

newsletter SD Leetttttt

THE KNOXVILLE GUARD

MAY 2019

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
Camp 87 Longstreet - Zollicoffer

Knoxville, Tennessee

OUR CHARGE



“To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.”

Gen. Stephen D. Lee



CAMP CALENDAR

- 5/3 - Pigeon Forge Parade, meet at Old Time Pottery at 5pm. Parade steps off at 6. Our best parade!
- 5/19 - **Camp Meeting** East TN Hist Society 2pm
- 6/1 - Confederate Decoration Day, Old Gray Cemetery
- 6/7,8 - Secret City Festival, Oak Ridge, TN. 9am
- 6/9 - **Camp Meeting** East TN Hist Society 2pm
- 7/4 - Gatlinburg and Bristol July 4th Parades
- 7/14 - **Camp Meeting** East TN Hist Society 2pm

PLEASE SUPPORT OUR CAMP EVENTS!
THE ONLY THING NECESSARY FOR THE TRIUMPH OF POLITICAL CORRECTNESS IS FOR SCV MEN TO DO NOTHING.



“I salute the Confederate flag with affection, reverence and undying devotion to the cause for which it stands.”



Dedicated to all who served in the Confederate military.



COMMANDERS'S CORNER



Camp 87 met on April 07, 2019 at the Museum of East Tennessee History with 42 members and guest in attendance. Past Camp Commander, Ron Jones presented a program entitled "The Vikings Legends and Legacy." He stressed that many of the assumptions we have about these people and their society are wrong. They were not the dirty un-kept people that we see portrayed in movies and that women had certain rights in their society.

Scott Hall, Dave Halbrooks, Bob Gentry, John Hitt and I attended the Tennessee Division Reunion at Pickwick Landing. Camp 87 members won the following three awards: Sam Forrester the Dr. Rosalie Carter Scrapbook award, Randy Tindell the Edward Ward Carmack Publicity award and Bob Gentry the Tennessee Division Jefferson Davis award. We will honor these men and their achievements at the May Camp meeting.

Thanks to the hard work of 3rd Lt. Commander Dave Halbrooks Camp 87 has received a grant from the NRA in the amount of \$3,797.95. Dave will present the details of the Grant to the Camp during the business session at our next meeting.

I want to thank Arthur Harris for the volunteer hours he has put in recently at Bleak House taking care of some of the electrical issues that needed to be addressed.

Who will assume the duties of the Quartermaster when Rod O'Barr and his wife begin their retirement? The responsibilities include organizing the Camps vending activities for the events we attend, maintaining an inventory of the items we have for sale, reordering merchandise as needed and keeping an eye out for new merchandise for the Camp to consider adding to its inventory. Again, I ask that every member think about and pray about how they can serve Camp 87 in order for us to be the best that we can be. Every one of us has talents and abilities. We need to ask ourselves are we using those talents and abilities to help Longstreet- Zollicoffer Camp 87 reach its maximum potential in honoring the legacy of our Confederate Ancestors. If you will help in one of these capacities or if you have an idea that will allow you to use your skills for the benefit of the Camp please contact me at 865-660-5655.

Our next meeting will be Sunday, May, 19, 2019 at The East Tennessee Historical Society at 2 pm. Terry Twigg will present a program on Col. John Mosby the "Grey Ghost".

Also do not forget that **June 1 is our Confederate Decoration Day Service at 10:00 am at Old Gray Cemetery, 543 North Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee 37917.** We plan to setup close to the Tyson Street entrance adjacent to the National Cemetery. **Army of Tennessee Commander Jason Boshers will give a presentation entitled "This is Hallowed Ground".**

Deo Vindice,

Earl



Finally, please plan to attend our best parade of the year this coming Friday in Pigeon Forge. We will meet in the parking lot of Old Time Pottery, 2735 Teaster Ln between 4:30 and 5 pm, then ride the float to our staging area on South River Road. The parade steps off at 6 pm, so if you can't make it to Old Time Pottery by 5, you can find us on South River Road before 6. Just look for the Confederate flags!

IMPORTANT LINKS

SCV National HQ Website = <http://www.scv.org/new/>
TN Division HQ Website = <https://www.tennessee-scv.org>
Knoxville Camp 87 Website = <http://www.camp87scv.org>

SALUTING NEW MEMBERS

MUSTERED IN

William H. Griffin, Jr. in memory of
Cpt. William P. Bandy
Co K, 18th TN Inf Rgt.

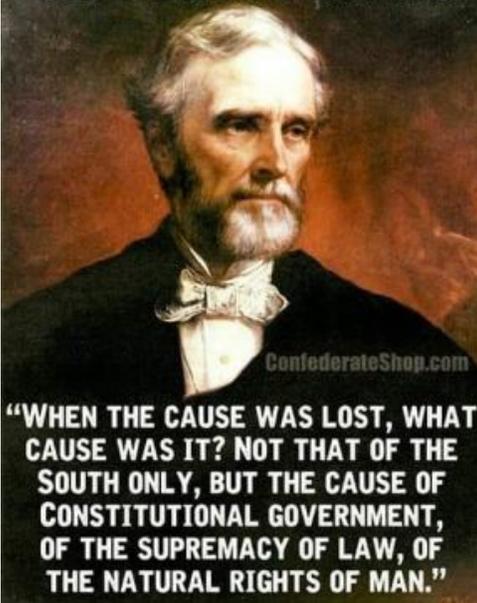
WELCOME TO THE CAMP!



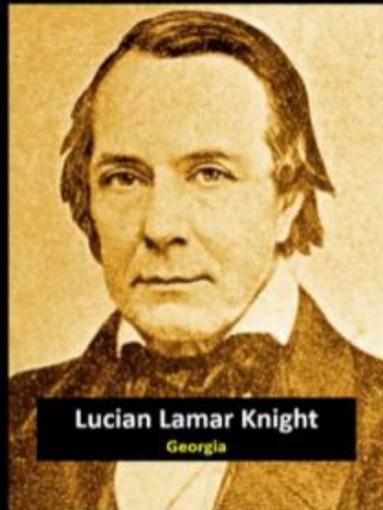
QUOTES FROM THE QUARTERMASTER



JEFFERSON DAVIS



"WHEN THE CAUSE WAS LOST, WHAT CAUSE WAS IT? NOT THAT OF THE SOUTH ONLY, BUT THE CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT, OF THE SUPREMACY OF LAW, OF THE NATURAL RIGHTS OF MAN."



"The young men of the South venerate the Confederate soldier. Ashamed of him who, for honor's sake, on the altar of home, sacrificed all? No, a thousand times, no. Let it never be said that the son of a Confederate soldier is ashamed of his father's old gray jacket."

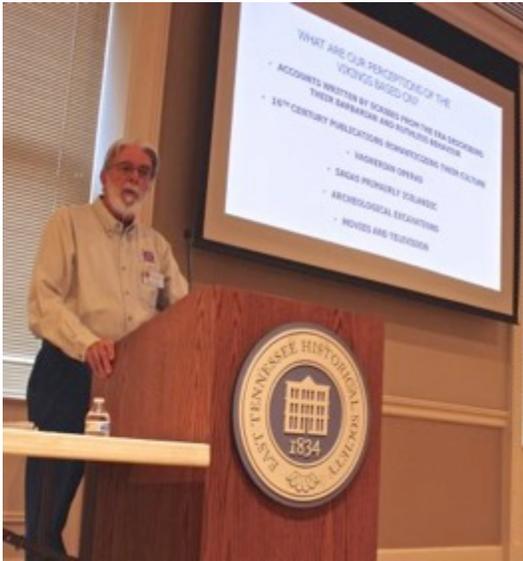
Lucian Lamar Knight, *Memorials of Dixie-land: Orations, Essays, Sketches, and Poems on Topics Historical, Commemorative, Literary and Patriotic* (Atlanta: Byrd Printing Company, 1919), 185.

"We of the North couldn't make slavery pay, so we are convinced that it is the sum of all villainy. Our plan is more profitable; we take care of no children or sick people, except as paupers, while the owners of slaves have to provide for them from birth to death. So how we view the issue depends on what kind of glasses we use."

Private John H. Haley, Seventeenth Maine Regiment, USA

"In reality, the Lincoln Memorial is a temple to the idea that government in America is not voluntary, and never will be as long as Lincoln is its primary symbol and as long as Lincoln mythology remains the state's cornerstone ideology. Lincoln micromanaged the murder of some 350,000 fellow Americans, including more than 50,000 civilians, in order to "prove" his point that the central government is indeed not voluntary, the states were never sovereign (so he said), and that any group of citizens who contemplate leaving it will be killed en masse, their cities and towns burned to the ground, and their wealth and personal belongings confiscated by the U.S. Army. If we standardize for today's population, Lincoln's killing machine would lead to the death of more than 6 million Americans." **Dr. Thomas DiLorenzo, Professor of Economics, Loyola University**

FROM AROUND THE CAMP AND FOR THE CAUSE



Ron Jones speaks at the March monthly meeting on Viking history.



New members Jordan Atkins, Earl Bumpas, Jeffery Pass II, and Jeffery Pass are welcomed to the Camp by Earl Smith and John Hitt.

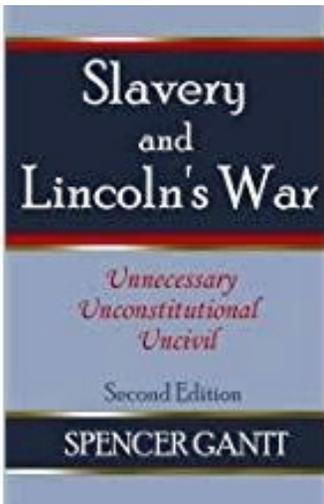


Above Bob Gentry and below Earl Smith, John Hitt, and Scott Hall represent Camp 87 at the Tennessee Division Reunion at Pickwick State Park. (Not pictured Dave Halbrooks.)

David Halbrooks was part of over 300 Mechanized Cavalry at the SCV Stone Mtn. Memorial Service.



BOOK REVIEW



SLAVERY AND LINCOLN'S WAR

By Spencer Gantt

For over one hundred and fifty years, American students have been taught a one-sided version of the history concerning "American slavery and Lincoln's war." We are all spoon fed with the theory that millions of Southerners, white and black, were killed, maimed, starved and made homeless in order to "free the slaves." We are also taught that Lincoln's war was unavoidable because the South wanted a fight and started the war to keep and extend slavery.

This small book reveals many facts we have never been taught about the war and slavery. The sources and facts quoted are referenced in a bibliography which relies mainly on Northern and Union records and books. Gant's book is written from the viewpoint of the common man.

HAPPENING THIS MONTH IN THE WAR AGAINST SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

- May 24, 1861 - Union forces occupy Arlington Heights, home of Gen. Robert E. Lee.
- May 25, 1862 - First Battle of Winchester, VA, a Gen. Thomas Stonewall Jackson victory.
- May 31, 1862 - The Battle of Seven Pines, Robert E. Lee takes over the Army of Northern Va.
- May 1-4, 1863 - Battle of Chancellorsville, VA, a Gen. Lee victory but Gen. Jackson is wounded.
- May 10, 1863 - General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson dies as a result of his wounds.
- May 18, 1863 - Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi begins.
- May 4 - 21, 1864 - Battles of: Wilderness, Atlanta, Spotsylvania, Resaca.
- May 4, 1865 - Gen. Taylor surrenders the Dept. of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana.
- May 10, 1865 - Pres. Jefferson Davis is captured near Irwinville, Ga.
- May 12, 1865 - Final battle of the war at Palmito Ranch, Texas; a Confederate victory.
- May 26, 1865 - Gen. Buckner surrenders the Army of the Trans-Mississippi.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE WAR AGAINST SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE



Model 1861 Springfield Musket Struck by Lightning

This is an example of a Model 1861 from the Springfield Armory National Historic Site collection. Notice how the rifle is bent and contorted like a pretzel. It was at one point struck by lightning, but the soldier carrying the weapon was not injured as the story goes. The weapon was still loaded with the original charge and powder was intact when the weapon was disassembled for preservation at the Springfield Armory. The identity of the sentry, who survived, is not known. It is believed that he was a Confederate since, while the rifle is a Springfield contract arm, the bayonet is apparently of Confederate manufacture.

From Lincoln's Republican Controlled Congress, 1862

With the South having seceded, the Lincoln led Republicans (a Northern sectional party) controlled both houses of the 37th Congress. One of their select committees was the "Committee on Emancipation and Colonization." The following resolution from that committee explains exactly what motivated Northern "anti-slavery." Anti-slavery meant nothing more than "anti-black;" and to rid the country of an "inferior race" in order to prevent amalgamation. It was this kind of immoral racism that led to Southern secession in the first place. Is it any wonder that the Mississippi Declaration of Secession laments that the North "seeks not to elevate or to support the slave, but to destroy his present condition without providing a better." If this is why the South was "pro-slavery," in order to protect their black neighbors from Northern racism, what else are we not being told about the cause of secession and war?

37th Congress. No. 148. REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON EMANCIPATION AND COLONIZATION, In the House of Representatives, July 16, 1862:

"It is useless, now, to enter upon any philosophical inquiry whether nature has or has not made the Negro inferior to the Caucasian. The belief is indelibly fixed upon the public mind that such inequality does exist. There are irreconcilable differences between the two races, which separate them, as with a wall of fire. The home for the African must not be within the limits of the present territory of the Union. The Anglo-American looks upon every acre of our present domain as intended for him, and not for the Negro. A home, therefore, must be sought for the African beyond our own limits and in those warmer regions to which his constitution is better adapted than to our own climate, and which doubtless the Almighty intended the colored races should inhabit and cultivate. Much of the objection to emancipation arises from the opposition of a large portion of our people to the intermixture of the races, and from the association of white and black labor. The committee would do nothing to favor such a policy; apart from the antipathy which nature has ordained, the presence of a race among us who cannot, and ought not to be admitted to our social and political privileges, will be a perpetual source of injury and inquietude to both. This is a question of color, and is unaffected by the relation of master and slave. The introduction of the Negro, whether bond or free, into the same field of labor with the white man, is the opprobrium of the latter... We wish to disabuse our laboring countrymen, and the whole Caucasian race who may seek a home here, of this error... The committee conclude that the highest interests of the white race, whether Anglo-Saxon, Celt, or Scandinavian, require that the whole country should be held and occupied by those races."

Faced with a reprehensible Northern racism that barred blacks from migrating North or to the territories, and wanted them colonized out of the country or kicked to the curb landless and penniless to die out, it is any wonder General Lee exclaimed: *"The best men in the South have long desired to do away with the institution of slavery, and are quite willing to see it abolished. UNLESS SOME HUMANE COURSE, BASED ON WISDOM AND CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES IS ADOPTED, you do them great injustice in setting them free."* (Emphasis mine)

IN DEFENSE OF SOUTHERN HERITAGE

The Confederate Constitution was adopted on March 11, 1861. It contained strict limitations on tariffs. As a result, the North went into a panic, and it was during the next few days that Lincoln's plan to evacuate Ft. Sumpter was reversed and became a plan to resupply the fort. Here are a few Northern newspapers revealing the panic that ensued. It is obvious, the war was not about slavery!

From The New York Evening Post, March 12, 1861:

“That either the revenue from duties must be collected in the ports of the rebel states, or the ports must be closed to importations from abroad, it is generally admitted. If neither of these things be done, our revenue laws are substantially repealed; the sources which supply our treasury will be dried up; we shall have no money to carry on the government; the nation will become bankrupt before the next crop of corn is ripe. . . . Allow railroad iron to be entered at Savannah with the low duty of ten percent, which is all that the Southern Confederacy think of laying on imported goods, and not an ounce more would be imported at New York; the railways would be supplied from the southern ports. What, then, is left for our government? Shall we let the seceding states repeal the revenue laws for the whole Union in this manner? Or will the government choose to consider all foreign commerce destined for these ports where we have no custom-houses and no collectors, as contraband, and stop it, when offering to enter the collection districts from which our authorities have been expelled? Or will the president call a special session of Congress to do what the last unwisely failed to do—to abolish all ports of entry in the seceding states?”

From The Boston Transcript, March 18, 1861:

“It does not require extraordinary sagacity to perceive that trade is perhaps the controlling motive operating to prevent the return of the seceding states to the Union which they have abandoned. Alleged grievances in regard to slavery were originally the causes for separation of the cotton states; but the mask has been thrown off and it is apparent that the people of the principal seceding states are now for commercial independence. They dream that the centres of traffic can be changed from Northern to Southern ports. The merchants of New Orleans, Charleston and Savannah are possessed with the idea that New York, Boston, and Philadelphia may be shorn, in the future, of their mercantile greatness, by a revenue system verging on free trade. If the Southern Confederation is allowed to carry out a policy by which only a nominal duty is laid upon imports, no doubt the business of the chief Northern cities will be seriously injured thereby. The difference is so great between the tariff of the Union and that of the Confederate States that the entire Northwest must find it to their advantage to purchase their imported goods at New Orleans rather than New York. In addition to this, the manufacturing interests of the country will suffer from the increased importation resulting from low duties. . . . The [government] would be false to its obligations if this state of things were not provided against.”

Even before the Confederate Constitution was revealed, there were Northern Newspapers anticipating the problems the Morrill Tariff would cause if the Confederacy adopted a low tariff. The following is from the **New-Haven Daily Register, February 11, 1861:**

“There never was a more ill-timed, injudicious and destructive measure proposed, (so far as northern interests are concerned) than the Morrill tariff bill, now pending before Congress. It proposes to greatly increase the duties on all imported goods, and in many articles to carry up the increase to the prohibitory point . . . so that while Congress is raising the duties for the Northern ports, the Southern Convention is doing away with all import duties for the Southern ports. . . . More than three fourths of the seafront of the Atlantic States—extending from the Chesapeake inclusive, to the furthest boundary of Texas, would be beyond the reach of our Congress tariff. Their ports would invite the free trade of the world! And what would the high tariff be worth to us then, with only a one-fourth fragment of our former seacoast left?”

CONFEDERATE COURAGE



**The battle damaged shell jacket of
R. Snowden Andrews**

Confederate artillerist R. Snowden Andrews suffered a horrible wound at Cedar Mountain. A piece of shell tore apart the wall of Andrews' abdomen on the right side as the major straddled his horse. With enough presence of mind to press one arm over the gaping wound and clutch his horse's neck with the other Andrews could fall to the ground without being entirely disemboweled. Everyone who saw the mangled artillerist knew that he was dying, and various surgeons pronounced the wound fatal.

Two country doctors, Thomas B. and William H. Amiss, who happened to be brothers, agreed to take on the patient. Upon examining the wound, Thomas Amiss found Andrews "completely disemboweled, his intestines covered with dust, hen-grass, sand and grit."

When the two doctors concluded that Andrews was beyond their help, Andrews angrily replied: "I once had a hound dog that ran a mile with its guts out and caught a fox, and I know I am as good as any damned dog that ever lived, and can stand as much."

With that bold pronouncement the doctors ordered stretcher-bearers to carry Andrews to the James Garnett house a couple of miles to the rear. In great agony Andrews was taken to the Garnett home and there he was placed on the dining room table. It was now nearly midnight, almost seven hours since Andrews had suffered the wound.

The ghastly tear in Andrews' abdominal wall proved to be only one of two wounds once the gore was cleared away. The savage piece of shell had continued its path across the top of the major's thigh, cutting it open near the hip. Dr. William Amiss carefully cleaned both wounds, washing the mass of dust and debris from Andrews' intestines and abdominal cavity. Dr. Thomas Amiss then replaced the organs and sewed the wound shut with "...cotton and a common calico needle, the only instrument available...." Andrews himself held the wound's edges together during the sewing.

The major's wife, Mary Lee Andrews, was staying in Baltimore with her three children when she learned of her husband's mortal wounding. Quickly Mary prepared to go to her husband's side. Leaving two of her children behind, Mary took along her unweaned baby and a nurse. Arriving the next morning, Mary and her husband enjoyed a touching reunion; it was the first time Snowden had seen the seven-month-old baby. Amazingly, the inevitable peritonitis did not appear, and Snowden's vicious wounds healed within five weeks.

In a few weeks he was limping about on crutches. Eventually he wore a silver plate over the wound. By the spring of 1863 a miraculously healed Andrews returned to field duty wearing the second star of a lieutenant colonel. Within a short time another wound knocked Andrews out of service again as a bullet hit him on June 15, 1863. Recovering, he was sent to Europe on ordnance duty. Upon inspecting the results of the first wound, German surgeons reached the conclusion that the finely-powdered dust which so completely covered the wound and intestines proved an antiseptic which led to the use of dust as an antiseptic during the Franco-Prussian War. Andrews not only survived his dreadful wound and a second wound and the rest of the war, he also survived the nineteenth century. After the war he was a leading architect in Baltimore, where he died on January 6, 1903.

PARTING SHOT



James Reed Jones, Confederate Veteran at Gone With The Wind World Premier Atlanta, GA.

The crowd welcomes, with roaring applause, special guests of honor, Confederate veterans J. A. Skelton, 92 years old; J.T. Pittman, 92 years old; J.C. Dodgen, 93 years old; and J.R. Jones, 95 years old. This is the first time that any of them have seen a moving picture!



Florida's oldest confederate veteran, Billy Lundy with Military women at Eglin Air Force Base

CAMP 87 STAFF AND CONTACT INFORMATION

CommanderEarl Smith - knoxrebs@comcast.net
Chief of Staff/Genealogist.....Ron Jones - ronann619@comcast.net
1st Lt. Commander.....Ken Stark
2nd Lt. Commander.....Kyle Stewart
3rd Lt. Commander.....David Halbrooks
Adjutant/Treasurer.....John Hitt - jchitt@comcast.net
Chaplain.....Jeff Sardella
Judge Advocate/Camp Heritage/Camp Spokesman.....Scott Hall - scott@scottdhallesq.com
Asst Camp Spokesman/Quartermaster/Newsletter.....Rod O'Barr - Rodbobarr@icloud.com
Program Chairman/Newletter.....Sam Miller
Hunley Award Division Chairman.....Bob Gentry
Hunley Award Coordinator.....Bill Bolt
Photographer.....Sam Forrester
Webmaster.....Dave Jones
Camp Website: <http://www.camp87scv.org/> Camp 87 Facebook Page: <https://facebook.com/camp87scv>
Camp Address: Sons of Confederate Veterans, PO Box 943, Knoxville, TN. 37901

SCV CAMP #87
P.O. BOX 943
KNOXVILLE, TN. 37901

THE KNOXVILLE GUARD