



# 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, 2015



## CAMP MEETING

October 12, 2015

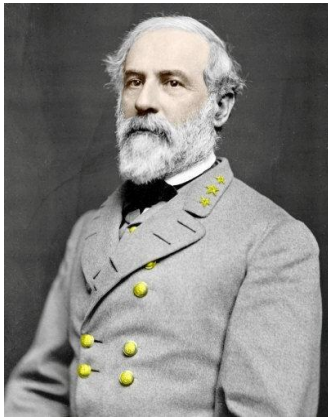
**Speakers: Mark Buchanan**

**Topic: Battle of Charleston**

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

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

### FROM THE MEMOIRS OF GENERAL LEE



On the 17th of April, 1861, the ordinance of secession was passed in the convention of Virginia. This cast the die for Colonel Lee. The sentiments expressed in his letters and his strong sense of the debt of allegiance he owed to his native State effectually prevented him from

remaining any longer an officer of the United States army, and obliged him by every sentiment of duty and affection to cast his lot with the State of his nativity and with the numerous friends and relatives who made this State their natal home. Yet his final decision was not reached without severe mental trouble, nor without efforts on the side of the Government to preserve his highly-valued services to the Federal army. In fact, an offer of a most alluring character, and which must have won over any one with less than his supreme sense of duty, was made to him — no less an offer, in short, than the supreme command of the Federal army.

That this fact has been denied we are aware, yet there exists indubitable evidence of it. We have been fortunate enough to obtain a highly valuable letter

from a near relative of General Lee describing a conversation with Mrs. Lee on this subject This letter, it is true, does not settle the point in question, but it gives information no longer attainable concerning General Lee's feelings and actions at that time which is of the utmost importance. We extract the most significant portions of this letter:

“The first time I saw her (Mrs. Lee), shortly after the breaking out of the war, she related to me all that Robert Lee had suffered at the time of his resignation — that from the first commencement of our troubles he had decided that in the event of Virginia's secession duty (which had ever been his watchword) would compel him to follow. She told me what a sore trial it was to him to leave the old army, to give up the flag of the Union, to separate from so many of his old associates, particularly General Scott, for whom he always felt the greatest regard, and to be censured by many whose good opinion he valued. She told me of the interviews between General Scott and himself, in which he used every argument he could bring to bear to induce him to remain with the Union, She mentioned an interview he had with Blair, in which he taunted him with its being his dislike to parting with the negro which made him remain with the South. This accusation Robert Lee indignantly denied, saying that if he owned all the negroes in the South he would gladly yield them up for the preservation of the Union. She mentioned that General Scott, in one of their interviews, said that in the event of his resignation, which from his advanced age must soon become a necessity, if Robert had remained with the North he (General Scott) believed he would be given the command of the Union army. She did not say that any offer had been made by the Government, but that in the event of his resignation he (General Scott) felt sure that Robert Lee would be offered his position. This may have been only General Scott's own opinion, formed from his admiration and appreciation of his high qualities as a soldier. I remember hearing at the time that General Scott had pronounced him the officer who had most

distinguished himself in the Mexican War, and also that' he had advised his Government to leave no stone unturned, if possible, to secure him to their side, saying at the same time that Robert Lee would be worth fifty thousand men to them."

In regard to this offer of the command of the army by Mr. Blair to Colonel Lee, as referred to in the foregoing letter, we have positive corroborative evidence, submitted by a person to whom Mr. Blair himself stated it as a fact. This evidence occurs in a letter written by a well-known resident of Washington, and from which we take the following extract:

"I have never seen the account (of the offer to General Lee of the command of the Federal army) worded just as I had it from Mr. Blair. The following is an accurate — I think a very nearly verbatim — report of it:

"Mr. Blair: I come to you on the part of President Lincoln to ask whether any inducement that he can offer will prevail on you to take command of the Union army?

"Colonel Lee: If I owned the four millions of slaves, I would cheerfully sacrifice them to the preservation of the Union, but to lift my hand against my own State and people is impossible."

The most valuable testimony concerning this question, however, is that of General Lee himself, as given in a letter addressed to the Hon. Reverdy (?) Johnson of date February 25, 1868. In this letter he uses the following language:

"I never intimated to any one that I desired the command of the United States army, nor did I ever have a conversation but with one gentleman, Mr. Francis Preston Blair, on the subject, which was at his invitation, and, as I understood, at the instance of President Lincoln,

"After listening to his remarks I declined the offer he made me to take command of the army that was to be brought into the field, stating, as candidly and courteously as I could, that, though opposed to secession and deprecating war, I could take no part in an invasion of the Southern States.

"I went directly from the interview with Mr. Blair to the office of General Scott — told him of the proposition that had been made to me and my decision. Upon reflection after returning home, I concluded that I ought no longer to retain any commission I held in the United States army, and on the second morning thereafter I forwarded my resignation to General Scott.

"At the time I hoped that peace would have been preserved — that some way would be found to save the country from the calamities of war; and I then had no other intention than to pass the remainder of my life as a private citizen.

"Two days afterward, on the invitation of the governor of Virginia, I repaired to Richmond, found that the convention then in session had passed the ordinance withdrawing the State from the Union, and accepted the commission of commander of its forces which was tendered me. These are the simple facts of the case."

The Mr. Blair who made this offer to Colonel Lee has heretofore been stated to have been Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General of President Lincoln's Cabinet. The letter here quoted, however, settles the fact that it was Francis Preston Blair, Sr., father of Montgomery Blair, who was then a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Mr. F. P. Blair held no official position.

In the interviews between General Scott and Colonel Lee it is stated that the veteran commander earnestly sought to persuade the younger officer not to throw up his commission, telling him that it would be the greatest mistake of his life. But to all his pleadings Colonel Lee returned but one answer — that his sense of duty was stronger with him than any prospects of advancement, replying to the appeal not to send in his resignation in the following words: "I am compelled to: I cannot consult my own feelings in this matter."

The final result of the endeavors here indicated was Colonel Lee's resignation of his commission in the United States army, as indicated in the following letter addressed to General Scott:

"Arlington, Va., April 20, 1861.

"General: Since my interview with you on the 18th inst. I have felt that I ought not longer to retain my commission in the army. I therefore tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted the best years of my life and all the ability I possessed. During the whole of that time — more than a quarter of a century — I have experienced nothing but kindness from my superiors and a most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, general, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the

grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

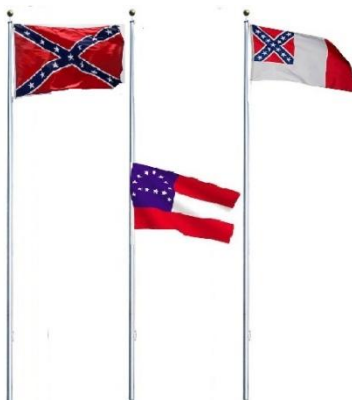
"Save in the defence of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me most truly yours,

"R. E. Lee."

From the foregoing letter it will be seen what anguish Colonel Lee must have felt in parting from his old commander and the service in which for thirty years he had occupied an honorable and distinguished position, and which still allured him with the most brilliant prospects. All must acknowledge that no selfish or unpatriotic motive influenced him in refusing to draw his sword against his native State, to which from early boyhood he had been taught by the wisest and the purest in the land he owed his first allegiance. Here it is also just to remark that all of those who resigned their commissions in the service of the United States to cast their lot with their native States were influenced by the same pure and unselfish motives.

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### **THIS MONTH IN CONFEDERATE HISTORY**



This month we celebrate the life of General Robert Edward Lee, as Tarry would say "the second greatest man ever to walk the face of the earth." Below are some quotes from the General, and from those who knew and studied him:

"He possessed every virtue of other great commanders without their vices. He was a foe without hate; a friend without treachery; a victor without oppression, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices; a private citizen without reproach; a Christian without hypocrisy and a man without guile. He was a Caesar without his ambition; Frederick without his tyranny; Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward. He was obedient to authority as a servant, and loyal in authority as a true king. He was gentle as a woman in life; modest and pure as a virgin

in thought; watchful as a Roman vital in duty; submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles!"

--*War-era Georgia Senator Ben Hill's tribute to Robert E. Lee*

"His noble presence and gentle, kindly manner were sustained by religious faith and an exalted character."

--*Winston Churchill on the character of Robert E. Lee*

"I was raised by one of the greatest men in the world. There was never one born of a woman greater than General Robert E. Lee, according to my judgment. All of his servants were set free ten years before the war, but all remained on the plantation until after the surrender."

- *William Mack Lee (Robert E. Lee's black servant)*

"All that the South has ever desired was that the Union as established by our forefathers should be preserved and that the government as originally organized should be administered in purity and truth."

-*Gen. Robert E. Lee, C.S.A.*

"There are few, I believe, in this enlightened era who would not agree with me that slavery as an institution is a moral and political evil."

- *General Robert E. Lee, CSA*

"Our country demands all our strength, all our energies. To resist the powerful combination now forming against us will require every man at his place. If victorious, we will have everything to hope for in the future. If defeated, nothing will be left for us to live for."

-- *General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A.*

"We could have pursued no other course without dishonour; and as sad as the results have been, if it had all to be done over again, we should be compelled to act in precisely the same manner."

-- *General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A.*

"A nation which does not remember what it was yesterday does not know where it is today."

-- *General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A.*

"Governor, if I had foreseen the use those people designed to make of their victory, there would have been no surrender at Appomattox Courthouse; no sir, not by me. Had I foreseen these results of subjugation, I would have preferred to die at Appomattox with my brave men, my sword in this right hand."

-*General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A. to Governor Stockdale of Texas*

“The consolidation of the states into one vast republic, sure to be aggressive abroad and despotic at home, will be the certain precursor of that ruin which has overwhelmed all those that have preceded it.

-- *General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A.*

“Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles.”

-- *General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A.*

“Duty is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more. You should never wish to do less.”

-- *General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A.*

*General Robert Edward Lee,  
Jan19, 1807 – Oct. 12, 1870*

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### **A NOTE FROM YOUR BRIGADE COMMANDER**

This was sent to me by a co-worker, and I felt it worthy of submission in the newsletter for this month.

Mark Buchanan, Memphis Brigade Commander

When a people chose to change their history they become a people based upon a lie. And a people based on a lie cannot truly be a people trusted. To pick and chose what will be a part of one’s history is like trying to pick and chose one’s family or heritage. An easy way to destroy a people is to erase their history and heritage. No matter how bad or good a people’s history may be it cannot change who they are or have become. It only creates a people based on a lie. I am a proud American not a Caucasian American but an American. When a people define their selves as African American, Native American, Chinese American, Japanese American, and the list can continue on, they create a divide that is deeper than any history could.

To be proud of one’s heritage to take pride in one’s history doesn’t create disunity but creates pride in oneself. To try to erase another people’s history because it doesn’t fit the social standards of the day is to erase the history of said people and to demoralize them into believing they don’t have a history or a heritage worthy of others. I am a proud American the great-great-great-great nephew of a Confederate soldier who fought bravely for a cause he thought was worthy to die for, not because of slavery because

he didn’t even own slaves but to fight for his inalienable right to defend what was his and what he believed in. To erase his history would be to erase my history and my heritage.

To be proud in one’s history and heritage is not a crime, but to say that my pride is wrong and should be repressed is a crime in itself. Our past, no matter how unappealing to others, is still our past and our heritage is still our heritage. To ask me to stand by and watch as my family’s history and heritage is erased will not happen. My pride is not built upon racism or hatred but for a love of my country and my family who fought bravely to preserve the inalienable rights that all men are given by God and for whom this Country was founded on. A cause that is worth dying for is definitely a cause worth fighting for and I as a proud American will fight to preserve my family’s history and heritage no matter what the cost. No politician, no law, no erasing of history will change that.

-Joseph Cruse Johnson, Proud American

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### **HERITAGE ATTACK OF THE MONTH**

2016 Republican presidential candidate Ben Carson told a roomful of conservatives Friday that he doesn’t oppose the movement to remove Confederate monuments from state or federal lands.

According to The Blaze, Carson told the crowd at the National Right to Life Convention in New Orleans that he supports Democratic Mayor Mitch Landrieu’s efforts to remove four statues in the city that honor the Confederacy:

“If we’re talking about things that are state or federal lands and properties and you’re talking about something that is not an official symbol of the US and you’re talking about something that offends a large portion of the public, I don’t have any argument with him doing that,” he said.

### **HERITAGE HERITAGE COUNTERATTACK OF THE MONTH**



Huh? Carson also told the crowd that the political correctness Americans are using to turn the Confederate flag into a national debate is a

“problem,” while also addressing companies that have stopped selling products featuring the flag in

recent weeks:

“The issue is not the flag so much as it is how people think...What’s in their heart? You can get rid of every Confederate flag in the world but if you’re still being motivated by the wrong emotion it’s not going to solve any problem.”

He previously said that the debate over “the Confederate flag has sort of gone off the deep end” during a campaign stop in South Carolina earlier this month. Carson did not, however, say whether or not he felt the state’s Governor, Nikki Haley, was right to order the flag removed from the grounds of the state capitol.

In other news, On the 10th day of August, 2015 Jerry G. Gantt, Imperial Potentate of Shriners International issued Special Order #4 prohibiting any Shriner (in an official capacity) to display a Confederate flag in public or in private, AND prohibits any Shriner (in official capacity) to participate in ANY event where a Confederate flag is displayed.

This Special Order was a slap in the face to the 70,000,000 descendants of Confederate Veterans (also now considered by Federal law to be US Veterans) whose forbearers loved, served and were protected by the Southern Cross. On Monday, September 28, following pressure from both members and others, Gantt issued Special Order #5 which rescinded Special Order #4, so all is great in the world of the Shriners again. No need to flag the circus now.

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### **BANKHEAD’S BATTERY UPDATE**

Bankhead’s Battery

After Action Report & Further Orders

Another Starlight Symphony in Jackson, TN in the books on August 29. Arrived, unloaded without mishap, and ended with no injuries or damage save a few belly aches from too much good food. All the attending batteries received honorable mention in the Sunday edition of The Jackson Sun. An example of the comments from the public were "the 1812 Overture as it should be done!" so I think the public was pleased. I am not sure how accurate their estimations were but they set attendance at 5,000 this year.

I want say that both gun crews executed their duties as they always do which others may match but never out perform. We had a new member Robert Billings on the Noble and a recruit James Moore on Mary Ann, both serving position #4 for the event. I want to congratulate them on a job well done. I think they hit

the notes perfectly so we may have somebody in the battery now with rhythm.

Bankhead's Battery converged on Collierville, TN October 2 to participate with all the local units in providing insight to the school students regarding the history of the civil war. This event is sponsored by the Battle of Collierville, Inc. and is an annual event. The students are exposed to all facets of the soldier’s life and little known facts called the truth that they do not receive in their normal studies.

We have received orders to move on Columbus, Kentucky ( Columbus-Belmont) on the weekend of October 9. There, we are to join up with other batteries in the defenses of Fort DeRussey under command of General Polk on the banks of the Mississippi River. We hear that Grant is coming.

Capt. Hilton Cohea

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### **WHERE CAN YOU SERVE?**

Funny you should ask! There are a number of departments within our Camp that could use some additional help. If you have a talent in the areas below, the appropriate Department head would love to hear from you.

Signal Corps (Communication) – Mike Daugherty (temporary). This includes Advertising/Marketing, Public Relations, Spokesman, Internal/External Communications, Newsletter, Digital Media, similar needs as may develop. I have some volunteers, I could use more.

Genealogy – Joe Burns. Please see Joe if you have an interest in this area. He will train you and give you access to the systems needed in order to confirm lineage of new members and track down other genealogy requests from Camp members and others.

Programs – Brad Waters. Help to develop a speaker bureau, plan special Camp events, schedule speakers. Set up Educational programs for Digital Media productions, school days, other programs as may be developed.

Membership – Mark Buchanan. Maintain roster accuracy, all aspects of new member processing, welcome packages, call committee, attendance, coordinate with chaplain/adjutant regarding member adds/removals/family events.

Headstones/Markers – Ken Chrestman. Assist members with getting new headstones, Southern Cross, other markers. Cemetery cleanup and setup for memorials, other duties as may be needed.



## DID YOU KNOW?

by Beecher Smith

### WAS CONFEDERATE GENERAL THOMAS JONATHAN “STONEWALL” JACKSON DYSLEXIC?



General Jackson photographed at Winchester, Virginia 1862

Although regarded as one of the greatest military field commanders in history, Confederate Lt. Gen. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson was also famous for his idiosyncratic and often downright odd behavior. Recent theories have emerged that this talented Southern commander, regarded by Robert E. Lee as his “right arm,” may well have suffered from either dyslexia or Asperger’s syndrome.

Born at Clarksburg in what is now West Virginia to parents who were farmers on January 21, 1824, Jackson lost his father, Jonathan Jackson, when only five years old. Saddled with debts and three children, Jackson’s mother, Julia Neal Jackson, sold the farm and moved to a one room cabin where she took in laundry and also taught school. Like Abraham Lincoln, young Tom Jackson learned to read at night by the light from pine knots.

In 1830, Julia married attorney Blake Woodson, who did not like and did not get along with his stepchildren. When Julia died from complications of childbirth in 1831, Tom was sent to live with his uncle Cummins Jackson in Jackson’s Mill. Although a school teacher Tom looked up to, Cummins

neglected Tom’s education, so Tom had to teach himself. Four years later he was sent to live with another aunt and uncle, but Tom did not like them and walked the eighteen miles back to Jackson’s Mill, which he considered his home. In his late teens he began a career as a school teacher.

In 1842, Jackson was accepted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Because of his inadequate schooling, he had difficulty with the entrance examinations and began his studies at the bottom of his class. Displaying a dogged determination that was to characterize his life, he became one of the hardest working cadets in the academy, and moved steadily up the academic rankings. Jackson graduated 17th out of 59 students in the Class of 1846. It was said by his peers that if he had stayed there another year, he would have graduated first.

Commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, Jackson fought with valor and distinction in the Mexican War, where he first met Robert E. Lee, and ended the campaign promoted to the brevet rank of Major.

In the spring of 1851, Jackson accepted a newly created teaching position at the Virginia Military Institute (VMI), in Lexington, Virginia. He became Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Instructor of Artillery. Parts of Jackson's curriculum are still taught at VMI, regarded as timeless military essentials: discipline, mobility, assessing the enemy's strength and intentions while attempting to conceal your own, and the efficiency of artillery combined with an infantry assault.

Though he spent a great deal of time preparing in depth for each class meeting, Jackson was unpopular as a teacher. His students called him "Tom Fool". He memorized his lectures and then recited them to the class; any student who came to ask for help was given the same explanation as before. And if a student asked for help a second time, Jackson viewed him as insubordinate and punished him. In his lecture about basic tools, he always recited the three foremost as “the lever, the wheel, and the inclined plane.” When a student was called upon to repeat them and said the three in a different order, Jackson “corrected” him, telling him he was incorrect, and repeated them in the same order as he had announced them in his lecture. Such conduct is classic behavior of one afflicted with dyslexia or Asperger’s syndrome.

The students mocked his apparently stern, religious nature and his eccentric traits. In 1856, a group of alumni attempted to have Jackson removed from his

position.

Jackson's peculiar personal traits contributed to his unpopularity as an educator. With little sense of humor, he once tried to get a cadet dismissed from VMI for playing a prank on him. He was a hypochondriac who had sinus problems and arthritis and stood for long periods of time to keep his internal organs in place, a tiring activity that he believed contributed to good health. He rarely ate much food and often subsisted on crackers and milk. He required little sleep but was known to take catnaps. He also liked mineral baths.

In 1861, as the American Civil War broke out, Jackson became a drill master for some of the many new recruits in the Confederate Army. On April 27, 1861, Virginia Governor John Letcher ordered Colonel Jackson to take command at Harpers Ferry, where he would assemble and command the famous "Stonewall Brigade", consisting of the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 27th, and 33rd Virginia Infantry regiments. All of these units were from the Shenandoah Valley region of Virginia, where Jackson located his headquarters throughout the first two years of the war. Jackson became known for his relentless drilling of his troops; he believed discipline was vital to success on the battlefield. When he first appeared on the battlefield, "Stonewall" Jackson was wearing the dingy uniform of a Virginia Military Institute professor.

In addition to dyslexia, Jackson suffered from a number of other afflictions:

Jackson held a lifelong belief that one of his arms was longer than the other, and thus usually held the "longer" arm up to equalize his circulation. He was described as a "champion sleeper", even falling asleep with food in his mouth occasionally. A paper delivered to the Society of Clinical Psychologists hypothesized that Jackson had Asperger's syndrome (Fitzgerald, Michael, Society of Clinical Psychologists paper) although other possible explanations, such as a herniated diaphragm, exist. Indeed, Jackson suffered a number of ailments, for which he sought relief via contemporary practices of his day including hydrotherapy, popular in America at that time, visiting establishments at Oswego, New York (1850) and Round Hill, Massachusetts (1860) although with little evidence of success. Jackson also suffered a significant hearing loss in both of his ears as a result of his prior service in the U.S.

Army as an artillery officer. (*Wikipedia*, "Stonewall Jackson," 2014).

Jackson's physical dishevelment, which concealed his brilliant mind, even carried down to his horse, Old Sorrell. Jackson had a poor reputation as a horseman. One of his soldiers, Georgia volunteer William Andrews, wrote that Jackson was "a very ordinary looking man of medium size, his uniform badly soiled as though it had seen hard service. He wore a cap pulled down nearly to his nose and was riding a rawboned horse that did not look much like a charger, unless it would be on hay or clover. He certainly made a poor figure on a horseback, with his stirrup leather six inches too short, putting his knees nearly level with his horse's back, and his heels turned out with his toes sticking behind his horse's foreshoulder. A sorry description of our most famous general, but a correct one." (Robertson, op. cit. p. 469) His horse was named "Little Sorrel" (also known as "Old Sorrel"), a small chestnut gelding which ironically was a captured Union horse from a Connecticut farm. He rode Little Sorrel throughout the war, and was riding him when he was shot at Chancellorsville.

Following raids on the B&O Railroad on May 24, he was promoted to brigadier general on June 17. From there he rose to lieutenant general and brought numerous victories for Lee's command until Jackson's tragic death after the Battle of Chancellorsville on May 10, 1863.

History has proven dyslexia not to be an impairment to command, Besides Jackson, Generals George S. Patton, Dwight D. Eisenhower, and William Westmoreland all suffered from the same learning disability, yet managed to excel as military commanders.

Other evidence of Jackson's possible dyslexic condition is found in his command style, which Robertson describes as follows:

In command, Jackson was extremely secretive about his plans and extremely meticulous about military discipline. This secretive nature did not stand him in good stead with his subordinates, who were often not aware of his overall operational intentions until the last minute, and who complained of being left out of key decisions. (Id., p. xiv).

And whatever faults Jackson might have possessed, several of his biographers concur to give him the praise he so rightly deserves:

Robert E. Lee could trust Jackson with deliberately undetailed orders that conveyed Lee's overall objectives, what modern doctrine calls the "end state". This was because Jackson had a talent for understanding Lee's sometimes unstated goals and Lee trusted Jackson with the ability to take whatever actions were necessary to implement his end state requirements. Few of Lee's subsequent corps commanders had this ability. At Gettysburg, this resulted in lost opportunities. With a defeated and disorganized Union Army trying to regroup on high ground near town and vulnerable, Lee sent one of his new corps commanders, Richard S. Ewell, discretionary orders that the heights (Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill) be taken "if practicable." Without Jackson's intuitive grasp of Lee's orders or the instinct to take advantage of sudden tactical opportunities, Ewell chose not to attempt the assault, and this failure is considered by historians to be the greatest missed opportunity of the battle. (*Wikipedia*, "Stonewall Jackson," note 66).

It is impossible to tell how the South might

have fared if Jackson had still been alive to lead his troops at Gettysburg and afterward.

All we can do is admire him for coping with and, for the most part, overcoming what has proven to lesser men to be a disability. Like so many others who excelled in their chosen fields as actors, artists, entertainers, writers, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, who was remarkably fond of lemons, took the one fate dealt him and made lemonade out of it.

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Sources:

Garrison, Web. *Civil War Curiosities*. Nashville: Rutledge Hill Press, 1994.

Robertson, James I., *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, the Soldier, the Legend* (1997).

*Wikipedia*, "Stonewall Jackson," (2014).

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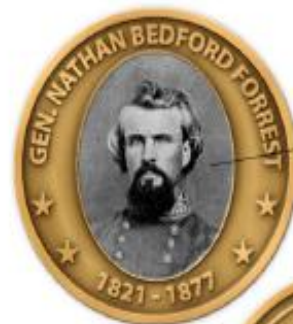
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## COMMANDER'S CORNER

Gentlemen:

I can't believe it's October already. How the time has flown. In our Executive Committee meeting, I found myself putting up for discussion that we need to be planning our Christmas party for this year. Unbelievable.

We had a great presentation at our last meeting from Hal Rounds on the Confederate Constitution. Hal is an expert on Constitutional issues of both the US and the CS. Very informative and interesting. We have been blessed to have some excellent speakers this year on a range of out of the norm topics, thanks to Lt. Commander Brad Waters. Brad has done an outstanding job of bringing quality speakers and topics over the last two years.

We still seem to be behind on dues collection from many of you. You should have received an invoice from National in the mail. If you did not, please contact Arthur Oliver to get your dues paid and to remain a member in good standing.

It's been a very long time in coming, but we finally are about to have a Mississippi monument at Shiloh. According to those who have been out to the foundry where it is being finished, it's going to be really nice. Given the current climate, this may be one of the last Confederate monuments to be installed for a very long time. We have to do what we can as a group, utilize all our talents and capabilities to stop this wave of hate toward all things Confederate that is currently sweeping the country. For those who could make the dedication on the 10<sup>th</sup>, if you can make it to the monument dedication on Saturday the 10<sup>th</sup>, please do. Most of us with the 154<sup>th</sup> and Bankhead's Battery will be at Columbus-Belmont making you proud by killing as many Yankees as possible.

Our new column in the Germantown News so far is getting great reviews. While we haven't really gotten into any real substance yet, the who we are and what we do has met with a pretty good response. Going forward, we start to talk about the South with Confederate tie-ins or things Confederate in general. I am working with the paper to see if there are better run date options but right now I'm running them on off meeting weeks. We may adjust the days we run going forward, so be watching. Ads look good too, wait till you see the next one.

Don't forget – we need as many license plates out on our vehicles as possible. Also, if you haven't renewed your Kroger card setup, please do. It's evident that there are a lot more Heritage fights coming, and the Division will

need as much as they can get in the Defense fund to fight them.

There is much to be done between now and year end. Our Department Heads need your help. I put out a message to them to reach out to a few of you, but it would not hurt for some of you to reach out to those department heads as well and see how you can help. We are long past the time that we can afford to "let someone else do it", and those guys doing it need your help, as do I. Speaking of, after talking with several of you, I have decided that if the Camp wants me for a second term as Commander, I will accept their nomination. That said, nominations for Camp Officers, including nominations from the floor will be accepted at our meeting October 12, and will be voted on at our meeting November 9.



I look forward to seeing you, either at Columbus, or the monument dedication, but certainly by our Monday meeting on October 12.

God Bless the South!

Mike Daugherty, Commander

<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>

### **SCV LIFE MEMBERS ROSTER**

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| T. Tarry Beasley II   | T. Tarry Beasley III     |
| Winston Blackley      | Eugene Callaway          |
| John Cole             | W. Kent Daniel Jr.       |
| James Anthony Davis   | Hubert Dellinger Jr., MD |
| H. Clark Doan         | Eugene Forrester         |
| Robert Freeman        | Donald Harrison          |
| Frederick Harrison    | Frank Holeman            |
| M. Gary Hood          | William P Hunter, Jr.    |
| Bobby Lessel          | Jerry C. Lunsford        |
| Frank M. McCroskey    | Steve McIntyre           |
| Arthur Oliver         | Charles Wendell Park     |
| Steve Reason          | Larry J. Spiller, Jr.    |
| Larry J. Spiller, Sr. | Osborn Turner, IV        |
| Charles L Vernon      | William C. Wilson        |





**Confederate Artillery at Charleston Harbor, 1863**



**Traveller** is the monthly newsletter of:

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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 12, 2015**

**Germantown Regional History and Genealogy Center, 7779 Old Poplar Pike, Germantown, TN**