



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT INTERPRETATION GUIDE

STATUS QUO NOT AN OPTION

The Atlanta History Center has created a tool to help put Confederate monuments in historical perspective and foster dialogue about the future of these monuments. It examines the "Lost Cause," the notion that white Southerners fought a just cause in the Civil War and won morally, even if they lost on the battle field.

While many early memorials were erected to honor Confederate dead, most monuments were created during the Jim Crow era to stand in opposition to racial equality. Veneration of Confederates symbolized white racial dominance. If the monuments are not removed, then they need to be reinterpreted in an accurate historical context which plainly states why they were erected and what they were intended to represent. Only with accurate and honest historical interpretation can we understand how the circum-

stances of our collective past continue to shape our present.

Slavery was the central cause of the Civil War. Emancipation of four million enslaved African Americans and the reunification of the United States were its most important outcomes. Lost Cause mythology erroneously leaves millions out of the historical memory. It ignores the agency of black Southerners in their liberation and denies the diversity of political sentiment among white Southerners. This website will help you to better understand the monuments and the context in which they were created. Tools here include evidence-driven scholarship about the Lost Cause, a template for adding detailed information relevant to specific monuments, and resources for continued research on related historical and contemporary issues. By using these tools to encourage well-informed, productive conversations, communities can decide on a case-by-case basis the best course of action for the future of Confederate monuments.

For materials, questions, or

comments, send us an email at monuments@atlantahistorycenter.com.

[Confederate Monument Interpretation Template](#)

[Research: Books and Latest News](#)

[Guide for Placing Monuments in Context](#)

[Comments and Suggestions](#)

RESEARCH/ CONFEDERATE MONUMENT INTERPRETATION GUIDE

CONFEDERATE MONUMENT INTERPRETATION TEMPLATE

This template is designed to guide researchers in providing factual information to use in a community dialogue about Confederate monuments. If the community decides that contextualization is the best option, this template can also be used to write a new historical marker.

The information below can be found within the editable monument interpretation template PDF.

[Download the monument interpretation template.](#)

Source:

The Atlanta History Center

A FEW RELEVANT QUESTIONS:

If slavery was a codified legal issue, with a legal precedent going back to the 1600s in the Virginia Commonwealth [See Anthony Johnson/John Casor], why was it necessary to fight a war to end it?

Why was there no effort to resolve this problem legally?

Why was it necessary to kill 1,000,000 or so people to solve a legal issue?

If the Southern States seceded to preserve slavery, why didn't they take advantage of the introduction of the Corwin Amendment?

Lies written in ink
cannot obscure
truths
written in blood.
~Unknown

.al perry., Editor



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.

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Georgia Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Emergency Email Meeting
April 17, 2018

Division Commander Scott Gilbert convened an emergency meeting of the Georgia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans Executive Council on Tuesday, April 17, 2018 to address the Division's support in co-sponsoring the Nash Farm "Simply Southern Jubilee".

On April 18, 2018 Commander Gilbert posted the following motion as made by 13th Brigade Commander Steven Camp:

I, Steven Camp, 13th Brigade Commander hereby make a motion that the Ga. Div. of the SCV provide \$5,000.00 (one third of the funding necessary) for the Simply Southern Jubilee to be held in April of 2019 at the Nash Farm Battlefield.. The proceeds from this event will be split three ways within 90 days of the event. Total cost of the event is budgeted to be 15,000.00. This is a joint venture with the 30th Ga. Re-enactors and a third party. All expenditures will be monitored by myself, Comm. Anthony Pilgrim of Camp 108 and the Div. Adjutant.

The motion was seconded on April 18, 2018 by 1st Brig. Cmdr. Barry Colbaugh and Cmdr. Gilbert announced that with this second the meeting was now open for discussion.

These questions were posted by 9th Brig. Cmdr. Ken Arvin. What makes this issue different from a project and it seemed risky? He also ask if this project was to be held a year from now why was there limited time to act and wouldn't be better to present this issue at the reunion?

Tony Pilgrim, Cmdr. of the Col. Charles T. Zachary Camp 108 gave some detailed information about the reason for urgency and the past financial successes. Division Adj. Tim Pilgrim also posted that all monies and receipts would be handled per our Division payment procedures.

9th Brigade Cmdr. Arvin posted that his questions were answered.

Discussion was closed at 11:00 a.m. on April 19, 2018 and voting was opened.

The night of April 19, 2018 Cmdr. Gilbert announced that a majority of votes had been received in favor of the motion as stated and that he would entertain a motion to adjourn the meeting.

On April 19, 2018 a motion was made by 2nd Brig. Cmdr. Michael Dean to adjourn the meeting. A second was made by 4th Brig. Cmdr. Kim Beck.

On April 20, 2018 Cmdr. Gilbert announced that a majority of votes had been received in favor to adjourn and the meeting is now adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
COS David C. Moncus

Sons of Confederate Veterans

March 19, 2018 GHQ contact info

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The telephone number for the Headquarters remains the same at
(800) 380-1896.

Statement of Purpose: SCV

We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, having been commissioned by the Confederate Veterans themselves, retain our responsibility and right to adhere to the founding principles of the United States of America remembering the bravery, defending the honor and protecting the memory of our beloved Confederate Veterans, which includes their memorials, images, symbols, monuments and gravesites for ourselves and future generations.

GHQ SCV

Lest we forget

Details, pictures, Page 2.

1.&8.The Mechanized Cavalry met to honor Confederate Veterans at the monument in DeKalb County on April 7th, following the service at Stone Mountain.

At the Old DeKalb Courthouse, Compatriot Kenneth Crooms of Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp #2039, Eastman, and members of the Georgia Mechanized Cavalry place a wreath and pay tribute to those who served the Confederacy. As onlookers watched, Captain Train paid tribute in speech so that anyone around received a history

lesson. There were no incidences. A grounds keeper appeared and encouraged us to leave the wreath and he would keep an eye on it.
2. Confederate Veterans monument in Macon, Georgia.
3.Confederate Memorial Day celebration in Laurens County.
4.&5. The City of Macon installed lighting for the Confederate Veterans monument.
6, 7 & 10. Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp #2039's Confederate Memorial Day service was held April 21st at the Dodge County Confederate Monument in Eastman, Georgia. Commander Corey

Harrelson welcomed those who attended. Guest speaker was 4th Brigade Commander Kim M. Beck. A wreath was placed by Mrs. Danielle Harrelson and Camp #2039 Cadets, to honor those who served the CSA. Brigade Commander Beck and Camp #2039 Chaplain Brian Martin honored Mrs. Harrelson for her support and outstanding service to the Camp.
9. Georgia Mechanized Cavalry and Pine Barrens Cadet, attending Camp #2039 Memorial Day Service, Eastman, Georgia.



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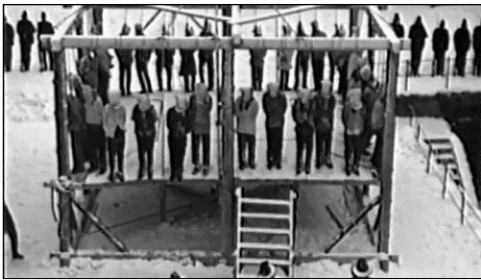
History Forgotten: "Honest Abe" Lincoln Ordered Largest Mass Hanging In American History

By Matt Duncan

Source: Rick Harmon

Oftentimes the truth is hidden from us as children, whether to protect our innocence or view of how we think the world is. Should you bring it up as an adult you get ridiculed...

People think that Abe Lincoln was such a benevolent President. He was actually a bit of a tyrant. He attacked the Confederate States of America, who seceded from the Union due to tax and tariffs. (If you think it was over slavery, you need to find a real American history book written before 1960.)



This picture is of 39 Santee Sioux Indian men that were ordered to be executed by Abraham Lincoln for treaty violations (IE: hunting off of their assigned reservation). Yes, the "Great Emancipator" as the history books so fondly referred to him as.

Authorities in Minnesota asked President Lincoln to order the immediate execution of all 303 Indian males found guilty. Lincoln was concerned with how this would play with the Europeans, whom he was afraid were about to enter the war on the side of the South. He offered the following compromise to the politi-

cians of Minnesota: They would spare the list of those to be hung down to 39. In return, Lincoln promised to kill or remove every Indian from the state and provide Minnesota with 2 million dollars in federal funds.

So, on December 26, 1862, the "Great Emancipator" ordered the largest mass execution in American History, where the guilt of those to be executed was entirely in doubt. Regardless of how Lincoln defenders seek to play this, it was nothing more than murder to obtain the land of the Santee Sioux and to appease his political cronies in Minnesota.

You have no idea the things that are hidden from you with the textbooks assigned to you as a child by your government. Stay mindful people, be aware...in the age of information being ignorant is indeed a choice.

You are currently seeing the wholesale attempt to REWRITE yet another chapter in American History where the Confederate Battle Flag is concerned. Now there is talk of digging up graves and moving bodies that 'offend' people. This is nothing more than desecration of the dead.

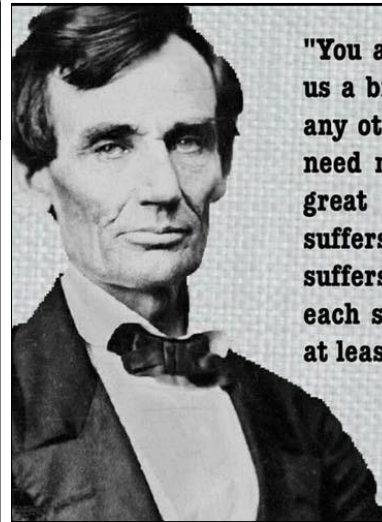
Have a disagreement with history, and not wanting to remember the War Between the States, is one thing. But to erase a significant event in national history is another. And sets a dangerous precedent. What will fall victim next to Political Correctness?

"My earlier views at the unsoundness of the Christian scheme of salvation and the human origin of the scriptures, have become clearer and stronger with advancing years and I see no reason for thinking I shall ever change them."

[Abraham Lincoln, letter to Judge J.S. Wakefield, after the death of Willie Lincoln]

"My policy sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government and to collect the revenue." Abraham Lincoln's first Message to the U.S. Congress, July 4, 1861 (Paragraph 5)

"My husband is not a Christian but is a religious man, I think."
~Mary Todd Lincoln



"You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both....I think your race suffers very greatly...by living among us, while ours suffers from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side....If this be admitted, it affords a reason at least why we should be separated."

Abraham Lincoln in 1862 to an assembly of black ministers



"Savior of the Union"

AS IN THE HEARTS OF ALL PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER.

"In this temple, as in the hearts of the people for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever."

"Beneath these words, the 16th President of the United States sits immortalized in marble as an enduring symbol of unity, strength, and wisdom." Source: nps.gov

[There is only ONE Saviour. Jesus Christ, the Lord ! .al perry.]

See their web site, nps.gov/lincoln.memorial

Lincoln was the greatest tyrant and despot in American history.

In the first four months of his presidency, he created a complete military dictatorship, destroyed the Constitution, ended forever the constitutional republic which the Founding Fathers instituted, committed horrendous crimes against civilian citizens, and formed the tyrannical, overbearing and oppressive Federal government which the American people suffer under to this day.

1. In his first four months, he failed to call Congress into session after the South fired upon Fort Sumter, in direct violation of the Constitution.

2. Called up an army of 75,000 men, bypassing the Congressional authority in direct violation of the Constitution.

3. Unilaterally suspended the writ of habeas corpus, a function of Congress, violating the Constitution. This gave him the power, as he saw it, to arrest civilians without charge and imprison them indefinitely without trial—which he did.

Source: The Terrible Truth about Abraham Lincoln and the Confederate War, January 20, 2014.

Georgia's Alamo

Lamb's vastly outnumbered and outgunned North Carolinians at Fort Fisher the following month, Fort McAllister's garrison was fighting an enemy seventeen times their own strength. As is common today, Southern defenders are often termed as merely "Confederates" rather than identified as mostly local men defending their homes, farms, families and State. At Fort McAllister were the First Regiment, Georgia Reserve Companies D and E under Captains George N. Hendry and Angus Morrison, respectively; the Emmet Rifles under Capt. George A. Nicoll; and Capt. Nicholas Clinch's Light Battery of artillery. All were defending their country to the last extremity.

~ Bernhard Thuersam

Chairman

North Carolina War Between the States Sesquicentennial Commission "Unsurpassed Valor, Courage and Devotion to Liberty"

www.ncwbts150.com

"The Official Website of the North Carolina WBTS Sesquicentennial"

"The sporadic crackle of musketry echoed through the woods and marshes as Union patrols probed the defenses of Fort McAllister on Tuesday, December 13, 1864. Hunched in the fort were about 230 Confederates commanded by [Savannah native] Major George W. Anderson, Jr. All of them knew they faced a grim and hopeless task in repelling the expected attack. Behind . . . skirmishers and shielded by forests . . . four thousand Federals

were deploying, intent on overrunning the fort at any cost. McAllister had a number of large-caliber guns, but most were aimed at the sea. Under the direction of engineer Capt. Thomas A. White, the Confederates had done everything possible to strengthen McAllister, especially the landward defenses . . . as [enemy] troops neared the sea.

Anderson realized it would be much more difficult to hold the fort against a land assault, but vowed a fight to the last. "I determined under the circumstances, and notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers, between the garrison and attacking forces, to defend the fort to the last extremity," he later recalled. Numbering his effectives as 150 men, Anderson added that "with no possible hope of reinforcement, from any quarter, . . . holding the fort was simply a question of time. There was but one alternative – death or captivity."

The attack was launched shortly after 4PM. Ragged musketry and cannon fire dropped some of the Yankees as there neared the breastworks. Other explosions ripped gaps in the blue line . . . "[and torpedo-mines] were exploded by the tread of the troops, blowing many men to atoms." "The Federal skirmish line was very heavy and the fire so close and so rapid that it was at times impossible to work our guns," Anderson said of the [enemy] assault. "My sharpshooters did all in their power, but were entirely too few to suppress this galling fire upon the artillerists."

[Enemy troops swarmed] onto the embankments to engage the

Rebels in hand to hand combat. "[The enemy commander wrote that] There was a pause, a cessation of fire. The smoke cleared away and the parapets were blue with our men, who fired their muskets in the air . . . " The surviving Confederate troops scrambled into the bombproofs, where the close-quarter fighting continued. The combat swirled for several minutes before the last defenders were overwhelmed.

The Southerners "only succumbed as each man was individually overpowered," [an enemy commander] reported. "The fort was never surrendered," Anderson recalled, "It was captured by overwhelming numbers." Captain Nicholas B. Clinch, Anderson's artillery commander, personified the

Rebels' mettle. Refusing to surrender, he became engaged in a personal duel with [an enemy captain]. "The two fought for some minutes after the fighting had ceased," a soldier recalled, "Both were good swordsmen and they were permitted to fight it out." [The enemy captain] was "severely wounded about the head and shoulders" before other bluecoats intervened and subdued Clinch.

Bayoneted six times, sabered six times, and shot twice, Clinch was captured and survived the war.

The fort was taken at 4:30PM, the assault lasting but fifteen minutes."

(Civil War Savannah, Derek Smith, Frederic C. Beil, Publisher, 1997, pp. 173-178)

est conflict.

The four years of struggle together has bound these men to each other with an indefinable tie. Let us come together while we can. And if we are called to join our comrades who have gone before and none is left to tell of our devotion to country, the mountains of our land will rise up as monuments to our memory and every babbling brook will be as

many tongues to tell of our deeds, and the tombstones over our graves will bear silent witness to the truth of our story. What a gathering when we all meet in dress parade beyond the river in the presence of Lee and Christ our Lord!

There may we all meet and receive a welcome!

Prof. R.D. Shuptrine;
Concord, GA; July, 1890

**"You can never win us back,
never, never,
Though we perish on the track
of your endeavor;
Though our corpses
strew the earth
Which smiles upon our birth,
And blood pollutes each hearth –
Stone, Forever.**

**We have risen to a man,
firm and fearless,
Of your curses and your ban,
we are careless;
Every hand is on its knife,
Every gun is primed for strife,
And every palm contains a life,
High and peerless.**

**You have no such blood as ours
for the shedding;
In the veins of Cavaliers
was the heading;
You have no such stately men
In your abolition den,
To march through foe and fen,
Nothing dreading.**

**We may fall before the fire
of your legions;
Paid with gold, murderers hire,
base allegiance;
But for every drop you shed,
You shall have a mound of dead,
That the buzzards may be fed,
In our regions.**

**The battle to the strong
is not given,
While the judge of right and
wrong sits in heaven,
And the God of David still
Guides the pebble at His will;
There are giants yet to kill,
Wrongs unshriven."**

(unshriven, unconfessed)

"I felt every word of this, and it came straight from the heart."

The Prison Life of Major Lamar Fontaine; Daily Register Print; Clarkedale, MS, 1910



Addressing Pike Co. Veterans (Confederate)

Among the inspiring songs of the war none deserved a higher place than "Dixie." It suggested home, mother, sister and, perhaps, that other dear one that many of the boys left behind. Above the din of battle the ear faintly catches the sound of Dixie. It puts iron in the musket, resolution in the soul and nerves the man for the deadli-

A Proclamation

Little Mary Phagan Day

Whereas: Little Mary Phagan was born to Frances Elizabeth L. "Fannie" Phagan Benton Coleman and William Joshua Phagan in Florence, Alabama, on the 1st day of June, in the year of our Lord 1899; and

Whereas: After the death of William Joshua Phagan, the family moved to Marietta, Georgia; and

Whereas: Fannie Phagan married John W. Coleman in 1912, moving into the downtown Atlanta community of "Cabbagetown" where Little Mary Phagan began employment at the National Pencil Factory in the Spring of 1912; and

Whereas: On April 26, 1913, Little Mary Phagan was on her way to celebrate Confederate Memorial Day by attending the parade of those aging Confederate veterans; and

Whereas: Little Mary Phagan never made the parade, as she was beaten, raped, and brutally murdered, body thrown down an elevator shaft at the age of thirteen years old; and

Whereas: The United Confederate Veterans and the Masons raised money to bury her at Marietta City Cemetery. She lies in the Southeast corner where Cemetery Street and West Atlanta Street intersect, adjacent to the Confederate Cemetery; and

Whereas: Our Confederate heroes regarded her death as such importance to have buried her with Confederate veterans watching over her from her right, and Masons to her left; and

Whereas: The Sons of those men in grey shall forget her not;
now **Therefore:**

I, *Jack Bridwell* do hereby;

Proclaim June 1st, 2013, and each June 1st hereafter, as Little Mary Phagan Day.

Confederate history did not end in 1865. It goes beyond the battlefields and the Generals that we honor with word and deed. Perhaps the most devastating (next to Sherman's total destruction) would be the period of "Reconstruction". Poor Southerners did what they had to for survival. Carpetbaggers took advantage of the situation, and children weren't exempt.

Little Mary Phagan's memory was acclaimed by many south of the Mason-Dixon Line. Her brutal murder took place at the National Pencil Factory in Atlanta. On April 26, 1913, Little Mary, just shy of 14 years old, went to the Pencil Factory to collect her earned wages. It was Confederate Memorial Day and Mary and her friends had planned to meet up for the parade. Instead, Little Mary was beaten, strangled, raped, and thrown down the cellar in the ash and soot.

The case sparked an up rise throughout the South. Old Confederate soldiers and Masons paid for Mary's burial in the Marietta City Cemetery. Many questions and many theories have arisen over the years. No matter whether we agree or disagree with the ver-

dict and outcome of the trial of Leo Frank, we should all agree that Little Mary Phagan is a true daughter of the South. Our Confederate ancestors gave her honor, and so should we.

On June 1st 2013, the 100th anniversary of Mary's death, a Proclamation was introduced to the Georgia Division Executive Committee proclaiming every June 1st hereafter as Little Mary Phagan Day. It's been my dream since the signing of the proclamation that we (GA Division) assemble at Marietta City Cemetery and parade past Mary's grave, to make up for the parade she missed on April 26, 1913. I've been met with opposition by some in the SCV saying this would stir up anti-Semitism. I can't speak for anyone else, but as for me, my Saviour was Jewish and I love *all* people, even Yankees (from a distance). As General Robert E. Lee once said, "I am nothing but a poor sinner, trusting in Christ alone for salvation."

I pray you have a blessed Little Mary Phagan Day, June 1, 2018.

Kim M. Beck
4th Brigade Commander

Friends of Jefferson Davis Memorial Historic Site

338 Jeff Davis Park Road, Fitzgerald GA 31750



For information on how you can help protect the Jeff Davis Memorial Historic site,

call the Park at

229-831-2335

or email at

jeffdavis1@windstream.net



CAMP GROWTH & RETENTION ????

The best way to build your Camp is to start a CADET PROGRAM !!!! You would be hard pressed to find a more active, loyal member than one who has been nurtured by your Camp through the CADET PROGRAM.



RECRUIT CADETS TODAY.

For more info: **Thomas Miller**

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RINGGOLD, GA (WRCB) -

A historic site, believed to be a peaceful resting place for many, was vandalized over the weekend.

It happened at Nathan Anderson Cemetery in Ringgold.

At least two headstones were broken and two more were uprooted and flipped over. The person responsible also took the 10x15 Confederate flag that flew over the cemetery.

Ron Eslinger helps oversee one of the city's oldest cemeteries on Lafayette Street. He says it's not the first time it's been vandalized, but he was surprised to hear what happened.

"I got a phone call about 10:00 Sunday morning that the flag wasn't flying and so of course, I want to know why," said Eslinger.

Eslinger immediately went to the cemetery. The flag was gone and the pole was damaged. Eslinger says it's going to cost \$2,500 to fix.

But as he walked the grounds, he realized more damage was done to several headstones.

"This is somebody's loved ones and it will break somebody's heart. I know it broke mine," said Eslinger. "We think it came from the motel right there because there was a trail of flag pieces going up and down towards the motel."

Eslinger says he reported the vandalism to police. He hopes to find who is responsible by offering a \$500 reward.

Eslinger says the next step is trying to uncover the names on the headstones, and reach out to the families. It's not clear if the headstones can be repaired. If not, it could cost at least \$700 per headstone.

<http://www.wrcbtv.com/story/38033800/historic-ringgold-cemetery-vandalized>

Source: WRBC tv Chattanooga, TN

By Taneisha Cordell, Reporter



E. Porter Alexander

E. Porter Alexander was a military engineer, a railroad executive, a planter, and an author. He served first as an officer in the United States Army and later, during the WBTS, rising to the rank of Brigadier General.

Alexander was the officer in charge of the massive artillery bombardment preceding Pickett's Charge on the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg, and is also noted for his early use of signals and observation balloons during combat. After the War, he taught mathematics at the University of South Carolina in Columbia, and wrote extensive memoirs and analyses of the war, which have received much praise for their insight and objectivity. His *Military Memoirs of a Confederate* was published in 1907. An extensive personal account of his military training and his participation in the WBTS was rediscovered long after his death and published in 1989 as *Fighting for the Confederacy*.

Known to his friends as Porter, he was born in Washington, Georgia into a wealthy and distinguished family of planters of the Old South. He graduated from the USMA at West Point in 1857, third in his class of 38 cadets. He briefly taught engineering and fencing at the academy. He participated in a number of weapon experiments and worked as an assistant to Major Albert J. Myer, the first officer assigned to the Signal Corps and the inventor of the code for "wig-wag" [sound familiar?] signal flags, or "aerial telegraphy, and the emblem of the US Army Signal Corps today.

After learning of the secession of his home state of Georgia, Alexander resigned his U.S. Army



commission on May 1, 1861, to join the Confederate Army as a captain of engineers. He became the chief engineer and signal officer of the Confederate Army of the Potomac on June 3.

At the First Battle of Bull Run, Alexander made history by being the first to use signal flags to transmit a message during combat over a long distance [there's that **Wig Wag** again].

When Gen. Robert E. Lee assumed command of the army, Alexander was in charge of prepositioned ordnance for Lee's offensive in the Seven Days Battles. Alexander continued his intelligence gathering by volunteering to go up in an observation balloon at Gaines' Mill, ascending several times and returning with valuable intelligence regarding the position of the Union Army.

Porter Alexander is best known as an artilleryman who played a prominent role in many of the important battles of the war.

Alexander's most famous engagement was on July 3, in command of the artillery for Longstreet's Corps in 1863, at the Battle of Gettysburg, during which he was effectively in control of the artillery for the full army. He conducted a massive two-hour bombardment, arguably the largest in the war, using between 150 and 170 guns against the Union position on Cemetery Ridge. General Longstreet put Alexander in

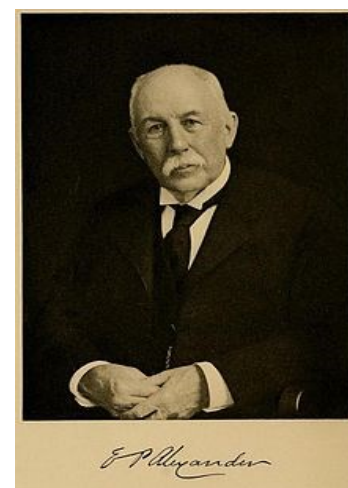
charge of launching Maj. Gen. George Pickett on his famous charge, placing the young Colonel under enormous pressure to determine whether the Union artillery defenses had been suppressed.

At Appomattox Court House, it was Alexander who made the famous proposal to Robert E. Lee that the army disperse, rather than surrendering. Lee rebuked him, and Alexander later wrote about regretting his suggestion.

After the war, Alexander became a well-respected author. Long after his death, it was realized that Alexander had produced the *Military Memoirs of a Confederate*, which he sought to be a professional work of military history and analysis, after a long effort of editing a collection of much more personal memoirs that he had started compiling during his time in Nicaragua, at the behest of his family.

Many historians regard Alexander's memoirs as among the most objective and sharpest sources produced by a WBTS combatant. David Eicher called "*Fighting for the Confederacy*" a superb personal narrative with a good deal of analysis of Lee's operations

Thanks to Editor Bob Green, *Wig-Wag; E. Porter Alexander Camp; Augusta, GA*



E. Porter Alexander in the 1900's

Mount Vernon, Va., April 2, 1893

"Uncle" Dan Emmett, the composer of the celebrated and soul-searching song, "Dixie," was living in Virginia on the bounty of friends and from charity forwarded to him from time to time by the Actors Fund of New York. When asked about his composition of "Dixie," Mr. Emmett said:

"In 1859, I was connected with Bry-

ant Brothers' Minstrels of New York. One Saturday night Jerry Bryant came to me and said: 'Uncle Dan, can't you write me a hurrah walk-around, something to make a noise with, and bring it here for rehearsal Monday morning?' I told him I thought I could. He said, 'Do so and bring it.'

"Going home, Sunday being a rainy day, I composed 'Dixie' for him, and he

was so delighted with it that he made us rehearse it all day Monday for the evening performance. It was a hit right from the start. However, when the War broke out, we were forbidden to sing it. It became so unpopular in the North that when the band played it in the streets of New York they were hooted and jeered at."

Source: unknown

8" x 10" Photo Portrait

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Dennis Elm

17 Parkstone Ct.

Stone Mountain, GA 30087-2513

This photograph was made from a very high  quality film negative copied directly from Mathew Brady's original wet plate negative.

Paid ad



THE RICHMOND, MATHEW BRADY PHOTOGRAPH OF ROBERT E. LEE

On April 9th, 1865 a tumultuous chapter in American history came to a close with the surrender of Robert E. Lee to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The War Between the States was in its last days. After delivering an eloquent and emotional farewell to his defeated army, General Lee traveled to the ruined capitol of the Confederacy. Refusing a Union Calvary escort, Lee chose to travel to Richmond with just a few members of his staff, arriving in the city on April 15th.

From the onset of the war in 1861, Lee, at the courtesy of a long time Richmond friend, had the use of a three-story brick townhouse at 707 East Franklin Street for his stays in the Confederate capitol city. Lee's son, George Washington Custis Lee, however, was first to occupy the house. Custis Lee served as an aide-de-camp to Presi-

dent Jefferson Davis and used the house with other Confederate officers as a bachelor's mess, and for entertaining. In 1864, Robert E. Lee took the house as a residence for himself and his wife, Mary Custis, who wanted to live in Richmond.

After the surrender at Appomattox, continual crowds milled about the Franklin Street address hoping to catch a glimpse of the great general. There were constant demands made upon Lee's time with numerous people requesting appointments. Wanting only rest and solitude, Lee refused most who wanted to see him.

At the news of Lee's defeat, Mathew Brady, the consummate photographic documentarian of the War Between the States hurriedly assembled his wagon, equipment and assistants and drove 100 miles from Petersburg to Appomattox to the

McLean home, site of the surrender. Upon arriving, Brady found an empty house stripped of its contents by ardent souvenir hunters. Brady's goal was to capture a likeness of Lee. Traveling from Appomattox to Richmond over the same route as Lee, Brady hoped to be able to photograph the general. Brady remarked to a war correspondent. "It was supposed, that it would be preposterous to ask him (Lee) to sit, but I thought that would be the time for the historical picture." Brady arrived in Richmond shortly after Lee and joined the ranks of those clamoring to see the general. Uninvited and without an appointment, Brady's request to photograph Lee was denied. As Brady had known Lee since the Mexican war in 1848 he felt he was not an outsider and prevailed upon his friend, General Robert Ould, Confederate Agent for

Exchange (prisoners) to respectfully request some of the general's time. The next day, through arrangements made by Mrs. Lee, Brady was granted one hour to photograph the general on the lower back porch of the house on East Franklin Street. There were only six glass plate negatives taken by Brady in the allotted time, two of Lee seated with Custis Lee and Lieutenant Colonel Walter H. Taylor standing on either side, one of Lee seated alone and three singular standing poses. During the photographic session, Brady later commented that there was little conversation and Lee readily took his directions to improve the photographs.

This photograph was made from a very high quality film negative copied directly from Mathew Brady's original wet plate negative.



👉👈 Chaplain Eddie Rainey, Ed Cunningham, Cmdr. Al Medcalf, Donnell Littleton and Adam Howell. David Shepard is not pictured. May 5, 2018 workday, Confederate Veterans section, Greenwood Cemetery, Barnesville.



👉 On the 12th of March the members of Calhoun Rifles #1855 in Edison Ga. along with Cuthbert Historical Society gathered at the Historic Greenwood Cemetery in Cuthbert Ga. to locate the unmarked graves of what was believed to be 157 Confederate soldiers.

After the area was surveyed there were 201 graves located. Mr. Len Strozier of Omega Mapping Services performed the ground penetrating sonar to locate the graves. As the graves were located they were marked with stainless steel medallions. This is the first stage of three for this cemetery. Next stage is to place permanent markers at each grave. The last stage is to erect a monument at the location with the names of the fallen soldiers.

The camp also erected a new head stone at the Benevolence Cemetery for Pvt. Robert Hester CSA.

Despite an extremely cold and windy day there were 15 volunteers and members in attendance for the event.



👉 Compatriot Justin Smith of Camp 1642 painting the Division's Southern Crosses of honour for members.



👉 Members of the Georgia Mechanized Cavalry gathered at the Milner Confederate Cemetery March 17, 2018, the 190th Birthday of Major General Patrick R. Cleburne. Pictured from L-R, Tony Pilgrim (Hollywood) Joshua Thayer (Tank) David C. Myers (Cowboy) Lionel Harris (Train) Michael Swails (Bam Bam) and Steve Wilson (Wilson)

**The History of the Georgia Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Compiled by: Mark Pollard
Georgia Division Historian**



**Part – (14)
1935-1936**

1935

The year 1935 was another where membership numbers were slightly smaller than the year before. However, you could find good participation with several memorial activities commemorating the birth of General Lee during January, proving that many Georgia Camps were active within the Confederation. The Fortieth SCV Convention was held September 3-6, 1935 in Amarillo, Texas. Our Commander in Chief was again Walter Hopkins of Richmond, Virginia.

There was a drive to save Stratford, the ancestral home of Lee, and there were many activities to raise funds. These activities were sponsored by Mrs. Walter D. Lamar of Macon and Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar of Atlanta. Funds were sent to the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation whose chairman was Garland Powell Peed of Virginia.

A ceremony was held in honor of Lee at the UDC house owned by Atlanta Chapter 18 which was located at 826 Juniper Street. Mrs. J. Lawrence McCord, President of the Chapter presided over the activities. There were several old Confederate Veterans present and Crosses of Military Service were given to several members of the SCV.

Mrs. Alva D. Kiser awarded crosses to J.C. Barnes, Frank Green, H.H. Jamison, Charles T. Kilgore, James E. Kilgore, Kenneth Murrell, L.H. Parker, Harry J. Sullivan and C.V. Whiddon. The ceremony featured Judge W.P. Jenkins, Presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals, who gave the keynote address, and Chaplain C.K. Henderson, Camp 159 United Confederate Veterans.

Throughout the Nation Lee ceremonies were the standard of the day. In Baltimore Dr. Douglas Southhall Freeman spoke on General Robert E. Lee. Freeman was an historian, biographer, newspaper editor, and author. He is best known for his multi-volume biographies of Robert E. Lee and George Washington, for which he was awarded two Pulitzer Prizes. In Richmond, children gathered around the Lee monument where "Stonewall" Jackson and Edgar Allen Poe were also honored.



Dr. Douglas Southhall Freeman

The main ceremony of the year, however, was the Memorial Day activities in Atlanta which included the big parade. The parade started on Peachtree Street at 2:00 PM and ended at Oakland cemetery. The entire route was cleared by the police.

The first division was composed of regular army units, the Georgia National Guard as well as the Navy Reserve. The R.O.T.C. units made up the second section. The third unit was composed of Confederate Veterans, Disabled American Veterans of the World War as well as the United Spanish War Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion and the Boys Scouts. The final section included Atlanta Mayor Key and City employees who were accompanied by the Police Band.

The crowning attraction, however, was a beautiful buggy carrying General J.L. Driver, Commander of the United Confederate Veterans and young Annie Laurie Kurtz, (daughter of Atlanta's Gordon Camp #46 compatriot and Atlanta Historian Wilber Kurtz). She was the granddaughter of Captain William Allen Fuller, hero of the Andrews Raid.

As the different groups marched through the gates of Oakland cemetery, the crowd of several thousand cheered as the Atlanta Fire Department band broke into the strains of "Dixie," while all remained standing.

At the cemetery, compatriot Honorable M.J. Yeomans, Attorney General of Georgia delivered the address. His speech and the entire article was covered on the front page by the Atlanta Constitution on (Saturday, 27 April 1935). The headline read... **"Atlanta Pays Thundering Tribute to South's Heroes, Living and Dead."** – There was a large photo under the headline that showed a photo of two Confederate Veterans standing next to the "Lion of Lucerne" monument at Oakland cemetery. Shown standing next to the monument was Colonel James R. Jones of Atlanta and Colonel A.G. Harris of McDonough. James R. Jones lived to be 100 and was laid to rest in 1945. Colonel A.G. Harris became the last surviving member of the thin gray line from Henry County; passing away in the year 1946.



James R. Jones

The article continues... "Atlanta yesterday paid a thunderous tribute to the grey-clad heroes of '61

to '65 who fought and died that the highest ideals of the Southland might live. The crash of drums and the blare of martial music of



A.G. Harris

15 bands reverberated through the old historic Peachtree Street and the shrill cry of the Rebel Yell cascaded from the walls of the metropolis of today as the pages of time were turned back 61 years to the flaming days when Federal shells burst in the streets over which the parade moved."

"Georgia was first at Manassas and last at Appomattox. Here was the very heart and soul of the Confederacy, declared M.J. Yeomans, Attorney in General and orator of the day, in setting the keynote of the observance." At the graves of the sleeping heroes a 21 gun salute was fired by a squad from the 22nd Infantry of Fort McPherson and "echo taps" was sounded by buglers of the unit while the hushed assembly stood with heads bared.

1936

The year 1936 brought several events of importance to the Georgia Division. First was the Lee/Jackson celebration in January. According to the Atlanta Constitution the two beloved Generals again received "the South's pledge of loyalty." There were ceremonies in the Nation's Capital where Dr. Francis P. Gaines, President of Washington and Lee University, spoke to a gathering of alumni of the university at which Senator Carter Glass was the special guest.

In Richmond, the Virginia Legislature met in Joint session to hear from Douglas Southhall Freeman, Editor of the Richmond News-Leader and Pulitzer Prize winner for his book: R.E. Lee. There

Continued next page >

Continued from Page 12.

were other important ceremonies in Nashville and Montgomery as well as in Lamberton, West Virginia near Clarksburg where the UDC held a banquet at the birthplace of “Stonewall” Jackson.

In Georgia there were ceremonies at Stone Mountain in UDC Hall where the speakers were Mrs. Kirby Smith Anderson, Georgia UDC Historian; Mrs. Frank Dennis, State President UDC and Mrs. A.H. Colcord, President of Atlanta Chapter 18, UDC.

The largest event of the year by far was the big parade on Confederate Memorial Day. There were seven divisions and over one hundred organizations. It took over one half of a page in the newspaper just to list them all. The old veterans were escorted by the Old Guard of the Gate City Guard. The main speaker at the Oakland Cemetery ceremony at the end of the parade was Judge Lucian P. Goodrich from Griffin, Georgia. Clearly we have come far from the days of our ancestors as it is hard to imagine such a large ceremony today.

A newspaper article of the event was published in the Atlanta Constitution. The article also gave a brief history on the Atlanta Ladies Memorial Association and the “Lion of Lucerne” monument at Oakland Cemetery.



“Seventy years have passed since the War Between the States ended. Forty plus years have passed since the most unique monument was erected in Atlanta’s historic Oakland Cemetery.

“In Atlanta, like in many other Southern cities, a benevolent association was formed by the wives, widows, sisters and mothers of Confederate soldiers. Assuming

‘men’s work’ while the men were off to war, the women volunteered in benevolent societies, hospital associations, sewing groups and other organizations.”

The Atlanta Ladies Memorial Association was formed April 15, 1866 to help honor living and deceased Confederate veterans. The association would undertake many projects in the following decades, including creation of a large section of Oakland Cemetery for Confederate veterans. One of their most memorable projects was the marble Atlanta Lion memorial to the unknown Confederate dead.

After the Battle of Atlanta, the association went over the battlefields in buggies, gathered the dead with their own hands and took them to Oakland for proper burial. Reportedly, these women paid people \$1 for every body they interred in the section for unknown Confederate soldiers.

The Atlanta Ladies Memorial Association commissioned T. M. Brady of Canton to create the monument. The work was sculpted from a single piece of marble supplied by the Tate Marble Company in Canton, Georgia. This massive monument weighs more than 15 tons. In 1894 it was the largest block of marble quarried in America. The figure of the lion is 9 feet long and rests upon a rustic base of approximately 10 feet.

The titans of the Confederates at Oakland won’t be immortalized on their pacing steeds as those on the carving at Stone Mountain will be once it is completed. But here are the vanquished... Atlanta and the South lost many of its best men defending Atlanta. You can see it in the lion’s face.

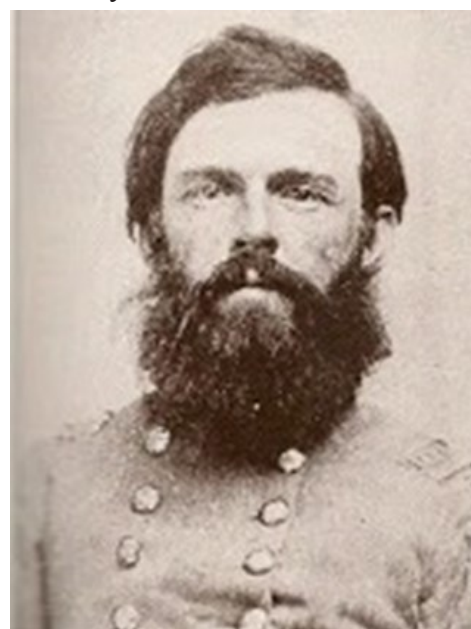
The Lion is dead or dying, his great fangs prominent but no longer threatening, his stricken face bearing all the sorrow and loss of war. His right paw rests on a cannonball that is partially concealed by a fallen Confederate battle flag that the Lion is protecting. The stock of a rifle juts from beneath the body, a broken spear pierces his back. It is said that, when the light of evening is just right, a tear is visible on his face.



The grassy half-acre around the monument contains the remains of 6,000 unknown Confederate dead for whom this lion of the Confederacy is the only marker.

Brady’s sculpture was commemorated on April 26, 1894. The Lion is actually a copy of the Lion of Lucerne, a memorial to 16 Swiss Guards who died in the service of a much different cause, (defending the royal family in Paris during the French Revolution). The Lion was created to memorialize the defenders of the Battle of Atlanta, but it is also an irreplaceable piece of art and is on the Smithsonian Register for important funerary art. Author Mark Twain once called the Lion of Lucerne “the most mournful and moving stone in the world.” It truly commands reverence.

A very special event was held on May 23, 1935 when a tablet was placed on the spot where in 1867 the first Confederate Veterans Reunion was called. It seems that Mrs. Elizabeth Camp Glover called the first Reunion at a spot between Fairburn and Campbellton in south Fulton County near the spot where the old Campbell County Courthouse sat. The Re-



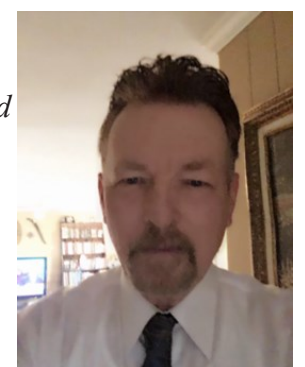
Lt. Col. Thomas C. Glover

union was hosted by the survivors of Company A, 21st Georgia Regiment which had been commanded by her late husband Dr. Thomas C. Glover, Captain and finally Lt. Colonel at the time he was killed at Winchester, Virginia on September 19, 1864 (after 107 engagements!). Glover also served the people of Campbell County as one of the two delegates they sent to represent them at the Secession Convention held in Milledgeville from January 16 to March 23, 1861.

The ceremony was attended by Georgia SCV Division Commander A.S. Perry of Cuthbert, Army of Tennessee Commander McWhorter Milner of the John B. Gordon Camp 46 of Atlanta as well as UDC officers from around the state. The first recorded Reunion is now known to have led to a long series of Reunions held until all veterans were gone and afterwards the Sons have carried on the tradition.

A message was conveyed by the Division Commander challenging the members to be more active in the future, remit their dues of \$2.00 and plan to attend the 1936 Reunion to be held in Shreveport, Louisiana at the Washington Youree Hotel. *To be continued...*

Part (15) - The History of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans will continue in the next issue of the Georgia Confederate. In an effort to document the history of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, I am in the process of compiling as much information as possible on the Division. If your SCV Camp has ever held a Reunion in the past, please submit the year and who the elected officers were. Submit that or any other Division information to: Georgia Division Historian, Mark Pollard





On April 12, 2018 Commander Judson Barton of the Lt. Dickson L. Baker Camp 926 Hartwell, Georgia presented the H.L. Hunley Medal and Certificate to JROTC Cadet Logan Dowell of Hart County High School, Hartwell, Ga. It was a great honor to present this Award to such a fine Cadet. Logan won several other awards for his Academic and Leadership accomplishments. A very outstanding young man. After graduation Cadet Dowell is going into the United States Marine Corp. Semper - Fi



Compatriot Ross Glover from Roswell Mills Camp #1547 presented the H. L. Hunley JRTOC award to Cadet of Sprayberry High School at an award ceremony on May 12. The award ceremony was held at the Navy Lake Site Allatoona Lodge in Cartersville, GA.



Cmdr. Corey Harrelson presents the H.L. Hunley award to Cadet

The Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399 in Warner Robins GA presented six H. L. Hunley awards to all High schools in Houston county and one in Bibb county.

(1) Commander Tim Hawkins presents a Hunley award at Veterans High School.

(2) Camp member and PTA president Rick Bolt presents the Hunley award to his daughter Cadet 1Lt. Rachel M. Bolt at Warner Robins High School.

(3) Camp member Wayne Scarborough presents the Hunley award to Cadet Frida Danson at Houston County High School.

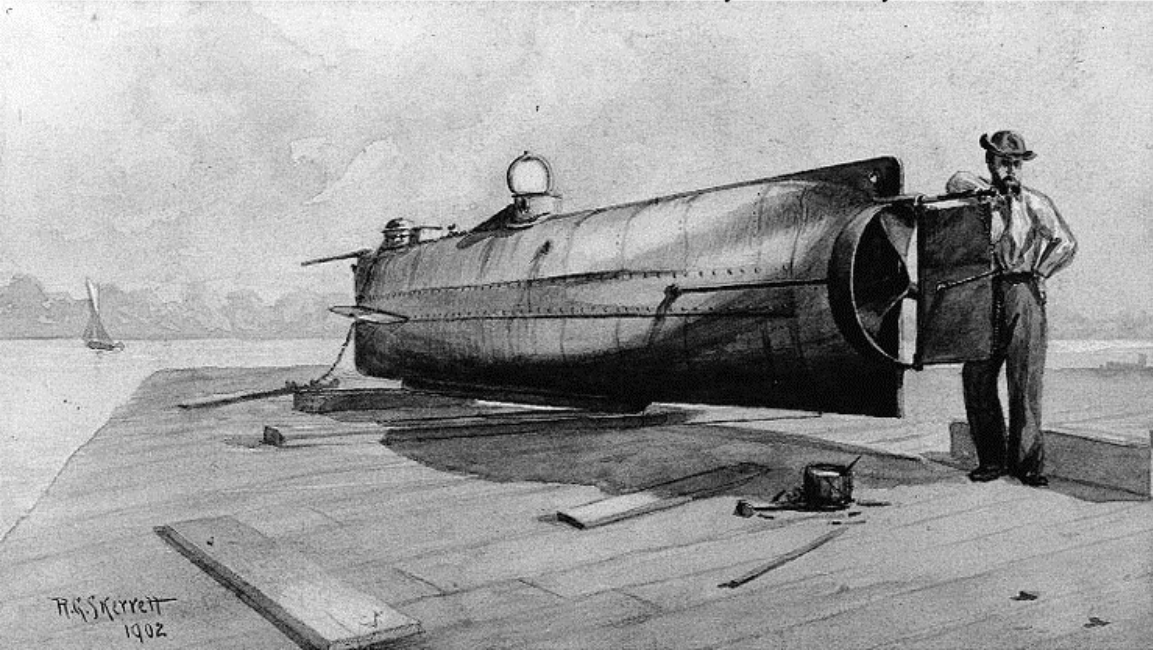
(4) Camp member Wayne Scarborough presents the Hunley award to Cadet Kishawna at Northside High School.

(5) Camp member Wayne Scarborough presents the Hunley award to Cadet Riley Utter at Perry High School.

(6) Camp member Wayne Scarborough presents the Hunley award to Cadet Elijah Watson at Rutland High School.

Note: All five schools in Houston county are Air Force JROTC, Rutland High in Bibb county is Marine corp.

Photo # NH 999 Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley. Artwork by R.G. Skerrett



On the night of February 17, 1864, the H.L. Hunley embarked on a dangerous mission that would forever mark her place in history.

Recruitment/ Genealogy Officer

Hu Daughtry
The Dixie Guards ,
Camp # 1942
P. O. Box 406
Metter, Ga. 30439
sidada11@yahoo.com,
912 687-6153

Ham Radio Operators:

Mr. Richard Myers
of Camp 1996.
His contact information is:
105 Oakdale Dr.
LaGrange, GA 30240
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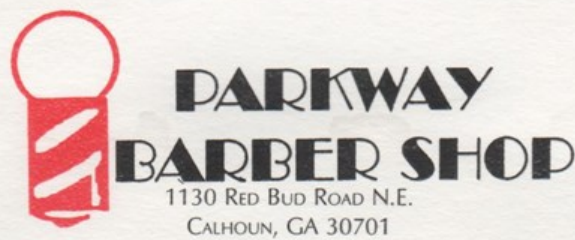
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The Georgia  Confederate



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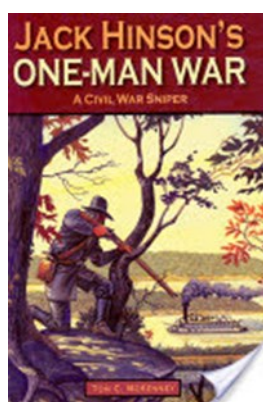
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Walter E. Williams
Professor at
George Mason University

"The flap over the Confederate flag is not quite as simple as the nation's race experts make it. They want us to believe the flag is a symbol of racism. Yes, racists have used the Confederate flag, but racists have also used the Bible and the U.S. flag. Should we get rid of the Bible and lower the U.S. flag? Black civil rights activists and their white liberal supporters who're attacking the Confederate flag have committed a deep, despicable dishonor to our patriotic black ancestors who marched, fought and died to protect their homeland from what they saw as Northern aggression."



Jack Hinson never planned to become a deadly sniper. A prosperous and influential Kentucky plantation owner in the 1850s, Hinson was devoted to raising his growing family and working his land. Yet by 1865, Hinson had likely killed more than one hundred men and had single-handedly taken down an armed Union transport in his one-man war against Grant's army and navy. By the end of the Civil War, the Union had committed infantry and cavalry from nine regiments and a specially equipped amphibious task force of

marines to capture Hinson, who was by that time nearly sixty years old. They never caught him. Since then, the story of Jack Hinson has evaded astute historians, and until now, he has remained invisible in the history of sniper warfare. John S. "Old Jack" Hinson watched the start of the Civil War with impartial disinterest. A friend of Ulysses S. Grant and Confederate officers alike, Hinson was opposed to secession, focused instead on his personal affairs. After a unit of Union occupation troops moved in on his land and summarily captured, executed, and placed the decapitated heads of his sons on his gateposts, however, Hinson abandoned his quiet life for one of revenge. In this unprecedented and incredible biography, Lt. Col. Tom C. McKenney masterfully

recounts Hinson's extraordinary feats as a lone Confederate sniper. Equipped with a rifle he had specially made for long-range accuracy, Hinson became a deadly gadfly to the occupying army. An exemplary piece of historical scholarship and the result of fifteen years of research, this definitive biography includes an amazing cast of characters including the Earp Brothers, Nathan Bedford Forrest, and Jesse James, the cousin of Hinson's wife. This breathtaking story was all but destroyed by the obliterating forces of history and is the only account in print chronicling this one man's impact on the Civil War.

© 2009; *Jack Hinson's One-Man War*; Pelican Publishing
By Tom C. McKenney

Dear DeKalb County Commissioners,

On April 13, 2018, an article appeared in the Cross Road News newspaper entitled, "Confederate monument to be removed from Decatur Square", and there are several questions we have about the article because it seems someone is misinformed about the DeKalb County Monument.

The article claims that the monument was proposed in 1906 and states "They point out the monument's installation in Decatur Square came on the heels of the bloody Atlanta race riot of 1906, when armed white mobs attacked black people, killing more than 25 and injuring more than 90." This is not true because the concept of the monument was first proposed in 1898, according to the Monument News, a Boston journal in the monument and granite business, on Page 178 of the Volume II Number #3 of the March 1898 edition the journal said, "Decatur, Georgia. The Confederate Veterans of DeKalb County are energetically pushing the project for a soldiers' monument. The county officials have presented them with two large columns of the courthouse which are now being turned down, which will be used in the design of the monument." So this proves not only was this comment in the Cross Road News a lie but sedge ways into another dissuasion about the monument and money.

Apparently the commission believes that the money for such a monument appeared magically overnight perhaps from the Confederate Express card or some other means. The fact is it took many years to raise the money for such a monument. The monument was commemorated on April 25, 1908. Notice the contributions to the monument included 1000 DeKalb school children. They had over two thousand people contribute to the monument. On March 10, 1908 it was noted several hundred dollars is still lacking in the monument fund. The monument association hopes to raise the funds be-

fore the unveiling. The fund was at \$1,500 dollars previous year in 1907 and hopes were raised at reaching at least \$2000 by the unveiling. While it is understandable what the commission is thinking because in 2018, two thousand dollars is a paltry sum, where DeKalb probably spends thousands or perhaps millions at the drop of a hat. But in the days before the Great Depression, money for monuments came from nickels and dimes saved by dirt poor farmers. This Cross Roads News article says, "Opponents of the Jim Crow-era obelisk say it is inappropriate to have a monument that was created to intimidate people of color in a prominent position at the county's seat of justice and administration." In an effort to make this response simple, there is no way a group of people raised their hard earned money, including that of a thousand school children, to design and produce the most expensive, ineffectual scarecrow known to man. The monument was designed for one purpose to honor the Confederate Veterans of DeKalb County and that was it. There is no other documented reason.

The Cross Roads News article continues saying, "The initial 30-day submission period was extended because no one responded. On April 10, Davis Johnson said no proposals were submitted before the extended deadline passed on April 6. "Not only did we put proposals out, we contacted certain entities that we felt would be interested in discussions about taking the monument," she said. Davis Johnson said several organizations were contacted by the county, but the monument didn't interest any of them." There seems to be some misunderstanding here because on February 27, 2018 I, Barry Colbaugh, sent my proposal for the monument at 6PM to the email address provided on the form. I also called to confirm it was received.

One of the most troubling comments is listed here. "The Sons of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the municipality

of Stone Mountain. None of them came forth," she said." Let's see if we understand each other properly. You asked the Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy to move a monument. Both organizations are all supported by funds from volunteers. I don't know what the commission is thinking. That perhaps these organizations are sitting on plantations somewhere with treasure chests overflowing with Confederate gold. The membership of these organizations are all struggling to make a living as it is and fundraising activities take years to achieve just as it did for DeKalb monument association back in 1908. It's a different story when you control the taxes of an entire county which just happens to be a suburb of Atlanta. In that case you might have the land, labor and means to play musical monument. I am confident the municipality of Stone Mountain felt the same way.

Going further, if we have any understanding of the history of the monument, we learn that in 1907, while the monument was being installed a rope broke and the resulting thud from the falling monument was heard across the city of Decatur. The monument weighs well over a ton. The contractor anyone hires to move said monument will have to have a million dollar liability policy to protect the monument and the public if the monument were to fall. It would most definitely kill or maim someone. Then that contractor will have to move said monument through DeKalb traffic to another undisclosed location since the county and Hate Free Decatur has decided the monument is not appropriate in a cemetery where other Confederates are buried. The cost of the land, preparation of said land, zoning, preparation of the monument for moving, public safety and the entire process will be a monumental cost. The question is still who exactly did you expect to come along and leap at such a proposal?

Again according to the article, "Davis Johnson said she thinks

Confederate monuments are so controversial in the current political climate that people who would ordinarily accept them as an expression of their heritage are reluctant to do so." The only group creating our current political climate is called Hate Free Decatur. This group smeared feces on the monument; yarn bombed and threatened to pull down the monument with a truck. All of which is a violation of Georgia State Law 50-3-1. All of which they were never charged with their crimes even after they insisted that the crimes will continue if DeKalb County did not do something. If the law had been enforced this group would not be controlling the outcome of a monument that sat quietly for over a century. The people who would ordinarily accept the monument as an expression of their heritage are reluctant to do so because we lack millions of dollars, private land and the ability to act on the whims of ANTIFA and like organizations.

In conclusion, if the commission would ever listen to a person who has contacted them on more than one occasion to express concern over the DeKalb Monument, a symbol of my heritage, I urge you not to the monument as a political tool. Allow cooler heads to prevail and, preserve the history of DeKalb County for future generations. Although the monument does not represent Mereda Davis Johnson it does represent the ancestors of Barry Colbaugh, the entire Agnes Lee Chapter of the UDC, The Confederate Memorial Camp of Stone Mountain and the hundreds of Confederated descendants throughout the State of Georgia who come to your county to visit Stone Mountain Memorial every year.

Thank You for listening to my concerns,

Barry Colbaugh

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android



NATIONAL CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY AT STONE MOUNTAIN PARK SATURDAY APRIL 7, 2018

It rained Friday night and Saturday morning but the Good Lord was with us and by 10:00 AM on Saturday it started to clear. We put out the flags, set up our chairs and got ready for the service to start at 1:00PM. The first cannon arrived at 9:00 AM, was unloaded and rolled into place by ten.

As it continued to clear the crowd started to arrive and by 11:00 AM there was a steady flow of people coming into the park for our service and by 1:00 PM we had a very large crowd.

The service was to start at 1:00PM in front of the largest monument in the world to the Confederate Soldier and at five minutes to one the Master of Ceremony, David Denard, from the Eli P. Landers Camp #1724 gave the signal and a cannon fired signaling the service was to start in five minutes.

Properly at one David Denard called the crowd to order and started the service by welcoming all those in attendance. The invocation was given by Minister Chip Cole from Mississippi. The honor guard presented the colors and Colonel Rick Daniel, past Commandant of the Old Guard of the Gate City Guard led the crowd in the pledges to the American, Georgia and Confederate flags.

David recognized the guests and we had a visitor from Arkansas. Greetings were brought by Debra Denard, President of Chapter 18 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Colonel Richard Straut a past Commandant of the Old Guard and Grady Vickery of



the Georgia Mechanized Cavalry from Dahlonega, Georgia presented a wreath and gave a very inspiring speech.

The keynote speaker was introduced, Georgia Division Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Scott K. Gilbert who gave a very inspiring speech. It's subject was the three men that make up the carving on the mountain and that in real life they were special to the Confederacy.

At the end of Commander Gilbert's speech, the Benediction was given by Minister Cole and Mrs. Amanda Cannon wife of Chris Cannon a member of the Major Williams E. Simmons Camp 96 sang "Amazing Grace." As she finished the Honor Guard and the cannons all fired a "three gun" salute to honor the Confederate Soldiers.

David Denard then gave a special tribute to former Georgia Division Commander Charlie A. Lott, Sr. who passed away in March. We have Charlie to thank for his successful effort to get our Georgia SCV auto tags and he made sure that the Georgia Division received

the money from the sale of the tags. A cannon salute was fired in Charlie's honor.

Steve Cook of the Eli P. Landers Camp #1724 played "Taps". The service was

closed with Mrs. Amanda Cannon leading the crowd in the singing of "DIXIE".



GA Div. Cmdr. Scott Gilbert

A special thanks to the members of the Stone Mountain Memorial Camp #1432 for their help.

Even though the weather was a factor we still had a good turnout of our people estimated by the Park at between 200 to 350 but the attendance in the park of the public was very low. We had good support from the Parks "Special Events" people who control the park.

The service was a big success and we all had a "DIXIE DAY"!

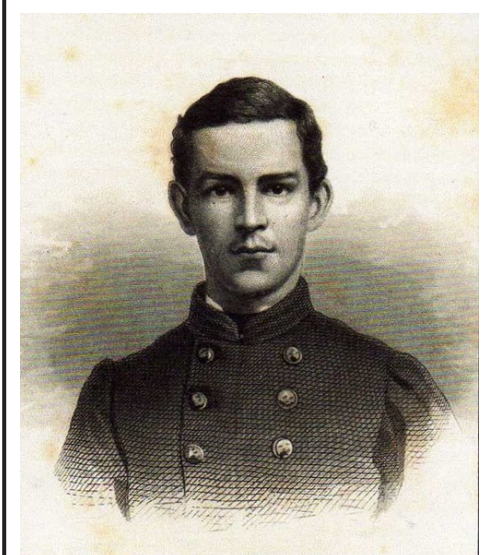
Make your plans to attend next year's service which will be held on April 6, 2019 at 1:00 PM.

~ David Floyd

"Our beloved son."

Gratz Cohen was the son of Solomon Cohen and Miriam (Gratz) Cohen. In June 1861, at age 16, he enlisted in the Savannah Artillery. Three months later he "was appointed Aide, with the rank of Captain, on the staff of General George P. Harrison, commanding a brigade of [Georgia] state troops." After eight months, he was incapacitated and returned home. In October 1862, he entered the University of Virginia, but in 1864 he was again incapacitated and returned to Savannah. There, he studied law and wrote a novel.

Near the end of 1864, Cohen became determined to return to the front, despite his disability. He "left Savannah as volunteer aide - without pay - on the staff of Colonel P.G. Harrison, Jr., acting Brigadier-General." Traveling "from the Savannah river to North Carolina," he fought in the battle of Averysboro, for which he was commended "for his gallantry and cool bravery." Then, on March 19, 1865, he participated in the battle of Bentonville, despite his surgeon's advice. He had just brought a report to his General when he was killed instantly by a bullet through his head. He was buried near the battlefield, but in Feb. 1866 his remains were re-interred at Laurel Grove Cemetery, Savannah, and his parents erected a beautiful monument "To our only and beloved son."



Gratz Cohen



CAMP NEWS

Montgomery Sharpshooters

Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 2164, also known as the Montgomery Sharpshooters, recently placed two headstones on the graves of unmarked Confederate Veterans. The Camp is working with Clark and Shaw Monuments to see that the grave of every Confederate soldier in Montgomery, Treutlen, and Wheeler Counties is marked with a reference to his service to the South.

The most recent the graves are those of Pvt. Pleasant C. T. Burton and Pvt. Josiah Willis Hearn. Pvt. Burton served in Company G of the 32nd Georgia Infantry and is buried in the Ferguson Cemetery in Montgomery County along with his wife, seven daughters and their husbands. There are ten other Con-

federates States of America (CSA) soldiers buried in Ferguson Cemetery. Pvt. Hearn served in Company G of the 48th Georgia Infantry and is buried in the Shiloh Church Cemetery in Wheeler County. There are seven other CSA soldiers buried in Shiloh Church Cemetery.

Pictured with each stone is Camp member Ricky Nanney, who aided in the placement of both stones.



Montgomery Sharpshooters SCV Marks Confederate Graves

The month of April is Confederate History Month in the State of Georgia. Part of the charge of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) is to honor the good name of the Confederate soldier. To fulfill this obligation the SCV members of the Montgomery Sharpshooters, Camp 2164, mark all known graves of Confederate soldiers in Montgomery,

Treutlen, and Wheeler Counties with a small Confederate Battle Flag. Marking the grave of Private James N. Calhoun of Company G, 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry are (L to R): Hank Stringfellow, Ace Stringfellow, Luke Smith, and Savannah Smith. Luke and Savannah are the children of camp member Joe Smith and all are the grandchildren of camp member Luke Smith. Private Calhoun is buried in the McCrimmon Cemetery in Higgston, GA.



COMMANDER
John Biddy
706-625-7574

LT. COMMANDER
Bill Jones
770-917-9916

ADJUTANT
R. Stanley Chambers
706-629-3116

AIDE-DE-CAMP
Richard T. Hobgood
706-629-5120



Gen. Stand Watie Camp # 915 Mashburn for helping clean Resaca Confederate Cemetery April 7th on Park Day.
PO Box 626
Calhoun, Georgia 30703

Members Present: John Biddy; Stan Chambers; David Mitchell; Bill Jones; Max Tomlinson; Stephen Chastain; Wesley Houston; John Warren. Guest: Logan Mashburn

Commander Biddy opened the meeting welcoming those present. John Warren led the pledges to the United States and Georgia flags and salute to the Confederate flag. Bill Jones read the General Stephen D. Lee charge.

Commander thanked Chastain, Chambers, Mitchell, Warren and

Camp voted to purchase Memorial Wreath for Confederate Memorial Day observance. Price to be determined.

Camp will recruit and sell souvenirs at Battle of Resaca May 19 & 20.

Camp watched video of Ray McBerry interview Bill Lindsey of Georgia First camp about SCV activities.

NEXT MEETING: 7 PM, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 2018; OAKLEIGH

Gen Ambrose R. Wright SCV Camp #1914 Columbia County, GA Memorial Service Monument at Evans Library, Columbia County



Send your Camp News to
The Georgia Confederate

David W. Payne Camp 1633

**Captain James F. Fambrough,
Company E, 2nd Georgia Caval-
ry: 61st Recipient of the
Confederate Medal of Honor**

Part III

"He put his plan of action by advancing on the position demanding surrender. The cannon crews were probably too surprised by his sudden appearance to put up any resistance, and complied with his demand. I would love to know what his exact words were but feel they were spoken in a confident manner with authority. Additionally, one must presume his body language exuded a "Command Presence". Further, the hand holding his revolver was steady without a sign of nervousness, a point the Yanks would have certainly noticed. All in all, he presented himself as a man not to be trifled with.

"The records state that he ordered his prisoners to limber up and head toward Confederate lines. Indications are that Fambrough herded the procession along for several hours. During this time, he had to constantly remain on the alert and was unable to relax for even a moment watching his prisoners and alert for any sign of other Union forces.

"In time, they reached the main road leading to Confederate lines. Imagine the surprise & relief James felt when he saw Wharton's Brigade there heading in the same direction. The brigade had run wild behind enemy lines that day and was returning with dozens of

captured supply wagons. Additionally, there were captured horses, mules, cattle, cannon and several hundred Union prisoners of war. The entire procession stretched for miles. Someone, almost certainly an officer, took over ownership of his prizes and ordered him to fall in toward the rear of the procession and help guard the prisoners.

"At least 3 times that day he chose to face danger at the risk of his life. He single-handedly captured the Union position. And he succeeded in getting his prisoners with their horses, accouterments & cannon safely to the main force cavalry after herding them along for several hours. He did all this alone & unsupported. His actions and accomplishments reach the threshold for the Confederate Medal of Honor. Anything happening after he relinquished his prisoners to Wharton's Brigade was beyond his control and does not blemish, tarnish or detract from his day's work.

"I say that because sometime after rejoining his parent command, a substantial Union cavalry force reached the wagon train undetected. It attacked and gobbled up the rear before being driven off. The Yankee attack recaptured 6 cannons and about 300 of their men who were Confederate prisoners. Among them were the cannon and crews Fambrough had taken.

"Additionally, something over 200 Confederate soldiers were captured and carried back to Union lines where they were turned

over to infantry regiments. One of these prisoners was James Fambrough. The Yankees divided them into 2 groups. One group, about 110 men, was processed by its captors and sent further back to ultimately arrive at POW camps. A second group, about 80 men, was processed but escaped shortly afterward. Union records do not describe the circumstance. Was it through carelessness? Did they overpower their guards? We simply have no details but almost certainly one of the 80 men was James Fambrough.

"No medals for bravery were issued by the Confederate Congress. Exceptional heroism could be acknowledged only in the form of promotion. In the 1970s the SCV sought to correct this oversight by creating the CMOH to formally recognize those who demonstrated outstanding bravery beyond that which would normally be expected of a Confederate soldier and in 1976 the CMOH program was implemented. The award is based very much along the lines of the present U.S. MOH with the highest standards and strictest scrutiny for a successful nomination.

"Recipients of this award must have distinguished themselves conspicuously by deeds of extreme courage at the risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty."

The first Confederate Medal of Honor was awarded in 1977. In forty years the total of authorized medals now numbers sixty-one, the latest awarded to Captain Fam-

brough. Immediately following Chairman Thomas's remarks, the beautifully framed Confederate Medal of Honor, draped with a Confederate battle flag, was unveiled. Al McGalliard, a member of the Camp of the Unknown Soldier 2218 in Gray, Georgia, performed "Amazing Grace" on the bagpipes; and "Taps" was performed by bugler Drew Edge, a member of Company G, 16th Georgia Infantry re-enactment group. The medal will be permanently displayed at the Monroe County Museum & Genealogy Room, 126 East Johnston Street in Forsyth.

In spite of its considerable antebellum history and contribution to the Southern cause, Forsyth, unfortunately, does not have an SCV camp. However, members of Georgia SCV camps in Blairsville, Barnesville, Cumming, Gray, Cochran, Pooler and Dallas were present for this special event. Special thanks to members of the "Jackson Rifles", Company G, 16th Georgia Infantry re-enactment group for their participation. Finally, I'd like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to Adjutant Wayne Dobson of the Camp of the Unknown Soldier 2218 in Gray for his assistance and enthusiasm. ♦

Gregory C. White is a member of David W. Payne Camp 1633 in Blairsville, Georgia; and author of the regimental history, *A History of the 31st Georgia Volunteer Infantry* (Butternut And Blue, Baltimore, 1997).

David W. Payne Camp 1633

The annual Confederate Memorial Day ceremony was held on Saturday, April 28, 2018, 10 A.M., at the Union County War Memorial in Blairsville, conducted by the David W. Payne Camp #1633, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Civil War author and SCV member Gregory C. White was the guest speaker.

A Short History of the Water Witch

The USS Water Witch was a U.S. side-wheel steamship used in a variety of pre-war roles, including extensive surveying in South America. While in Paraguay, the ship was fired upon, killing one crew member and spurring an international incident.

During the war, the Water Witch again served in a variety of roles, including supply ship, mail ship and eventually, as part of the U.S. blockading fleet off of Savannah, GA. While stationed at Savannah, the ship was captured by Confederate Naval forces in a daring nighttime raid. Among the first killed in the battle were the leader of the raiding party, Lt. Thomas Pelot and the slave pilot, Moses Dallas, who was supposed to guide the ship after the raid. Without the pilot, though the raid was successful, the Confederates were unable to utilize the ship as they had hoped, and kept the ship hidden for several months before sinking it to prevent recapture by Union forces.

Source: portcolumbus.org

Greene Rifles Camp 942 at our memorial day services. We completed a service project before the ceremony and placed the iron crosses at the grave of 45 unknown soldiers who died in the hospitals in Greensboro. We all bought these crosses with our own personal money. We are a small camp but try to stay active. Also, we would like to meet with the Eatonton and Madison Camps soon. We are not having a meeting this month, but will resume on the fourth Thursday in June. 📖 Tracy English



Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp #2039 participated in the Annual Pondtown Festival in Rhine, Georgia on April 14th. 📖

Camp #2039 Newsletter Manatee County Florida

The Manatee County Commission rejected giving voters a chance to decide the fate of the Confederate monument removed under the cover of darkness from the courthouse grounds in August. (The removal resulted in the monument breaking in pieces.)

The motion failed in a 4-3 vote with Commissioners Vanessa Baugh, Robin DiSabatino and Stephen Jonsson voting in favor of sending the question to voters; and commissioners Betsy Benac, Charles Smith, Priscilla Whisenant Trace and Carol Whitmore voting against.

Representatives from America First Manatee, commission candidate Barbara Hemingway and others asked the commission to keep its promise to let voters have the

final word on the monument's fate.

Tulsa Oklahoma

The Tulsa Public Schools board voted 4-3 to change the name of Robert E. Lee Elementary School to Lee Elementary School. But op-

ponents question whether the new name does enough to erase Lee's history.

The Board also voted to rename Andrew Jackson Elementary School to Unity Learning Academy.



Yancy Independents Camp 693

Shown in the photo are the ladies from the Albany UDC who attended our Confederate Memorial Service April 29 at Worth County Courthouse Sylvester. Henry Crain was our speaker. Members from the McNeill Camp and 12th Georgia Reenactors gave the firing salute. Several dignitaries were on hand including former Division Commander Jack Bridwell and Worth County Sheriff Don Whitaker. 📖



Montgomery Sharpshooters Camp 2164

📖 Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 2164 recently donated a custom framed portrait of Lt. General Joseph Wheeler to the Longleaf Legacy Museum and Interpretive Center in Wheeler County. No prominent image of General Wheeler is on display in most Wheeler County. Established in 1912, Wheeler County was named for the general who is known for having served both as a cavalry general in the Confederate States Army, and then as a general in the United States Army during both the Spanish-American War and Philippine-American War. A native of Georgia, Wheeler also served several terms as a U.S. representative from the state of Alabama.

GC Deadlines

~ 2018 ~

Aug. 1st

Oct. 1st

Dec. 1st

The Georgia  Confederate



A Tattered Remnant

The Albany (GA) Herald (Newspaper) tells the story of the Memorial Day service in that city in 1905.

"The conclusion of the Memorial Day exercises was marked by an incident which brought tears to hundreds of eyes...The Veterans were attentive auditors to the music, prayers, and address. The speaker had concluded his remarks, the closing anthem was sung, and the final announcements made. Then the audience heard a husky voice issue a command. There was a stir at the front of the auditorium, and from their seats uprose a handful of Confederate veterans. Only a handful! Fifteen or sixteen in that Memorial Day audience of many hundreds.

"Right face! Forward, column right march!"

"Down the aisle they started, a corporal's guard of that magnificent army of forty years ago. Every head was white or streaked with gray and nearly every form was bent. Here was an empty sleeve, there a leg of cork. As they moved

down the aisle, this scant handful of heroes, the great audience, by a common impulse, rose and stood in reverent silence. It was a spontaneous tribute of a Southern audience to Southern heroes. But, simple tribute though it was, it touched the hearts of those white-haired veterans, and as they moved on down the aisle tears--grateful tears--fell from the glistening eyes of every man of them. And the members of the younger generations present, thus suddenly brought face to face with the fact that we now have with us but a tattered remnant of that glorious army of the sixties whose undying fame is burned into the pages of history, mingled their own eloquent tears with those of their heroes.

"Do we love our Confederate heroes? God bless them, yes! A thousand times, yes! They are enshrined in our hearts, and to love them less would be to dishonor Southern manhood and womanhood."

Confederate Veteran; July 1905

Research by James King

Clement A Evans Camp 64 and the Frances S. Barrow Chapter 83 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy hosted their annual Confederate Memorial Day celebration on April 23. It was held in Waycross at Confederate Park with approximately 45 people in attendance.

Professor Peter Mullen of Callahan, FL was invited to speak in honor of the fallen soldiers. Mr. Mullen is a native born Kentuckian and graduate of the University of Louisville and Western Kentucky University earning degrees in Bachelor of Arts and Master of Science. He is currently living in Callahan Florida where he is a retired professor from Florida State College at Jacksonville. Professor Mullen was commissioned by Governor Stephen L. Beshear of the commonwealth of Kentucky as a Kentucky Colonel on September 20, 2011 in the 220th year of the Commonwealth. On January 13, 2018 at the Florida division state

convention in Orlando, Florida, Mr. Mullen received the Jefferson Davis Historical Gold Medal – the highest non-lineage honor bestowed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.



Professor Mullen gave an address from Mr. R.M. Heater's memoir, "How I became a Confederate Soldier". The dialogue was presented in a "living history" format reflecting 19th century attire, language, and correctness by Professor Mullen.



L. On April 9th, Commander Brant Thrift of the Clement A. Evans Camp 64 of Waycross swore in Mike Lee as the Camp's newest member.

R. On April 9th, the Clement A. Evans Camp 64 of Waycross presented Compatriot Dennis Grantham with a Supplemental Certificate to honor another one of his Confederate ancestors.

RECONSTRUCTION?

Noah Webster was a New England Yankee; however, since he compiled / constructed "The Dictionary," even folks down south chose to name their sons after him. Quite succinctly, he was a shining symbol of literacy in an Ante-Bellum America which was inundated with illiteracy. But since God predestined him to live and

die prior to That Unsuccessful Struggle for Southern Independence (he lived from 1758 until 1843), his role as a lexicographer (one who compiles or writes dictionaries) expired upon his death, in 1843.

Hence, according to the numbers, the sands in his earthly hourglass ran out more than a score of years before Those Once-

Indomitable Gray Armies of Lee and Johnston were compelled to capitulate to the numerically-superior forces of the north. Therefore, Webster's initial definition of RECONSTRUCTION failed to include those approximately twelve years of purgatory and perdition which our Confederate Ancestors were forced to endure. The primary objectives of

this informal discourse are to introduce you to this dark and abysmal period in our nation's history and cite / reference a few examples of precisely how some of our Georgia Forbears were impacted. After all, in order to get to know our ancestors better, we have to make a serious effort to understand the times in which they lived..... ~ Hu Daughtry

Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399

(1) Houston county GA presented the LT. James T. Woodward Camp 1399 with the CHHM Proclamation.

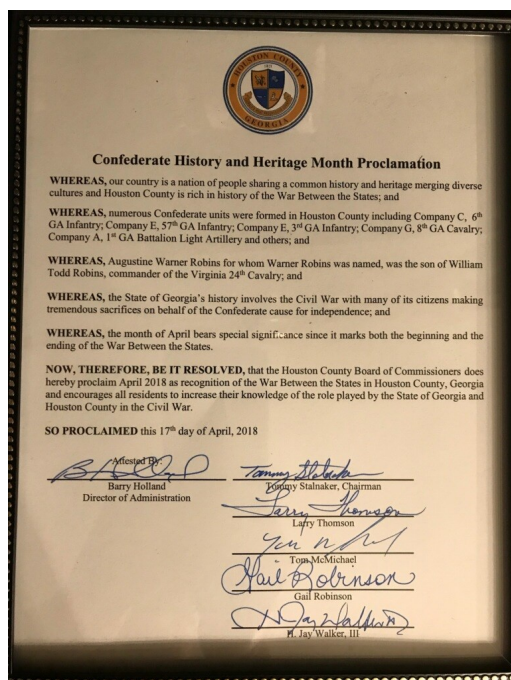
(2) The city of Warner Robins GA presented the LT. James T. Woodward Camp 1399 with the CHHM Proclamation.

(3) The city of Byron GA presented the LT. James T. Woodward Camp 1399 with the CHHM Proclamation.

(4) Members of the LT. James T. Woodward Camp 1399 are present at the April meeting of the Byron City council to receive the CHHM Proclamation presented by Mayor Larry Collins and council members.

[See photo, Page 23]

(5) L-R Frances Stewart of the Col. Thomas Hardeman chapter UDC in Macon GA present three members of the LT. James T. Woodward Camp 1399 with the Military Service Awards on Confederate Memorial day. Larry Pierce, Chief Emory Dean and James Everette.



APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE AND THE LEGACY

The remnants of Tucker's Brigade; four Confederate States Marine Corps officers and 21 enlisted Marines withdrew to Appomattox and surrendered with General Lee on April 9, 1865. The ranking Confederate Marine Officer was 1stLt Richard Henderson (former USMC Commandant Gen. Archibald Henderson's son). Standing proudly with Henderson were Charles Cleaper, James Hicks and Joe Johnson, "free men of color" who served with distinction as Confederate States Marines.

Confederate States Marine Corps

From Drewry's Bluff to Appomattox Court House 1865
by Ray Davidson

Habersham Guard Camp 716 Clarkesville, Ga.

Camp members recently set up a Heritage Defense Booth at the Mountain Laurel Festival in Clarkesville, Ga. Our camp received tremendous hospitality and several people extended their appreciation for our efforts to protect Southern history. Not a single negative incident occurred. A good number of men we met knew their Confederate ancestors and one even had pictures of his veteran's grave marker on his phone. Many applications were taken. While we raised a substantial amount of money for the cause, camp members agreed that getting our camp out in front of the public and interacting with the community made the day worthwhile and was of great benefit to our camp and its members. Camp 716 is already looking forward to and planning future venues for Heritage Defense Awareness.

To ensure that our local Confederate heroes are honored for

their service, Camp 716 has begun a program to place or replace 21 Southern Crosses in Clarkesville Memorial Cemetery. Many of the graves have no recognition of service, others have damaged or improperly installed crosses. Every veteran will receive a new cross, old crosses that are still serviceable will be reconditioned and used in future cemetery projects. Commander Michael Dale, Wall Lewallen (L) and Matt Waller (R) have just finished installing the second five crosses.

Habersham Guard Camp 716, Clarkesville, Ga--Commander Michael Dale welcomes new member Amos Smith into the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Amos said that the main reason he joined was to help protect Confederate monuments and to preserve the real history of the South for his children and future generations. Amos enjoys riding his motorcycle and performing charity work. The compatriots of the Habersham Guard are honored to have Amos join us.

State Representative Tommy Benton of Jackson, County Georgia spoke recently to camp members during our monthly meeting. A former commander and life time member of Brigadier General T.R.R. Cobb Camp 97, Athens, Ga., Representative Benton has long stood for protecting the memory of the South and its virtuous people. He urged us to be vigilant--to be aware of attacks on our Southern culture and to move on them quickly. We are fortunate to have a man working in our state legislature who believes in the exceptionalism of the South and safeguards the ideals of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. John J. Butler
Habersham Guard Camp 716
Adjutant

[See Page 23 for photos]



Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade Camp 2102

In recognition of the State's Confederate History & Heritage Month, the Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade, Camp No. 2102, Millen, GA, hosted a performance of the one-man musical play, "Soldiers In Gray." Written and performed by Georgia born Stan Clardy of North Carolina, the play drew a full house to Millen's historic Pal Theater. Mr. Clardy's outstanding performance was a public relations success for the camp, drawing attendees from multiple surrounding communities and as far away as the metro-Atlanta area.

Steve Rathbun, Historian



👉 Park Day 2018 at Resaca Confederate Cemetery April 7, 2018 Stand Watie Camp # 915



👉 For National Confederate Memorial Day (April 7), Kennesaw Mountain Camp #700 placed new flags on Confederate tombstones at their three adopted cemeteries in Cobb County, GA (Garrett, Blackwell, and Mount Beulah cemeteries).



👉 Mechanized Cavalry honors Confederate Veterans on Confederate Memorial Day.



👉 Lt. James T. Woodward Camp Commander Tim Hawkins swears in new member Chris Fussell. Members of the Lt. James T. Woodward Camp 1399 are present at the April meeting of the Byron City council to receive the CHHM Proclamation presented by Mayor Larry Collins and council members. See complete details, Page 22.



👉 Habersham Guard Camp 716, Clarkesville awards Certificate of Appreciation to Rep. Tommy Benton. Cmdr. Michael Dale welcomes new member Amos Smith, and Camp members set up a Heritage Defense Booth at the Mountain Laurel Festival. See complete details, Page 22.



The Georgia Confederate

Official Publication of the
Georgia Division,
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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•The Georgia Confederate is published six times a year.

•Opinions expressed in articles are not necessarily those of this newspaper.

•The Georgia Confederate is distributed free to members of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

•Address Corrections can be sent to: secretary@gascv.org

email: gaconfederate@att.net

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