

The Georgia



Confederate

VOL. II Issue 6

Official Publication of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

May/June 2016

"Hellmira"

Georgia Compatriots,

The Friends of Elmira Civil War Prison Camp in Elmira, New York is looking for your help in identifying Native American Confederate soldiers who were imprisoned in the Elmira Prison.

We especially would like to know if any of the 382 Georgia men who died in Elmira and are buried in Woodlawn National Cemetery are Native Americans.

Please bring this request for information before your members during your next meeting.

www.elmiraprisoncamp.com

Tom Fagart, Concord, NC
Capt. Jonas Cook Camp #888
Mt. Pleasant, NC

Board Member

Friends of Elmira Prison Camp

**REQUEST FOR
INFORMATION ON
NATIVE AMERICANS**

A Veteran's Homegoing

James Jackson Henderson was born August 27th, 1827 in Irwin County, Georgia, which at that time was in Sycamore, Georgia, later Worth County in 1853, and finally Turner County in 1905. He could say he had lived in all three counties and never moved. He was married to Miss Susannah Whiddon, September 19th, 1850, and he died May 28th, 1910. At the time of his death, he was eighty-two years, nine months, and one day old. He and his devoted wife have lived happily together for fifty-nine years, eight months, and nine days. From this union there was born five daughters and three sons; all the daughter surviving him, while two of his sons preceded him in death, leaving an only son now in life, the Hon. J.W. Henderson.

Captain Henderson was one if not the oldest citizens of Turner county, and it was for him that the county was first to have been named but he being alive, the Legislature would not name any county for a man who was still in life. He was one of the pioneer citizens of this section of the state. He did as much in the early eighties and nineties as any man in South Georgia to induce settlers from middle and North Georgia to settle in this section of the state.

He was the son of a Methodist preacher, and at no great distance in the past, he was called upon to offi-

ciate at the grave, he having connected himself with this branch of the church in early life, and ministers being far between in this section of Georgia at that time. And be it said of him, that his home was a shelter for the weary and at all time. No man was ever turned away hungry and unsheltered, never turning a deaf ear to the importunities of his less unfortunate brethren. He loved the children of Sycamore Methodist church and he would grow his own strawberries and after coating them with chocolate, he would serve them at their youth meetings.

He was a founder of the beautiful little city of Sycamore in this county. He was an Ex-Confederate soldier and a member of camp Bartow Confederate Veterans of this county. He volunteered in Company "A", 61st Georgia Regiment in 1861 from Irwin County, was captured at Ft. Pulaski in the early part of the war and was sent to Ft. Delaware Federal prison, being afterwards exchanged. He was a part of that group we now call the "Immortal 600" composed of 600 captured officers that the Yankees used as human shields, placing them in front of Yankee forts to receive the firings of Confederate cannons. Ft. Delaware was the North's answer to Andersonville, Georgia. 3,000 of 12,000 Confederate men died there.

Afterwards, he returned to his

company and was honorably discharged at Ft. Donalson at the close of the war in 1865 as Captain of his company. He was painfully wounded at Petersburg, Virginia, being shot in the mouth with a Minie ball during the memorable siege of that stronghold. At another time, he was temporarily blinded by the blast of gunfire.

He was a true to the cause of the South as any man that wore the gray. He loved the stars and bars as only the true and brave could. He loved that flag when it went down in glorious defeat at Appomattox, as he did when it waived in triumph and victory at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness. He was present at the Battle of Gettysburg, Virginia. He never tired of telling to both old and young of the glory of the old South and of his love for her cause and people. But alas, like the majority of that once invincible army of the purest and noblest men that ever mustered around any banner, he has answered the last call of that Great Captain of his salvation, fought the last fight, and came out more than a conqueror. Is he dead? No, he only sleepeth.

*Asleep in Jesus, Oh how sweet
to be for such a slumber meet; With
holy confidence to sing, The death
has lost his venomd sting.*

June 17, 1910

Turner County Banner



The Charge

to the Georgia Division

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit 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 he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish.

Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations. ~ circa 2006

Inside this issue:

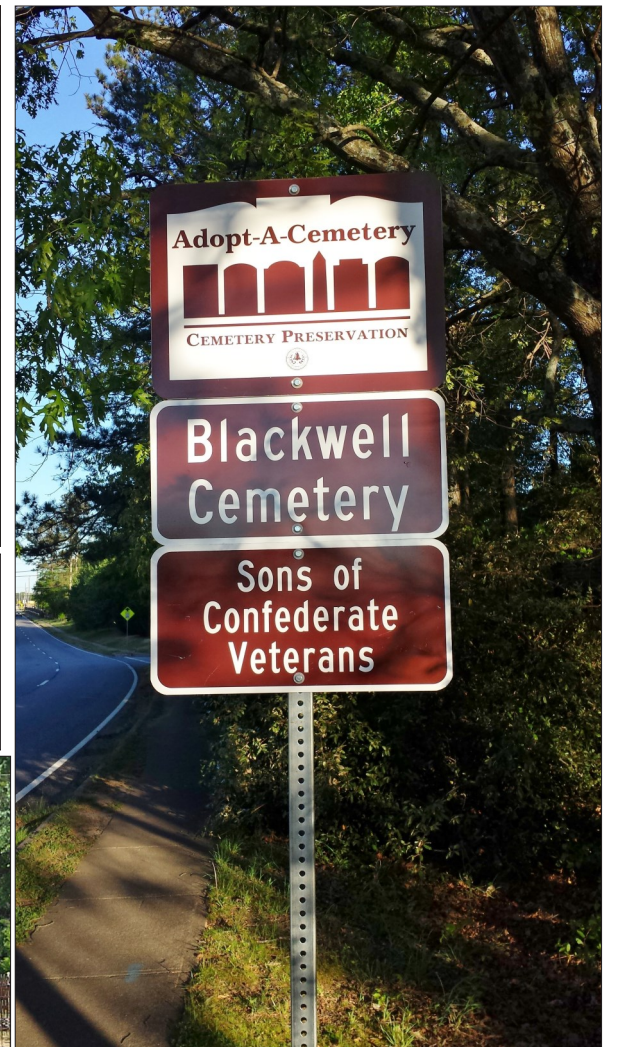
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Members of the Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson, Camp 141, Albany, GA, have erected a flag pole with a 15'x18' Battle Flag on U.S. Hwy. 19--300, south of Albany at Baconton, GA, northern, Mitchell County.



David Benjamin Bailey [R] receives his membership certificate joining the Kennesaw Battlefield Camp # 700. Compatriot Bailey's Confederate GGrandfather was 2nd LT. Griffin Bailey of Company C, 16th GA Infantry.



Cobb County Adopt a Cemetery Sign for the Blackwell Cemetery adopted by the Kennesaw Battlefield Camp # 700.



Compatriot Carl Tommy Miller of the E. Porter Alexander Camp in Augusta and family attended the Lee Birthday in Milledgeville. L to R: Greg Murphy, Trey Miller, Abbi Miller, Carl Tommy Miller, and Carl T Miller Jr.



12th Brigade Commander Rhett Coleman of the Chattahoochee Guards Camp # 1639 presenting New Compatriot James Snider with his member certificate.



New Georgia Division HQ office: American Federal Bldg. Suite 310; 544 Mulberry Street, Macon, GA.



3 Photos: Annual Memorial Service of first raising of a Confederate Flag in Georgia, sponsored by the Stewart-Webster Camp #1067.

See more information on Page 12

HQ Hours: Tues./Weds./Thurs.
10:00 am ~ 2:00 pm

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LOOK LOOK

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Commander's Report.

Brothers,

Another year has come and gone. We continue to battle against the enemies of the South. They don't like our Flag, they don't like our ancestors, (and probably don't know theirs). Because of the propaganda version taught in our schools, they despise what the brave men of the South fought for, and in general, they think that our stand for the Southern Troops is based on an incorrect theory although we know the truth, FACTS no longer matter! A phrase recently came to mind that would empower our ancestors to secede from the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.-- That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

One can only wonder which part of this was not understood by the Lincoln government. The very Declaration which founded the United States said we, The South, were within our rights to establish a new Government. Have you ever wondered why President Davis was never brought to trial? Could it be that they realized, after the fact, that we, the South, had every right to secede and form a new government? This right was written in the formation of our country. (And the reference to all men being created equal refers to the ruling class of royalty our ancestors came to this country to escape) and we still celebrate this document every 4th of July! Enough for our history lesson today. Just thought it may help some of you when in a disagreement with a yankee.

By the time you receive this, we should have had the Reunion and elections are behind us and we are ready to move forward for the next couple of years. We still hold the distinction of being the largest group within the Confederation, with over 3,500 members! This is nowhere near enough but we continue to grow, even in the face of those who have no concept of what we are about, and unless we inform them they will never know. So, the thought for the day: Find a dis-believer and show them just who we are and what we are about. They might be one of us, and just need to be informed.

Hope you made it to the Reunion, and had a good productive time, your vote counts.

Live the Charge.

Jack Bridwell



NEW CADET PROGRAM

It is truly an exciting time in the history of the Georgia Division as we work to build our future leaders through membership in a totally new Cadet program. Beginning on November 1, 2015, we will roll out phase one of Georgia's Cadet Membership program. From day one, members of the Cadet program will not only get a newly designed membership pin denoting them as a Cadet member, but also a membership certificate, camouflage SCV cap, and a subscription to the *Georgia Confederate* newsletter.

Membership in the Cadet program is \$20 per year, or a one-time \$100 payment to cover all years up to age twelve. Cadets who join at the \$100 one-time level will also receive a "Legacy" pin, noting their membership at the Legacy level.

Cadet Membership Benefits:

- Subscription to *The Georgia Confederate*, a bi-monthly newsletter to members of the Georgia Division
- A camouflage baseball cap with SCV logo
- A special "Cadet Member" pin - only available to Cadet members of the Georgia Division
- A "Cadet Member" certificate from the Georgia Division
- Participation in our Georgia Division's Cadet program with the ability to earn more pins as you complete new tasks
- The opportunity to attend and participate in your local SCV Camp meetings
- The opportunity to meet other Cadets in your area and participate in "Cadet only" outdoor activities like camping, fishing, and participating in local heritage events

Go to www.gascv.org to download an application.

Thomas Miller, Coordinator

Cadet Program

Georgia Division

~ 2016 ~ DEADLINES ~ 2016 ~ The GEORGIA CONFEDERATE

AUGUST 1st

OCTOBER 1st

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

DECEMBER 1st

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

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Stay Informed. Join the Division News and Discussion

Yahoo Groups.

SIGN UP:

Contact timfpilgrim@yahoo.com

Live the CHARGE !

Recruit our young folks !

Support the

NEW CADET PROGRAM



Recruitment/ Genealogy Officers

North / Middle / Southeast Georgia

Hu Daughtry

The Dixie Guards ,
Camp # 1942

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History of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

Mark Pollard, Georgia Division Historian

Part (2) - History of the Georgia Division: 1907-1910

The years 1907 & 1908 were both quite uneventful for the Sons. An article shown in the Confederate Veteran magazine in 1907 from a Veteran in New York cited the Sons for such little activity asking if they were aware of the sacrifices of their fathers. In fact, not much is shown in that publication due to the inability of CIC Thomas Owens to fully carry out his regular duties. An article appearing in the summer of 1907 from an assistant to CIC Owens, explains that the CIC was not able to be active as he had wanted because as Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History he had been very busy with his Department's move from one location to another and he regretted that he would be unable to run for CIC the following year.

It seems that this was the reason for the lack of information published concerning the Sons. There may have actually been a lot of local activity, but the CIC could not publish it. That was the case in Atlanta.

In 1907 a big event happened in Atlanta. On May 25, the fine equestrian statue of General John B. Gordon was unveiled at a large ceremony on the State Capital grounds. The artist, Solon Borglum, had done one of his greatest masterpieces. Borglum said these words about Gordon; "General John B. Gordon would become one of the most successful commanders in General Robert E. Lee's Army, and would do so without any prior military training. General Gordon would wind up being one of the most wounded officers that served

on either side of the war. Not only that, he would receive five of those wounds in one battle." No critic had a bad word for Borglum's work. On the large marble base of the monument, there is a bronze relief depicting that famous moment when Gordon grabbed the reins of General Robert E. Lee's horse and shouted; "Lee to the rear", which set off a group chant of the same. Surely this is one of the South's best Confederate Monuments.

Several thousand people gathered for the unveiling. From photographs taken, only about 30 Sons have been identified. There has been not been much success in finding the identities of the 100 or so Confederate Veterans present for the unveiling. The 30 or so identified Sons of Confederate Veterans thus far comprise quite a special group of Sons.

One of the Sons present was Huge Dorsey. He was a member of the Atlanta John B. Gordon SCV Camp and the first of that Camp to be elected Governor of Georgia. He would be one of seven future Georgia Governors that became members of that Camp!

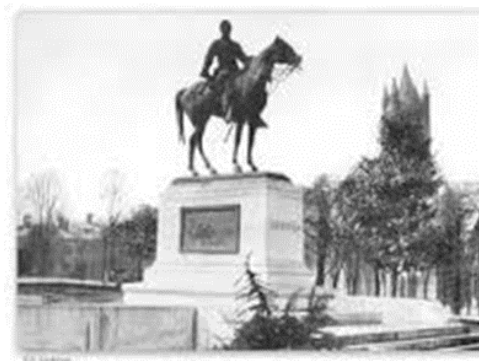
It was a beautiful May Day for the unveiling. Gordon's family members were seated closest to the monument and behind them were seated the Confederate Veterans. As the ceremony started, the sounds of birds could be heard chirping from the nearby stately oak trees on the Capital grounds. The sweet singing of the birds silenced out the sounds of an occasional automobile heard putttering off in the distance.

During the ceremony, Julia L. Spalding sang a song she had writ-

ten just for this occasion, which was well known in Sunbelt circles: "The Sunny South". A soft breeze

arrived just in time that helped General John B. Gordon's daughter as she unveiled the monument dedicated to her father. The unveiling was met with loud cheers which instantly rang out from the Veterans themselves and all others present.

All compatriots today should go often to visit General Gordon's monument on the Capital grounds and to Oakland Cemetery where he is buried. Oakland Cemetery is located about a mile east of the State Capital.



A statue of John B. Gordon in uniform aboard his horse Marye. Erected on the northwestern corner of the Georgia State Capitol square.

It has not been possible to find specific information concerning the activities of the Sons at the unveiling; however the Veterans themselves were much more thoroughly covered.

The years 1909-1910 produced a small amount of local activity and only a few national events. As mentioned, CIC Thomas Owen had not been available for much activity.

In Atlanta, the Atlanta Chapter UDC had sponsored a fundraising drive that all local compatriots participated in. They raised sufficient funds to donate a new piano to the Soldiers Home during patriotic ceremonies.

The real fun was on Confederate Memorial Day, 1909, when a detailed description of events appeared in the Confederate Veteran. This rare article says that all business was stopped and there was a solid mass of people in the

streets. The parade first included dignitaries and local officials.

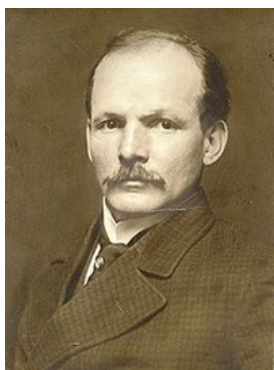
They were followed by the SCV, UDC and DAR among other patriotic organizations. They and the military bands pushed a path through the crowd for the special guests; the Veterans. By the time they came by, bearded and in uniform, the crowd grew excited. As they passed by, they halted every few steps to give out a rousing Rebel Yell that would echo through the streets of Atlanta. This would bring a thunderous response from the crowd. It gives me pause to consider what this parade would have sounded like a block or two away.

With the anthem "Dixie" playing and frequent interruptions of spirit emanating from the crowd and the eerie shriek of the old Rebels in alternating rhythms, it would be a powerful event. When the "boys" we're still alive, it was true magic at a parade. They could give a glimpse of the thrill as Mary Gay spoke about in her book, "Life in Dixie," at the sight and sound of Wheeler's cavalry riding through Decatur, shrieking in the night; a sound of comfort to the faithful!

For the SCV in general, and to their everlasting credit, an important stand was taken at the executive council meeting in 1909 by outgoing CIC Dr. Thomas Owen, by incoming CIC Dr. Clarence Owens and by Judge R.B. Houghton among others. These "Alabama boys" had to wrestle with an issue that we might think small, but to these aging Sons, it pulled at the organization strongly.

Several issues were decided at this particular meeting and it appears that UCV CIC General Clement Evans of Atlanta, (who succeeded John B. Gordon) played no small part in influencing events.

The first item to be decided was a "new and permanent" headquarters was to be located in Memphis, Tennessee. City Councilman, Nathan Bedford Forrest Jr. offered enough influence to result in a sec-



Solon Borglum

Cont. from Page 5: GA. Div. History

tion of the just built Courthouse being reserved for the SCV as an office and a museum to preserve "documents and relics of the war." It would be curious to know what happened to these original records.

Another issue settled, was that involving an offensive monument inscription at Arlington, Virginia. It was decided that a petition would be sent to Congress asking that the Ingersoll inscription be removed.

The next important item discussed by the real Sons, a protocol was changed to forbid any Veterans from riding horses in parades. It was felt that only the CIC, the Adjutant in Chief and a staff member should be mounted.

The final issue was mentioned only in a one sentence report, but must have caused a long and heated debate. It serves even today as perhaps one of the most important philosophical decisions ever made in Council. It was shown this way; "A proposition for secret organization features was made, but it was the opinion of the Council that the SCV should never be made a secret organization."

This principle of holding our heads high has never changed. The great Henry Lee created the first Articles of Confederation in 1777 as an expression of individual liberty and states rights; nothing else. It would be wrong to ever hide such a wonderful idea...

Part (3), a continued history of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans will continue in the next edition of the Georgia Confederate magazine...

In an effort to document the history of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, I encourage all members to submit any recorded history of this division to: mark_pollard@ymail.com

This history will continue to be recorded in a living (Microsoft Word) document. When it is all compiled, it will be filed in the secretary's office of the Georgia Division's Headquarters.

Marl Pollard

Georgia Division Historian

The Jefferson Davis 'Memorial Day' Funeral Train

By Calvin E. Johnson, Jr.



June 3rd is the 208th birthday of Jefferson Davis who served in the United

States House and Senate, 23rd United States Secretary of War and President of the Confederate States of America.

If you listen closely, and the wind blows the right direction, you may hear a train whistle in the distance. As a youngster near Atlanta, this and the sound of "taps" from nearby Fort McPherson were special sounds. Today, air conditioners and closed windows segregate the sounds of trains, owls and all the wonderful sounds of the symphony of the night. We do not hear our community's soul; we hear only its machines.

On Sunday, May 28, 1893, a few days before "Memorial Day", in New Orleans, a story began that overshadowed all other events.

This was the day when the remains of Jefferson Davis, former president of the Confederate States of America, were taken to Richmond, Virginia for final burial.

Jefferson Davis died in 1889 and over 200,000 people witnessed his temporary burial at Metairie Cemetery in New Orleans. Four years later on a rainy Saturday, on May 27, 1893, the remains of Jefferson Davis were removed and taken to Confederate Memorial Hall in New Orleans.

At 4:30PM, May 28th, a funeral service was held for Mr. Davis and a moving memorial address was delivered by Louisiana's Governor Murphy J. Foster as thousands listened. A reverent silence fell among the people as the casket was given to the commitment of veterans from Virginia.

The procession then formed for a slow march to the railroad station on Canal Street.

Train No. 69, with Engineer Frank Coffin, waited patiently as the casket was taken to the plat-

form and passed through an open observation car to a catafalque.

Train engine No. 69, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad slowly pulled out of New Orleans Station at 7:50PM for the 1,200 mile trip.

After a brief stop at Bay Saint Louis, and a slow-down at Pass Christian, where hundreds of people lined the tracks, the Jefferson Davis Funeral Train stopped at Gulfport, Mississippi, near Beauvoir the Southern President's last home.

Uncle Bob Brown, a former servant of the Davis family and a passenger on the train, saw the many flowers that the children had laid on the side of the railroad tracks. Brown was so moved by this beautiful gesture that he wept uncontrollably.

In Mobile, Alabama, the train was met by a thousand mourners and the Alabama Artillery fired a 21-gun salute. Locomotive No. 69 was retired and Locomotive No. 25 was coupled to the train. The new train's Engineer was C.C. Devinney and Warren Robinson was its fireman.

The Atlanta Journal reported, "The Cradle of the Confederacy is ablaze with life and light tonight. Everything is ready for honoring the memory of Jefferson Davis. Tomorrow morning with the rising of the sun the funeral train from New Orleans will reach Montgomery."

Church bells rang in Montgomery, Alabama when the train pulled into the city at 6:00AM on May 29th. A severe rainstorm delayed the funeral procession to about 8:30AM when a caisson carried the body of Davis to Alabama's state capitol. A procession carried the casket through the portico where Jefferson Davis, in 1861, had taken the oath of office as President of the Confederacy.

The casket was placed in front of the bench of the Alabama Supreme Court. Above the right exit was a banner with the word "Monterrey"

and above the left exit was a banner with the words "Buena Vista." During the War with Mexico Jefferson Davis was a hero at Monterrey and wounded at Buena Vista.

At 12:20PM the funeral train departed over the Western Railway of Alabama and Atlanta and West Point Railroad for Atlanta..

At 4:30PM the funeral train pulled into Union Station in Atlanta, Georgia. It is estimated that 20,000 people lined the streets as the funeral procession made their way to the state capitol. When Davis' body lay in state at the Capitol, it was guarded by Atlanta's Gate City Guard which had served as Company F, 1st Georgia (Ramsay's).

At 7:00PM the train went north on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The train traveled through Lula, Georgia, Greenville, South Carolina and stopped at the North Carolina capitol at Raleigh.

A brief stop was made in Danville, Virginia where a crowd of people gathered around the train and sang, "Nearer My God to Thee" as city church bells toiled.

Finally, the train reached Richmond, Virginia on Wednesday, May 31, 1893, at 3:00AM. It was Memorial Day. The casket was taken to the Virginia State House.

At 3:00PM, May 31st, the funeral procession started for Hollywood Cemetery.

With Mrs. Jefferson Davis were her daughters, Winnie and Margaret. Six state governors acted as pallbearers. It was estimated that 75,000 people attended this final salute to President Davis. The ceremony concluded with a 21-gun salute and "Taps."

By: Calvin E. Johnson, Jr., Speaker, Writer of short stories, Author of book "When America stood for God, Family and Country" and Chairman of the Georgia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans Confederate History and Heritage Month committee.

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

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Chaplain's Column

As I am writing this, today is May 30, 2016. A day set aside by the Federal government to remember those who died defending our Country. Last month we remembered those noble men who wore the gray. Today we recognize the gray and *all* military who gave the ultimate price.

Many throughout the South have been deceived regarding their honorable Confederate forefathers and instead of desiring to honor them they either ignore or reject their good name and the cause of freedom for which they suffered so intensely. Children today are being taught to be ashamed of their Confederate ancestry, and it's up to you and me to teach what the history books and classrooms are perverting.

To not honor our Confederate forefathers is to disobey the 5th Commandment: *"Honor your father and your mother, so that you may live long in the land the LORD your God is giving you."* Exodus 20:12.

June 1st is also a day of remembrance set aside by the Georgia Division to honor Little Mary Phagan. If Little Mary was important enough to be honored by the men who wore gray, she's important enough to me.

For those who may not be familiar with the story of Little Mary Phagan, I will give a brief description why June 1st was set aside in 2013 to be remembered annually.

On Confederate Memorial Day, April 26, 1913, the United Confederate Veterans were going to parade downtown Atlanta. Thirteen year old Mary Phagan was excited at the chance to see those old men of gray march through the streets. My, what a sight it must have been to see these real fighting men give the Rebel yell! as they paraded through town. It was a time when "political correctness" hadn't gripped the country and people were proud of their lineage. Families packed picnic lunches, stores closed for the day and soldiers of every color and every social status arrived any way they could to attend the celebration.

Little Mary Phagan was born June 1, 1899, four months after the death of her father. Mary had to leave school at the age of ten to work and

help support her family, as many children had to do during those days. Reconstruction did nothing for the poor people after the War but make them poorer. There were no child labor laws and kids had to become adults fast to survive. Mary was considered a very pretty young girl and she eventually went to work at the National Pencil Factory on South Forsyth Street in Atlanta. The manager of the factory was a young Jewish American named Leo Frank, nephew of the company's owner Moses Frank.

What happened that day on April 26, 1913, Confederate Memorial Day, was one of the most horrific murders in the state of Georgia. Mary never made it to the parade. According to friends, Mary had gotten on the English Street streetcar and got off at the National Pencil Factory to collect the \$1.20 owed her since being laid off from the factory a few days earlier. This would be the last time Mary Phagan would be seen alive.

At 4 am on Sunday, April 27, night watchman Newt Lee, an African-American, reached the factory cellar during his rounds. There he found the body of young Mary Phagan lying on a pile of cinders near the furnace. A piece of cloth had been torn from her skirt and tied about her face. Her dress was up around her knees, her eyes were blackened from being beaten and she had several cuts and abrasions on her body. Tightly drawn around her neck was a seven foot strip of ¾ inch wrapping cord. Blood had exited her mouth and her ears and her tongue protruded 1 ½ inches out of her mouth. She had been beaten severely, strangled and raped.

Originally, Lee was arrested but released. Leo Frank denied even knowing the girl. Friends would later speak out that Mary had told them in the past how Frank would try to corner her and make advances, to which she would reject. Every implication pointed to Leo Frank as the guilty party and records would prove he was indeed at the factory that day.

Frank was sent to the Georgia Work Farm Prison in Milledgeville, where he was a hated man. Having retired from the Department of Corrections, I can assure you that to this day, child molesters and kid killers are the bottom of the rung. At midnight of August 16, a group of about twenty-five men who called themselves the "Knights of Mary Phagan" raided the prison and removed Frank without any resistance from prison staff. They drove him 150 miles to Frey's Mill, present day Roswell Road at I-75, near Phagan's home in Marietta, and hanged him.

The United Confederate Veterans

and the Masons raised money for Little Mary Phagan's burial and her body was laid to rest at the top of the hill at Marietta City Cemetery. She lies in the S. E.

corner where Cemetery St. and W. Atlanta St. intersect. Confederate veterans are buried to her right and many of the Masons are buried to her left as if they are watching over her. Over 3,000 unknown Confederate soldiers are in the Confederate Cemetery. I visit her grave and the soldier's graves whenever I happen to be traveling that way.

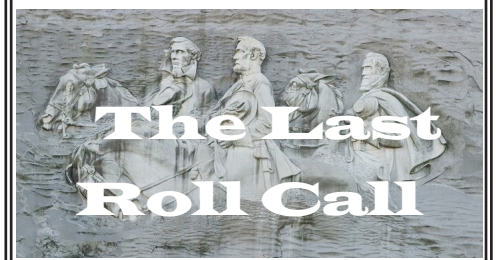
Confederate veterans were in the process of placing the tombstone on little Mary's grave in June of 1915 when Governor John Marshall Slaton cowardly gave in to the threats from Jewish leaders from the north and commuted the sentence of Leo Frank. Today, in Marietta Cemetery, you can find Little Mary Phagan's grave with the inscription:

"In this day of fading ideals, little Mary Phagan's heroism is an heirloom, that which there is nothing more precious among the red hills of Georgia. Sleep, little girl; sleep in your humble grave but if the angels are good to you in the realms beyond the trouble sunset and the clouded stars, they will let you know that many an aching heart in Georgia beats for you, and many a tear, from eyes unused to weep, has paid you a tribute too sacred for words."

Countless articles, books, plays, and recordings were made over the years, mostly funded from the north to portray the *evil South* and how an {innocent} man was hanged. I spent a year researching and collecting information concerning the case, the trial, conviction and hanging of Leo Frank. My conclusion, as that of the Phagan family, is Leo Frank was guilty of this heinous crime. I wrote the story as I viewed it and several years ago it was printed in the Georgia Confederate. If anyone is interested in the complete story, email me and I will be more than happy to forward it to you. As I close, I'd like to quote 1 Thessalonians 4:13, 14, *"Sorrow not, even as others that have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."*

May God give you health and happiness through the days ahead. I hope to see you in Conyers.

Kim. M. Beck,
Georgia Division Chaplain



Thomas Joiner

Brunswick, Georgia

Thomas Marsh Forman Camp 485

Claude Laverne Cavanah

Guyton, Georgia

Camp Davis 2073

William Joe Moore

Smyrna, Georgia

Camp McDonald 1552

Please send reports to Division Chaplain Kim M. Beck, 2321 Middle Ground Church Rd., Eastman, Georgia 31023-3043 or email to:

pinebarrensvoluteers@yahoo.com

The Last Roll forms can be found under "Member Resources" on the Georgia Division website.



*The LORD bless thee,
and keep thee:
The LORD make
his face shine
upon thee:
The LORD lift up
his countenance upon thee,
and give the peace.
Numbers 6: 24 ~ 26*

*And the peace of God,
which passeth
all understanding,
shall keep your hearts
and minds
through Christ Jesus.
Philippians 4: 7*

Georgia Confederate QUIZ:

March/April Quiz.

Can you name this gentleman?



Answer:

The picture is of William Joshua Bush, Company B 14th Ramah Guards Wilkinson County. I have a picture of him and a Union Soldier named Henry Brunner of Co M 1st West Virginia who were the last two surviving soldiers in Fitzgerald, Georgia. Bush was born July 18, 1845 died November 11, 1952 in Fitzgerald. **Roy H. Mixon** Commander Camp 688 Milledgeville

Georgia Confederate QUIZ:

May/June Quiz.

Who was "Jennie" Wade?

[Think Gettysburg.]

Send answers to:

gaconfederate@att.net



*In Dixieland
I'll take my stand !*

Heritage Defense Officer Report

Participation at both Lee Day in Milledgeville (225+) and Confederate Memorial Service at Stone Mountain (335+) were up from past years, but with ours being the largest SCV Division with 4,000+ members, combined with family and allied Organizations, we should have thousands. We can and must do better, especially during these times.

The April 2nd "15th Annual National Confederate Memorial Day Service" at Stone Mountain was 'punished' by SMMA officials by preventing the use of a P.A. System for speakers and music. It was stated the 'punishment' was due to the fact that a White Power Rally was to occur on April 23rd, and "to prevent them from using a PA system, ours had to be forbidden as well" A better than last year turnout was seen, but only the first 2-3 rows of people were able to hear.

During the gathering on April 2nd, our crowds were infiltrated by at least one of the White Power/KKK leaders, Mr. Estes. He wore camo pants and an olive drab shirt holding a Confederate Flag that was upside down. His sole purpose was to openly recruit our members to join his knucklehead party. I took his photo and posted it on Facebook and warned others to avoid him, and why. I also approached the Stone Mountain Park police to request he be removed, but they refused.

The April 23rd ignorant white Knuckleheads Party at Stone Mountain drew national attention, and obviously did not help the image of the Park, or our Confederate symbols, or our Confederate Ancestors. 5 different groups converged on Stone Mountain Park, and it was a total media circus. I had made numerous calls for people to stay away. Some did, others did not. I believed a public statement denouncing that event would have provided further separation of us and them, as well as some good PR for the Georgia Division SCV. In the end, only 25 white fools showed up while hundreds of BLM and Anti-Fa and Black Panthers burned barricades, shot off fireworks and pepper sprayed the

police. 9 arrests were made. Rides and attractions were shut down.

Mid-April, LaGrange City Council renamed the historic Confederate "Stonewall Cemetery" to "Mulberry Street Cemetery" Emphasis is being directed at enhancing a new monument to Horace King, the famous black Bridge Builder while reducing public awareness of the Stonewall Confederate Cemetery section.

A renewed effort to slander our Confederate Heritage and History by placing "Interpretive Plaques" in front of Confederate Monuments is underway. Within the past few months, such signage has been placed in front of a UDC built Water Fountain in Helena, Montana for the memory of Confederate Veterans, and on the Campus of Ole Miss at the University Greys Memorial statue. The use of terms like slavery, "jim crow", and white supremacy are plastered on the new 'interpretation plaques' and the Atlanta History Center is one of the new leaders in this new effort. Such signage may well soon appear in front of the General John B Gordon statue at the Capitol, or in front of any Confederate Statue on any Courthouse Lawn.

The situation out of Monroe, Georgia where a black Codes Enforcement Officer tried twice to get Hometown Tire and Auto to remove their lighted sign display of a Confederate Flag is finished, a Victory for Hometown, a Victory for their supporters, and for the SCV. The sign shall remain unaltered as long as they wish. May 7th saw a visit by Ben "Cooter" Jones and lots of people turned out.

On May 19th we all witnessed the US House of Representatives submit, vote, and pass a bill to BAN all future "Mass Displays" of Confederate Flags on Veteran's Administration Poles in Veterans Administration run National Cemeteries. Even though 84 Republicans joined the Democrats in passing this Anti-American Veteran Hate Bill - All of Georgia's Republican Representatives voted against the measure, joined by Democrat Sanford Bishop of Albany. The Bill must now go to the Senate. The current situation if passed does not nor will not affect either National Cemetery in Georgia

(Marietta and Canton)

A few months ago, a radio personality from 106.7 began attacking Georgia Division SCV Com-patriot and Georgia State District 31 Representative Tommy Benton on his radio show. The guy's name is Michael Graham. He formerly was employed in the Boston area. Anyway, Graham went total fruit-cake against Rep Benton, declaring he personally would pay to have someone run against Benton. After all the hype, all the bluster and bravado, when the election results were in, Benton destroyed his Graham opponent 73% - 27%. Plus 106.7 terminated Michael Graham, who is now seeking employment again in Boston. Congrats on your victory, Rep Benton!

I would encourage every Division Delegate to strongly consider each Division Officer Candidate. If the Candidate seeking office has declared more emphasis on accepting defeat on the loss of Confederate symbols, instead of promoting a strong active defense and promotion of Confederate symbols, my recommendation is to vote for the other guy. If there is no other guy, then nominate someone else. Gentlemen, we are at WAR, and we must elevate our fighters and defenders for protection and guardianship of our heritage given to us by our Confederate Ancestors. Those who follow and LIVE the Charge must be who we install into leadership positions. We have had far too many amongst us that compromise, capitulate, and assist in removing our sacred symbols.

Please, if you are aware of any Heritage Alerts or Violations, contact me ASAP at

gacsa911@gmail.com

or 470-241-0214

I encourage each newsletter editor and Camp Webmaster to add the email address to the publication. Also don't forget to set up your Google Alerts as mentioned last edition.

Thank y'all & God Bless
Georgia Division Heritage
Defense Officer

Commander Billy Bearden

Haralson Invincibles Camp 673

1862 Kentucky Campaign

Mark your calendar now - Fri & Sat, Sept 2 & 3

15th Annual Congress

General Barton & Stovall History / Heritage Association

40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd & 52nd Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiments

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www.GeneralBartonAndStovall.com

Friday, Sept 2, 2016

Travel in auto convoy to Perryville Battlefield State Park. Continue to Crawford Springs, location of field hospital at Goodnight Cemetery. Then to Bardstown and enjoy lunch at Old Talbott Tavern (1779). After lunch, visit the Civil War Museum of the Western Theater and follow route of General Bragg's Army to Perryville from Danville.

Saturday, Sept 3, 2016

Bus Tour~ Follow retreat route through Lancaster, Big Hill, Stanford, Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon and London. Enjoy lunch at the Cracker Barrel in London. After lunch, visit Confederate camp site in Levi Jackson Wilderness Road State Park.

For more info

Contact Jack Bolen, 42nd Georgia descendant cell 813-477-9534 jbolen@mindspring.com or
Paula Kramer, 41st Georgia descendant cell 770-352-4498 paulakrae1551@gmail.com

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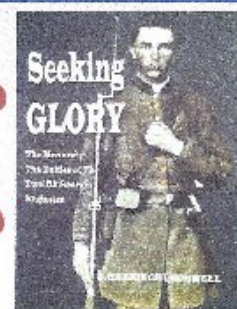
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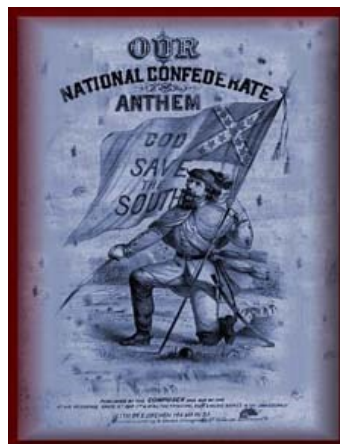
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Union League Terrorism During The Occupation

By Mike Scruggs

Union League meetings were conducted as a mystical secret society with secret rituals. Meetings were especially devoted to stirring up enmity between blacks and whites.

A catechism written by Radical Republicans in Congress was used in Union League meetings to create an unreasonable sense of entitlement, grievance, and resentment. They were taught that Northern Republican whites were their friends northern Republican Whites were their friends and allies and that White Southerners and Democrats were enemies to be hated and despised. They were frequently promised that they would receive land and livestock confiscated from the Whites. In some cases they were even promised racial dominance that would entitle them to the wives and daughters of their White enemies. This led to a number of violent racial incidents. Such racial incidents were frequently used by carpetbagger governments to demonstrate to Washington and the Northern press and public the continued need for Southern reconstruction. Other promises were in the form of threats of a death penalty by hanging to any Black who betrayed the League by voting Democrat.

With the coming of Radical Reconstruction and martial law, the role of the Union League became more aggressive. Union League militias were formed and were an enforcement arm of the carpetbagger governments. The militia was composed of former slaves and black troops stationed in each state. The Union League had 250,000 men in ten Southern states. North Carolina's Scalawag Governor William W. Holden had a Union League militia of 80 thousand at his bidding. The primary role of the Union League was now to keep the corrupt carpetbagger governments in power. This included suppression of competing carpetbagger factions.

In order to insure that all blacks voted Republican, the Union League bullied and beat other Blacks into submission. Even flogging with the lash was used. If that did not work, they exacted the death penalty, frequently by lynching. In order to intimidate Whites from seeking power or influencing black voting, they conducted terror campaigns. Barns and sometimes houses of Whites were burned. In some cases small towns were burned as in Warren and Hamburg,

Arkansas. Men, women, and children were killed in raids on "insurrectionary" communities and counties. Their deaths were reported as "killed trying to escape." There were Union League barn burnings and other destruction in every North Carolina County. During a single week of 1869 in Gaston County, North Carolina, nine barns were burned. In two months of the same year in Edgecombe County, two churches, several cotton gins, a cotton factory, and many barns and homes were burned. The Raleigh Sentinel reported on August 29th of the same year that ten Federal Army companies associated with the Union League had terrorized the Goldsboro area and committed violent depredations of all sorts. It reported the actions of the troops "so violent that it was unsafe for women to leave their homes." This was all part of the Reconstruction mandate to remake the South.

In Myrta Lockett Avery's 1906 book, *Dixie After the War*, she relates a tragic, but not untypical atrocity. In Upstate South Carolina a group of Union League federal soldiers marching and singing halted to discharge a volley of bullets into a country church during services, instantly killing a fourteen year old girl. At a nearby residence a squad of the same troops entered a home and bound the elderly owner as they ransacked his house and argued over who would first ravage his daughter. The girl when approached drove a concealed knife through the heart her assailant. She was then beaten to death by the rest. But under corrupt military and carpetbagger rule, Southern whites had little recourse to justice. No federal justice occurred.

By 1870 the corruption of the carpetbagger governments and the violence of the Union League was becoming a concern to a significant minority in the U.S. Congress. As Klan activity increased in response to Union League and other Reconstruction misdeeds, the Radical Republicans formed a committee to investigate the Klan. A minority report by Northern Democrats and Conservative Republicans representing more than a third of the committee, however, noted that the Union League had "instilled hatred of the White race" and had "made arson, rape, robbery, and murder a daily occurrence." They also noted the role of corrupt government and Union League

violence in driving whites to take law into their own hands.

A very stringent anti-Klan law was passed by the North Carolina legislature under the direction of Governor William W. Holden in January of 1870. True to past Radical Republican despotism, it gave the Governor power to declare counties in a state of insurrection and supersede practically all laws and Constitutional rights in its prosecution. Despite a vigorous attempt to enforce the law, Klan-like activity increased and a top Black activist and leader of the League in Alamance County was found hanging in a tree. Shortly thereafter, Senator John Stephens, a ranking White operative for Governor Holden, seeking evidence for Klan prosecutions, visited a Caswell County Union League meeting. There he handed to each of about twenty members a box of matches with the suggestion that they should be put to good use burning barns. The next night seven barns, a row of houses, and the tobacco crops of several prominent citizens were burned.

A few days later Senator Stephens attended a rally at the Yanceyville Courthouse for the purpose of making notes on the speeches. He was quietly abducted, gagged, and brutally murdered in one of the Courthouse rooms with an open window to the crowd outside. His body was not discovered until two days later. It was not proven until 1936 that it was a well organized assassination by the KKK. The gruesome mystery and death of Stephens prompted Governor Holden and his advisors to launch a military campaign against the KKK in June. They hoped this would also be a political positive in the coming August elections.

Holden called upon Black Union League militia regiments in eastern North Carolina and the White veterans of Union Colonel George W. Kirk's notorious bushwhackers from the mountains to score a decisive victory. Kirk was to be in charge. Kirk was a Confederate deserter that had been made a colonel in the Union Army during the War. During the war Kirk had commanded a combined force of Union Army regulars, Confederate deserters, and opportunistic criminals. A good size book could be written on the depredations and atrocities Kirk and his men inflicted on civilians in western North Carolina during the war. According to a report by a Union officer stationed in Yanceyville, Kirk lived up to his evil reputation in the service of Governor Holden. Kirk's

troops were "an armed mob roaming the country, pillaging at will, insulting citizens with impunity, and even threatening to attack the United States troops." Many KKK suspects were arrested and imprisoned.

But on August 4 of 1870 the elections in North Carolina took place. Despite their despotic tactics, the Republicans were very nearly routed. More than two-thirds of the legislative seats went to the Democrats. A growing number of Whites had been able to register, and many Blacks and even Union Army men had found the carpetbag corruption and tyranny so despicable that they voted for the Democrats. On August 6, U. S. District Court Judge George Brooks found that Kirk had no evidence against any of his prisoners and ordered their release. Thus ended the "Kirk-Holden" War. Kirk fled north, and within a few months Governor Holden was impeached by the North Carolina House for abuse of power, tried by the Senate and removed from office. Within a year the Union League in North Carolina was disbanded and disappeared.

Former Confederate General John B. Gordon testified in 1871 to the Joint Congressional Committee on Affairs in the Insurrectionary States that: "The first and main reason (for the Klan) was the organization of the Union League."

Gordon, who later became Governor of Georgia and then a U. S. Senator, also stated that even the burning of Atlanta and the devastation of Georgia during the war did not create a tenth of the animosity created by the Union League's treatment of the Southern people. Former Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest, a reputed founder of the Klan, testified before the same committee that: "The Klan was intended entirely as a protection to the (Southern) people, to enforce the laws and protect the people from outrages."

Both men realized, however, that after a few years, the Klan, formed in a people's desperate cry for survival and justice, had itself become a lawless outrage. But it was the federally sponsored Union League that ranked first in time and violence. It should not be forgotten. The evils it inflicted on both Black and White still lives.

Source: *The Uncivil War*

by Mike Scruggs

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Memorial Service for Lt. Frederick E. Durbec at Old Clarkesville Cemetery. See more information on Page 12



Far Right: Camp 1929 in Clayton, GA rotating the flag on the flag pole erected by the Camp in Clayton. Five flags are rotated about every 73 days. The flags that are displayed are the Bonnie Blue, the First National, the Second National, the Third National and the Battle Flag. Members at the rotation are from L-R: J. P. McVicker, Bill English, Lyn Cash, Charles Mobley, James Hopkins and Tom Cole.



Real Grandson Thomas Parks Oliver III honored by TRR Cobb Camp #97. See more information on Page 12



John B. Gordon Memorial Camp # 1449 held memorial services at The Rock, Ga. and at Glenwood Cemetery in Thomaston, Ga. Sat. 23rd and Tues. 26th respectively.



Liberty Hall Academy

in Lexington, Virginia, was the recipient in 1796 of James River canal stock gift from General George Washington – and the grateful school trustees changed the name to Washington College in 1813. Almost immediately after Robert E. Lee's death in 1870, the school became known as "Washington and Lee College." Northern soldiers desecrated the college named for Washington in 1864, smashing windows and scribbling obscenities on the walls.

Bernhard Thuersam,

www.Circa1865.com The Great American Political Divide

Washington College Was Not Spared

"But no one could hide the scars of the recent struggle. "The whole country from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain has been made untenable for a rebel army," Sheridan had informed Washington. If a crow wanted to fly across the area, he would have to carry rations. Trees were down. Fields were gutted. Fences, mills, barns, bridges, crops and stock had been destroyed. Instead of wheat, corn, and barley, the fields were overrun with briars, nettles and weeds.

The fields could be improved in a season; the people's tempers and bitterness not for generations. Sectional antagonism went back far before the war. "We do not set any claims to public spirit in the matter of internal improvement," a Rockbridge County historian admitted as early as 1852, "and are shamefully content to let all the glory that appertains there go to the go-ahead Yankees." When the Yankees laid waste to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginians turned from sarcasm to denunciation.

People did not quickly forget the fate of towns like Scottsville, where every shop, mill and store was burned. Canal

locks were dismantled. Records and books were wantonly scattered. The little town lay in its blackened pall, a returning soldier wrote "like a mourner hopelessly weeping." If the small towns were bad, the cities were worse.

The closest major city to Lexington was Lynchburg, a transportation and manufacturing center fifty-four miles to the southeast. In 1865, life there was paralyzed. Stores were vacant. The tobacco business was ruined. Property everywhere declined in value. The occupying soldiers were a rowdy, rough and drunken set. Robberies occurred nightly.

Sixteen months before General Lee came to Lexington alone, [Northern] General David Hunter had come – with an army. His orders were to . . . destroy all supplies and burn all houses within five miles of the spot where resistance occurred . . . on June 6, 1864, Hunter took Staunton and headed for Lexington . . . crossed the bridge and burned the Virginia Military Institute, and looted the area.

Annie Broun echoed the native's reaction in the helpless undefended town: "Can I say "God forgive him?" Were it possible for human lips to raise his name heavenward, angels would thrust the foul thing down again. The curses of thousands will follow him through all time, and brand upon the name Hunter infamy, infamy."

Atop the bluff near the river stood the charred and blackened ruins of the "West Point of the South" – Virginia Military Institute. Along the streets were piles of rubble and brick. At the edge of town stood Washington College, desecrated and silent. Planks were nailed over smashed windows. Obscenities were scribbled on the walls."

(Lee After the War, Marshall W. Fishwick, Dodd, Mead & Company, 1963, pp. 67-77)

Lt. Durbec Memorial

Habersham Guard Camp 716, Clarkesville, Ga recently joined forces with the 27th Georgia Regiment and Color Guard Camp 1404 Gainesville, Ga, the UDC Habersham Chapter 1237, and Whitfield Funeral Home in a Memorial Service and Confederate Marker Dedication honoring the memory of 2nd Lt. Frederick E. Durbec. While serving honorably in the 25th S.C. Vol. Infantry it is his profession as a photographer that makes him truly special. Durbec and his partner documented plantation life in South Carolina prior to the war and provided some of the only photographs of Fort Sumter after the Confederate bombardment. These photographs are housed in the Library of Congress. After moving to Clarkesville, Ga in 1890, he died in 1894 and is buried in the Old Clarkesville Cemetery.

John J. Butler

See photo: Page 11

Real Grandson Honored

At the April 7, 2016 meeting of the Gen TRR Cobb Camp # 97 SCV special awards were presented to 97 year old Compatriot Thomas Parks Oliver III. He was recognized as being our Camp's only "Real Grandson." His grandfather Lt. Thomas Parks Oliver served as Adjutant to the 24th Ga. Regiment Company A. The certificate and pin were presented by Past Commander Marvin Poe.

Compatriot Oliver was also recognized for his US Military service as an anti aircraft gunner in the US Navy during WW II. The certificate and pin were presented by Commander Tommy Hewell.

In addition to the SCV awards Mr. Oliver was presented with a quilt by the Georgia Chapter of the "Quilts of Valor Foundation" This presentation was made by Frances Brooks who serves as the Ga. Coordinator for the foundation.

Tommy McCullers

TRR Cobb Camp #97

See photos: Page 11

The annual Memorial Celebration of the raising of the first Confederate Flag in Georgia was held at the Shiloh-Marion Church near Preston, Georgia by the Stewart-Webster camp #1607. Commander John Carroll of Alexander H Stephens Camp #78 was our Guest Speaker.

Rebekah Beaudin portrayed little Miss Mollie Josey reenacting the raising of the First, 1st National flag of the Confederacy on March 31, 1861. Rebekah was given a Certificate of Appreciation in Recognition for her participation in the event.

Lt. Commander Johnny Pate was also recognized for initiating the protest rally at the Preston Court house, for not allowing us to hold this event at the actual location.

Our gathering for BBQ was at the Shiloh-Marion Church, founded 1812 built in 1835. Many soldiers were baptized and married there before going off to war.

The Stewart Grays Honor Guard performed a respectful salute.

Harry Ross, Commander

Stewart-Webster Camp #1607

See photos: Page 2.

~ 2016 ~ DEADLINES ~ 2016 ~
The GEORGIA CONFEDERATE

AUGUST 1st

OCTOBER 1st

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

DECEMBER 1st

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

gaconfederate@att.net

Editor

~ 2016 ~
DEADLINES
The
GEORGIA
CONFEDERATE

AUGUST 1st
❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖
OCTOBER 1st
❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖
DECEMBER 1st
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ATTENTION!

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PLEASE SEND TO:
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Genealogy Links

Contact a Recruiter

Application For Membership

Type or Print Clearly in Black Ink Only to Avoid Mistakes

Locate a Camp

To the Officers and Members of _____

Camp No. _____ Located at _____

State of _____ I, the undersigned, respectfully petition to become a member of the

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Initial Dues are \$35.00 which includes a \$5.00 recording fee; local and state dues are additional. Go to www.scv.org/campLocator.php to find a local Camp. Submit your application directly to the local Camp you wish to join or to: SCV, P.O. Box 59, Columbia TN 38402-0059 if there is no Camp in your area. Attach a copy of the ancestor's war service record or an approved pension for him or his widow. Also include a simple genealogy family tree linking the applicant to the Confederate Soldier. If accepted, I do hereby promise strict compliance to the Constitution and rules of the organization.

The Confederate patriot through whom I petition for membership, and who adhered to the Cause of the Confederate States of America, was my _____ whose name was _____

Relationship to Applicant (Print Clearly)

Full Name of Confederate Soldier (Print Clearly)

of _____, _____

City/County (Print Clearly) State

My ☐ Lineal ☐ Confederate Ancestor was a _____ in Company _____

☐ Collateral _____

Rank (Print Clearly)

(Check One)

Complete Name of Regiment or Unit (print Clearly)

My Confederate Ancestor was: ☐ Paroled, ☐ Surrendered, ☐ Released on Oath, ☐ Discharged, ☐ Killed, ☐ or died

On _____ and is buried in _____

DATE County State Name of Cemetery

Clearly Print Full Name Legal Signature

ADDRESS City State Zip Code

Date of Birth MM/DD/YYYY Occupation Home Phone Work Phone email address

RECOMMENDED BY

Current Member's Name (Print) Camp Name and Number

Report on Application

This application has been examined, and from the information which the camp committee has been able to procure, is approved

SIGNATURE - Camp Committee on Application SIGNATURE - Camp Committee on Application

Date approved for Membership by Camp Date Received at GHQ



Pictures – Left: Members and kids riding the float in the Pondtown parade. Above: Members and attendees from Confederate Memorial Day service at Liberty Baptist Church. Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp 2039
4th Brigade, Eastman/Dodge County, GA
<http://www.facebook.com/scv2039>



Confederate graves at Elmira, NY. The Elmira Prison Camp, Elmira, New York, also known as “Hellmira”, only operated for 370 day from July 6, 1864 to July 11, 1865. Built originally on 20 acres of land for 5,000 prisoners “with crowding” expanded to approximately 30 acres of land and incarcerated 12,121 Confederate soldiers. Over 2,970 Confederate soldiers died in Elmira Prison, a 24.5% death rate.

#1: Jett Smith, Confederate Monument at Marietta Confederate Cemetery; #2: Judy Wall Smith, Sidney Lanier Chapter places flowers on her gg grandfather's [John Andrew Kilgore, Sr. - Co A 26th GA] grave; #3: Confederate Memorial Day - Hunter Ward accepted a Cross of Military Service on behalf of his Great Grandfather, Gunnery Sgt. William Presley Nickles, Jr., Korean War; and Johnny Mack Nickles accepted a Cross of Military Service on behalf of his father, Gunnery Sgt. William Presley Nickles, Jr., World War II.; #4: Artillery during Marietta Confederate Memorial Day; #5: L to R. Gen. Lee, Judy Smith and Larry Blair, Marietta Confederate Memorial Day.

ELMIRA CIVIL WAR PRISON CAMP AND GEORGIA MARBLE

The Elmira Prison Camp, Elmira, New York, also known as "Hellmira", only operated for 370 days from July 6, 1864 to July 11, 1865. Built originally on 20 acres of land for 5,000 prisoners "with crowding" expanded to approximately 30 acres of land and incarcerated 12,121 Confederate soldiers. Over 2,970 Confederate soldiers died in Elmira Prison, a 24.5% death rate. There were not enough wooden buildings to house the prisoners and many hundreds were housed in tents during the harsh New York winter. The Elmira Prison had the highest death rate of any other Union Army prison camp.

All eleven Confederate States plus Missouri had soldiers to die in Elmira. North Carolina had the highest number of deaths at 1,228 (41.3%), Virginia was second with 576 (19.4%), South Carolina was third with 397 (13.3%), Georgia was fourth with 382 (12.9%), Alabama with 241, Tennessee with 82, Louisiana with 69, Florida with 48, Texas with 17, Mississippi with 10, Arkansas with 12, and Missouri with 1.

The average day in the Elmira Prison ended with the deaths of 8 men either from dysentery, malnutrition, pneumonia, small pox, or from the results of frostbite. Approximately one and one half miles north of the prison camp a cemetery for the camp dead was established on a piece of property next to the Woodlawn Cemetery. At that time grave markers were made of wood and accurate burial records were maintained by a former runaway slave John Jones. In 1877 this Confederate Cemetery became Woodlawn National Cemetery. Wooden markers were still present with the exception of eight headstones which had been placed there by family members.

On June 11, 1906, Grave Commissioner William Elliot arrived in Elmira and went to the Woodlawn National Cemetery and was delighted to see the grounds maintained well. However, there were problems, the wooden markers

were in disrepair and need replacing. In June 1907, the federal government awarded the Blue Ridge Marble Company of Nelson, Georgia, a contract to furnish 2,932 marble headstones. The contract was for \$8,502.80, \$2.90 for each headstone to measure 39-by-12-by-4-inches. Each headstone weighed approximately two hundred pounds, and Elmira was to receive three hundred weekly until all were delivered to the Northern Central Railroad depot in Elmira.

From the railroad depot, the headstones needed to be taken to the cemetery and set 20 inches above the ground. After some negotiating, Charles E. Rainey, owner of City Granite and Marble Works was contracted 25 cents each, which totaled \$733 for the job. On October 2, 1907, a contract was drawn stating "that the said Charles E. Rainey will set up in the Confederate Section of Woodlawn National Cemetery 2932, more or less, marble headstones".

Today, the Confederate Section of the Woodlawn National Cemetery, Elmira, New York is a most beautiful place, which is fitting for the final resting place of so many Confederate Soldiers. It is also fitting that these men lie buried under marble headstones which came from the South, Nelson, Georgia, located in the southern foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in North Georgia.

Special Note: The Blue Ridge Marble Company of Nelson, Georgia is still in business in 2016.

Friends of Elmira Civil War Prison Camp, Elmira, New York
www.elmiraprisoncamp.com

By: Tom Fagart, Concord, NC
 Board Member Friends of Elmira Civil War Prison Camp;
 Member Capt. Jonas Cook SCV
 Camp #888, Mt. Pleasant, NC

Reference: Many thanks go to Michael P. Gray, the author of "The Business of Captivity, Elmira and Its Civil War Prison" and a member of Friends of Elmira Civil War Prison Camp for his research and contributions in this story.



Confederate section; Woodlawn Cemetery [Elmira, NY]
 Circa 1900

HIGHWAY CAMP FLAGS IN GEORGIA:

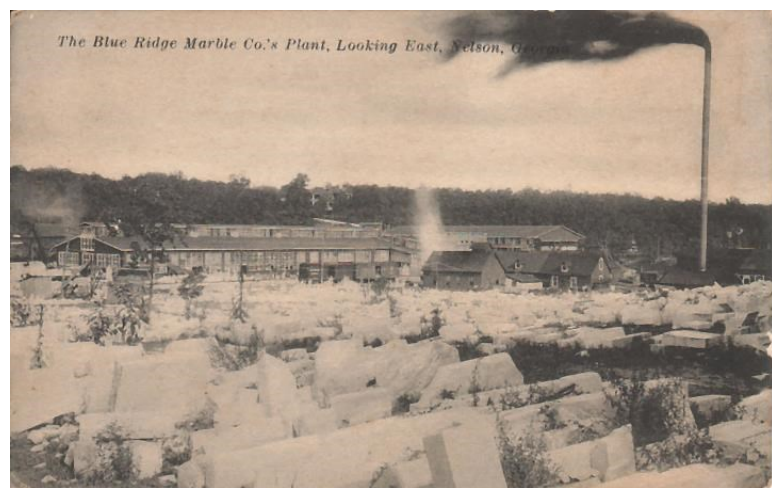
- I-75 Ringgold, 80' 20'X30' Real Georgia
- I-16 near Hwy. 221, 55' 10'X15' Battle flag
- Hwy. 80 near Stilson, 55' 10'X15' '56 GA
- Hwy. 82 near Waycross, 60' 10'X15' Battle flag
- Hwy 91S, Newton 30' lighted/ 5'X8' Bonny Blue, 1-3 Nationals
- Rabun County War Memorial Grounds, Clayton, 20'3'X5' Bonny Blue, 1st Nat'l, Battle Flag, 2nd Nat'l, 3rd Nat'l. Rabun Gap Riflemen, Camp 1929

If your Camp has a flag pole and would like to be recognized on this list, send the information to:

Editor, Georgia Confederate

GEORGIA DIVISION'S FLAGS ACROSS GEORGIA FLAGPOLE LOCATIONS:

- I-85 North near exit 173, 60' 10'X15' Real Georgia
- Interstate 20 and Wheeler Rd. Augusta, 50'/10'X15' Battle flag
- I-95 near mile marker 65, 60' 10'X15' Real Georgia
- I-75 at exit 71, Tift County 120' 30'X50' Battle flag
- Hwy 520 (Jefferson Davis Hwy) Weston, 70' 10'X15' Battle flag
- I-75 and Battlefield Pkwy Ringgold, GA 50'/10'X15' Battle flag
- I-75 Ringgold, Ga, 80' 20'X30' Real Georgia
- I-16 near Hwy. 221, 55' 10'X15' Battle flag
- Hwy. 82 near Waycross, 60' 10'X15' Battle flag
- Hwy. 19 near Albany, 60' 12'X18' Battle flag



Blue Ridge Marble Company; Nelson, Georgia Circa 1910
 Blue Ridge Marble ; PO Box 9
 325 Blueridge Ave ; Nelson, GA 30151

I am on the Board of Directors of Friends of Elmira Civil War Prison Camp. We are trying to raise about \$25,000 more out of a fund raising program of \$100,000 to complete restoration of an original prison camp building to be used as a learning center for the Elmira Prison Camp, and a memorial to the men who were there and died in the Prison. Restoration of the building will begin this summer.

All of the headstones you see in the photos [See Page 14], with the exception of a few that have been replaced, are made from Georgia marble from the Blue Ridge Marble Company of Nelson, Georgia.

There are 382 Georgia men buried at Elmira.

Any assistance from members and/or the Georgia Division would be most appreciated.

Tom Fagart: Concord, NC
 tafagart@gmail.com

Confederate “Fighting Irish” at Elmira By Tom Fagart

There were many Confederate infantry companies formed at the beginning of the war and designated “Irish”. As an example, in the city of Charleston, South Carolina there were two Irish companies, Co C “Irish Volunteers”, later Co H “Irish Volunteers”, 27th SC Infantry, and Co K, 1st SC Infantry. The 27th was especially claimed by Charlestonians as their regiment. The average intelligence and social position of the rank and file were thus greater than most regiments. There is one known Charleston “Irish Volunteer” of the 27th SC buried in Elmira. He is Pvt. John Flynn from Charleston. Pvt. Flynn enlisted 15 Mar 1862 in Charleston. He was captured 24 Jun 1864 near Petersburg, sent to Point Lookout and transferred to Elmira on 25 July 1864. He died of disease 15 Aug 1864 and is buried in Plot # 20. Most every Confederate state had several “Irish” companies. However, there were only two Irish Regiments in the Army of the Confederacy.

One regiment was formed in Tennessee and the other in Georgia. The Tennessee Irish Regiment was the 10th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry Regiment formed in Nashville in April, 1861. The 10th Tennessee was also known as the “Bloody 10th” for the heavy losses the regiment sustained in the Battle of Fr. Donaldson which was located along the Tennessee – Kentucky border. Of the original members of the 10th, only four were still fighting in 1865 when the war ended. The 10th was noted for their flag “Sons of Erin”.

The more famous and most recognized Confederate Irish Regiment is the 24th Georgia. The 24th Georgia “Irish Regiment” was organized in late June and early July 1861 and was composed of men from the north Georgia mountains and foot hills region. The 24th Georgia was commanded by Brig. General Thomas R. R. Cobb and was known as one of the very best regiments in the Confederate Army. The 24th is probably best known for Irish fighting Irish in the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

On 13 December 1862, Union forces under the command of Gen. Burnside were ordered to attack the fortified position of Confederates on Marye’s Heights. Behind the stone wall near the

crest of Marye’s Heights was the 24th Georgia “Irish Regiment” among other regiments. This was a suicide attack ordered by Gen. Burnside. The New York “The Fighting 69th” Irish Regiment attacked up the heights against the 24th Georgia. The result of the Irish against Irish fight was devastating for the 69th New York. Of the 1,200 New York Irish who made the attack, 545 were killed, wounded, or missing. The 69th was from New York City. It is known as “The Fighting 69th” a name said to have been given by Robert E. Lee.

This famous Irish encounter is well documented in numerous books, paintings, and in the acclaimed Civil War movie “Gods and Generals”.

The 24th Georgia “Irish Regiment” was comprised of ten companies: Co A “Independent Volunteers” from Banks County.

Co B from Hart County

Co C from White County

Co D “Hiawassee Volunteers” from Towns County

Co E “Rabun Gap Riflemen” from Rabun County

Co F “Gwinnett Independent Blues” from Gwinnett County

Co G from Hall County

Co H “The Currahee Rangers” from Franklin County

Co I “Glade Guards Volunteer Rifles” from Hall County

Co K “McMillan Guards” from Habersham County

There were 382 Georgia Confederate soldiers confined and died in the Elmira Prison. These men are buried in the Woodlawn National Cemetery in Elmira, New York. Of these 382 Georgia men, 23 were in the 24th Georgia Irish Regiment.

Note: Co H “Currahee Rangers” were from Franklin County. The name “Currahee” became famous as the cheer / war cry of Easy Company, 506th Parachute Regiment, 101st Airborne Division. The history of Easy Company is documented in the movie “Band of Brothers”. Currahee Mountain is located on the training base of the 506th outside the town of Toccoa, Georgia.

Submitted by: Tom Fagart

IN THEIR OWN WORDS:

Eccles. 1:9, *“The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done: and there is no new thing under the sun.”*

God’s Word teaches that there is nothing new under the sun. The ideas and systems discussed here are as old as the fall of Adam, as old as the struggle between good and evil.

Our Founders bequeathed us a republic with warnings and admonitions to be good stewards of it. That Republic was executed in 1861 and buried in 1865. In early 1861 newly elected President Abraham Lincoln said to his secretary of the treasury, Salmon Chase, *“At the risk of saving the Union I have destroyed the Republic. The South which I loathe is in front of me and the bankers which I hate are behind me.”*

It is from that point we began our long downward slide into tyranny. Understand that you are the enforcer of your own ignorance as the information *IS* available to all.

Karl Marx (1818 – 1883), co-author of the Communist Manifesto (1848) has given us three telling statements:

1. *“Religion is the opium of the masses.”*
2. *“Democracy is the road to socialism.”*
3. *“The theory of Communism may be summed up in one sentence; Abolish all private property.”*

Vladimir Lenin (1870 – 1924) was the principal agent of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917. He began the merciless starvation, slaughter and imprisonment of the Russian, Ukrainian and Cossack middle class causing death to 60 million innocents for the glory of his cause. He boldly sheds additional light upon our present miseries:

1. *“It is true that liberty is precious – so precious that it must be rationed.”*
2. *“A lie told often becomes truth.”*
3. *“The way to crush the bourgeoisie (middle class) is to grind them between the millstones of taxation and inflation.”*
4. *“Give us your child for 8 years and he will be a Bolshevik forever.”*

Mayer Amschel Bauer (1743 – 1812) whom later changed his name to Rothschild, whose progeny gained control of the Bank of England (among others) and the Federal Reserve System, being from the same stock as Marx and Lenin said:

“Give me the power to issue a nation’s money; then I don’t care who makes the law.”

Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter’s National Security Adviser and member of the Council on Foreign Relations said:

“National sovereignty is no longer a viable concept.”

Strobe Talbot, TIME columnist, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State, Rhodes Scholar and one time roommate with Bill Clinton said in his 1-20-1992 Time article:

“Nationhood as we know it will be obsolete, all states will recognize a single, global authority.”

Rowan Gaither, Chairman of the Rand Corp. 1948-

59, President of the Ford Foundation 1953-56, Chairman of the Ford Foundation 1956-58, stated:

“We operate here (in the Ford Foundation) under directives which emanate from the White House... the substance of the directives under which we operate is that we shall use our great making power to alter life in the U.S. so that we can comfortably be merged with the Soviet Union.”

Andy Rooney, CBS TV personality said:

“No, of course I don’t believe in God, and anyone who tells you that there is a God who makes his or her presence known to him or her is hallucinating or not telling the truth.”

Bill Maher, ABC TV host and TV personality says: *“I think religion is a neurological disorder.”*

Peter Jennings, ABC News anchor from 1983-2005 said:

“I don’t want to be identified as someone who, at any given moment of their life, gets down to his knees and seeks whatever.”

Barbara Walters, ABC TV personality says:

“I know nothing about the Bible, and I think most people don’t.”

Ted Turner, CEO of Turner Broadcasting and CNN, VP of Time Warner said: *“Christianity is a religion for losers.”*

Peter Singer, Professor of Bioethics at Princeton University and Founder of “Animal Rights” says:

“Christianity is our foe. If animal rights is to succeed, we must destroy the Christian religious tradition.”

Roger Baldwin, founder of the ACLU said:

“I am for socialism, disarmament and ultimately, for the abolishing of the state itself...I seek the social ownership of property, the abolition of the propertied class...Communism is the goal.”

Jane Fonda, actress, activist and feminist states:

“I am a socialist, I think that we should strive toward a socialist society—all the way to communism.”

Sara Brady, chairwoman of Handgun Control, INC., says:

“Our task of creating a socialist America can only succeed when those who would resist us have been totally disarmed.”

Barney Frank, Democrat Representative from Massachusetts opines:

“Our problem today is too little government.”

Jesse Jackson, ordained minister, chanted while leading a protest at Sanford University: *“Hey, hey, ho, ho, Western Civilization’s got to go!”*

Andrew Young, Former UN Ambassador and President of the National Council of Churches said:

“It may take the destruction of western civilization to allow the rest of the world to really emerge as a free and brotherly society.”

Robert B. Cormandy, director of the Pennsylvania School Counselors Assn., stated:

“The idea that parents know what is best for their children is a flawed concept at best.”

Paul Brandwein, author and leading child psychologist states: *“Every child who believes in God is mentally ill.”*

William Seawell, University of Virginia Professor of Education states:

“Every child belongs to the state.”

Bill Clinton, Former U.S. President said:

“A check will substitute for a parents love and guidance.”

Kate Millett, feminist author states:

“The complete destruction of traditional marriage and the nuclear family is the revolutionary or utopian goal of feminism.”

David Brower, former executive director of the Sierra Club and founder of Friends of the Earth says: *“Childbearing should be a punishable crime against society, unless the parents hold a government license.”*

Michael Swift, the cowardly pseudonym of the sodomite author of the “Gay Manifesto” states:

“All laws banning homosexual activity will be revoked...we shall make films about love between men...the family unit will be abolished...All churches who condemn us will be closed.”

Melinda Harmon, Texas Federal District Judge ruled:

“Parents give up their rights when they drop children off at public school.”

Benjamin Bloom, revered as the grandfather of Outcome Based Education says:

“The purpose of education is to change the thoughts, feelings and actions of students.”

Bertrand Russell, Academic and socialist author states:

“Education should aim at destroying free will so that after pupils are thus schooled they will be incapable of thinking or acting otherwise.”

William Ayers, advisor to Senator Obama said:

“Kill all the rich people. Break up their cars and apartments. Bring the revolution home, kill your parents, that’s where it’s really at.”

Jose Angel Gutierrez, Professor of Political Science, University of Texas, Arlington, and former Judge of Zavala County, Texas said:

“Our devil had pale skin and blue eyes.” He also said: *“We have got to eliminate the gringo, and what I mean by that is if the worse comes to worse, we have got to kill him.”*

Kamau Kambon, Black spokesperson appearing on C-SPAN’s “Black Media Forum” broadcast 10-14-2005 expounded:

“We have got to exterminate white people off the face of the planet to solve the problem.”

David Spangler, UN Director of Planetary Initiative says:

“No one will enter the New World Order unless he or she will make a pledge to worship Lucifer. No one will enter the New Age unless he will take a Luciferian Initiation.”

It’s coming, you have been warned.

YOU are the enforcer of your own ignorance.

A Servant of Christ,

Chaplain Alan Farley D.D.

Ministering to the Re-enacting Community for 30 Years www.rmjc.org

Concord, VA 24538 (434) 851-7979

CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH CELEBRATIONS

The Gen. John B. Gordon Memorial Camp #1449, of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, held memorial services at The Rock, Ga. and at Glenwood Cemetery in Thomaston, Ga. Sat. 23rd and Tues. 26th respectively. We also placed wreaths at the monuments on the square in Thomaston.

The service at The Rock was to honor the twelve Unknown soldiers buried there. These were soldiers of the "Georgia State Line" that was organized on Feb. 21, 1863 at Camp McDonald at Big Shanty. They were formed as a result of Andrews Raid; historically known as "the Great Locomotive Chase". Unlike the militia and the reserves, State Line troops were a full time unit (drawing full time pay). They were under the direct command of Gov. Joe Brown.

They were charged with guarding the Western-Atlantic Railroad. When the Union invaded Georgia in 1864 the State line Troops fought at Kennesaw Mountain, Kolb's Farm, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro, Griswoldville, Columbus, and many smaller skirmishes.

Near where the cemetery at The Rock is located was the State Line hospital where Dr. Aaron Pleasant Brown was the surgeon in charge. The soldiers buried here died in the hospital from wounds and illnesses contrived on the battlefields. Dr. Brown was the brother of Gov. Joe Brown. Dr. Brown holds the distinct honor of surrendering the last Confederate ground troops in the entire "War Between the States".

Thomas Jefferson Finn is the only known soldier buried here; although which of the twelve plots belonging to him

is undetermined. Jefferson was born in Hall County, Ga. He was serving in the trenches during the siege of Atlanta when he contracted Pneumonia and was transported here where he passed away on Sept. 1, 1864. He had three brothers and his father that served in the Confederacy as well. Jefferson along with his father and two of his brothers died while in the service.

The memorial service held at Glenwood Cemetery in Thomaston was in honor of 54 soldiers that died in area hospitals during the "War Between the States". Hospitals located here were the Newsom, the Frank Ramsey, and other temporary hospitals. Only six of these are marked as "Unknown".

Camp Commander Al Medcalf presented the speech at The Rock, with Camp founder and past Camp Commander Jack Grubb. Mark Dix past Lt. Commander of camp #1449 presented at Glenwood. A gathering of around 30 people of members and non-members alike joined in the services with placing of Confederate flags on each grave during the reading of the "Roll of Honor".

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is a Civic organization with over 40,000 nationwide members that peacefully honors our ancestors who fought and died during the "War Between the States". We honor these brave soldiers of all races who took up the cause and made it their own. We denounce those who would carry the Confederate battle flag as a symbol of hate and abhor the fact that so many use it as a tool to stir dishonor and bigotry.

Respectfully submitted by
Joshua L. Thayer, member of
Camp #1449

Rabun Gap Riflemen 1929

Rabun Gap Riflemen, Camp 1929, erected a 20' flag pole at the UDC Confederate Memorial Plaque located on the War Memorial portion of the Rabun County courthouse grounds on Savanna Street in Clayton, Georgia. On that pole, we fly a 3' x 5' Bonnie Blue, 1st National, Battle Flag, 2nd National and 3rd National Flag's on a rotational basis. The rotation is such that the Battle Flag always flies during Confederate History & Heritage Month in April. When the Battle Flag replaces the 1st National Flag in April, a wreath is also placed at the UDC Confederate Memorial Plaque.

The Rabun County Commissioners unanimously approved our

Confederate Flag display at the UDC War Memorial several years ago and last year, when a misguided local individual challenged the Confederate Flag display, on the grounds that someone visiting the Rabun County courthouse "might be offended by such a sight", the County Commissioners reaffirmed their approval of our Confederate Flag display at the Courthouse.

The Rabun Gap Riflemen, Camp 1929 of the Georgia Division's 2nd Brigade, is a small but very active Camp in the far Northeast corner of Georgia. We are extremely proud of our Confederate Heritage and our Confederate Flag display.

Respectfully, J.P. McVicker
Lieutenant Commander

Haralson Invincibles Camp 673

Camp 673 enjoyed an extremely busy April and May this year. Having reached our all time high in membership, we had a lot more troops to attend the various events we participated in and attended. First was the 15th Annual National Confederate Memorial Day Service at Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Park on April 2nd. Ten members of our Camp were present at the ceremonies, helping to make the turnout the largest showing to date. Our members arrived early and stayed until the Laser Show was over. We spent all day educating the tourists and visitors about all kinds of Confederate history.

On April 5th Compatriots Ben and Jacob Snow, Commander Bearden, and Belle Susan Forrister received our Annual Confederate Heritage and History Month Proclamation from Haralson County Commission Chairman Allen Poole.

During April our members placed flags on Confederate graves throughout Haralson County. At one plot, our 2nd Lt Commander Nathan Forrister returned alone and cleaned off the entire grave site. It is on a hill a mile back up an old logging road. The site is that of Private Andrew J. Estes, Company K of the 13th Ga Infantry.

We had 1/3 of our members participate in the annual Tallapoosa Dogwood Festival. Our tent and Cannon was set up on the main intersec-

tion, and we had a very successful day educating the public with discussions, and sharing literature. Many of us marched in uniform in the parade, pulling the cannon and Compatriot David Gass was even shooting a musket much to the crowd's delight. Also had a banner day selling merchandise and raising funds for our Haralson County Confederate Monument Project.

Camp 673 set up again for the 42nd Annual Buchanan Fair on the Square and Parade. Associate Member Jerry Segal invited Commander Bearden to sit at the WGMI 1440 AM radio broadcast table and promote the SCV, discuss various recent Heritage attacks and some local history.

Next two Camp 673 meetings will be July 6th and August 3rd at Wright Way BBQ in Bremen starting at 6:30pm. Y'all come visit us! Looking forward to a busy summer!



2nd BRIGADE REPORT.....

Rabun Gap Riflemen, Camp 1929, Clayton, GA
Meeting time is 2nd Monday each month at 7 p.m. at the E.M.A. Res-cue Building on Syrup City Road in Tiger, GA
Contact email: eng4@windstream.net
Camp website: <http://freepages.military.rootsweb.com/~hemlockhill>

David W. Payne Camp 1633, Blairsville, GA
Meets 2nd Thursday each month (except December) at 7 p.m. in the Com-munity Room of the United Community Bank on GA 515 in Blairsville.
Contact email: haroldlevi@hotmail.com
Camp website: <http://camp1633.scv.org/>
Contact phone: 706-745-5243

Cherokee Legion, Camp 914, Canton, GA
Meets every 3rd Saturday morning. Locations vary; check the camp web-site for the most up to date information.
Contact email: scvrecruit914@yahoo.com
Camp website: www.cherokeele legion.org
Contact phone: 678-395-8031

Colonel Hiram Parks Bell Camp 1642, Cumming, GA
Meetings are held, rain or shine, on the fourth Monday of each month. The meetings are held at the Bell Research Center, 101 School St inside the Old Cumming Schoolhouse. Meetings usually last about 2 hours. Meetings start at 7 PM with plenty of time for fellowship before and after.
Camp website: <http://www.scv1642.com/>
Contact email: cliff874@gmail.com

52nd Georgia SCV Camp 1418, Cleveland, GA
We meet on the third Thursday of each month at the Public Library in Cleveland, GA at 7:30 p.m.

Concord Rangers Camp 2135, Dawsonville, GA
Camp website: <http://www.scvcamp2135.com/scv/index.php?SessID=23567>

27th Georgia Regiment, Camp 1404, Gainesville, GA
We meet the second Thursday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the Historic Piedmont Hotel, 827 Maple Street, in downtown Gainesville.
Contact email: nawgie@windstream.net
Camp website: <http://scv1404.tripod.com/>

The Blue Ridge Rifles, Camp 1860, Dahlonega, GA
We meet the 1st Tuesday of every month at 7:30 p.m. at the Lumpkin County Library.
Contact email - scvgacamp1860@yahoo.com
Camp website: www.camp1860.org/

Habersham Guard, Camp 716, Clarkesville, GA
The camp meets the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Clarkesville Library.
Facebook page:
Sons of Confederate Veterans (Habersham Guard Camp 716).

Gilmer Light Guards, Camp 89, Ellijay, GA
Meeting every 3rd Monday at the Community Room, United Community

Bank, 558 Industrial Blvd., Ellijay GA 30540, at 7:00 p.m. with fellow-ship at 6:30 p.m.
Bobby Bradford, Commander
Leo Baker, Lt. Commander

Second Brigade, Georgia Division
Contact phone: 678-395-8031
Contact email: secondbrigade@yahoo.com

Note: Updates/changes/corrections to the Camp information shown above should be forwarded to me at secondbrigade@yahoo.com. Camps with newsworthy items and/or photos for inclusion in the Georgia Confederate should send them directly to Al Perry at the following email: gaconfederate@att.net.
Karl Haun, Commander
Second Brigade
Georgia Division

4th BRIGADE REPORT.....

The 4th Brigade consists of Monroe, Crawford, Peach, *Houston, Pulaski, Jones, Bibb, Twiggs, Bleckley, Dodge, Putnam, Baldwin*, Wilkinson, *Laurens*, Hancock, *Washington*, Telfair and *Johnson* Counties.
Brig. Gen. Edward Dorr Tracy, Jr. Camp 18-Macon. Meets each 4th Thursday of the month at Jeanene's on Forsyth Road, Macon. Dine at 5:30; meeting begins at 6:00 pm.
Members gathered at the soldier's monument on Cotton Ave. in Macon as Memorial Day observances took place and later gathered at the 151st Annual Rose Hill Confederate Memorial Day Remembrance on April 23rd. April 16th members joined in a clean up day at Old Clinton in prepa-ration for, and in observance of the 35th Annual Old Clinton War Days April 30-May1.
Commander Tom Stevens (478) 477-7468, Adjutant Clifford Dunaway (478) 256-5400.

Capt. Hardy B. Smith Camp 104-Dublin. Meets each 4th Thursday of the month at Pee Wee Dillon's home, 612 Briarcliff Rd., Dublin, GA. Meeting time is 6:00 pm.
Commander John C. Hall, Jr. (404) 964-6896, Adjutant Jackie R. Dillon II (732) 456-1761, Adjutant

Old Capitol Camp 688-Milledgeville. Meets each 2nd Thursday of the month at the Milledgeville Country Club, 3700 Sinclair Dam Rd., Milledgeville, GA. Meeting time is 7:00 pm.
Camp 688 presented two H. L. Hunley Awards during the month of May. Cadet Captain Caitlin Settle of Georgia Military College was presented her award on May 12, and Ensign Carolynne Martin of Baldwin Co. High School was presented her award on May 11, 2016 at the schools Awards Evening. This award at Baldwin was a first and was a success with the help of Senior Chief Jefferson.

Members are preparing for the Georgia Division Reunion.
Commander Roy H. Mixon, Adjutant Konreid Etheredge (478) 454-7446.

W. F. Jenkins Camp 690-Eatonton. Meets each 3rd Tuesday of the month at the Bledsoe-Greene House, 105 West Sumter St., Eatonton, GA. Dinner is 6:30 pm and meeting begins at 7:00 pm.
Commander Richard C. Marshall (706) 206-7635, Adjutant Larry Man-ley (706) 485-6001

Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399-Warner Robins. Meets each 2nd

Monday of the month at Ole Times Country Buffet, 1206 Russell Parkway, Warner Robins, GA. Dine at 6:00, meeting begins at 7:00 pm.

Members of Camp 1399 joined in at a work day at Old Clinton on April 16th to prepare for the annual Old Clinton War Days. Past-commander Ricky Smith presented a program on April 21st for The Camp of the Unknown Soldier. Ricky's presentation pertained to the history and perpetuation of the Old Clinton Methodist Church and the annual Memorial Service. On April 30th-May 1st, members participated in the 35th Annual Old Clinton War Days.

Commander Tim Hawkins 478-951-2628, Adjutant James "Bo" Hall, Jr. 478-256-8307. www.scvcamp1399.org

Maj. Mark Newman Camp 1602-Sandersville. Meets on the 1st Tuesday of the month at the Brown House, North Harris St., Sandersville, GA. Meeting time is 6 pm.

Commander Thomas Tyson (478) 451-7251, Adjutant Randy Hall (478) 357-7774.

Johnson Greys Camp 1688-Wrightsville. Meet on the 1st Thursday of the month at the Old Blizzard Home Place, 1802 New Homes Rd., Kite, GA. Meeting time is 7:00 pm.

Commander Jimmy Blizzard (478) 864-2872, Adjutant Roger Webb (478) 864-8149.

Logan E. Bleckley Camp 1998-Cochran. Meet first Thursday of each month at Sugarberry's Restaurant, 416 Hwy. 87 Bypass S, Cochran, GA. Eat at 6.00, meeting at 7.00 pm.

Members participated in the 151st Anniversary Battle of Columbus on April 2-3 at The National Civil War Museum at Port Columbus, GA. Members participated in a joint Memorial Service at Hawkinsville's Orange Hill Cemetery and Cochran's Cedar Hill Cemetery on April 9th. Camp participation in the 35th Annual Old Clinton War Days on April 30th and May 1st.

Commander Dan Williams (478)-230-7189,

Adjutant Allen Richards (478) 308-9739

Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp 2039-Eastman. Meets on the 4th Thursday of the month at Liberty Baptist Church 1100 Chester Hwy., Eastman, GA. 7:00 pm.

Co-Chaplain Cole Jones swore his brother Blake into membership at the April 28th meeting. Camp 2039 welcomes Blake and his father, Jack Jones to the camp.

Recent Memorial Day observance at Liberty Baptist Church in Eastman was a success with Hu Daughtry as guest speaker. Next years event will be held earlier on April 16 with special guest speaker, Pastor John Weaver. Look for details for time and place at a later date. April 16ths Pondtown Festival in Rhine, GA featured a trailer with 'Lil Albert (Camp 2039 cannon) and was full of children waiving Battle Flags. A sight to behold!

Confederate graves throughout Dodge Co. are decorated with Confederate Battle Flags and the marking also spilled over into cemeteries in the Helena/McRae area.

May 21st, Commander Gary Lowery and Camp Historian Brian Lowery's cousin, 97 year young Frank Hemphill was awarded the UDC's Cross of Military Service for his role during WWII. This took place at Sunshine Methodist Church in Toccoa, GA where their ancestor Henry Washington Hemphill is buried. A Southern Cross of Honor was dedicated at Henry Hemphill's grave.

Commander Gary Lowery (478) 374-3477, Adjutant Kim M. Beck (478) 358-4168. Visit Pine Barrens Volunteers on Face book.

The Camp of the Unknown Soldier 2218-Old Clinton. Meets each 3rd Thursday of every month at Chevy's Pizza, 300 W Clinton St., Gray, GA.

Dine at 6:00 pm and the meeting begins at 7:00 pm.

Camp participated in the 151st Anniversary Battle of Columbus on April 2-3 at the National Civil War Museum at Port Columbus, GA. Commander Earl Colvin was speaker at the Sidney Lanier Chapter #25 UDC meeting at the Cannonball House in Macon on April 6. During the Annual Confederate Memorial Day Service at Rose Hill Cemetery in Macon, Earl was awarded the UDC's "Stonewall Jackson Service Metal" presented to non-members in appreciation for outstanding contribution and dedication to the organization. April 9 members participated in Memorial Services at Orange Hill Cemetery in Hawkinsville (burial place of Capt. Ruel Anderson) and at Cochran's Cedar Hill Cemetery. April 16th was the annual Work Day at Old Clinton in preparation for the Annual Old Clinton War Days on April 30th-May 1st. Camp 1399 Past-commander Ricky Smith presented a program on April 21st for The Camp of the Unknown Soldier. Ricky's presentation pertained to the history and perpetuation of the Old Clinton Methodist Church annual Memorial Service. The May 19th speaker was Earl Colvin who spoke on Spotsylvania. Members of Camp 2218 participated in Memorial Day Observances at the Confederate Statue in Macon, Rose Hill Cemetery, Woodward Cemetery off Hartley Bridge Rd., Macon, Byron City Cemetery and Oak Lawn cemetery in Ft. valley, GA. The Camp is a major sponsor of the Old Clinton War Days and provided the majority of soldiers to portray this event for the 35th year. Recruitment booths and annual two-nite memorial services are always popular with the public as well as the battles. Camp 2218 would like to recognize members who serve our country: Willis Butler will be joining the U.S. Navy and Thomas Patton will be going to the Marine Corps. Best wishes and a heartfelt "thank you!" 2016 graduates include 1st Lt. Commander Brick Lee Nelson who will be attending Georgia Military College, Willis Butler (previously mentioned) and Judge Advocate Ethan Bloodworth from Mercer Law School. Congratulations! Members participated in the annual Battle of Resaca on May 20th-2nd. May 28th was the Annual Old Soldier's Day hosted by Ervin and Barbara Garnto, near Scott, GA. This event honors those of the reenactment, historical community who have "crossed the river".

Commander Charles Whitehead (478) 986-8943, Adjutant John Wayne Dobson (478) 731-5531. scv2218.com

Capt. Ruel W. Anderson Camp 2239-Hawkinsville. Meets on the 2nd Thursday of the month at The Steakhouse, 101 Buchan Rd., Hawkinsville, GA. Meeting time is 6:00 pm.

Members gathered at Orange Hill Cemetery in Hawkinsville on April 9 and honored the Camp's namesake and soldiers buried at the cemetery.

Commander Sammy Hankey (478) 338-5828, Adjutant Dennis Lord (478) 934-0490.

Please send your reports and newsletters to Compatriot Kim Beck by the 25th of each *even* month. Send to: pinebarrensvolunteers@yahoo.com

Thomas Stevens, 4th Brigade Commander

(478) 477-7468 tstevens43@aol.com

5th BRIGADE REPORT.....

Brigadier General Edward Porter Alexander Camp 158

Brigadier General E. Porter Alexander Camp 158 in Augusta meets at 7:00 pm on the second Thursday of every month (except July) at the historic Sconyers Bar-B-Que Restaurant (since 1956) at 2250 Sconyers Way. The restaurant's owner, Mr. Larry Sconyers, a true Southern gentleman, continues to proudly fly our '56 Georgia flag. Pictures of General Robert E. Lee and General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson are displayed in his restaurant.

- Members and friends of the E.P. Alexander Camp met on Saturday, April 30th to hold their annual Confederate Memorial Service at Magnolia Cemetery in Augusta. The ceremony began with many members and friends

Continued next page >

of the Camp walking a parade from the Confederate monument in town to the cemetery. During the service, those in attendance were able hear from President Jefferson Davis (portrayed by Mr. Robert Hayes), participate in a bell ringing ceremony to honor the memory of their own Confederate ancestor, witness the unveiling on a new Confederate tombstone in the cemetery, and watch a rifle and cannon salute.

- Members and friends of the Camp also hosted a Confederate Memorial Service in Hephzibah on Sunday, April 17th. Those in attendance heard from Commander John Baxley, Mrs. Emma Givens, and were able to participate in the service by speaking about their own Confederate ancestors. At the end, those in attendance witnessed a rifle and cannon salute, and got to share RC Colas and Moon Pies.

Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207

Meets on the last Monday of each month at the Burke County Library in Waynesboro at 6:30 p.m.

- Members and friends of the John C. Carter Camp gathered on Sunday, April 24th to hold their annual Confederate Memorial Service at the Confederate Cemetery in downtown Waynesboro. The guest speaker was Compatriot Steve Burke who talked about several important members of the Burke County area who assisted in the WBTS and in helping to build the community around Waynesboro in the late 1800s. Following Compatriot Burke's speech, members in attendance were treated to a rifle salute by local reenactors.

Black Creek Volunteers Camp 549

Meets on the third Tuesday of each month at Wall's Diner in Sylvania. Dinner is at 6:30 p.m., with the meeting to follow at 7:00 p.m.

Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941

Meets on the third Thursday of each month at RJ's Seafood and Steaks in Statesboro. Dinner is at 6:30 p.m., with the meeting starting at 7:00 p.m.

- Several members of the Camp were active in placing stick flags in cemeteries around Bulloch County in honor of those Confederate veterans interred within the county. The Camp also had a billboard placed in Statesboro, which was pictured in the previous edition of the Georgia Confederate, which was in place all throughout April and into the first week of May.

General Ambrose Wright Camp 1914

Meets on the fourth Tuesday of the month at the Side Track Grill in Martinez. Dinner is at 6:00 p.m., with the meeting starting at 7:00 p.m.

- Members of the Camp participated in a flag retirement ceremony at their May meeting. In attendance was Commander Brett McGuire, who had been out of action for a few months battling health concerns. The 5th Brigade welcomes you back Commander!

Dixie Guards Camp 1942

Meets on the first Thursday of each month at Bevricks Restaurant in Metter. Dinner is at 6:30 p.m., with the meeting starting at 7:00 p.m.

Buckhead/Fort Lawton Camp 2102

Meets on the third Saturday of each month in Millen. The Camp meeting starts at 7:30 p.m., with dinner being served around 7:00 p.m.

Be sure to give us a "Like" on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/5thbrigadegascv> for news and updates from the 5th Brigade!

Submitted by 5th Brigade Commander, Thomas Miller

6th BRIGADE REPORT.....

June Report 6th Brigade Georgia Division.

All our camps are preparing for the Georgia Division Reunion.

Summer is not a time to let up, if we are to grow and prosper it is a time to double down, with our efforts. Remember, Brothers if we are not growing, we are dying.

#93 Bartow Camp

Commander Joe Dawson joe.dawson@att.net
Adj. Howard Williams howandbev@windstream.net

#154 Tattnall Invincibles

Commander Tommy Wallace tommy280@windstream.net
Adj. Dale Saylor tattnallvincibles@gmail.com

#918 Appling Grays

Commander Herman Williams hrwill9@windstream.net
Adj. Bill Bowers bbowers@atc.com

#932 Gen. Robert Toombs

Commander, George King kkinggeorgee@yahoo.com
Adj. Bob Whitaker bobwhitaker22@yahoo.com

#1386 McLeod-Moring Camp.

Commander, Danny Greenway dgreenway@nctv.com
Adj. Nick Kraus nkraus@pineland.com

#1657 Savannah Militia Camp

Commander Don Newman donnewman0601@comcast.net
Adj. Jack Wray jcwwray64@yahoo.com

#1901 Ebenezer Rifles Camp

Commander Steve Thomas stevethomas3824@gmail.com
Adj. Charlie Watson clwjr2@hotmail.com

#1919 Gen. Anderson Camp

Commander Jim Shurling shurling@yahoo.com
Adj. Russ Powell eupowell@coastalnow.net

#2073 Camp Davis Camp

Commander, Steve Luse steveluse@aol.com
Adj. Jimmy Rahn pl_jimmy@planters.net

#2164 Montgomery Sharpshooters.

Commander James Kea keajames45@yahoo.com
Adj. Oscar Smith sosmith96@bellsouth.net

2600 Immortal Six Hundred

Commander William Hagan moonrib@yahoo.com
Adj. Frank Grimm frank.grimm@comcast.net

7th BRIGADE REPORT.....

Most Camps in the Brigade do not have meetings in the summer, due to reunions and vacations. If you are planning to attend another Camps meeting, you may want to contact them to make sure they are having a meeting.

Clement A. Evans Camp 64

Regular Meetings held 3rd Monday of odd months at 6 pm at Jerry J's on Plant Ave. in Waycross.

Adjutant Chris Hiers

Thomas Marsh Foreman Camp 485

Monthly Meeting held every 4th Thursday of each month at Captain Joe's Restaurant located at I-95 and US 341. Meeting begin at 7 pm and supper is at 6 pm dutch treat.

Continued next page >

Adjutant J.C. Carter

Col. Edmond N. Atkinson Camp 680

Meetings are held the last Monday of each month at 7 pm at the Lowndes County Historical Society. Commander Jack Mathews

McIntosh Guards Camp 1853

No meetings at this time. Commander C.M. Childree

Capt. James Knox "Seaboard Guards" Camp 2022

Meetings held 3rd Saturday of the month at Confederate soldiers park in Waynesville, GA in the Mumford Library @ 2 pm, Our meetings are usually informal since our active membership is low. Adjutant Jerry Watkins

Capt. John Reddick Camp 2204

Meetings held 2nd Tuesday at 7 pm at American Legion in Folkston. Camp trying to become more active. Adjutant Wesley Williams

Chuck Griffin, 7th Brigade Commander, Georgia Division SCV

8th BRIGADE REPORT.....

This time of year, Confederate History and Heritage is on the minds of all of us. Numerous Camps in the 8th Brigade did their part to display to the public our love and respect for our Confederate ancestors' heroic stand against an out of control and despotic centralized government.

John K. McNeill, Camp-674 in Moultrie, with Commander Pete Cowart, once again supported the Moultrie McNeill, Chapter-661 United Daughters of the Confederacy with their 113th Confederate Memorial Day Service. Members of Camp 674, along with compatriots from surrounding camps gave a voluminous firing salute to honor those who fell in defense of the South. Compatriot Ray Houston played a very fine rendition of Taps.

John K. McNeill, Camp-674 meets the second Monday of each month (except December) at the Museum of Colquitt County History. The meetings start at 7:30 PM, and refreshments are served. For further information contact Commander Pete Cowart at (229) 834-1554.

Yancy Independents, Camp-693 in Sylvester, with Commander Bo Slack, held a very fine Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Worth County Court House. The vocal group, "Joyful Sounds", gave beautiful renditions of both Confederate period and gospel music to entertain the crowd. Members of Camp-693, Compatriots from surrounding Camps and other Confederate historical organizations provided rifle and cannon fire salutes. Once again, Compatriot Ray Houston gave a very fine rendition of Taps.

The Yancy Independents, Camp-693 meets on the third Tuesday of each month on the bottom floor of the Sylvester/Worth County Library. Meeting time is 7:30 PM, refreshments are served, and everyone is welcome. For further information, contact Commander Bo Slack at (229) 343-2345.

Jefferson Davis Cowboys, Camp-682 in Irwinville, with Commander Hershell Smith, in conjunction with UDC Chapter-1137 held a Confederate Memorial Day Service at the Evergreen Cemetery near Fitzgerald on April 24th. They also held their annual fund raiser golf tournament at Ocil-la.

Jefferson Davis Cowboys, Camp-682 meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Jefferson Davis Memorial Park. The meeting time is 7:00 PM, and refreshments are served. For further information, contact Commander Hershell Smith at (229) 425-2966.

W.D. Mitchell, Camp-163 in Thomasville, with Commander Jason Harpe, meets at Commander Harpe's home on an as needed basis.

Berrien County Minutemen, Camp-1789 in Nashville, with Commander Don Futch, meets on an as needed basis at the Masonic Lodge in Nashville.

Wiregrass Greys, Camp-1683 in Adel, with Commander Barry Resta, meet on an as needed basis.

The States Rights Guard, Camp-1551 in Rochelle, with Commander Raleigh Gibbs, meets on an as needed basis.

Respectfully Submitted,

Charlie Parks, Commander 8th Brigade

12th BRIGADE REPORT

Paulding County

William J. Hardee Camp #1397 Commander: Wayne Douglas Willingham. Meetings: Every 4th Monday at 7:30 PM

Location: New Hope Second Baptist Church at 114 Bobo Rd. Dallas, Ga. 30132, located at the corner of Dallas Acworth Highway 381 and Bobo Road in New Hope www.hardeecamp1397scv.org

Cobb County

Camp McDonald # 1552 - www.campmcdonald.org

Commander Jeffrey K. Wright jkwrightsa@yahoo.com
404-401-0637

Adjutant David Beam beamgen@gmail.com

Meetings: Camp McDonald now meets at Come and Get IT restaurant on the 2nd Tues. @ 6:45 P.M. Come and Get It is across from Cobb EMC on the Church St. Extension

Chattahoochee Guards Camp #1639

Commander: Dan Coleman- email dancofin@yahoo.com

Meetings: Joint meeting with Robert E Lee & Kennesaw Battlefield Camps every 3rd Wednesday Location: Piccadilly Cafeteria 536 Cobb Pkwy SE Marietta, GA 30060 - We will begin gathering around 6 PM for dinner and socialization with the meeting beginning at 7.

General Leonidas Polk Camp #1446

Commander: Garry Daniell, 770-435-4605, g_daniell@bellsouth.net

Adjutant: George Burkett, 770-944-8536, gbetter@outlook.com

Meetings: Every 4th Thursday Location: The Piccadilly Restaurant in Marietta (**NOT in Smyrna**) 536 Cobb Parkway SE, Marietta, GA 30060, phone 770-425-5589. It is located a few hundred feet south of the intersection of Cobb Parkway and the South 120 Loop. We will begin gathering around 6 PM for dinner and socialization with the meeting beginning at 7.

General Robert E. Lee Camp #2005 - www.2005.scvcamp.org

Commander: Harry Eubanks Meetings: Joint meeting with Kennesaw Battlefield & Chattahoochee Guards Camps every 3rd Wednesday Location: Piccadilly Cafeteria 536 Cobb Pkwy SE Marietta, GA 30060- We will begin gathering around 6 PM for dinner and socialization with the meeting beginning at 7.

Kennesaw Battlefield Camp #700 - www.scv700.com

Adjutant: Tim Pilgrim

Meetings: Joint meeting with Robert E Lee and Chattahoochee Guards Camps every 3rd Wednesday Location: Piccadilly Cafeteria 536 Cobb Pkwy SE Marietta, GA 30060- We will begin gathering around 6 PM for dinner and socialization with the meeting beginning at 7.

Fulton County

Roswell Mills Camp #1547 - www.scv1547.org

Commander: Ross Glover

Meetings: 1st Thursday, Dinner at 6:00, Program at 7:00 PM

Location: The Harp Irish Pub at 1425 Market Blvd. In Roswell

Rhett Coleman, 12th Brigade Commander

End Brigade Reports



Haralson Invincibles Camp 673 LEFT: 2nd Lt. Cmdr. Nathan Forrister cleaned the grave of Confederate Veteran Private Andrew J. Estes, Company K, 13th Ga Infantry. RIGHT: Ben and Jacob Snow, Cmdr. Billy Bearden, and Belle Susan Forrister received our Annual Confederate Heritage and History Month Proclamation from Haralson County Commission Chairman Allen Poole. BELOW: Stone Mountain event.



Past Lt. Cmdr. Earl Colvin Camp #2218 speaks at Sidney Lanier Chapter, UDC at the Cannonball House, Macon, GA on April 6, 2016.



The Annual Old Soldiers Day was held at the farm of Ervin and Barbara Garnto, Scott, GA, May 28, 2016. A memorial service to all soldiers & our fallen re-enactors and SCV compatriots. The Garntos served an afternoon meal for all that attended. The service followed.



Camp of the Unknown Soldier #2218: Cleaning up for Old Clinton War Days; Old Clinton, April 31, May,1; Hawkinsville's Orange Hill Cemetery and Cochran's Cedar Hill Cemetery Memorial Services, Logan Bleckley Camp #1998 of Cochran sponsored, April 9; National Civil War Naval Museum, Columbus, GA, April 2nd, 3rd. Camp #2218, Georgia Division 2015 Camp of the Year.

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❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖
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