



*Camp Cresset
Finley's Brigade
Camp #1614
Havana, Florida*



Recipient – 2011 and 2012 Dr. George R. Tabor “Most Distinguished Camp” Award

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."



Confederates and Facebook????

My, My, My! I never thought I would be writing about Facebook in our newsletter. A few things have come up lately, that require me to give some directives concerning Facebook. Before the Natural Bridge Re-enactment, one of our members made a post on his personal Facebook page (NO PROBLEM!), another Camp member made a comment on the first members post (NO PROBLEM!), a third person with the same last name as one of our members made a comment on the same post, that was taken as a threat against the State Park Service (BIG PROBLEM!!!). I was called that morning and was asked if this third person was one our members; I replied no; I was then informed that the entire Facebook post was being monitored by Law Enforcement. Not exactly what I wanted to hear, that morning. I made some calls and did my own Facebook investigation, and turns out the troublemaker was just a *keyboard warrior* not related to anyone at Finley's. All were reassured that he was not ours, and that we would not be a problem.

Be advised: people are looking at you! Our enemies, our friends, Law-Enforcement, and more. On your personal Facebook page: **PLEASE do not post ANYTHING that might reflect bad on Finley's Brigade!!!**

Finley's Brigade has had its own Facebook page for years. I had to block dear friends from our Facebook page because they posted profanity, or they endorsed a political candidate on our page.

1. **Do not endorse a political candidate on Finley's Brigade's Facebook page.** We are a 501(c)(3) Non-Profit and are prohibited from endorsing candidates as an organization. Feel free to endorse who you like on your own page.
2. **Do not post profanity, nudity, hate-speech, or threats on Finley's Brigade's Facebook page.** Basically, don't post anything that you wouldn't want your Mama to see.

Y'all think about it. Commander Kelly Crocker

From the desk of Susan Hathaway...

My fellow Southerners... time for a chat. I know it may appear bleak at times and can seem like we have little hope. Yes, the odds are stacked against us. Yes, the left controls the media, the educational system and the government and are disseminating lies and false narratives that have become mainstream... But this is NOTHING NEW.

Our grandfathers went into battle with even greater odds and didn't flinch. What are our difficulties compared to what they experienced? THIS AIN'T NOTHING. We have survived 150+ years of Yankee occupation and reconstruction and we are still here, and we aren't going anywhere.

We have God on our side and the blood of men who were part of the greatest army to ever take the field of battle flowing through our veins.

Whining about what the Federal, State or Local government will or won't do is a waste of time. It's not up to them to recognize our veterans...it's up to us!! So, let's refocus. Fight our battles with municipalities where it makes sense...and get to work raising flags and monuments on private property and doing what our ancestors would expect of us.

Who's with me?

All glory to God. All honor to the Confederate soldier.

Susan Hathaway Virginia Flaggers

Finley's Brigade Confederate Memorial Day Service

Finley's will conduct our annual Confederate Memorial Day service at Soldiers Cemetery (in Eastern Cemetery) at 3pm on April 6, 2019 in Quincy, Florida. This is the "Home Field" Finley's and one of our biggest events. Re-enactors would call this service a "Maximum Participation Event". Members of Finley's: This service is for you! Will you be there? As long as I am able to draw a breath, I will.

The Mary Ann Harvey-Black, Confederate Rose Society and Finley's Brigade are placing a monument in Soldiers Cemetery to the Confederates who died in Quincy and Gadsden County during the WBTS. This will be, as Susan Hathaway said, a monument on private property to honor brave men, who left home and hearth to defend their beloved Southland. It is our responsibility to see that they are remembered.

Consider purchasing a Memorial Brick to honor your own Ancestor. All proceeds will go to placing a new monument in Soldiers Cemetery.

General Stephen Dill Lee said in 1906, "**To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.**"

It's our duty to remember these men!

FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS CEMETERY MEMORIAL BRICK PROGRAM

What a perfect way to honor a veteran, family, event or business with a commemorative brick. The bricks will be incorporated in Soldiers Cemetery around a monument bearing the names of men who died in Gadsden County hospitals 1861-1865

ENGRAVING INFORMATION

4X8 brick contain three (3) lines with twenty (20) characters per line

8X8 brick contain six (6) lines with twenty (20) characters per line

Characters include all letters, numbers, punctuation and spaces

Price

4X8 75.00 each, 8X8 110.00 each

10.00 discount per brick for multiples

Payment Method

Name _____ Phone _____

Address or Email _____

Cash _____ Check _____ Card _____ Type AX MC Visa

Credit Card # _____ 3 Digit on back _____

Credit or Debit? _____ Expiration date _____ Zip Code _____

**Mail to: Friends of Soldiers Cemetery
4315 Lonnie Gray Rd Tallahassee, FL 32305
Phone 850-545-6804
Or e-mail to: vacarroll@msn.com**

Over for order form

Your Name _____

Phone _____

Address or Email _____

Number of 4X8 _____ Number of 8X8 _____

Text for 4X8

Text for 4X8

Text for 8X8

The 15th Tennessee CSA Company G

“The Illinois Company”

By Compatriot JR Miller

In June 1861, 34 men from the Southern Illinois counties of Williamson and Jackson traveled to western Tennessee and became part of Company G of the 15th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry which was officially mustered in Jackson Tennessee. Men also came from the states of Missouri, Kentucky, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania, the city of Memphis and the counties of Weakley, Lake, Madison, and Shelby. The regiment was reported at Union City in July 1861, with 744 men armed with flintlock muskets. In August it moved to New Madrid, Missouri, where it was in Brigadier General Benjamin F. Cheatham’s Brigade. On October 24, 1861 the regiment was reported in Brigadier General Gideon J. Pillow’s Division, Colonel J. Knox Walker’s Brigade, consisting of the 2nd (Walker’s), 13th and 15th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Captain M. T. Polk’s Battery.

Most interesting is the company participated in the Battle of Belmont which union men from Illinois also participated in. On November 6, 1861, Brig. Gen. U.S. Grant left Cairo, Illinois, by steamers, in conjunction with two gunboats, to make a demonstration against Columbus, Kentucky. The next morning, Grant learned that Confederate troops had crossed the Mississippi River from Columbus to Belmont, Missouri, to intercept two detachments sent in pursuit of Brig. Gen. M. Jeff Thompson and, possibly, to reinforce Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's force. The battle that ensued was a running gunfight which Grants men ran the defenders of Belmont out of their cantonments and destroyed all of the equipment and supplies on hand. The Confederates brought up reinforcements from nearby Columbus and pushed back the yankees. the Union force withdrew, reembarked, and returned to Cairo. There is some evidence that the battle actually spilled in the state of Illinois, which may make Illinois the highwater mark of the Confederacy.

On March 9, 1862, the regiment was reported in Colonel Preston Smith’s Brigade, consisting of Blythe’s 44th Mississippi, 2nd (Walker’s), 15th and 154th Tennessee Infantry Regiments, and Polk’s Battery. Columbus was evacuated in March, and the regiment moved to Corinth, Mississippi. After fighting at Shiloh and Perryville the unit was assigned to Bate's, Tyler's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In 1863 the unit was consolidated with the 37th Regiment and fought with the army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta. The unit reported 200 casualties at Shiloh and had 34 disabled at Perryville. The 15th/37th lost fifty-eight percent of the 202 engaged at Chickamauga. In late 1863 it reported a total of 234 men and only 148 men. The unit later returned to Tennessee and late in the war was in North Carolina and surrendered April 26, 1865 with very few officers and men and were paroled May 1, 1865 in Greensboro.

Suggested Reading:

Ed Gleeson, *Illinois Rebels - A Civil War Unit History of G Company, 15th Tennessee Regiment Volunteer Infantry Guild Press of Indiana, 1996*

This is what other countries thought about the US Civil War

It may seem weird that another country would just show up to war to have a look, but it used to be a fairly common activity, one the United Nations still practices. A military observer is a diplomatic representative of sorts, used by one government to track the battles, strategies, and tactics used in a war it isn't fighting, but may have an interest in watching — and learning from.

Professional soldiers were embedded within fighting units, but were not considered diplomats, journalists, or spies. They wore the uniform of their home country and understood the importance of terrain, technology, and military history as it played out on the latest battlefield. The Civil War had no shortage of interest from the rest of the world.

England, France, and Germany all sent observers to both sides of the fighting as early as 1862. They were concerned with the technologies related to metallurgy, rifling of cannons, explosive shells, cartridge calibers, and, of course, the new observation balloons used in the war. German observers were concerned with the power of militia and volunteer forces in the face of a standing, professional army. These observations formed many of the tactical developments used in later conflicts, especially World War I.

The Prussians, with an aforementioned interest in the superiority of professional armies, didn't think much of the armies fighting the war. While noting the tactics used by American fighting men, Prussian observers thought the New World's way of war was inferior to the Prussians'.

One Prussian captain, Justus Scheibert, divided the war into three phases. The first was made up of the disorganized skirmishes. At this point, neither side had really come to grips with the war and their own strategic capabilities. The second phase, which ran from 1862 through the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg, was defined by a refinement in battlefield formations, which were used to great effect by both sides. After Gettysburg through to the war's end, the fighting became defensive for both sides, where belligerents fought for inches of battlefield instead of mounting a great retreat or advance.

Scheibert believed that the construction of defensive fortifications that allowed officers time to make careful decisions replaced the skill of trained professional officers in quick decision making. Like many historians in the decades following the war, he cited Union manpower and industrial output as the chief tools of victory for the war while praising Confederate General Robert E. Lee for his innovations that allowed Confederate troops to stay relatively fresh and punch above their weight class, even when outnumbered.

The British, meanwhile, were horrified at the war's destruction and bloody death toll. The British government wanted the horror to stop and felt compelled to pressure the United States to accept a negotiated, two-state solution. London could not understand Lincoln's motivation for keeping the Union together by force in a democracy where people are supposed to be able to determine their own futures by voting. Neither Britain nor France understood why the North and South both rejected publicly making the war about its central cause: slavery. They simply did not understand the politics of the U.S. as well as

President Lincoln and did not understand the Confederate government's chief fears as Jefferson Davis saw them.

London was also turned off by the Confederate threat of an embargo of cotton exports to Great Britain. It turns out they played this hand much too early, as British merchants would seek alternatives and replacements for Confederate cotton as early as 1861. But as the level of death and destruction rose, both Britain and France began to plan to intervene for the South. Even Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation angered European powers, who saw the limited emancipation as nothing more than an attempt to incite a mass slave uprising to save face in losing the war.

The only thing that saved the Union from a combined French-British intervention was the risk or war with the United States and that the South had not yet proven that it could fight the Union Army to a greater defeat on the battlefield.

One British observer actually visited nine of the eleven Confederate States during the war. Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, just 25 years old, took leave of the British Army to travel to Texas via Mexico, moving through nearly the whole of the Confederacy. He met Generals Lee, Bragg, and Longstreet, to name the most important, along with Confederate officials, including President Jefferson Davis. After observing the Battle of Gettysburg (where he met the Prussian Captain Scheibert), he crossed the lines and moved north to New York, where he left for home.

The Britisher remarked that Texas was the most lawless state in the Confederacy, that even Confederate generals were notably impoverished, but were in such good humor that they could ride their confidence into battle. As for the generals themselves, he thought it was amazing that a general like Longstreet would lead men into full-frontal assaults, and that a man like General Lee would speak to individual troops while taking responsibility for the losses on the field.

The French were interested in a Union loss and the creation of a new republic, carved from the remnants of the United States because they were determined to recoup the losses suffered at the hands of the British during the colonization of the new world. France's criteria for intervention were much the same as Britain's but were dashed after the Union victory in the war and any preparations made to use Mexico to capture former French territory west of the Mississippi were scrapped.

Though the world's other powers didn't think much of the war and its fighting for the duration, the preparations they all made throughout the war and in the years immediately following shows the lasting impact it had on global politics. In all, visitors from Germany, Britain, Italy, France, Russia, Nicaragua, and Austria all visited various battles of the war. The lasting legacy of this impact is the continued debate over what might have been, even more than 150 years later.

Author **Blake Stillwell** originally printed in: ***Rally Point We are the Mighty***

Finley's Brigade New Shirts

Finley's Brigade is considering buying some new shirts and making them available to our members at a discount. These are "Dry- Wicking SPF Performance Shirts" or as I call them "Super High-Performance Fishing Shirts."

For SCV Members only.

Sizes XS-XL are \$35 each (for Finley's members) Sizes 2X-4X are \$40 each (for Finley's members) We have a minimum order to get the best price. Please notify Commander Crocker at kvcroadking@yahoo.com or 850-339-3051 (leave message) if interested. You can let us know at the April Camp meeting as well.



Confederate Memorial Day

AN ACT Declaring Memorial Day, April 26, a legal Holiday in the State of Florida

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1 - That April 26th, commonly known in this State as "Memorial Day" be, and hereby declared to be a legal holiday in the State of Florida.

Section 2 - This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval from the Governor.

Approved May 16, 1895

Chapter 4487-(No.166)

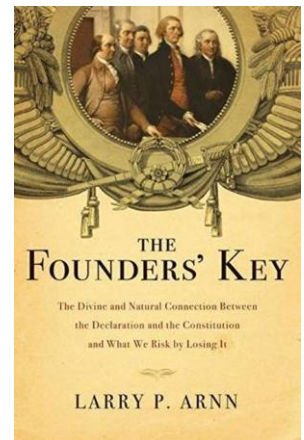
Florida Statute 683.01



Compatriot Jack Cowart will speak at Finley's Brigade April 9th meeting. Meetings begin at 6:45pm and are still at the VFW Post at 2769 West Tennessee Street Tallahassee, Florida 32304.

Tallahassee Veterans Village

Finley's Brigade has been a sponsor of the TVV for many years. Veterans need food! Veterans need linens! Whoever brings the most to the April Camp meeting will win a free book!



Heritage Opportunities

- April 6 – Soldier's Cemetery Confederate Memorial Day Service 3pm Quincy, FL
- April 9 – Regular Camp Meeting at VFW Guest Speaker Jack Cowart
- April 19 – Hunley Award presentation Holmes County High School
- April 21 – Confederate Memorial Day Service at Tallahassee Old City Cemetery 3pm
- April 28 – Hunley Award presentation for Lincoln High School NJROTC at 5:45pm at University Center
- May 14 – Regular Camp Meeting at VFW
- Jun 7-9 – SCV Florida Division Reunion in Ocala, Florida
- Jun 11 – Regular Camp Meeting at VFW
- July 9 – Regular Camp Meeting at VFW
- July 10-13 SCV National Reunion in Mobile, AL
- Nov 10 – Annual Captain Henry Wirz Memorial Service, Andersonville, GA 3 PM

For times, locations, and details for the following events please contact Commander Crocker at commander@finleysbrigadescv.com or 850-339-3051.