



TRAVELLER

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

Sons of Confederate Veterans, Germantown, TN

Duty, Honor, Integrity, Chivalry

DEO VINDICE!

July, 2015



CAMP MEETING

July 13, 2015

Speakers: Camp Commander Michael Daugherty and Mark Buchanan, President, Citizens to Save Our Parks

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

Don't miss our next meeting!

A SOLDIER'S RECOLLECTONS – LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF A YOUNG CONFEDERATE

RANDOLPH H. McKIM, LATE 1st lieutenant AND A. D. C, 3D BRIGADE, JOHNSTON'S DIVISION, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA

LT. McKim served in the Army of Northern Virginia, first as a private soldier, then as a staff officer, and finally as a chaplain in the field. He served in the ranks under Gen. Jos. E. Johnston and Gen. Thos. J. Jackson; as a staff officer under Brigadier-Gen. Geo. H. Stewart in the army of Gen. R. E. Lee; and as a chaplain in the Second Virginia Cavalry under Col. Thos. T. Munford, in the brigade of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. The following is an excerpt from a post-war writing, from back when they used to teach history and when it was important to know it.

SOMETHING may here be appropriately said, before proceeding with my narrative, upon the constitutional question involved in the action taken by Virginia in seceding from the Union, and the action of these young men at the University in obeying her summons and rallying to the standard of the Southern Confederacy.

Virginia loved the Union which her illustrious sons had done so much to establish. She refused to secede from the Union until she was called upon to assist in the work of coercing the already seceded States back into the Union. This she refused to do. She would not

raise her arm to strike down her Southern sisters. She would not be a party to the coercion of a sovereign State by the general government. That, she had been taught by the fathers of the Constitution, Washington, Madison, Jefferson, and Hamilton, was an unconstitutional act. Alexander Hamilton had denounced the proposal to coerce a State as a mad project. Edmund Randolph said it meant "civil war." So the project was abandoned in the Constitutional Convention. Her people believed that the several States possessed the inalienable right of dissolving the compact with their sister States whenever they became convinced that their sacred rights were no longer safe in the Union.

All acknowledge that the right of Secession does not exist to-day. The fourteenth amendment has changed the character of the Federal Constitution. The surrender at Appomattox, moreover, involved the surrender of the right of Secession. Since the 9th of April, 1865, the Union has been indissoluble. That is universally acknowledged in the South to-day. But it was not so in 1861. Logically and historically the weight of evidence is clearly on the side of those who hold that the right of withdrawing from the Union existed from the foundation of the government.

Mr. Madison, the "father of the Constitution," held that, in adopting the Constitution, "they were making a government of a Federal nature, consisting of many co-equal sovereignties." Washington held that the Union then formed was "a compact." In a letter to Madison, Aug. 3, 1788, he uses this language, "till the States begin to act under the new compact." John Marshall said in the debate on the adoption of the Constitution: "It is a maxim that those who give may take away. It is the people that give power, and can take it back. Who shall restrain them? They are the masters who give it." This was said in discussing Virginia's right "to resume her powers if abused." Whatever he may have held late in life, this was his opinion in 1788 in the great debate on the Constitution. He was then in his thirty-third year. See

Elliott's Debates, III, p. 227.

It is an historical fact that the Constitution was regarded as a compact between the States by the leaders of opinion in New England for at least forty years after its adoption. In the same quarter the sovereignty of the States was broadly affirmed, and also the right of a State to resume, if need be, the powers granted or delegated under the Constitution. When Samuel Adams objected to the preamble because it expressed the idea of "a National Government instead of a Federal Union of sovereign States," Governor Hancock brought in the tenth amendment reserving to the States all the powers not expressly delegated to the General Government.

Webster and Story apostatized from the New England interpretation of the Constitution. I may here recall the fact that the first threat of Secession came from the men of New England. Four times before the Secession of South Carolina, Secession was threatened in the North,—in 1802-1803, in 1811-1812, in 1814, and in 1844-1845. The first time it came from Col. Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, a friend of Washington and a member of his Cabinet; the second time from Josiah Quincy, another distinguished citizen of Massachusetts; the third time from the Hartford Convention of 1814; and the fourth time from the Legislature of Massachusetts. Josiah Quincy in the debate on the admission of Louisiana, Jan. 14, 1811, declared his "deliberate opinion that, if the bill passes, the bonds of this Union are virtually dissolved, ... as it will be the right of all [the States], so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation, — amicably if they can, violently if they must." In 1812 pulpit, press, and rostrum in New England advocated Secession. In 1839 John Quincy Adams declared "the people of each State have a right to secede from the Confederated Union."

In 1844 and again in 1845 the Legislature of Massachusetts avowed the right to secede and threatened to exercise the right if Texas should be admitted to the Union. This was its language:

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, faithful to the compact between the people of the United States, according to the plain meaning and intent in which it was understood by them, is sincerely anxious for its preservation, but it is determined, as it doubts not the other States are, to submit to undelegated powers in no body of men on earth."

This expresses exactly the attitude of the seceding States in 1861. Thus the North and the South at these two epochs (only a dozen years apart) held the same

view of the right of withdrawal from the Union. And the ground of their apprehension was very similar. New England believed that the admission of Louisiana and Texas would give the South a preponderance of power in the Union, and hence that her rights within the Union would no longer be secure. The cotton States believed that the election of a sectional President by a party pledged to the abolition of slavery gave the North a preponderance of power in the Union and left their rights insecure. And when Virginia beheld the newly elected President preparing to coerce the seceding States by force of arms, she believed that the Constitution was being violated, and that her place was now with her Southern sisters.

Nor is this all. Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island all declared in their acts of ratification that the powers granted by them to the General Government "may be resumed by them." Thus the right of Secession was solemnly asserted in the very acts by which these States ratified the Constitution. That assertion was part of the ratification. The ratification was conditioned by it. And the acceptance of these States as members of the Union carried with it the acceptance of the Constitution and the recognition of the right of Secession.

These arguments appeared to us convincing then. They are no less convincing to-day from the standpoint of things as they were in 1861. And we appeal to the candid judgment of history to decide whether, believing as we did, we were not justified in doing what we did. The most recent, and one of the ablest, of Northern historians acknowledges that "a large majority of the people of the South believed in the constitutional right of Secession," and as a consequence believed that the war on the part of the National Government was "a war of subjugation." But surely it is an act of patriotism to resist a war of subjugation, spoliation, and conquest, and by that standard the soldiers of the Confederate Armies must go down to history not as traitors, but as patriots. Our argument for the constitutional right of withdrawing from the Union may, or may not, appear conclusive, but at least the right of revolution, asserted by our sires in 1776, cannot be denied to their descendants of 1861.

On that ground I claim the assent even of those who still stoutly deny the right of Secession to the assertion that the armies of the South were composed not of traitors, but of patriots. And now I turn to the consideration of a grievous reproach often directed against the men who fought in the armies of the South in the Civil War. When we claim for them the

crown of patriotism, when we avow that they drew their swords in what they believed to be the cause of liberty and self-government, it is answered that the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy was slavery, and that the soldiers who fought under the banner of the Southern Cross were fighting for the perpetuation of the institution of slavery. That is a statement which I wish to repudiate with all the earnestness of which I am capable. It does a grievous injustice to half a million patriot soldiers who were animated by as pure a love of liberty as ever throbbed in the bosom of man, and who made as splendid an exhibition of self-sacrifice on her behalf as any soldiers who ever fought on any field since history began.

In the first place, I ask, If slavery was the cornerstone of the Southern Confederacy, what are we to say of the Constitution of the United States? That instrument as originally adopted by the thirteen colonies contained three sections which recognized slavery. (Art. 1, Sec. 2 and 9, and Art. 4, Sec. 2.) And whereas the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy prohibited the slave trade, the Constitution of the United States prohibited the abolition of the slave trade for twenty years (1789-1808)! And if the men of the South are reproached for denying liberty to three and a half millions of human beings, at the same time that they professed to be waging a great war for their own liberty, what are we to say of the revolting colonies of 1776 who rebelled against the British crown to achieve their liberty while slavery existed in every one of the thirteen colonies undisturbed? Cannot those historians who deny that the South fought for liberty, because they held the blacks in bondage, see that upon the same principle they must impugn the sincerity of the signers of the Declaration of Independence? We ask the candid historian to answer this question: If the colonists of 1776 were freemen fighting for liberty, though holding the blacks in slavery in every one of the thirteen colonies, why is the title of soldiers of liberty denied the Southern men of 1861, because they too held the blacks in bondage? Slavery was an inheritance which the people of the South received from the fathers, and if the States of the North, within fifty years after the Revolution, abolished the institution, it cannot be claimed that the abolition was dictated by moral considerations, but by differences of climate, soil, and industrial interests.

Let me here state a fact of capital importance in this connection: the sentiment in favor of emancipation was rapidly spreading in the South in the first quarter

of the nineteenth century. Wilson acknowledges that "there was no avowed advocate of slavery" in Virginia at that time. In the year 1826 there were one hundred and forty-three emancipation societies in the United States, and of these, one hundred and three were in the South. So strong was the sentiment in Virginia for emancipation that, in the year 1832, one branch of her Legislature came near passing a law for the gradual abolition of slavery; and I was assured in 1860 by Col. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, who was himself a member of the Legislature that year, that emancipation would certainly have been carried at the next session but for the reaction created by the fanatical agitation of the subject by the Abolitionists, led by Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Though emancipation was defeated at that time by a small vote, yet the Legislature passed a resolution postponing the consideration of the subject till public opinion had further developed. The Richmond Whig of March 6, 1832, said: "The great mass of Virginia herself rejoices that the slavery question has been taken up by the Legislature, that her legislators are grappling with the monster," etc. A Massachusetts writer, George Lunt, says: "The States of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee were engaged in practical movements for the gradual emancipation of their slaves. This movement continued until it was arrested by the aggressions of the Abolitionists."

These facts are beyond dispute: 1. That from 1789 down to 1837 slavery was almost universally considered in the South a great evil; 2. That public opinion there underwent a revolution on this subject in the decade 1832-1842. What produced this fateful change of sentiment? Not the invention of the cotton gin, for that took place in 1793. No, but the abolition crusade launched by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jan. 1, 1831. Its violence and virulence produced the result that might have been expected. It angered the South. It stifled discussion. It checked the movement toward emancipation. It forced a more stringent policy toward the slave. The publication of Garrison's "Liberator" was followed, seven months later, by Nat Turner's negro insurrection in which sixty-one persons — men, women, and children — were murdered in the night. President Jackson, in his message of 1835, called attention to the transmission through the mails "of inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints and various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war."

The conclusion is irresistible that but for that violent and fanatical movement slavery would have been

peaceably abolished in Virginia, and then in other Southern States.

Before leaving the subject I would like to recall one or two historical facts. Not the Southern people, but the Government of Great Britain, must be held responsible for American slavery. The colony of Virginia protested again, and again, and again to the British King against sending slaves to her shores — but her protest was in vain. In 1760 South Carolina passed an act prohibiting the further importation of slaves, but England rejected it with indignation. Let it be remembered, too, that Virginia was the first of all the States, North and South, to prohibit the slave trade, and Georgia was the first to incorporate such a prohibition in her Constitution. Virginia was in fact in advance of the whole world on this subject. She abolished the slave trade in 1778, nearly thirty years before England did the same, and the same length of time before New England was willing to consent to its abolition.

But I am chiefly concerned to show that my comrades and brothers, of whom I write in these pages, did not draw their swords in defence of the institution of slavery. They were not thinking of their slaves when they cast all in the balance — their lives, their fortunes, their sacred honor — and went forth to endure the hardships of the camp and the march and the perils of the battle field. They did not suffer, they did not fight, they did not die, for the privilege of holding their fellow men in bondage!

No, it was for the sacred right of self-government that they fought. It was in defence of their homes and their firesides. It was to repel the invader, to resist a war of subjugation. It was in vindication of the principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Only a very small minority of the men who fought in the Southern armies — not one in ten — were financially interested in the institution of slavery. We cared little or nothing about it. To establish our independence we would at any time have gladly surrendered it. If any three men may be supposed to have known the object for which the war was waged, they were these: Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, and Robert E. Lee. Their decision agrees with what I have stated. Mr. Lincoln consistently held and declared that the object of the war was the restoration of the Union, not the emancipation of the slaves. Mr. Davis as positively declared that the South was fighting for independence, not for slavery. And Robert E. Lee expressed his opinion by setting all his slaves free Jan. 8, 1863, and then going on with the war for more

than two years longer. In February, 1861, Mr. Davis wrote to his wife in these words, "In any case our slave property will eventually be lost." Thus the political head of the Confederacy entered on the war foreseeing the eventual loss of his slaves, and the military head of the Confederacy actually set his slaves free before the war was half over. Yet both, they say, were fighting for slavery!

**My commentary – some of this should sound very familiar, 150 years later*

THIS MONTH IN CONFEDERATE HISTORY



July 1-3, 1863 – Battle of Gettysburg
July 4, 1863 – Surrender of Vicksburg
July 9, 1863 – Surrender of Port Hudson
July 13, 1821 – Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest born
July 13, 1861 – Federal Forces secure West

Virginia

July 13, 1861 – First Battle of Murfreesboro
July 18, 1863 – Battle of Ft. Wagner
July 21, 1861 – First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)
July 22, 1864 – Battle of Atlanta
July 29, 1862 – CSS Alabama sails out of England

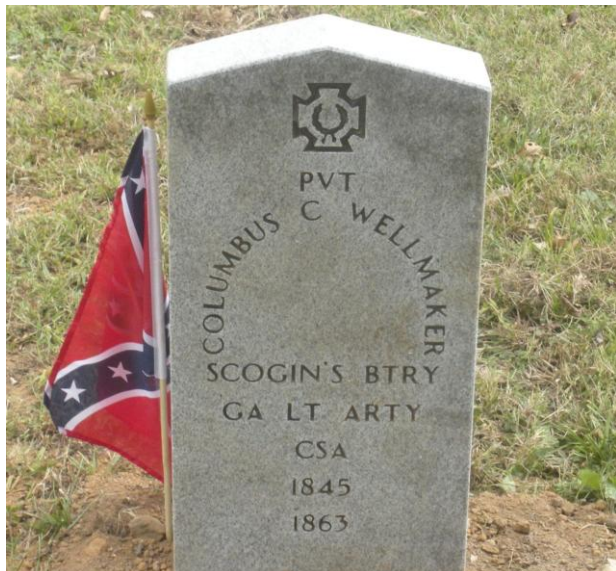
UPCOMING EVENTS



Sunday, July 12 - Forrest Birthday Celebration,
FORREST PARK, 2:00 PM
(MAXIMUM EFFORT)

REMEMBERING OUR OWN FAMILY'S VETERANS: THE SCV GRAVE REGISTRY

-Brad Waters



Many of us grew up with a military statue or cannon in the County Courthouse square or the local cemetery. The monuments often honored Veterans from that County or State who served in previous wars from the Revolutionary War to Vietnam. These are the military monuments which most people imagine but they are only a tiny fraction of the monuments in this country dedicated to combat Veterans.

Thousands more monuments exist which are the actual graves of the Veterans. In addition to the U.S. government, the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Union Veterans, and multiple other heritage organizations have shared in the effort to document the final resting place for Veterans. The Sons of Confederate Veterans has worked for years to have every Confederate Veteran's gravesite documented in its Grave Registry. As of September 21, 2014, the SCV Grave Registry contains 104,422 Veterans in 13,508 cemeteries. The recorded graves are located in 15 countries. Every SCV member should be encouraged to enter his ancestors who served into the SCV Grave Registries. The way for every Veteran's grave to be counted begins with our own family.

The process is easier than anticipated. The Grave Registry is within the SCV website (www.scv.org). It is located in the Research section. The member can download a spreadsheet, enter the personal information and then e-mail the spreadsheet to the SCV. The spreadsheet has excellent directions and should include:

1. Full name of the Veteran
2. Veteran's rank
3. Ordinal of Unit (for the 6th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, the Ordinal is: 6)
4. Unit State
5. Unit Description (Infantry, Mounted Infantry, Cavalry, ect)
6. Unit AKA (another name for the unit such as: Bankhead's Battery)
7. Date of enlistment
8. Date of discharge
9. Date and location of birth
10. Date and location of death
11. Sources of military and family data
12. Veteran's Wife's maiden name
13. Veteran's Mother's maiden name
14. Location of the Veteran's grave (space, lot, block)
15. Cemetery name, location, and condition
16. Cemetery size: 1-10 plots, 11-50 plots, or 50+ plots
17. Cemetery GPS coordinates (Longitude and Latitude – which are easy to find by searching the Internet)
18. Type of headstone (Confederate or civilian and if military information is inscribed on the stone)
19. Condition of the headstone
20. Year that you last saw the grave
21. Your name and e-mail address
22. Your SCV membership number
23. Your telephone number

Some of the information such as the Veteran's Wife's and Mother's maiden names may not be readily available so only what is certain should be entered. As you can see from other entries in the Registry, a partial entry is better than no entry.

Many SCV members have multiple family members who served during the War. Our membership was based upon documenting our family connection to only one Confederate Veteran. We may enter all of our additional relatives who were Confederate Veterans into the SCV Grave Registry. Veterans buried in different cemeteries should be entered on a separate spreadsheet. The spreadsheet is then e-mailed to graves@scvmail.org

My advice is not to be intimidated or discouraged by the entry process. It is much easier than it initially appears and I and others in the Camp will be happy to assist you in the process. Unfortunately, many Confederate Veterans are buried in unmarked graves on or near the battlefields. The exact location of some of our relatives will be known only to God. Many

families with relatives in unmarked graves have multiple other ancestors who are buried in marked graves. The SCV requests that only Veterans with marked graves be submitted.

A visit to our ancestor's gravesite is a fine way to show our respect for those who served before us. It is also a way to inspect the condition of the cemetery and identify the need for repairs. Many of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Veterans' headstones have crumbled or the inscribed names have worn off of the original stones. Regular visitation by descendants can prevent this from happening to Veterans of subsequent wars. Although some families have utilized the Federal Government for replacement stones, other families have simply replaced the deteriorating headstones by working with local Funeral Homes.

We remember our family's Veterans. We can honor them by visiting their graves and registering their gravesites in the SCV Grave Registry.

HERITAGE ATTACK OF THE MONTH

Where do I begin? It's very difficult to believe that one sick, twisted little mind was the catalyst for all of this, but somehow it was. Obviously the enemy was waiting for just the right tragedy and eventually they got it. You have something like this happen and the first thing the media is going to look for is a Battle Flag and they found one. Let the feeding frenzy begin!! First South Carolina, then monuments and memorials across the South were being trashed and demands being made for their removal. All this over the actions of one demented individual who had nothing to do with the South, our Flag, our Heritage or our History – all of which is now being twisted and perverted again into something it never was. It's piling on for political gain, or as Rush Limbaugh and others have put it "a national book-burning". A couple of quotes come to mind when I look at what all is going on across the country:

"Any society which suppresses the heritage of its conquered minorities, prevents their history, and denies them their symbols, has sewn the seed of its own destruction."

-Sir William Wallace 1281 A.D.

"The first step in liquidating a people is to erase its memory. Destroy its books, its culture, its history. Then have somebody write new books, manufacture a new culture, invent a new history. Before long the nation will begin to forget what it is and what it was."

--Milan Kundera

So we have Charleston, the Alabama State House, South Carolina State House, ongoing shenanigans in Virginia and Texas, somebody has re-opened discussion of the Mississippi flag, and others. Then there is our fine leadership right here in Tennessee, in a real show of stand-up-ness. Georgia is the only one using State Law to protect anything, at least for now. Amazon, Ebay, and Wal-Mart removing Confederate items have resulted in record sales for those who want and deserve to have those items on their shelves, and there are lots of them out there. The Dukes of Hazzard? Really? Look at the society we have created! And here at home, of course, Gen. Forrest's statue and bodies of he and his wife are under attack by the City of Memphis, yet again. And the media cheerleading this nonsense would love to tie General Forrest to Global Warming or the collapse of the Greek economy if they could. It would be as ludicrous as anything else they've ever said about him. Never mind poverty, illiteracy, potholes, blight, inability to pay public servants or maintain what it already has, failure of Memphis Schools, subsequent failure of Shelby County Schools (same administration and teachers as MCS), low graduation rate, gang violence, inability of companies moving here to find qualified workers, the list goes on. This is going to set everything right. Mayor Wharton's ignorant comment "whatever the Confederacy stood for, I'm against it", kind of says it all.

HERITAGE COUNTERATTACK OF THE MONTH



There have been a number of counterattacks, and most have been great efforts. There have been many rallies at the South Carolina State House that the media won't cover, one compatriot texted in photos of a Flag Parade in Destin while he was on vacation and of joining the Alabama Division flagging the State House in Montgomery, who said they are there "until the Lord returns or the Flag goes back up". I wore a Battle Flag shirt into WalMart the other day because since all Confederate stuff is off their shelves well... they needed some color and I was gratified to see that many people in the store had had the same

idea. No complaints, no comments. Most recently, look at the crowd at the Daytona Speedway for the 500 (see photo above)! What's great about all of this is that America is **STANDING UP** and **THAT** is awesome to see. CNN is "blown away" that 57% by their own poll say that the Confederate Battle Flag is a symbol of Southern Pride as opposed to racism. So much for reconstruction! **THAT** is the biggest and best counterattack of them all. There will be many more to come as this national fight for preservation of history and heritage continues. We knocked down phone

lines and email servers with messages for representatives in South Carolina. I can't say that all those calling were all as polite as I know ours were, but we are delivering a significant message to South Carolina. I had response from several South Carolina legislators, all on our side so I am encouraged. It's great to see all this standing up all across the country, and it's great to see **AMERICA** stand up!

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

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

Save the Parks

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124



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.

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CITIZENS TO SAVE OUR PARKS

Dedicated to the preservation and enhancement of our historic parks.

Fight City Hall ?

We ARE !!!

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

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

name: _____

address: _____

city: _____ State: TN Zip: _____

email: _____

signature: _____ Date: _____

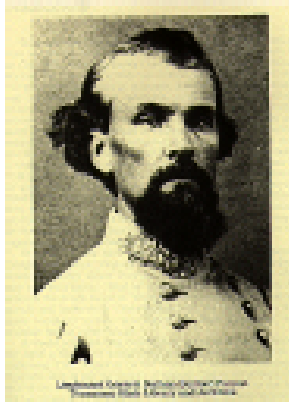
Please donate to our cause: Amount \$ _____ check number _____

Citizens to Save Our Parks

www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

PO Box 241875

Memphis, TN 38124



111th Annual

Gen'l N.B. Forrest Birthday Celebration

194th Anniversary

Sunday, July 12th, 2015

2:00 p.m.

Forrest Park, Memphis

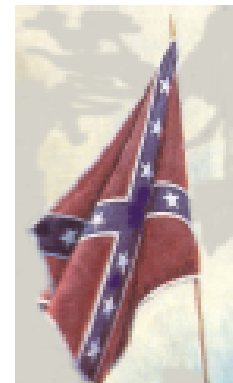
(Yes, it's FORREST Park, Union Ave. @ Manassas St.)

The Public is invited.
(Bring your own lawn chairs)

Guest Speaker

Flag Parade
Opening Ceremonies
Proclamations
music
Guest Speaker
21-gun Musket Salute
Wreath-laying

Attend and show Memphis that you care about Gen. Forrest



Sponsored by the General N.B. Forrest Camp 215
Sons of Confederate Veterans, Memphis

For more information, contact: Alan Doyle, Forrest Camp Commander, 901-454-7139

Co-sponsored by the Gen. N. B. Forrest Historical Society

COMMANDER'S CORNER

Gentlemen –

Wow, this July edition has been a whopper with all the news, politician saber-rattling, and media cheerleading. The media cheerleading has probably been the worst part of it. There are several “correspondents” who should be personally flagged everywhere they go in my opinion, and many of them are on FOX of all places. Ah, well. Ignorance is bliss when you get paid 6 figures to look hot on TV. I would say that one bright spot on the national news has been Graham Ledger on One America news (he’s their answer to Bill O’Reilly but not as arrogant), who says he sees the Flag as a “symbol of the South, but more importantly, he’s reminded of 400,000 AMERICANS who lost their lives fighting under it.” Thank God for somebody in the media who gets it. What’s interesting is a lot of what I see in the print media, much of which is posted on our Facebook page. Tarry sent us an article that came from Australia, where they did a great history piece on the Flag, and how it is viewed both here and there. Very interesting indeed.

In watching all the news and political saber-rattling around the newest battle over Forrest Park, I am reminded of a quote from the General himself in an interview after the war:

“I loved the old government in 1861. I loved the old Constitution yet. I think it is the best government in the world, if administered as it was before the war. I do not hate it; I am opposing now only the radical revolutionists who are trying to destroy it. I believe that party to be composed, as I know it is in Tennessee, of the worst men on Gods earth – men who would not hesitate at no crime, and who have only one object in view – to enrich themselves.”

As we’ve seen in South Carolina, compromise is the first step toward a loss. Give them an inch and they will take a mile, especially around here. So...there can be no compromise. We must win.

When I began my tenure as Commander, I told you I wanted to change the way the SCV is perceived, at least in our little corner of the world, focusing on education and community service. We’ve done an admirable job of the latter, and a decent job on the former. We need to improve and we will improve –especially in the education area. I think that Mark Buchanan has done a highly commendable job of getting in front of scout groups, schools, and projects at museums. However, when we talk about kids, while we hope they remember what we tell them, we have to keep in mind that for the next 10-15 years, they are going to have their teachers AND their parents telling them mistruths about our ancestors, and

ironically probably about THEIR ancestors too. This is why we have to reach the parents. Parents are more trusted with kids than teachers are. We are embarking on some projects to do exactly that, utilizing available technology that these parents use every day that will hopefully at least bring about if not a reversal of thought, at the very least a reasonable doubt about what they have been taught all their lives. It will be interesting to see what happens but we MUST strike while the iron is hot. We need members who carry themselves well on camera, have voices suitable for broadcasting and who “clean up well” to present, to recruit, and to carry themselves with confidence in a roundtable discussion setting on camera. Newer members can help as well. We will be kicking this off in the near future, so stand by. The educating is about to begin.

Lastly, I want to say that it’s never been more important that we show up. Most of you know I was appalled and a little bit disgusted at the turnout for some of our recent memorial events. I need say no more about that, but for those of you who heard me at our last meeting, at the Wigfall Greys, and at the Forrest Camp meetings last month you know I’m serious. If you aren’t attending these events, it indicates that you don’t care. When it looks like we don’t care, we have signs disappear from parks. When it looks like we don’t care, rogue City Councils think they can do whatever they want. When it looks like we don’t care, politicians cast their vote with those that seem to. When it looks like we don’t care, politicians and presidential candidates think they will get more votes by coming out against our Flag than in favor of it (I’m looking at you, Lindsey Graham, Nikki Haley, AC Wharton, Myron Lowrey, Rand Paul, Jeb Bush, the eternal list goes on). Bottom line is we have to show up in BIG numbers for Forrest’s Birthday. Otherwise what are we fighting for? Why are Mark, Lee, Tarry, myself and others fighting for people who don’t care? Because WE care, and YOU should too. So care enough to get there.

God Bless the Confederate Soldier, and God Bless the South!

Mike Daugherty, Commander
Robert E. Lee Camp #1640

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

Or visit our Facebook pages at:

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

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"Great men rise to the occasion and history is made through great struggles against great odds. The character of a man is not shown when everything is going well, but rather when the world is against him and he is crushed to the Earth. Whatever we have going in our lives, it must be pushed aside until these actions are behind us. We will never get these opportunities again when the world stage is on us. They are telling lies about us and we must fight them - we must weather this storm.

It will end eventually and we will lose many of these battles, but every victory they get must be at such a cost that they are less likely to carry them on." - SCV Executive Director Mike Landree

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 Steve M. McIntyre, Editor

Next Camp Meeting ** July 13, 2015
Germantown Regional History and Genealogy Center, 7779 Old Poplar Pike, Germantown, TN