donate to our cause:      Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_      check number \_\_\_\_\_

**Parks Defense Fund**

PO Box 241875,      Memphis, TN      38124

**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

# Help Save General Forrest



The Memphis City Council has passed a resolution to remove the Forrest Equestrian Statue from Forrest Park and to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

The SCV and the Forrest family descendants must raise money to fight the city in this second attack on General Forrest. We need your help.

## Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

Please sign me up as a supporter.      No membership fee.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Contribute through PayPal at our ally at : [www.citizenstosaveourparks.org](http://www.citizenstosaveourparks.org)

Please donate to our cause:      Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_      check number \_\_\_\_\_

### Forrest Park Defense Fund

PO Box 241875,    Memphis, TN    38124

COLLECTOR'S

# FORREST COMMEMORATIVE COIN

Solid bronze

**\$ 10 each — All proceeds go to  
Parks Defense Fund**

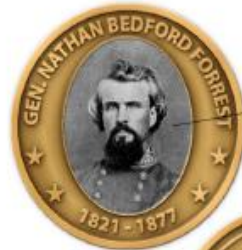
Contact: Harry Adams, Forrest Camp 215

[harryadamscsa@gmail.com](mailto:harryadamscsa@gmail.com)

\$10 each, plus \$1 each for shipping. Send your check to

Save the Parks

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124



**Traveller** is the monthly newsletter of:

The General Robert E. Lee Camp #1640  
Sons of Confederate Veterans  
and

The Mary Custis Lee Chapter,  
Order of the Confederate Rose  
P.O. Box 171251  
Memphis, Tennessee 38187

Steve M. McIntyre, Editor

**Next Camp Meeting \*\* October 10, 2016**  
Germantown Regional History and Genealogy Center, 7779 Old Poplar Pike, Germantown, TN