

CALCASIEU GREYS

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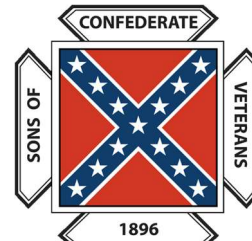


Captain James W. Bryan

LEE—JACKSON BANQUET 2018

Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390's annual Lee-Jackson Banquet 2018 will begin at 6 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 20, with our social at Pat's of Henderson Restaurant, 1500 Siebarth Drive, Lake Charles. The program will get underway at 7 p.m. Our keynote speaker will be Shane Kastler, author of *Nathan Bedford Forrest's Redemption* (Pelican Publishing, 2010) and pastor of Heritage Baptist Church in Lake Charles. His timely topic will be on "The Ongoing Persecution of Lee & Jackson." He will talk on the current attacks on Confederates, what the goal of such attacks are, the danger of erasing history, as well as encouraging developments.

Compatriot Kastler is a native of Oklahoma and a graduate of Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary (M. Div.) and Northeastern State University (B.B.A.). He writes a weekly column for the Linn County News (KS) and has appeared on the Church & State Program on KELB (100.5 FM) in Lake Charles. He is a member of (Banquet: Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

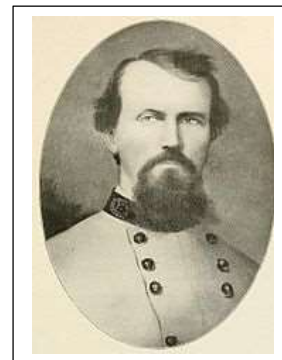


SCV NEWS

By Mike Jones,
Camp editor/historian

MEMPHIS DESECRATES FORREST'S GRAVE

MEMPHIS, TN – Memphis, Tennessee joined New Orleans, Louisiana in bringing shame and disgrace to the city and it's state by tearing down a National Register Historic Monument and desecrating the grave site of one of the most famous generals of the War for Southern Independence—Nathan Bedford Forrest. Also on the same "Night of Infamy," Dec. 20, 2017, Memphis ripped down a statue of President Jefferson Davis. The current mayor of Memphis, reportedly a liberal Democrat and transplant from Indiana, and City Council "sold" Forrest Park (AKA Health Science Park) and Confederate Park to a private entity and then had the statues moved to a city storage facility. The city had been banned from that very action of Tennessee state government and courts. It claimed its act of historical vandalism because it had sold the city property for a total sum of \$2,000. The public property itself is reportedly valued at \$4 million and numerous questions of legality have been raised in this very suspicious transaction. (Continued P. 2, Co. 2)



(Banquet, Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390 in Lake Charles. He and his wife Erin have three children.

The cost of the banquet meal will be the same as last year, \$30, which includes the appetizer, entrée, dessert and iced tea and gratuity. Cocktails are not part of the price. Here is the menu:

Appetizer: Bitesize

Catfish/Popcorn Shrimp

Main Entrée: (Select One)

Fried Shrimp

Crawfish Fettuccine

Stuffed Red Snapper

10 oz. Ribeye Steak (cooked medium)

Seafood Platter (fried Shrimp, Oysters, Catfish, Stuffed Shrimp, Stuffed Crab & Frog Leg)

Dessert: (Select One)

Pecan Pie

Cheese Cake (topped with blueberries or strawberries)

The above menu is served with a baked potato, dinner salad, dinner rolls & soft drink or iced tea.

Please make your remittance by check payable to SCV Camp 1390. Mail the check to Luke Dartez, 908 Henning Road, Sulphur, La. 70665-7673, by Jan. 16 so he can give the restaurant a notice of how many to expect. We are not set up to take debit or credit cards. Again, the price is all inclusive of meal, drink and gratuity.

GUN SHOW

Captain James W. Bryan Camp 1390 will have a table at the gun show at the Lake Charles Civic Center on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 27 & 28. We will need folks to man the table for 4 shifts at 2 people each shift.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Port Hudson State Historic Site

January 2008:

Saturdays and Sundays • Port Hudson State Historic Site, Jackson - *Guided Museum Tour*, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Take a guided tour of the museum, with the site historian, and explore the highlights of the Port Hudson artifact collection. For more information call 888.677.3400 toll free or 225.654.3775 locally.

1/13/2018 • Port Hudson State Historic Site, Jackson - *Tatting Class*, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. Staff and volunteers will teach participants this old form of lace-making, through both the needle method and by shuttle. Preregistration is required, as space is limited. Call early to reserve your spot! For more information call 888.677.3400 toll free or 225.654.3775 locally.

(MEMPHIS, continued from P. 1)



N.B. Forrest Monument, Memphis, TN
(Library of Congress)

Here is the initial SCV response from Scott D. Hall, Esq., Judge Advocate-in-Chief, Sons of Confederate Veterans:

SUBJECT: LAST NIGHT'S EVENTS IN THE CITY OF MEMPHIS

December 20th and 21st were extremely sad and disgraceful days for the City of Memphis, our State, and our Republic.

For civilized people throughout the world and for all Tennesseans that believe in the rule of law, the acts of the Memphis City Council should be recognized as being abhorrent and diametrically opposed to a government of the people. The Memphis City Council violated our system of laws, due process, and respect for the law.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans has fought efforts to destroy history, and specifically fought for four or five years to prevent the Memphis City Council from removing the Forrest Monument, headstones, and graves. In the courts and through administrative proceedings, the SCV has successfully defended the wrongful and bad intent of the Memphis City Council.

Specifically, this past October, in Athens, Tennessee, the Tennessee Historical Commission voted 18 to 6 to deny Memphis's petition to move the Forrest Statue and Monument. The SCV was present and was instrumental in having the City Council's actions denied.

In legal and administrative proceedings, Memphis admitted that the Tennessee Historical Commission
(Continued, Memphis, P. 3, Col. 1)

(Memphis, Continued from P. 2, Col. 2)

had jurisdiction over the Forrest Statue. Still, in defiance of the law and legal procedures, they coordinated and sanctioned removal of the Forrest Monument.

It has been reported to the SCV that the Tennessee Attorney General repeatedly confirmed that the Forrest Statue and Monuments were being watched and safeguarded against illegal action. The Monument, and grave site, was to be protected until and unless legal proceedings resulted in alternative courses of action. Such was not the result last night.

Under the cloak of darkness and in defiance of our State's legal system, Memphis's claim that "We sold the parks to a 3rd party " is under the law, a sham, a deceit, and a subterfuge. It has been reported that Memphis sold the parks for \$1,000.00. Any such action would be shameful and would serve as the Memphis City Council's mockery of both our Judicial system and the Tennessee General Assembly.

Legal action by the State of Tennessee should be taken against the Memphis City Council. All residents of Tennessee are encouraged to request legal proceedings against the City by the State of Tennessee, and against anyone responsible for altering, moving, or disturbing the Forrest Statue, monument, or graves.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, especially those members in the Memphis area, have valiantly defended the sanctity of the Forrest Monument, Statue, and graves. The Sons of Confederate Veterans and the legal team fighting to protect State history via the rule of law and through the legal bounds of the Courts and Administrative offices are to be highly commended. Such successful legal action stymied the ISIS-like action of the Memphis City Council, until lawlessness stole the night.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans will continue to uphold the law, and will continue to fight against injustice, such as the events in Memphis, Tennessee, on December 21, 2017.

Scott D. Hall, Esq
Judge Advocate-in-Chief, Sons of Confederate Veterans



Update:

NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MUSEUM AT ELM SPRING

Groundwork is continuing on the National Confederate Museum at Elm Springs, the Sons of Confederate Veterans international headquarters in Columbia, Tennessee. Soon construction of the museum itself will be underway and plans are to dedicate the structure this July 18.

The 17,000 square-foot museum will tell the true history of the Confederate soldier and cause to both preserve and advance our heritage and be a beacon of light and truth in a national swamp of lies and anti-Southern propaganda and hate.

The Elm Springs plantation house was built about 1837 by James and Nathaniel Dick, two wealthy New Orleans cotton merchants. It was a gift for their sister, Sarah Todd, who was married to Christopher Todd. It was inherited by their daughter, Susan Todd, who was the wife of Abram M. Looney. During the war for Southern Independence, Looney served in the Confederate Army as captain of Company H, 1st Tennessee Infantry. He later served as colonel and commanding officer of the regiment. During the Franklin-Nashville Campaign of 1864, it was saved from destruction by Confederate troops who arrived in a nick of time to put out a fire started by retreating Federals.

It is a fitting place for the National Confederate Museum both historically and geographically. It is located in Columbia, Maury County, Tennessee on the Mooresville Pike within about two hundred yards of Highway 50. Its location in Middle Tennessee, and is also centrally located among Southern states, which formed the Confederacy.

Fundraising is continuing on this vital project and all compatriots and friends of the South are encouraged to donate.

Send checks to:
Sons of Confederate Veterans
c/o TCM Building Fund
P.O. Box 59
Columbia, TN 38402

Or you can call 1-800-MY-DIXIE to pay by credit card.

You can also contribute online using your credit card at SCV.org.

BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO

(From the National Park Service)

On the evening of December 30, 1862, Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg and Union Gen. William S. Rosecrans and their combined total of 83,000 soldiers were camped near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Everyone knew that a battle was only hours away and that the victor would have a strategic advantage. The bands of both armies played, each trying to drown out the other, as they could be heard for some distance. Then, one of the bands struck up "Home Sweet Home," and "as if by common consent, all other airs ceased, and the bands of both armies, far as the ear could reach, joined in the refrain."¹ Together, the soldiers sang the bittersweet song that brought back memories of home and family. Voices faded as the call came for lights out in the frosty camps.

At dawn on New Year's Eve, General Bragg took the initiative by attacking while the Union soldiers were building their fires and eating their breakfasts. One Union soldier described that morning:

The comfort of warming chilled fingers and toes and drinking a grateful cup of hot coffee outweighed for the moment any consideration of danger.... As all was so quiet, not a shot having been fired, I...walked out until the enemy's breastworks were in view and there, sure enough,...a succession of long lines of Gray were swarming over the Confederate breastworks and sweeping towards us but not yet within gun shot range.

Then came chaos. Men began to run in every direction, for no one knew where to go.

The Union was forced back for three miles, briefly holding several positions long enough to allow General Rosecrans to gather Union cannon and redeploy units to shield the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad and Nashville Pike--his army's lifelines. The Confederates assaulted the Union cannon and infantry, and were met with such a volley from about 40 cannon that they were forced to beat a retreat as best they could. The Confederates attacked the cannon several times, but were beaten back until all attempts ceased for the day. Even so, the Confederates had won so much ground that General Bragg telegraphed Richmond, Virginia, exclaiming, "God has granted us a Happy New Year."

The following day in Washington, D.C., Thursday, January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln announced his Emancipation Proclamation: "I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within any States...in rebellion against the United States shall be...forever free." No one in Murfreesboro knew of this momentous event, however. That day was spent tending to the dead and wounded that covered the ground and filled the makeshift hospitals.

But the fighting resumed the next day, at 4 p.m., near the banks of the Stones River. The Confederates made a successful attack that drove the Union troops in headlong retreat across the river. Once again, the Confederates were met by Union cannon. Firing more than 100 rounds per minute at close range, the cannon mowed down the Confederates. The roar continued for more than 10 minutes, and shook the earth under the soldiers' feet. A soldier from Florida gave the following report:

The nearest the [Yankees] came close to getting me was shooting a hole in my pants and cutting hair off my right temple. I know a peck of balls passed in less than a yard of me....The man in front of me got slightly wounded [and]...the one on my right mortally and the one on my left killed.⁴

In less than an hour, 1,800 Confederates fell dead or wounded, and their earlier successful, dashing charge suddenly turned into a retreat.

Two days later, General Bragg withdrew. In the midst of a cold winter rain, the Confederate army retreated from the field. General Rosecrans remained in Murfreesboro and built the most extensive fortification yet erected during the war. The failure of General Bragg to maintain a hold on middle Tennessee lost the Confederacy rich farmland and opened a corridor for the Union army to penetrate the Deep South, thus providing the opportunity for Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's March to the Sea.

In total, more than 23,000 soldiers were killed, wounded, missing or captured. From the Union army, about 1,700 men were killed, 7,800 were wounded and 3,700 were missing--a total of 13,200 casualties from an army estimated to count 41,400. The Confederates' casualties included 1,300 killed, 7,900 wounded, and about 1,000 missing for a total of 10,200 out of an estimated army of 35,000.

A Confederate soldier wrote of the battle:

I am sick and tired of this war, and I can see no prospects of having peace for a long time to come, I don't think it will ever be stopped by fighting, the Yankees cant whip us and we can never whip them, and I see no prospect of peace unless the Yankees themselves rebel and throw down their arms, and refuse to fight any longer.

Many Yankee soldiers were as tired of the fighting as this unnamed foot soldier, but they did not rebel. The war continued for more than two years after the Battle of Murphreesboro, called by the Yankee's Stones River.