

CALCASIEU GREYS

Volume 36, Issue 3 Sons of Confederate Veterans, Lake Charles, Louisiana March 2017



Captain James W. Bryan

NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390 will be from 6-8 p.m. Tuesday, March 14, at Joe's Pizza and Pasta Restaurant, 1601 Ruth St., Sulphur, LA 70663. Our guest speaker will be Hank Van Slyke, commander of Walter P. Lane Camp 1745, Orange, Texas. His topic will be "Army of Trans-Mississippi Fortifications in East Texas." This program should be of great interest to our camp since we are so close by and many men from Calcasieu served in Texas units. Please come and enjoy great Confederate fellowship, delicious Italian cuisine and a terrific program.

STATUE TO HONOR CAPTAIN DANIEL GOOS

(Press Release from Descendants of Capt. Daniel & Katarina Goos)

Construction will soon begin on the statue of Captain Daniel Goos to be located on Memorial Point within the Lakefront Promenade. The statue and all construction costs are being funded by the Goosport Graveyard Endowment. The Lake Charles City Council formally accepted the donation at a regular meeting in 2015.

"We are very appreciative of this generous donation by the Goosport Graveyard Endowment for the Captain Daniel Goos memorial on the lakefront. It is quite gratifying to see such strong community support on behalf of this very worthwhile project to honor one of Lake Charles' founders," said Mayor Randy Roach.

Upon moving to the area, Captain Daniel Goos established one of the city's first industries, a steam-powered sawmill on the banks of the Calcasieu River. He utilized his own schooners to ship lumber and other timber products to the port in Galveston, Texas, then returning with boats full of goods which he would then sell to Lake Charles merchants.

Sculptor of the statue is Janie Stine LaCroix. Architect on the project is J. Everett Schram, and the contractor is Rock Cloud Construction. Construction is estimated to last two months. The construction will not impede vehicular traffic on Bord du Lac Drive or other activities planned on the lakefront.



SCV NEWS

By Mike Jones,
Camp editor/historian

FEDS GIVE GREEN LIGHT FOR DESTRUCTION OF NEW ORLEANS MONUMENTS

The Federal Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans on March 6, 2017 gave the left-wing city government there permission to tear down the National Register Historic Monuments of President Jefferson Davis, General Robert E. Lee and General P.G.T. Beauregard. The decision was no surprise since both state and federal courts have become the play grounds for leftist radicals to completely overthrow everything Godly, traditional and American. In addition, Louisiana state government is allowing the cultural Marxists and their leftwing radical political allies that rule New Orleans, to become the dictators of all Louisiana history, heritage and culture. The attempt last year to protect all monuments was easily quashed in both the Louisiana Senate and the Louisiana House of Representatives.

As of this writing, March 7, no word has been received from monument supporters what they will do next. Hopefully they will appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, not that the outcome there would be favorable to the monuments. But at least it would give us more time to fight in the court of public opinion, which is over 70 percent in favor of the keeping the monuments exactly where they are, and demand that our state and federal elected officials pass legislation to protect all our historic monuments. Beauregard Camp 130 in New Orleans has been leading the charge for the SCV. We as a camp have donated \$100 to them and they no doubt will be needing our support again for this struggle. We can also expect our Louisiana Division and National Headquarters to supply us with the leadership we need to keep up the fight and keep public opinion on our side, and develop more ways to fight. New Orleans is only one battle. Let John Paul Jones's famous battle cry, when he was asked by the British to surrender, be ours: *"I Have Not Yet Begun to Fight!"*

MORE CONFEDERATE NEWS

March 4 was Confederate Flag Day throughout our Confederation and reports received so far indicate it was quite successful in Louisiana, where caravans of Confederate flag flying cars and trucks drove across the state on both Interstate 10 in South Louisiana and Interstate 20 in North Louisiana. Congratulations to all compatriots who took part in this great exhibition of Southern Pride and Confederate patriotism.

The annual Battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana is scheduled for April 7-9, 2017. This event will be on the actual anniversary dates of the battles of Wilson's Farm, April 7, 1864, Mansfield, April 8, 1864 and Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864. The reenactments are held on the actual battlefield of Pleasant Hill, 3 miles north of the present town of Pleasant Hill. Here's the schedule:

Friday

10 a.m.-3 p.m. School Day

5:30 p.m. Battle of Pleasant Hill Reenactment

Saturday, April 8, 2017

10 a.m.—Parade, Downtown Pleasant Hill

11 a.m.—(Following parade)—Battle Reenactment in town.

2 p.m.—Main Battle Reenactment on original battlefield.

7 p.m.—Period Ball—American Legion Hall

8:30 p.m.—Evening Battle Reenactment

Sunday

6-10 a.m.—Breakfast—American Hall

10 a.m.-Noon—Open camp activities

10 a.m.—Church Services (open to all)

After Church—Mail Call

2 p.m.—Battle of Pleasant Hill Reenactment

There is a modern vendors section across the street in front of the American Legion Hall. Plans are being made for Camp 1390 to have a booth in this area. The authentic sutlers adjacent to the reenactor camps sell reproduction uniforms, weapons and gear.

Heritage Operations Letter - Annapolis, MD

March 3, 2017

St. Anne's Episcopal Church in Annapolis, Maryland has reportedly ceased to allow ceremonies by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Waddell Camp 1608, honoring Capt. James I. Waddell, the Confederate naval officer who commanded the commerce raider Shenandoah. The Rev. Amy Richter cited the erroneous notion that the SCV is classified as a "hate group" by the SPLC. This is demonstrably incorrect. The SPLC has never classified our organization as a "hate group", and furthermore we have a strict no tolerance policy that disallows members of "hate groups" from becoming members of the SCV. Moreover, the SCV has, in convention, condemned the use of our flags and our symbols by such groups for at least the past 30 years.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a 501(c)3 charitable organization that exists solely for the purpose of honoring the VETERANS who served in the Confederate armed forces during the years of 1861 to 1865. It was these very men

who founded our organization in 1896. We do not discriminate based on race or religion and have people of multiple ethnic backgrounds and religions among our membership. As well, we honor all Confederate servicemen regardless of race, religion or ethnicity.

Apparently, Reverend Richter has been blatantly misinformed by one Linda Mundy of the group "Showing up for Racial Justice" who was quoted by an Annapolis newspaper as saying "Why would they even consider letting them have it there?" and "It represents a part of our country's history that we want to replace." (How exactly does one "replace" history, and what do they propose to "replace" it with?)

Confederate Soldiers and Sailors are recognized by the US Congress as "American Veterans" and have been since 1958. What we have in the Annapolis situation is an act of bigotry aimed at a charitable group (the Waddell Camp of the SCV) who are simply trying to honor an American Veteran as they've done at this location since 1997. The Sons of Confederate Veterans regards this situation as an insult to our noble Veterans and the dishonest and uninformed designation as a "hate group" as an act of flagrant discrimination, defamation and libel.

Carl Jones

Chief of Heritage Operations

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Charlottesville, Virginia Heritage Violation

To The Members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans
23 February 2017

The Fight is being waged to protect and defend the Monuments to General Robert E. Lee and to Lt. Gen. Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson in Charlottesville, Virginia.

As many of you have heard, the City Council voted on 6 February 2017 to remove the Monument to General Lee and to rename "Lee Park." The City of Charlottesville also voted to transform, re-interpret, and rename "Jackson Park."

This latest challenge to our noble Confederate history is being researched and evaluated as to its legal aspects. The Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, retained attorneys to litigate the issues of removing or interfering with the monuments, as proscribed by Virginia State Statute. Counsel is moving with dispatch to finalize the necessary pleadings and will commence a lawsuit as soon as practicable. It is imperative that this matter proceed deliberately. Your support is very important to the outcome of this situation. The law is on our side, but this issue will not be solved alone through legal battles. We must use our full influence and energy to support the Virginia Division in this fight. We must apply political pressure where possible and within the legal scope of our charter. I respectfully request every member take some positive action, whether

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it is getting educated on the matter, writing letters, donating money for the legal actions, and/or attending city council and other meetings to provide oversight to the process. Let me be clear, perceptions are important. We must be vocal and we must be active. I ask you to do your part and support the Virginia Division leadership as we move forward in defending our heritage!

Deo Vindice,
Thos. V. Strain Jr.
75th Commander-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

PROTECT WAR MEMORIALS AND MONUMENTS DON'T ERASE HISTORY

For as long as America's brave soldiers have fought to preserve the ideals of our country, passions have run high on the issue of how we as a nation should remember our history.

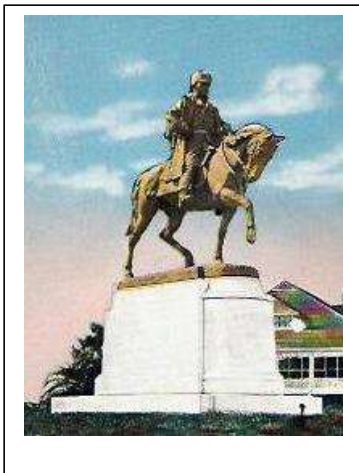
To the Civil War Trust, just as our country's battlefields are a part of American history, the soldiers who fought on both sides of the war - together with the memorials erected to honor fallen comrades and friends - are part of that history, too. They must be preserved.

Those past generations, North and South, often paid for these memorials out of their own pockets because they believed it was essential to transmit a crucial message to all future generations.

They wanted their sacrifices remembered. They wanted opportunities for reflection upon the time in this country when the conflict of the hour divided us, and more than 620,000 lives were lost, a number that, were a war of the same magnitude fought today, would cost over 6 million lives.

We believe it is important that our country continue to preserve and protect these monuments to generations past who sacrificed all to create the nation we are today. If you agree, please take a moment to [sign our petition](#), respectfully urging Congressional leaders to safeguard America's war memorials.

<https://secure3.convio.net/cwpt/site/Advocacy?cmd=display&page=UserAction&id=187>



Beauregard
Monument
New Orleans

LINCOLN WAS CORRUPT - SECESSION WAS LEGAL

[From Southern Heritage News and Views
<http://shnv.blogspot.com/>]

Quotes from Northern men document that they considered the Lincoln administration corrupt. Their quotes also document that Lincoln invaded the South to protect the Tariff Tax and not to ban slavery. Documented facts and quotes also prove that secession was legal and that Southerners were not traitors.

Northern financier and banker J.P. Morgan said "I supported president Lincoln but I see my mistake. I visited Washington D.C. and saw the corruption of the administration. The war is not for the preservation of the Constitution and Union but for politicians and government contractors. Lysander Spooner, prominent Massachusetts lawyer, legal scholar, and abolitionist said "The principle on which the war was waged by the North was that men may be compelled to submit to a government they do not want and resistance makes them traitors and criminals.

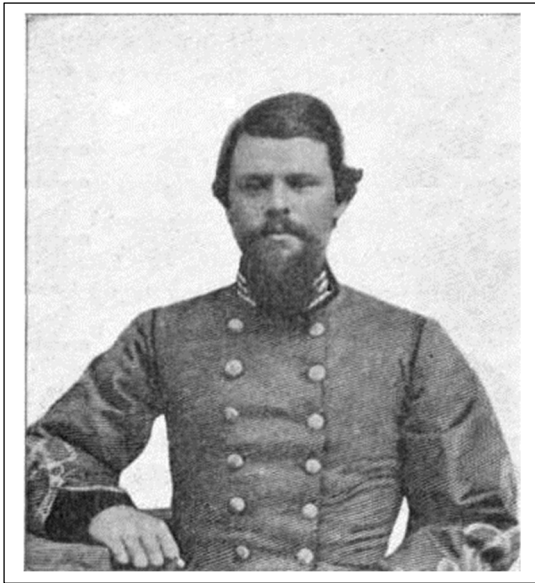
Lincoln made a speech in congress on Jan. 12, 1848 that secession is a most valuable and sacred right. In 1860 he reversed his opinion because he did not want to lose the annual 60-70 million dollars from the Southern states from an unfair sectional tariff tax. When Virginia, New York, and Rhode Island joined the union they specifically reserved the right of secession. All early attempts were by New England states in 1803 and 1814. On Feb. 15, 1833 MA senator Daniel Webster stated " If the Union was formed by the accession of the union of states then the union may be dissolved by the secession of states". Military cadets at West Point were taught from "Rawles View of the Constitution" that secession was legal.

Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, confirmed in 1865 and again in 1867 that secession was legal in 1860-1861. "Should you persist in your endeavor to bring to trial any of the former representatives of the Confederate government or military personnel on treason charges that which the North won on the battlefield will be lost in court. Secession is not a rebellion". Secession was legal under the 10th amendment.

James W. King
SCV Camp 141 Commander
Albany Georgia



SOLDIERS OF THE SOUTH

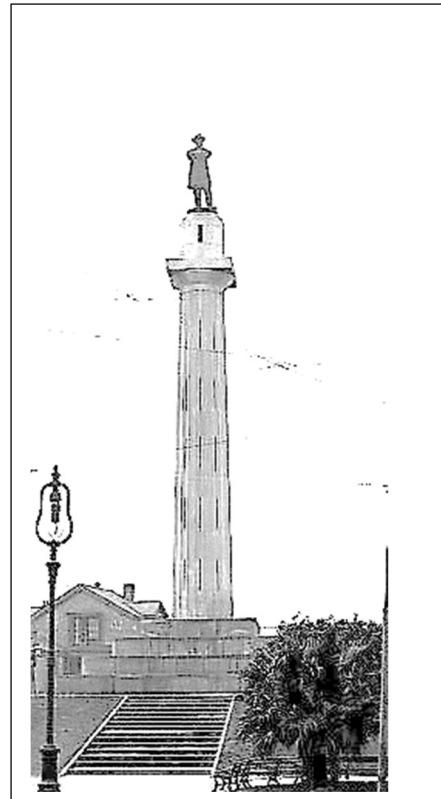


CAPTAIN GEORGE HENRY BAILEY, MD

George Henry Bailey, son of George Charlesworth Bailey, a native of London, England, and Lutetia Cecilia Edwards, of Greensboro, N.C. was born in Augusta, Ga., on April 7, 1837. His father died when he was about four years old, and his mother afterwards married I.J. Brookshire, and the family removed to Fort Bend County, Tex., where he grew to manhood. He took the medical course at Tulane University, graduating in 1860. At the beginning of the war, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Col. B. Frank Terry's 8th Texas Regiment, known as "Terry's Texas Rangers," and was ordered north into Kentucky. The severe weather gave him bronchial trouble, which kept him in the hospital several months. His health became so bad that he was discharged and went back to Texas. His health improving, he made application and received commission as assistant surgeon C.S. A., and was assigned to duty in Texas. He was post surgeon at Beaumont, Tex., at the time of the battle of Sabine Pass.

He went to the Pass in the face of a heavy cannonade from the fleet, feeling sure that his services would be needed. As a reward for this action a sword was presented to him "for gallant conduct in action" by order of Gen. J. B. Magruder, commanding the Department of Texas. General Magruder's order was that the finest sword on the captured ships be given him. He was also presented with a silver medal, one of those given to each of the Davis Guards, and with a Maltese cross, which is still attached to a piece of faded green silk, embroidered with shamrocks.

Dr. Bailey participated in the battle of Bowling Green, Ky., and while stationed there he obtained leave to go to Winchester, Tenn., to take his sister and cousin home from Mary Sharp College, which was near the enemy's lines. With the two girls he crossed the Mississippi River, then overflowed, in a small skiff. The Yankee vessels in the river shelled them, some of the shells striking so near as to soak the little party with spray. He kept the frightened girls quiet by his courage, landing safely on the other side. At the close of the war Dr. Bailey settled in Milheim, Austin County, Tex., and began the practice of medicine. In 1870 he was married to Miss Sophie Ansler, a daughter of Marcus Ansler, one of the pioneers of Austin County, in 1873 he went to California for the benefit of his health, having contracted bronchitis and asthma during the war. He resided in San Diego and Los Angeles Counties until 1882, when he returned to Texas and resumed the practice of medicine; but in 1889 he was compelled by failing health to return to California. He lived at Anaheim, Orange County, until 1900, and from that time to 1909 he was at Phoenix, Ariz., where he obtained some relief from his malady. In the hope of prolonging his life, his family took him then to Southern California, where he died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Kuchel, in Anaheim, on August 4, 1909. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and three daughters.



Gen. R.E. Lee Monument, New Orleans