



THE KNOXVILLE GUARD



March 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

- 4/6 - National Confederate Memorial Service, Conf Memorial Park, Stone Mountain, GA. 12 to 2 pm.
- 4/7 - **Camp Meeting** East TN Hist Society 2pm
- 4/12,13 - TN Div Reunion, Pickwick State Park
- 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
*** projected dates/times

PLEASE SUPPORT OUR CAMP EVENTS!

THE ONLY THING NECESSARY FOR THE TRIUMPH OF POLITICAL CORRECTNESS IS FOR SCV MEN TO DO NOTHING.

SCV LINKS

SCV National HQ = <http://www.scv.org/new/>
TN Div HQ = <https://www.tennessee-scv.org>



“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.



COMMANDER'S CORNER



Camp 87 met on March 16, 2019 at Bleak House with 20 members and guest in attendance for our annual spring workday. During the business session the Camp voted based on a recommendation of the Camp Executive Council to make a onetime donation to Bleak House in the amount of \$2,000. Also, based on a recommendation of the Camp Executive Council those in attendance voted to raise the price of next year's Lee/Jackson Celebration to \$35 because of the increasing cost of putting on the event.

It was announced that the keynote speaker for our June 1 Decoration Day Service will be Army of Tennessee Commander Jason Boshers. Compatriot Tom Kesterson volunteered to head up the General William Hicks Jackson, Agricultural Leadership Awards program for Camp 87. The Camp also learned that Richard Holmes of the Sons of Union Veterans is attempting to help us get the stones for Curtis Brothers that the VA has denied us up until now. Finally, the Camp was informed that Karol Mathews, widow of our Compatriot George Mathews has donated several of his book, tapes and pictures to us.

I want to give **special recognition** to Compatriot Greg McAnally who was able to get two trees removed professionally from the Bleak House property at no cost. Three professional tree trimmers volunteered their time and their company donated the use of the equipment to make this happen. Our camp gave each man a \$50 gift certificate to Louis Restaurant and voted to pay their first year dues if they would like to join the SCV.

Our workday was spent moving the brush from the tree removal to the pickup point for the city, looking for and fixing roof leaks, mowing the front lawn and general cleanup activities. The Ladies of Chapter 89 provide breakfast snacks and dinner of pizza and banana pudding. Thank you to all who came and gave of their time to help maintain this special part of our heritage.

During the last several weeks there have been some political attacks on our license plates and other heritage items. We were able to win in our battle to save our license plates but we must remain ever vigilant. I would encourage each of you to monitor your email and if you get correspondence from the Government Relations Committee asking you to take action please do so in the appropriate manner and encourage you friends and neighbors outside the SCV to do so as well. Remember when corresponding with a politician it is important to do so in a respectful way and to use facts not emotions as your argument. Be assured that 1st Lt. Commander Ken Stark, our Government Relation Committee, others in the Tennessee Division and I are trying to monitor these situations, separate fact from fiction and give you the best advice we can. If you have information related to political attacks that you think is pertinent and that you believe we may not be aware of please contact Ken Stark at 337-274-8474. If we are to preserve our heritage it is going to take all of us working together and communicating with each other.

Rod O'Barr has informed me that he will be relocating out of State in approximately eight months when his wife retires. This will open up several opportunities for **YOU** to step up and serve Camp 87 in one of the following capacities:

1. Newsletter Editor: Requirements include being proficient in Word or other word processing software, the ability to creatively layout each edition, include pertinent information and news for the Camp locally, divisionally and nationally, convert to a PDF format and send the electronic version to the camp members who have email. This must be done monthly in a timely manner.
2. Quartermaster: 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.
3. Parade Driver: The ability to pull a trailer (assuming we have access to one) in one or more of the parades we participate in.

I ask that every member think 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, April, 7, 2019 at The East Tennessee Historical Society at 2 pm. Camp Genealogist and Past Camp Commander, Ron Jones will present a program entitled "The Vikings Legends and Legacy."

Deo Vindice,



Earl



QUOTES FROM THE QUARTERMASTER

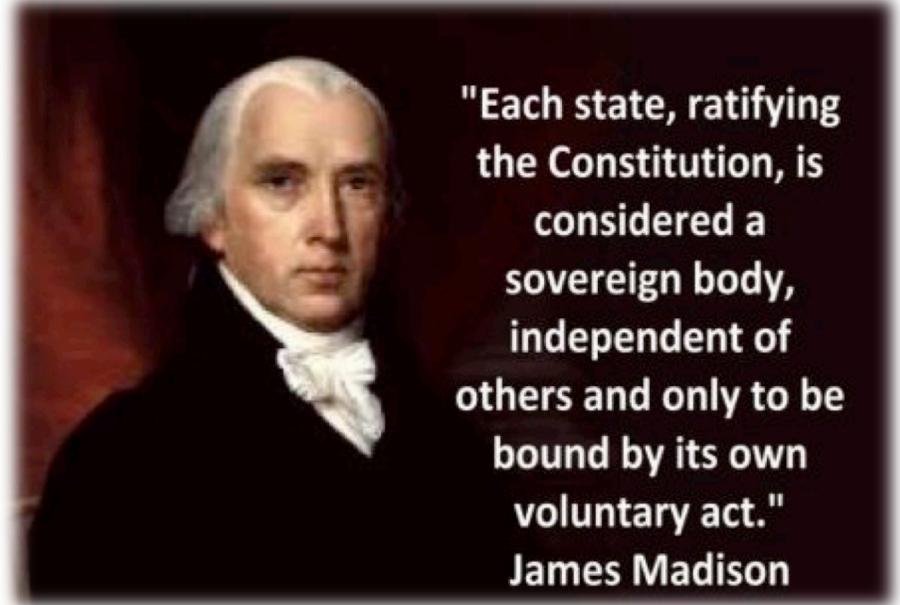


On July 4, 1776 the 13 colonies seceded from the authority of the government which had created THEM.



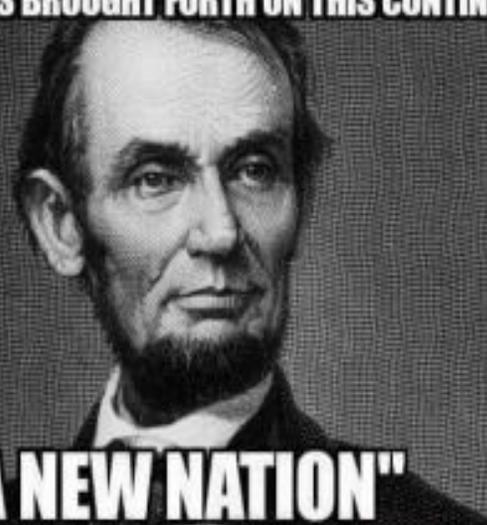
Eighty-four and a half years later, 11 Southern States seceded from the authority of the government which THEY had created.

Which action had the greater legitimacy?



**"Each state, ratifying the Constitution, is considered a sovereign body, independent of others and only to be bound by its own voluntary act."
James Madison**

"FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN YEARS AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT FORTH ON THIS CONTINENT



A NEW NATION"

FALSE: 87 YEARS PRIOR, OUR FATHERS DECLARED THAT



"THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."

NOT ONE NATION. 13 INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN STATES.

Diversity in the Confederate Army

Dr. Lewis Steiner of the U.S. Sanitary Commission observed that while the Confederate army marched through Maryland during the 1862 Sharpsburg Campaign, "over 3,000 negroes had arms, rifles, muskets, sabers, bowie knives, dirks, etc. And were manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Confederate Army."



Pet Richard "Dick" Poplar 13th Virginia Cav. Co H. Sussex Light Dragoons. During the retreat from Gettysburg, he was captured, spent 19 months as a Confederate POW at Fort Delaware and Point Lookout, and exchanged 1 March 1865.



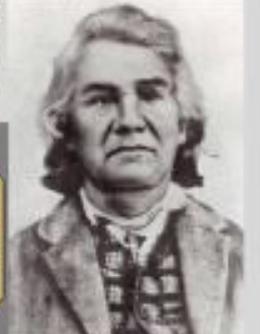
Colonel Ambrosio José Gonzales was a Cuban revolutionary who served as the Chief of Artillery in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.



Jewish Major Adolph Proskauer of Mobile, Alabama. A subordinate officer wrote "I can see him now as he nobly carried himself at Gettysburg, standing coolly and calmly with a cigar in his mouth at the head of the 12th Alabama amid a perfect rain of bullets, shot and shell. He was the personification of intrepid gallantry and imperturbable courage."



Sons of Confederate Veterans: Honoring and preserving Southern Heritage since 1896!



Cherokee Indian Chief and Confederate General Stand Watie was the last Confederate general to lay down arms at the end of the war in the Oklahoma Territory.

FROM AROUND THE CAMP AND FOR 'THE CAUSE'



Bob Gentry, Frank Scarpino, Sam Miller, and Sam Forrester visit with fellow Compatriot Jim Slice.



Camp 87 celebrates Flag Day at a memorial service held near the I-40 Flag in Newport, TN.



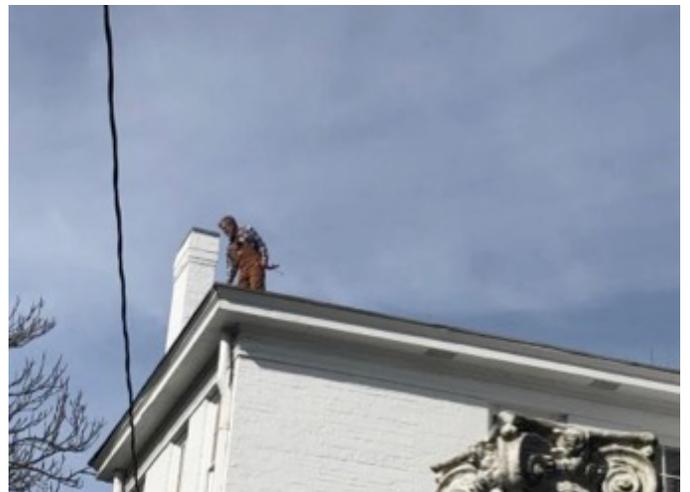
Camp 87 work day at the Bleak House. Some 20 members helped clean up the landscape.



A large brush pile is evidence of the hard work completed at the Bleak House.

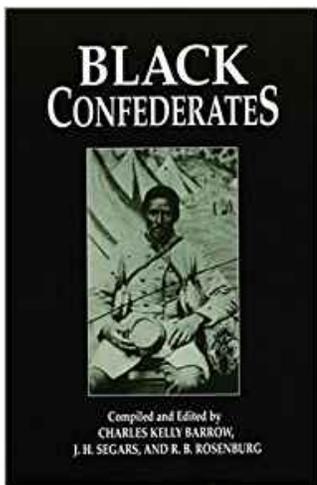


Hard but rewarding labor in the gardens of the Bleak House



You have heard of "Fiddler On The Roof," how about "Slacker On The Roof?"

BOOK REVIEWS

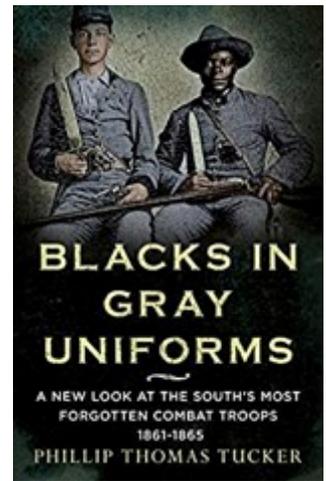


BLACK CONFEDERATES Edited by Charles Barrow

A lost chapter of war history. This book illuminates the overlooked facet of black Americans who thought of themselves as Southerners defending their land.

BLACK CONFEDERATES IN GRAY UNIFORMS By Phillip T. Tucker

This book aims to bestow full recognition to Black Confederates, who fought on the battlefield long before the North allowed black soldiers to serve the Union



HAPPENING THIS MONTH IN THE WAR AGAINST SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE

April 12, 1861 – Southern forces fire upon Fort Sumpter, South Carolina.

April 15, 1861 – Lincoln calls for 75,000 troops to invade the South.

April 19, 1861 – Lincoln issues a blockade against Southern ports.

APRIL 20, 1861 – Robert E. Lee resigns his commission in the U.S. Army.

APRIL 6,7, 1862 – The Battle of Shiloh took place in Tennessee.

APRIL 24, 1862 – Union ships move up the Mississippi River and take New Orleans

April 1863 – Union forces begin a campaign to flank Lee at Fredericksburg and surround Vicksburg.

April 2, 1865 – Petersburg falls; A.P. Hill is killed; Richmond is evacuated.

April 4, 1865 – Lincoln tours Richmond.

April 8, 1864 – Battle of Sabine Crossroads in Louisiana.

April 9, 1864 – Battle of Pleasant Hill, LA.

April 12, 1864 – Capture of Fort Pillow.

April 1 - 6, 1865 – Battle of Five Forks, VA; Petersburg and Richmond fall; Battle of Sailors Creek.

April 9, 1865 – A day that will live in Southern infamy... Lee surrenders to Grant at Appomattox.

April 14,15, 1865 – Lincoln is shot at Ford's Theatre and dies the next day.

April 18, 1865 – Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrenders to Sherman near Durham, N.C.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE WAR AGAINST SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE



Confederate Morse Carbine

George W. Morse, was a nephew of Samuel F.B. Morse, inventor of the Telegraph. Morse held many U.S. Patents on Firearms, and in 1856 was granted a patent for his Breech Loading .50 caliber Carbine and Cartridge design. At the start of the war, Morse became the first superintendent of the Nashville Armory. It was here he began to tool-up, to manufacture his new design carbine. Morse fabricated parts in Nashville, until the city fell to Union Forces, in February 1862. His operation, was then relocated to Atlanta, Ga. where he worked with H. Marshall & Co. a sword manufacturer. The Atlanta production carbine, was eventually assembled from parts made at the Nashville Armory. The number of carbines produced in Atlanta, is believed to have been between 200 and 400. In 1863, Morse moved his operation again, this time to the State Military Works in Greenville, S.C. also called the Greenville Armory, eventually producing approximately 1000 of the Morse Breech Loading Carbines, in .54 caliber for the South Carolina Militia. Records indicate, at least one company of the 4th South Carolina Cavalry received the Morse Carbines, as well as several companies of mounted South Carolina Infantry. Production of the gun, was eventually halted in late 1864, due to material and skilled labor shortages.

WHO DO CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS REPRESENT?

Confederate Monuments represent all who served in the Confederate military. The NAACP has focused efforts on demonizing these monuments as representing "white supremacy." The NAACP in reality is attacking monuments that represented black, latino, Jewish, Asian, native American, and white Americans who gave their lives for the cause of government by consent of the governed. Here is but a sampling of the evidence:

From the Federal Official Records, Series I, Vol XVI Part I, pg. 805, Lt. Col. Parkhurst's Report (Ninth Michigan Infantry) on Col. Forrest's attack at Murfreesboro, Tenn, July 13, 1862 : **"The forces attacking my camp were the First Regiment Texas Rangers [8th Texas Cavalry, Terry's Texas Rangers, ed.], Colonel Wharton, and a battalion of the First Georgia Rangers, Colonel Morrison, and a large number of citizens of Rutherford County, many of whom had recently taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. There were also quite a number of negroes attached to the Texas and Georgia troops, who were armed and equipped, and took part in the several engagements with my forces during the day."**

Perryville: "This Grand Havoc of Battle," Kenneth W. Noe, The University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, KY, 2001 (page 270) - **"The part of Adams' Brigade that the 42nd Indiana was facing were the 'Louisiana Tigers.' This name was given to Colonel Gibson's 13th Louisiana Infantry, which included five companies of Avegno Zouaves' who still were wearing their once dashing traditional blue jackets, red caps and red baggy trousers. These five Zouaves companies were made up of Irish, Dutch, Negroes, Spaniards, Mexicans, and Italians."**

From James G. Bates' letter to his father reprinted in the 1 May 1863 "Winchester [Indiana] Journal" (the 13th VI "Hoosier Regiment") was involved in operations around the Suffolk, Virginia area in April-May 1863) - **"I can assure you [Father], of a certainty, that the rebels have negro soldiers in their army. One of their best sharp shooters, and the boldest of them all here is a negro. He dug himself a rifle pit last night [16 April 1863] just across the river and has been annoying our pickets opposite him very much today. You can see him plain enough with the naked eye, occasionally, to make sure that he is a "wooly-head," and with a spy-glass there is no mistaking him."**

"Indianapolis Daily Evening Gazette" 12 March 1863 refers to the 5 March 1863 fight around Thompson's Station, near Franklin, TN The 85th Indiana Volunteer Infantry reported: **"NEGRO REGIMENTS IN THE REBEL ARMY - During the fight the battery in charge of the 85th Indiana [Volunteer Infantry] was attacked by "two Rebel negro regiments." Our artillerists double-shotted their guns and cut the black regiments to pieces, and brought their battery safely off. ... It has been stated, repeatedly, for two weeks past, that a large number, perhaps one-fourth, of Van Dom's force were 'negro soldiers' and the statement is fully confirmed by this unfortunate engagement."**

After the action at Missionary Ridge, Commissary Sergeant William F. Ruby forwarded a casualty list written in camp at Ringgold, Georgia about 29 November 1863, to William S. Lingle for publication. Ruby's letter was partially reprinted in the Lafayette (Missouri) Daily Courier for 8 December 1863: **"Ruby says among the rebel dead In the [Missionary] Ridge he saw a number of negroes in the Confederate uniform."**

Federal Official Records, Series I, Vol XVI Part I, pg. 805, Lt. Col. Parkhurst's Report (Ninth Michigan Infantry) on General Forrest's attack at Murfreesboro, Tenn, July 13, 1862: **"There were also quite**

a number of negroes attached to the Texas and Georgia troops, who were armed and equipped, and took part in the several engagements with my forces during the day."

Federal Official Records Series 1, Volume 15, Part 1, Pages 137-138, report of the Union commander: **"Pickets were thrown out that night, and Captain Hennessy, Company E, of the Ninth Connecticut, having been sent out with his company, captured a colored rebel scout, well mounted, who had been sent out to watch our movements."**

Federal Official Records, Series I, Vol. XLIX, Part n, pg. 253 - April 6, 1865: **"The rebels [Forrest] are recruiting negro troops at Enterprise, Miss., and the negroes are all enrolled in the State."**

Federal Official Records, Series I, Vol. XIV, pg. 24, second paragraph, Colonel B. C. Christ, 50th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, official report of May 30, 1862, Pocotaligo, SC., **"It is also difficult to state the force of the enemy, but it could not have been less than from 600 to 800. There were six companies of mounted riflemen, besides infantry, among which were a considerable number of colored men."**

William Henry Johnson, reporter for the Pine and Palm, 1861. **"We were routed and driven from the field. It was not alone the white man's victory, for it was won by slaves. Yes, the Confederates had three regiments of blacks in the field, and they maneuvered like veterans, and beat the Union men back. This is not guessing, but it is fact."**

Abolitionist, Horace Greeley, 1863. **"For more than two years, negroes have been extensively employed in belligerent operations by the Confederacy. They have been embodied and drilled as rebel soldiers and had paraded with white troops at a time when this would not have been tolerated in the armies of the Union."**

The Memphis Avalanche, 9/3/1861. **"A procession of several hundred stout negro men, members of the 'domestic institute.' Marched through our streets yesterday in military order, under command of Confederate officers. They were all armed and equipped with shovels, axes, blankets, etc. A merrier act were never seen. They were brimful of patriotism, shouting for Jeff Davis and singing war songs."**

Correspondent with The Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Gallipolis, Ohio. **"Several officers and men who were engaged in the late battles state that there are several companies of armed negroes in the rebel army in the Kanawha Valley, and this report is also made by contrabands possessing the tribute attribute of intelligence... it is certain there are negro soldiers in the rebel ranks under Loring. Last week one of Captain Scott's men, belonging to the 2nd Virginia Calvary, was fired upon by a negro... He was dressed in the regular gray uniform of the rebel soldiers, and was evidently an enlisted man."**

An editorial placed by free black men of Charleston, S.C., The Charleston Mercury, 1861. **"Our allegiance is due to South Carolina and in her defense, we will offer up our lives, and all that is dear to us."**



Black and white soldiers in uniform in a Confederate Camp

THE CONFEDERATE IRONCLAD "VIRGINIA"



The Confederate ironclad Virginia wreaks havoc on a Yankee squadron off Hampton Roads, Virginia. The C.S.S. Virginia was originally the U.S.S. Merrimack, a forty-gun frigate launched in 1855. The Merrimack served in the Caribbean and was the flagship of the Pacific fleet in the late 1850s. In early 1860, the ship was decommissioned for extensive repairs at the Gosport Navy Yard in Norfolk, Virginia. It was still there when the war began in April 1861, and Union sailors sank the ship as the yard was evacuated. Six weeks later, a salvage company raised the ship and the Confederates began rebuilding it. The project required \$172,000 to build an ironclad upon the Merrimack's hull. A new gun deck was added and an iron canopy was draped over the entire vessel. The most challenging part of the construction came in finding the iron plating. Richmond's Tredegar Iron Works finally produced it, but the plant had to alter its operations to roll more than 300 tons of scrap iron for the two-inch thick plating. The Virginia was launched on February 17, 1862. On March 9, it steamed from Norfolk toward Union ships guarding the mouth of the James River at Hampton Roads. Rumors of the ironclad had circulated for several days among the Yankee sailors, and now they saw the creation first hand. They soon wished they hadn't. The Virginia attacked the U.S.S. Cumberland, firing several shots into her before ramming the Federal ship and sinking it. The other Union ships fired back, but the shots were, in the words of one observer, "having no more effect than peas from a pop-gun." Ninety-eight shots hit the Virginia, but none did significant damage. The Virginia then attacked the U.S.S. Congress, which exploded when fires caused by the Confederate barrage reached the powder magazine. The Virginia next ran the U.S.S. Minnesota aground before calling it a day. It had been the worst day in U.S. naval history and it signaled the end of the wooden ship era.

PARTING SHOT



“Fighting Joe Wheeler” in Confederate Army days.

<

General Joe Wheeler (white pants) In Cuba with his staff which includes Teddy Roosevelt on the far right.

>



A former Confederate general led cavalry in combat in Cuba

One famous Confederate general offered his skills to America during the Spanish-American War and led all cavalry units in Cuba, including Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders and Buffalo Soldiers.

Joseph "Fighting Joe" Wheeler got his start as a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1859 and was sent west to fight Native Americans. But the Civil War broke out in 1861, then-2nd Lt. Wheeler resigned his U.S. commission and joined the Confederacy. State militia officers and former U.S. Army officers with good training saw themselves quickly promoted. Wheeler became a colonel of infantry, then the head cavalry officer for the Army of Mississippi. By the end of the war, he was a lieutenant general.

When the Spanish-American War started in 1898, Wheeler was 61-years-old, but he offered his services as a military leader to the Army and was accepted. He left the House of Representatives and shipped to Cuba. While he wasn't the only former Confederate to fight in Cuba, he does seem to be the only former Confederate general to serve as a general for the U.S. Army in combat after the war. In Cuba, he commanded all cavalry forces; even the famed Rough Riders put together by former Assistant Secretary of the Navy and future President Theodore Roosevelt.

As a Maj. Gen. of Volunteers, Wheeler led his men against Spanish troops at Las Guasimas, participated in the Battle of San Juan Hill, and then fought at the siege of Santiago in Cuba. He was even placed over the 9th and 10th cavalry regiments, Buffalo Soldier units. He performed well enough that, despite his age, he was offered a commission in the regular Army as a brigadier general and led troops in the Philippine-American War. While he wasn't often fighting on the front lines, the brigadier general was still competent and valuable as a battlefield leader.

CAMP 87 STAFF AND CONTACT INFO

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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
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