



Mississippi Society

Order of Confederate Rose

June 28 at 9:14 PM ·

The simple monument for Adeline Bagley Buice has a powerful inscription: **“Roswell Mill Worker Caught and Exiled to Chicago by Yankee Army 1864 – Returned on Foot 1869”**.

Adeline Bagley Buice was one of about 400 women working in the Roswell mills (two for cotton, one for woolens) in 1864. Her husband, Joshua Buice, was away serving in the Confederate Army. Despite the fact most of the more well-to-do residents of Roswell had fled in fear of the Union Army’s impending arrival, these women remained at their jobs. You can visit the ruins of those mills even today. “The Bricks”, as they were called, housed the women working in the Roswell mills. They were built in 1840 and consisted of 10 apartment units. They have since been restored and are a historic site.

On July 5, 1864, seeking a way

to cross the Chattahoochee River and get access to Atlanta, Brigadier General Kenner Garrard’s cavalry began the Union’s 12-day occupation of Roswell, which was undefended. Garrard reported to Major General William T. Sherman that he had discovered the mills in full operation and proceeded to destroy them because the cloth was being used to make Confederate uniforms. Sherman replied that the destruction of the mills “meets my entire approval.”

Sherman then ordered that the mill owners and employees be arrested and charged with treason, an action that puzzles historians to this day. He said, “I repeat my orders that you arrest all people, male and female, connected with those factories, no matter what the clamor, and let them foot it, under guard, to Marietta, whence I will send them by [railroad] cars, to the North. . . . Let them [the women] take along their children and clothing, providing they have a means of hauling or you can spare them.”

The women, their children, and the few men, most either too young or too old to fight, were sent by wagon to Marietta and imprisoned in the abandoned Georgia Military Institute. Soon after, with several days’ rations, they were loaded into boxcars that proceeded through Chattanooga,

Tenn., and after a stopover in Nashville, headed to Louisville, Ky., the final destination for many of the mill workers. Others were sent across the Ohio River to Indiana.

First housed and fed in a Louisville refugee hospital, the women later took what menial jobs and living arrangements they could find. Those in Indiana struggled to survive, many settling near the river, where eventually mills provided employment. Penniless, some of them resorted to prostitution. Unless husbands had been transported with the women or had been imprisoned nearby, there was little probability of a return to Roswell. Some of the remaining women began to marry and bear children.

Adeline, who was heavily pregnant when she and her co-workers were arrested, was among those shipped North. She made her way to Chicago and in August, she gave birth to a daughter she named Mary Ann. Over the next five years, Adeline and Mary made their way home to Georgia, mostly on foot. It’s a journey I cannot fathom. Many of her fellow mill workers never made it back.

Adeline and Mary’s return was quite a shock to her husband, Joshua, who had long since come back from the battlefield. Think-



ing Adeline was dead, he reportedly remarried.

This is Adeline’s original tombstone, broken into two pieces. Adeline’s original broken headstone is located behind the one created by the local chapter of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans.

In 1998, the Roswell Mills Camp No. 1547 chapter of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans began a project to honor the deported mill workers. While some descendants were found, most of their deported ancestors had settled in the North. In July 2000, the project culminated in a ceremonial event highlighted by the unveiling of a memorial monument in Roswell’s mill village park to commemorate the sacrifices of the mill workers and to honor the 400 women.

Source: Carl Tommy Miller



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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123rd SCV National Reunion: Franklin, Tennessee



L to R: Georgia Division delegates to 123rd National Reunion; Podium flags; GEC leaders preparing for business session.



123rd SCV National Reunion: Franklin, Tennessee

HQ, Elm Springs; Dedication service for museum; *Confederate Veteran* Editor Frank Powell addressing business session at National Reunion. Photos courtesy of Michael Reither



121st Georgia Division Reunion: Macon



Jim, Carl Tommy, and Carl T Jr. Camp 1914 Gen Ambrose R Wright Camp, Columbia County, Georgia SCV Camp, Voting Delegates at 2018 Georgia Reunion



Photos of business session, 121st Georgia Division Reunion provided by Carl Tommy Miller, Sr.

Commander's Report

Gentlemen,

I want to express my sincere gratitude for your support and the privilege to serve as your Division Commander. We have a very strong and competent Division leadership team and I pledge to you, that we will work hard for our Camps and move our Division forward.

These are our primary objectives for our Division:

Provide more services to our Camps.

Strengthen our position at the State Capitol and with our State legislators.

Improve our internal and external communications.

Broaden our public exposure.

Have legal assistance more available.

I have asked our Brigade Commanders to appoint the following Brigade Officers:

A Brigade Spokesman.

Brigade Heritage Offense Officer

I have also asked them to identify an Attorney in their Brigade that is willing to work with the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

An area of weakness, is how we deal with the media and debating.

We have been engaging with a professional Public Relations Expert, Dr. Joe Trahan, who is also on the executive board of the Georgia Battlefield Association. Dr. Trahan specializes in training groups and individuals in the art of engaging with the media and crisis management.

The Division has worked out an arrangement with Dr. Trahan's firm to provide two day long Me-

dia Training Workshops with the Georgia Division in locations in South and North Georgia. This Media Training Workshop will begin in the morning session discussing strategies addressing the media. At noon we will break for a BBQ lunch provided by the Georgia Division. After lunch Dr. Trahan will work individually with each Brigade Spokesmen and Commanders, acting as a reporter and asking questions while taping the interview to play back before the group to identify strengths and weaknesses.

We have limited space, but I want to invite all Camp Commanders to attend the workshop in their area. Your presence will be very important to our success.

South Georgia Media Training Workshop Saturday, September 8th at 8:15 am.

Located at the Jefferson Davis Memorial Park, at 338 Jeff Davis Park Rd, Fitzgerald, GA 31750.

Please RSVP Lt. Division Commander South Al Perry at asp3@planttel.net or 912-585-9144

North Georgia Media Training Workshop, Saturday, September 15th at 8:15 am.

Located at the Bennett Center in meeting room "Bennett A". The Bennett Center is immediately next to Northside Forsyth Hospital at 1200 Northside Forsyth Drive Cumming, GA 30041.

Please RSVP Lt. Division Commander North George J. Crawford at brokeoti@gmail.com or 678-360-9667.

We also have been negotiating with our lobbyist firm on new legislative initiatives and representing

our Division again. Let's all be prepared to contact and go visit your State Representatives and Senators, let them know that we want them to stand firm with Georgia's Law protecting our monuments. Go to the Division's web-page at www.gascv.org to locate your State Representatives and Senators. More to come on this subject.

Our Chief of Staff Tim Hawkins has a Division-wide billboard initiative ready to roll out and has ordered more new 4ft X 4ft monument protection road signs, along with some 18" X 24" 2-sided monument protection yard signs. They should be available soon.

In our never-ending endeavor to improve communications, we have created new social media accounts for the Division. Our goal is to get Division communications and calls for action out immediately. I would encourage all our members and supporters to go and set a personal account on these social media accounts listed below and then go like, follow, connect and join the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

www.instagram.com/gadivscv/
Like us on FaceBook: <https://www.facebook.com/GeorgiaSCV/>
<https://twitter.com/DivScv>
<https://www.linkedin.com/in/georgia-division-sons-of-confederate-veterans>

Join the Georgia Division's E-mail Discussion Group for up-to-date news and great heritage related postings, just send an e-mail to our Group Moderator, Commander Barry Colbaugh at barrycdog@yahoo.com



Also if you're not on our Division-wide Email list please contact and send an e-mail to our Division Secretary (Kitty Dorety) at secretary@gascv.org and be sure and let her know your Camp number.

Camp Commanders and Adjutants please send your up-dated Camp E-mail list to Division Secretary at secretary@gascv.org so she can up-date our rosters and Division's e-mail list.

Brothers, we have a lot to do and very little time to do it. I know with Family and Career it's tough to find the time, but we've got to make it happen. We are the defenders of our Confederate Heroes, their sacrifices, values and virtues. It seems like we are the sole defenders most of the time, but I believe the majority of Americans are with us and support our struggle to protect and preserve. We need to be the motivators that make them do more than just being on our side. Showing the public that we are taking a stand and being visible will make the difference.

At your service, always,
Tim Pilgrim
Georgia Division Commander.

Mail:

Georgia Division
Secretary
Catherine (Kitty)
Dorety
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GC Deadlines ~ 2018 ~

Oct. 1st
Dec. 1st

The Georgia  Confederate

Division EC meeting dates:

- August 11, 2018 (Macon Holiday Inn 3953 River Place Drive, Macon, Georgia 31210)
- November 10, 2018 (Ole Times Country Buffet; Gray Hwy, Macon)
- January 19, 2019 (Lee Event in Irwinville)
- April 13, 2019: TBA

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Members: George Crawford, Michael
Dean, Chuck Griffin, Jack Bridwell,
Richard Straut & Dan Coleman

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Members: Kim Beck

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Members: Martin K O'Toole, Steve
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PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE:
: Chairman Tim Hawkins
Members: Michael Dean, George
Crawford, Chuck Griffin,

COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE:
: Chairman George Crawford
Members: Al Perry, Barry Colbaugh

YOUTH PROGRAMS COMMITTEE:
: Chairman Thomas Miller
Members: Al Perry, Michael Reither

MONUMENTS COMMITTEE:
: Chairman Barry Colbaugh
Members: Timothy Johnson, Billy
Bearden, David O'Keefe

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION & GENEALOGY COMMITTEE:
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Members: Thomas Stevens, David
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DIVISION AWARDS COMMITTEE:
: Chairman Thomas E. Stevens

CONFEDERATE HISTORY AND HERITAGE MONTH COMMITTEE:
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Executive Council Meeting Schedule:
August 11, 2018 (Macon Holiday Inn
3953 River Place Drive, Macon,
Georgia 31210)
November 10, 2018 (Ole Times
Country Buffet; Macon)
January 19, 2019
(Lee Event in Ir-
winville)
April 13, 2019



NOTE: Mailing Address for Georgia Division HQ

Georgia Division Secretary
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HQ physical address:
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121st Georgia Reunion Election Results

Gentlemen,

Here are the final results for the 121st Georgia Division Reunion voting.

Proposed Amendments:
Need 172 votes to reach 2/3s with 258 delegates

- #01, Yes 96, No 152 - failed
- #02, Yes 103, No 145 - failed
- #03, Yes 133, No 117 - failed
- #04 tabled
- #05, Yes 138, No 114 -failed
- #06, Yes 139, No 112 - failed
- Policy # 001, Yes 236, No 16 - passed
- Policy # 002, Yes 217, No 36 - passed

Elections:

Division Commander

- Tim Pilgrim

Lt Commander North

- George Crawford

Lt Commander South

- Al Perry

Division Adjutant:

- Richard Straut

Division Judge Advocate:

- Dan Coleman

Timothy F. Pilgrim
Georgia Division Commander

Sons of
Confederate Veterans

Georgia Division

Executive Council Meeting
June 9, 2018

Following the 121st Division Reunion in Macon, Ga.

Division Commander	
Tim Pilgrim	Present
Division Lt Cmdr. North	
George Crawford	Present
Division Lt Cmdr. South	
Al Perry	Present
Division Adjutant	
Richard Straut	Present
Division Judge Advocate	
Dan Coleman	Present
Past Division Commander	
Scott Gilbert	Present
1st Brigade Commander	
Barry Colbaugh	Present
2nd Brigade Commander	
Michael Dean	Present
3rd Brigade Commander	
Curt Collier	Present
4th Brigade Commander	
Kim Beck	Present
5th Brigade Commander	
Thomas Miller	Present
6th Brigade Commander	
Don Newman	Present
7th Brigade Commander	
Chuck Griffin	Present
8th Brigade Commander	
Hershell Smith	Present
9th Brigade Commander	

Ken Arvin	Present
10th Brigade Commander	
Al Medcalf	Present
11th Brigade Commander	
Jeff Robinson	Present
12th Brigade Commander	
William Lathem	Absent
13th Brigade Commander	
Steve Camp	Present

Meeting Minutes

- Call to Order by Commander Tim Pilgrim
- Invocation given by Chaplain Jack Wray
- Flag Pledges and Salutes

Division Commander:

- Division Commander Pilgrim expressed his gratitude to the men of the Georgia Division for their confidence in him as their new Division Commander and looks forward to working with all the Division officers moving our Division forward.
- Commander Pilgrim indicated that he was appointing Commander Tim Hawkins of Camp 1399 as the Division Chief of Staff and will be announcing Division Committee appointments later. He indicated that he was not going to consider this EC meeting as one of the (4) typical EC meetings, and that he will be sending out proposed EC meeting dates.
- Commander Pilgrim stated that he wanted all the Brigade and Lt. Commanders to take a more active leadership role in the Division;

that they were the elected representatives of their Camps; that they all had talents, interests and plenty to offer their Camps, Brigades and Division; and that each Brigade Commander should be heading up a Division Committee and/or an initiative to improve our Division. He asks that each Division Officer give some thought on what they would like to do to take a more proactive leadership role and that he will be in contact with them to discuss further.

- Commander Pilgrim asks each Brigade Commander to appoint a Brigade spokesperson and identify a local attorney in their Brigade, (not necessarily an SCV member) that was willing to represent the Division if an issue occurred in their area of command.
- Commander Pilgrim distributed his final Division Adjutant report to the EC for their review. He also distributed a Public Relations proposal from Dr. Joe Trahan to create and help implement a long-term public relations plan for the Division. The EC was asked to review this proposal and it will be discussed in detail at our next EC meeting.

Rome Confederate Monument:

- 1st Brigade Commander Barry Colbaugh brought up the vandalized Confederate monument at Myrtle Hill Cemetery in Rome.

There was a discussion on what the Division could do to help contribute to the repair cost which was estimated to be \$40,000 by the City of Rome. \$4,800 was needed to start the architectural recreation models. Commander Colbaugh made the motion for the Division to donate the \$4,800 for the architectural work. The motion was seconded by Past Division Commander Gilbert. After more discussion on the motion, it was the general consensus that more information was needed from the city of Rome on their overall plan of action to make complete repairs to the monument before the Division made any contributions. Commander Colbaugh and Commander Terry Swanson of Camp 669 will get some more detailed information from the City of Rome to present to the EC. Commander Colbaugh retracted his motion.

** There being no further business the meeting was adjourned with Benediction.

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**Sons of Confederate
Veterans
121st Georgia Reunion
Macon, Georgia
June 9, 2018
Meeting Minutes**

The Georgia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans assembled on June 9, 2018 in Macon, Georgia at the Marriott Macon City Center for their 121st Annual Reunion. The meeting was called to order by Commander Thomas E. Stevens for opening ceremonies. The invocation was given by Division Chaplain Jack Wray. The assembly gave pledges to the United States and Georgia Flags followed by the salute to the Confederate Flag. Introduction of special guests was made, and greetings were brought to the assembly by the Georgia Order of Confederate Rose Auxiliary.

The assembly was welcomed by Division Commander Scott K. Gilbert and the business session was called to order. Judge Advocate Dan Coleman gave recognition of Standing Rules for the meeting. Commander Gilbert introduced the appointed Sergeant-at-Arms Richard Straut to the assembly.

Commander Gilbert recognized Judge Advocate Coleman who pointed out that only Georgia Division SCV members were allowed in the meeting unless approved otherwise. A motion was made by 9th Brigade Commander Ken Arvin that the non-Division personnel in the assembly be allowed to stay in the meeting. The motion was seconded by 1st Brigade Commander Barry Colbaugh. The vote was unanimous to allow the non-members to stay.

Commander Gilbert then recognized Division Adjutant Tim Pilgrim to give a Credentials Committee report. Division Adjutant Pilgrim stated that 258 delegates were properly registered as voting delegates representing 79 of the 104 Division Camps thus a quorum was present.

Commander Gilbert then recog-

nized Adjutant Pilgrim to give the annual Adjutant's Report and present the budget for the coming fiscal year. Adjutant Pilgrim reminded everyone that they had a copy of his report and the proposed budget in the information packet received with their credential badges. He reviewed the report and satisfactorily answered all questions. He then reviewed the letter that was included in the package from the office of CPA L. Harrison Eubanks stating that the bank account statements matched the statements on the Adjutant's Report. Adjutant Pilgrim then reviewed the proposed operating budget for the 2018/2019 fiscal year. All questions were satisfactorily answered. Jack Wray was recognized and he made a motion that the budget be amended to increase the budget amount of \$500.00 for the Division Chaplain Conference to \$1,000.00. The motion was seconded by James West. Some compatriots spoke for the amendment and some spoke against it. Judge Advocate Dan Coleman asked for clarification on the utilization of the budgeted money. Jack Wray explained that the money would be used for speaker expenses (travel, honorarium, etc.), space rental, printed materials and lunches. John Maxey proposed an amendment to the amendment to increase the budget request to \$1,500.00 and Eric Howell seconded his amendment. Bob Thornton made a motion to call the question on the amendment to the amendment and Doug Brown seconded the motion. The motion to call the question was unanimously approved. The vote on the amendment to raise the budget request to \$1,500.00 failed. Bob Thornton again made a motion to call the question on the original amendment to raise the budget request to \$1,000.00 and it was seconded by Doug Brown. This motion to call the question was unanimously approved. A vote was then taken on the original amendment to increase the Division Chaplain Conference line item from \$500.00 to \$1,000.00. There were some dissenting votes

but the amendment passed. Bob Whitaker made a motion to approve the budget as amended and it was seconded by Mark Dix. Bob Thornton made a motion to call the question and it was seconded by Doug Brown. There were some dissenting votes on accepting the budget but the motion to accept passed by a great majority.

Commander Gilbert recognized The Georgia Confederate Editor Al Perry to give a report on the Division Newsletter. Editor Perry presented his report and reminded everyone that the newsletter belonged to them and to please send him any information relevant to Camp or Division news/events for publication. There were no questions.

Commander Gilbert recognized Lt. Commander North Phil Autry to present a report from the Tag Fund Committee. There were four projects that had been submitted and approved by the committee for submission of approval at the reunion.

1. 2nd Brigade Commander Michael Dean presented a request for Camp 1633 who is working with the City of Blairsville on the City Cemetery which they have cleaned up and have all the Confederate graves marked. The Camp has already provided the required 10% funding and is requesting \$8,730.00 to complete the graveyard boundary with granite posts and chain along with a commemorative plaque for the Confederate soldiers buried there.
2. 2nd Brigade Commander Michael Dean presented a request from Camp 716 for \$31,950.00 to erect a Wall of Honor for the Confederate Veterans buried in the cemetery at Demorest, Ga. The Camp has already raised the 10% funding requirement. There are 1,102 Confederate Veterans buried there. The other U.S. Veterans groups have completed their wall sections.
3. Division Adjutant Tim Pilgrim presented a request for \$6,000.00 so that the Division can provide 12 ea. \$500.00 scholarships for ROTC recipients of the Hunley

Awards.

4. Adjutant Pilgrim presented a request to provide \$28,000.00 for the Division to provide membership recruitment and promotion billboards around the state for the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Judge Advocate Dan Coleman then explained that the normal process for awarding monies for these projects was for them to be submitted to the Tag Fund Committee for recommendation to the Executive Council for their approval/disapproval to submit to the reunion delegation. Since these had not been submitted through that process the delegation would have to vote to accept them for approval/disapproval vote today without recommendation from the EC. Judge Advocate Coleman then made a motion that the reunion delegation be allowed to vote today. Ken Arvin seconded the motion and it passed with a unanimous approval. Dan Coleman then made a motion that all four of these tag fund projects be approved. It was seconded by Ken Smith and it passed with a unanimous approval.

Division Commander Scott Gilbert then gave his Division Commander's report during which he reviewed events of the Division over the last year. He also thanked everyone for their support and announced that he was having to withdraw his name from consideration as a candidate for the Division Commander position this year.

Commander Gilbert then recognized Judge Advocate Coleman to present the proposed By-Law and By-Law (Policy) amendments being put forth for consideration. A copy is provided in the registration package.

By-Law Amendment #1

Speakers Against - Tim Pilgrim, Joshua Thayer, Hu Daughtry, Dan Coleman

Speakers For - Bob Thornton, Charles Garvin, Scott Gilbert

By-Law Amendment #2 presented with explanation of reasoning by author Scott Gilbert and no other comments.

At 12:00 a Continued next page >

GA. Reunion Min. Cont.. motion

was made by Dan Coleman to recess the business meeting for lunch. The motion was seconded by Thomas Miller and passed with a unanimous approval.

The business meeting was called back into session by Commander Gilbert at 1:30 p.m.

By-Law Amendment #3 was presented with explanation of reasoning by author Scott Gilbert and no other comments.

By-Law Amendment #4

Speakers Against – Jim Cavanaugh, Joshua Thayer, Al Perry, Barry Colbaugh, Charlie Parks, Freddie Jones

Speakers For – Scott Gilbert, Bob Thornton

Dan Coleman made a comment that this amendment could be improved in the way that it was written and satisfy everyone but that it could not be done until the next reunion because of notification time requirements to all the camps before a reunion convened. Therefore, Dan made a motion that this amendment be tabled until the 122nd Reunion in 2019. David Moncus seconded the motion. Bob Whitaker made a motion to call the question. The motion was seconded by Mitch Crabbe with a unanimous approval vote. A vote on the motion to table was called and passed although there were numerous dissenting votes.

By-Law Amendment #5 was presented with explanation of reasoning by author Scott Gilbert and no other discussion.

By-Law Amendment #6

After presentation Joshua Thayer asked why we don't have a lawyer on retainer now.

Speakers Against – Harry Bennett, Dan Coleman, Kim Beck

Speakers For – Ken Smith, J. C. Carter, Charles Lunsford

Barry Colbaugh asked if we must have permission from national before we could proceed with charges against someone. Commander Gilbert agreed that we do and that we have that already on the most imminent issues right now.

John Wright gave some clarification on the Savannah monument

issue request for funds.

By-Law Policy Amendment #1 presented with no discussion

By-Law Policy Amendment #2

Speakers Against – Mike Hudson

Speakers For – Scott Gilbert, Tim Pilgrim, Dewayne Ware, Eric Howell

Commander Gilbert called on Judge Advocate Dan Coleman to preside over the officer nominations for the positions of Division Commander, Division Lt. Commander North, Division Lt. Commander South, Division Adjutant and Division Judge Advocate.

Judge Advocate Coleman announced that for the office of Georgia Division Commander that there was only one declared candidate in the person of Tim Pilgrim. He asked if there were any nominations from the floor. P. Charles Lunsford rose to nominate Charles Kelly Barrow and the nomination was seconded by John Carroll. J. A. Coleman then asked if there were any other nominations. Jack Grubb rose to nominate Tim Pilgrim and the nomination was seconded by Jack Bridwell. No other nominations being made the nominations for Georgia Division Commander were closed.

J.A. Coleman announced that there were two declared candidates for the office of Georgia Division Lt. Commander North. They are Phillip Autrey and George Crawford. He asked if there were any nominations from the floor. There being none he asked if there were any nominations for the announced candidates. Richard Straut rose to nominate Phillip Autrey and the nomination was seconded by Jeff Robinson. J.A. Coleman then asked if there were any nominations for George Crawford. Joshua Thayer rose to nominate George Crawford and it was seconded by B.C. Standard. No other nominations being made the nominations for Lt. Commander North were closed.

J.A. Coleman announced that there was one declared candidate for the office of Georgia Division Lt. Commander South. That candidate is Al Perry. He asked if

there were any nominations from the floor. Being none, he asked if there was any nomination for Al Perry. Thomas Miller rose to nominate Al Perry and the nomination was seconded by Chuck Griffin. No other nominations being made the nominations for Lt. Commander South were closed.

J.A. Coleman announced that there were two declared candidates for the office of Georgia Division Adjutant. They are Tim Hawkins and Richard Straut. He asked if there were any nominations from the floor. There being none he asked if there were any nominations for the announced candidates. Tony Pilgrim rose to nominate Tim Hawkins and it was seconded by Ken Arvin. Eric Howell rose to nominate Richard Straut and it was seconded by John Hall. No other nominations being made the nominations for Division Adjutant were closed.

J. A. Coleman announced that there were two declared candidates for the office of Georgia Division Judge Advocate. They are Dan Coleman and Ken Smith. He asked if there were any nominations from the floor. Being none, he asked if there were any nominations for the announced candidates. James Bond rose to nominate Dan Coleman and it was seconded by Barry Colbaugh. Stephen Land rose to nominate Ken Smith and it was seconded by Bill Bowers. No other nominations being made the nominations for Judge Advocate were closed.

Commander Gilbert called on Adjutant Pilgrim to preside over the election of officers and voting on amendment process. Adjutant Pilgrim described the ballot, how it would be handed out as the Camp delegates were called to the voting area and how they were to be collected then counted. With that Adj. Pilgrim called all the delegates forward to vote by their Camp number. The process went very well with no issues.

Commander Gilbert called on 6th Brigade Commander Don Newman to present the Time and Place Committee Report. Don stated

that this reunion had gone well and that next year will be our last year in this Macon location because our contract would run out at that time and the Marriott would renew but at a much higher rate. He suggested that we go back to individual Camps hosting the reunion and asked any Camp that is interested to please contact him for further discussion. A motion was made by Doug Brown to approve the report as given. Committee reports don't require a second. It was approved unanimously.

Mike Hanners gave an update on the Lagrange Cemetery issues relative to removal of the 3rd National Flag and a marker that was to be erected by the city commemorating the Confederate Section. He made a motion that the Division Judge Advocate formally write a letter to the City commission asking for an explanation of how they were going to resolve the issues. Bill Grimes seconded the motion and it passed unanimously.

Barry Colbaugh gave a report on the vandalism of the Confederate Monument in Rome, Ga. and made a motion that the Division agree to provide a donation to get the work started. It was agreed that this issue would be better addressed at the post reunion executive council meeting.

Officer Election Results:

Division Commander Tim Pilgrim
Lt. Commander North George Crawford

Lt. Commander South Al Perry
Division Adjutant Richard Straut
Division Judge Advocate Dan Coleman

Amendment Voting Results:

Bylaw Amendment #1, 2, 3, 5, 6 failed and #4 was tabled

By-Law (Policy) Amendment #1 and 2 passed

Richard Straut made a motion to adjourn. It was seconded by David Moncus and unanimously approved.

The 121st Annual Georgia Division Reunion was closed with a benediction and the singing of Dixie.

Respectfully Submitted

David C. Moncus, Chief of Staff

Georgia Division Commander's Report: Book of Reports 123rd General Reunion

Gentlemen,
greetings from the Georgia Division,

I'm pleased to report that the Georgia Division remains stronger than ever. The Georgia Division remains the largest Division in our Confederation, serving over 3,300 members based in 104 active Camps that are located throughout the largest State East of the Mississippi River.

Our Camps are continuously recruiting new members. The Division assists our Camps by advertising in Georgia based magazines, constantly posting updates on our Division Facebook page, by offering associate membership options to potential members who have not yet identified their Confederate Ancestors and having a Division Genealogist on staff with a Division Head-Quarters Camp to place our new members. This all helps keep our Division strong.

The Georgia Division is very fortunate that we have not had any Confederate monuments removed from public or private property. In fact, since the last reunion we have erected, repaired and currently in the process of erecting (5) monuments.

- New Confederate obelisk monument in Brunswick, Ga. honoring the Confederate Soldiers in Camden and Glynn County.
- Repairs to Memorial Cannon at the Marietta Confederate Cemetery.

- Repairs of the Milledgeville Confederate Monument that was hit by a car.
- New memorial fence and plaque in Blairsville's old cemetery honoring their Confederate Soldiers.
- New Confederate Veterans wall of honor in Habersham County listing over 1,200 Confederate Soldiers.

Unfortunately, we have experienced some hateful motivated acts of vandalism done to our monuments in Rome, Decatur and Atlanta. We are currently working with the City of Rome to get that monument repaired.

As of date, the Georgia Division has allocated over \$510,000 from our tag funds to help our Camps fund local Heritage projects and Division wide projects.

This 2018 Georgia Legislative Session the Georgia Division hired a professional lobbyist firm to represent the Georgia Division and actively lobby against all unfavorable proposed legislation that would weaken our monument protection laws. Our lobbyist also spent much of their time canvassing legislators on where they stand on protecting our monuments.

The Division implemented many public relations initiatives this year focusing on our monument protection campaign. We had a large billboard commissioned on I-75, we distributed over (200) 4ft X 4ft monument protection road signs and ran many monument protection ads in local magazines.

This is the 3rd year the Georgia Division has maintained a permanent Division HQ Office along with our Division Store. We continue to have on staff a Division Secretary (Kitty Dorety) to manage the Division Office and maintain our Division operations to the highest level of professionalism. Our HQ Office is located at the American Federal Building at 544 Mulberry Street, Ste. 310 Macon, Ga. 31202, 1-866-SCN-in-GA or 1-866-728-4642.

We have issued our Division newsletter *The Georgia Confederate* consistently to our members every two months, 6 issues a year. Our Editor Al Perry has done a tremendous job editing and having our Division newsletter published professionally and on time.

The Georgia Division's Flags Across Georgia program is going strong. We have 12 large Division Flag poles across the State of Georgia. The Division purchases these oversized Battle Flags for these Division poles and distributes them to the local Camps that maintains these poles. We are always on the lookout for any "prime" locations to erect new poles.

As of Date the Georgia Division has distributed over 220,000 "Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag" CDs by Pastor John Weaver throughout the Confederation and the Country. These CDs are distributed by the Georgia Division at our cost of .35 cents

each which makes this educational tool affordable for individuals and Camps to distribute to folks who need a history lesson.

The Georgia Division's Cadet program is going strong. We provide our Cadets with SCV hats and the ability to earn hat pins for performing Heritage related projects. Our Cadets also receive an annual subscription to the Georgia Confederate and a nice membership certificate.

Our Division is a big supporter of the Georgia Confederates' Youth Camp that provides a full week of Southern / Confederate Heritage curriculum modeled after the Sam Davis Youth Camp. The Camp directors are our Division's Lt Commander South Al Perry, our 5th Brigade Commander Thomas Miller, and OCR member, Tara Miller. Their hard work is a testimony of the Georgia Division's commitment to educating our Youth.

In conclusion, the Georgia Division is the largest and most proactive Division in the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Our membership is comprised of some of the most dedicated Confederates in our Confederation. We continue to lead and will continue to do what we do best, to honor our Confederate Heroes.

Live the Charge,
Tim Pilgrim
Georgia Division Commander

Membership Strength by Divisions	
State.....2018	
Georgia	3,344
Texas	3,114
North Carolina	3,000
Virginia	2,899
South Carolina	2,549
HQ Camp 584	2,464
Tennessee	2,423
Alabama	2,075
Mississippi	1,691
Florida	1,295

Louisiana	1,122
Arkansas	608
Missouri	570
Kentucky	554
[Others	2,983]
Total Membership	30,691
Friends of the SCV	824

2018 Reunion Awards
Dixie Club
This award is given for recruiting new members during the fiscal year. Medals and certificates are

awarded.
Timothy F. Pilgrim
Joseph Alfred Medcalf, Jr.
John Joseph Biddy
Anthony Jay Pilgrim
Wayne Douglas Willingham
Tom Wise

Commendation Award
This award is presented to members for meritorious service or achievement at the Camp, Brigade, or Division level.

Byron J. Hall, Jr.
Michael A. Hall

These were all of the Georgia Division recipients of awards at the 123rd Annual Reunion as reported by CiC Thos. V. Strain, Jr.



Will Loveless Wins National Scholarship

General Stand Watie Scholarship

Will Loveless is a junior at the University of Mississippi (Ole Miss). He is a History major who is also minoring in English and the Classics. He is a member of the Sally McDonnell Barksdale Honors College. For his Honors College thesis, he is studying a group of Irish soldiers in the Civil War particularly those that were members of Cobb's Legion. So far, he has researched their service during the war, and if they survived, their lives after the war. Next summer, he will be traveling to Ireland to do the boots on the ground research about their lives in Ireland before they immigrated. He hopes to present this paper at several undergraduate research symposiums in 2020. His research findings will also be used in an upcoming book by Mr. Sam Thomas, director of the T.R.R. Cobb House.

Will is also active on campus at Ole Miss. He is President of the Freshman Honors Society, Alpha Lambda Delta. He is Secretary of one of the largest service organizations on campus, Gamma Phi Beta. He also is Secretary of his fraternity, Pi Kappa Phi and was selected as one of three interns for



their national convention this summer from a pool of national candidates.

Will plans to attend law school after graduation and wants to become a prosecutor.

He is a member of the SCV Georgia Headquarters Camp #2200 and he is the son of Jon and Mary-Ellen Loveless of Athens, Georgia.

He is a descendent of Corporal G.H. Partain of Company G., 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry. Corporal Partain lost his life during the Vicksburg Campaign and died in a hospital in Yazoo City, MS on July 1, 1863. Will was honored to visit the mass grave in which his ancestor is buried last fall.

Monument Committee Report

In August of 2017, The Southern Poverty Law Center has launched a website called "Whose Heritage?" seeking to go after some 1,728 Confederate monuments. The Georgia Chapter of the NAACP called on state officials to remove all Confederate symbols. We have already had monuments removed in North, Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and throughout the South. Georgia monuments have been targeted by different groups throughout our State using the same methods recommended by the SPLC. The goal of the monument committee is:

- 1.Document all the data possible about each monument in every County in the State of Georgia. We seek to include ownership of the monument, the property it sits on. Contact information about the monument, location, nearby camps and all details possible. Being as we have an active enemy seeking to remove our monuments, we will keep the information in a notebook to be passed to the Commander. The notebook being a tool for the Georgia Division and not for public consumption. We would also encourage each camp to create their own notebook with particulars about their monuments and cemeteries.
- 2.Document all monuments owned and installed by the Georgia Sons of Confederate Veterans.
- 3.Determine which monuments are under immediate threat and repre-

sent a priority. Make note of the condition of each monument and those in need of repair, cleaning, maintenance or threatened by eminent domain, vandalism, vehicle damage etc.

4.Develop a course of action to protect and maintain said monuments. If protection means legal action we will recommend the Judge Advocate investigate and take legal measures. If the monument requires maintenance, create a list of reputable monument companies to contact.

5.Communicate with all parties involved, local camps, The United Daughters of the Confederacy, State/local governments and build a relationship by helping wherever the Georgia Division can. This information would be kept in the notebook as an appendix.

6.Begin looking at opportunities for the installation of new monuments, paying attention to camp projects, land opportunities etc.

7.The committee will respectfully submit a report at each Executive Council meeting, including the details of all news, threats and opportunities involving Georgia monuments.

8.Propose a monuments protection law to protect all veterans' monuments statewide with strict fines and jail time for vandalism. Recommend using lobbyists to support such a law and or change 50-3-1

9.Any action taken will be under the discretion of the Georgia Division Commander.

Barry Colbaugh, Chairman



Stand Watie
Born December 12, 1806
Calhoun, Georgia
Died September 9, 1871
Delaware County, Oklahoma



Stand Watie Scholarship

Dr. James M. Edwards of Georgia, Commander-in-Chief of SCV, founded the Stand Watie Scholarship Fund in 1975. The Stand Watie Camp 1303, Oklahoma City, took the lead in raising funds with support from Dr. Edwards, who wanted to develop a scholarship program within the SCV. He wished to memorialize Stand Watie not only for his Cherokee heritage but also for his courage in fighting for the Confederate States of America in Indian Territory,

and for being the last Confederate general to surrender the field, and the first American Indian to achieve the rank of general. Dr. Edwards wanted the scholarship open to anyone of Confederate heritage.

To apply for the scholarship, applicants go to <https://scv.secure-sites.biz/pdf/StandWatieScholarshipApplicationForm.pdf> and provide information on their academic background. Those receiving the award must be a mem-

ber of SCV, Children of the Confederacy, or the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and be a student at an accredited college or university, and be classified as a sophomore, junior, or a senior.

We give the \$1,000 awards once a year, one time per applicant. Applicants provide a letter describing the degree they are seeking and their field of study; their career aspirations; service they have provided their community and service promoting Southern Heritage, and their need for finan-

cial support. They also provide three letters recommending them, copies of diplomas, awards, and honors attesting to their academic potential, and official transcripts sent directly from the institution. Investment income from the endowment has allowed us to award the \$1,000 scholarships to a few Southern scholars in each of the last few years.

Vernon Russell Padgett Ph.D., Chairman

Stand Watie Scholarship Committee

Member Retention

By Cmdr. Al Medcalf

As the current Chairman of the Recruitment, Retention, and Genealogy Committee, I reached out to the members of the committee about their thoughts on retention. Their thoughts are below:

Cmdr. Don Newman

Retention is the most troubling subject our organization has. National statistics a few years back showed us that the average SCV member remains in the organization three years. That means we have to recruit enough new members to replace ourselves every three years. That is off the chart, the SCV cannot continue at that rate.

What we have found that works for us is Life Memberships. We have 18 to date, but that is only 10% of our membership. We have several fund raisers during the year, and when due we pay all our annual dues, then collect back from the members. About 70% pay right on time the rest pay over time. We have some elder members that are living on low fixed incomes so the Camp picks up their dues.

Why don't men renew is many fold. They are not involved with the activities of the camp. Many times the meetings are boring and slow and long. A lot of the meeting is taken up with business and most members could care less about the business of the Camp.

I have noticed that many Camps don't reach out to new members, they need to feel they are important to the Camp. Often, when new members get the chance to see all the in-fighting in our organization, they decide they just don't have time for it. I have also noted that some of our camps just don't see the need to grow.

Just a few thoughts on the subject of retention.

Cmdr. Curt Collier

I totally agree with Commander Newman. I would add that once everything is in place when dues are paid directly to National where annual automatic debits and credit

card processing is offered, encourage folks to tap into this resource. Also from experiences in our Camp, we have a segment in our Camp programs (just before our featured speaker) for a designated compatriot to speak about 7-8 minutes on his Confederate ancestor(s) including PowerPoint.

Cmdr. Al Medcalf

There isn't a lot that I can add to the ideas presented by Commanders Newman and Collier, but here are some of my thoughts.

Camps should try to have an interesting program for every meeting. Camp workdays are good. Workdays give members pride in accomplishing something and gives them an opportunity to get to know each other. Our Camp Chaplain sends out sympathy and get well cards to members when we are aware that they have been sick or had a death in the family. This lets them know that we care.

If we have members that have fallen upon hard times due to illness, job loss, etc., the Camp will pay their dues.

While most articles that we read place the retention problem in the laps of Camp leaders, some of the fault lies with the membership. That fault is a lack of commitment. I agree that getting members involved helps greatly with retention. We very rarely have an involved member fail to pay dues. But, we have members of our Camp that I have never laid eyes on that pay their dues year after year. Why? Because they are committed to our cause. We have other members that live a long distance from Thomaston that can only come to one event a year, but they pay their dues because they are committed. It's sad, but I have no cure for lack of commitment.

10th Brigade Commander
Al Medcalf, Chairman
Recruitment, Retention, &
Genealogy Committee



Chaplain's Column

Dear Camp Commanders and Adjutants,

The Lord be with you!

It is my pleasure to once again serve as your Division Chaplain. As you are aware, I served the GA Div. previously under the command of Past Div. Cmdr Jack Bridwell and the late Past Div. Cmdr Charlie Lott. Prior to returning to my native state in 2003, I served as the FL Div. Chaplain for several years. It has also been my privilege to serve as your Army of Tennessee Chaplain under two different AOT Commanders.

I write to you now to request your help and assistance. To this end, please send the name and contact information (e-mail, phone number, USPS mailing address) of your Camp Chaplain in reply to this correspondence. The Div. Secretary is putting together an E-mail Address Book of Camp Chaplains for use by the GA Div. officers in general and the Div. Chaplain in particular.

In this modern technological age the use of e-mails and text messages are the fastest means of communication to a large number of individuals and in this case, our Camp Chaplains. The apostle wrote: "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places. Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand ... Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints" (Ephesians 6:12-13, 18 KJV).

The Word of God and prayer are

our most basic spiritual weapons. As Paul said, "we wrestle not against flesh and blood" for the real enemy is the Evil One and the forces of darkness. Therefore, the Camp Chaplain's Address Book will be a valuable tool in immediately sharing prayer concerns for those within the Div. and other appropriate issues beneficial to the Chaplains of this Div. and the Div. as a whole.

Commanders, Adjutants - compatriots - your assistance is very much appreciated and necessary to the strength of this Div. Thank you for your service and your willingness to step forward to honour, defend, and proclaim the honourable name of our ancestors and the heritage that is ours by the gracious gift of the Almighty God - Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Thanks be to God!

Blessings to you and yours in
Christ the King,

Jim

Rev. Dr. James L. Cavanah II,
Th.D
Chaplain, GA Div., SCV

"I can only say that I am nothing but a poor sinner, trusting in Christ alone for salvation."

- Gen. Robert E. Lee

**Send Camp Chaplain
information to:**

secretary@gascv.org

or

**P.O. Box 1081
Macon, Ga. 31212**



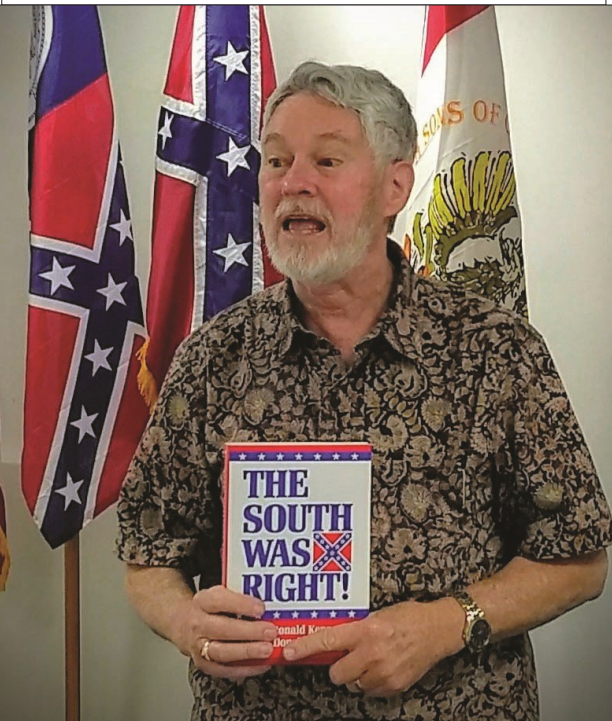
And if it seem evil unto you to serve the LORD, choose you this day whom ye will serve; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD. Joshua 24: 15



Repaired Confederate monument ready to be re-installed in Milledgeville.



L. Hiram Parks Bell Camp # 1642 Lt. Cmdr. Scott Seay presents the H.L. Hunley award to AF JROTC Cadet Alina Singer, Etowah HS, Woodstock.
Above. Cmdr. Seay presents the H.L. Hunley award to AF JROTC Cadet Robert Coughanour, Sequoyah HS, Woodstock.



Newest Haralson Invincibles Camp 673 member Compatriot Stephen Hansard gives a great report on The South was Right and donates the book to our Camp's Library.



Pine Barrens Volunteers #2039 Cadet member Bradley Harrelson putting out some new crosses in his family cemetery while on summer break from school.
Pine Barrens Volunteers #2039 newest Cadet Member Benjamin Sturgis with camp members and family at the Confederate Monument in Dodge County.

Millers pay respects to Confederate veterans on their way home from the 121st Georgia Division Reunion.



New Gen. Ambrose R. Wright Camp 1914 member Clay Skinner [L], Cmdr. Chip Lamb, Chaplain Gary Haddock.



L to R Grace Howell, William Griffin, and Kelsey Griffin attending Ball at Georgia Confederates Youth Camp. They were sponsored by the Clement A. Evans Camp in Waycross.



Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp #2039 swears in two new members. Commander Corey Harrelson (L) welcomes Compatriot Tony Crumbley (C) and Compatriot Clint Luke (R).



The History of the Georgia Division Sons of Confederate Veterans

*Compiled by: Mark Pollard
Georgia Division Historian*

**Part – (15)
1937-1938**

1937



The year 1937 is well recorded in the Division records. The year however started out solemn. The first action was in January and it was solemn indeed. It was a resolution to honor the passing of the Honorable Clark Howell. Howell was a charter member of the John B. Gordon Camp #46 of Atlanta and the publisher of the Atlanta Constitution. He was buried with full Camp honors and it was a sad event. Clark Howell Highway, (located South of Atlanta) bears his name today.

In early February, the Division Commander, Judge Oswald R. Eve of Augusta participated in the annual Lee Day celebration sponsored by Gordon Camp #46 at the State Capitol.

On 12 March the Division also wrote a resolution opposing any change in the operation of the Soldiers Home in Atlanta, where many old veterans were housed. The story was carried on AP and got wide coverage. It all started with a controversy involving Mrs. Goudelock who was the Director of the Soldiers Home.

It seems that word was spread in political circles to the effect that Governor Rivers was going to remove Mrs. Goudelock from her position because she supported another in the race for Governor. Upon hearing this from the UDC, several SCV Camp Commanders sent letters to both Division Commander Eve and past CIC William R. Dancy enlisting their support in keeping her as Director. The old veterans were said to be very upset about it and some had lost their appetite. Division Commander Eve sent a letter to Governor Rivers imploring him to reconsider. Commander Eve said that Mrs. Goudelock had claimed that the only political activity she had

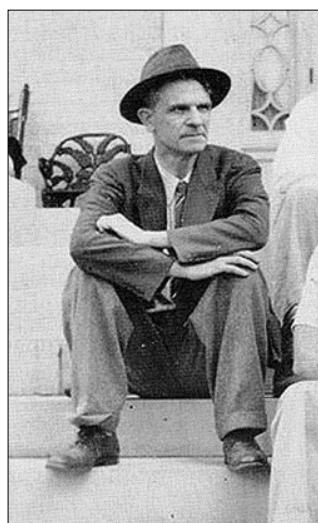
participated in was that she drove a couple of veterans to Marietta to vote and that they both voted for Governor Rivers.

Governor Rivers maintained that he was certain that Mrs. Goudelock had worked for the opposition as he had good information and he would have to make a change. Past CIC Dancy replied back that he was not sure Mrs. Goudelock had not worked for the opposition and under the circumstances he felt it would be good if the SCV did not oppose the change.

Camp Commander Charles West of Camp #46 of Atlanta sent one last letter to Governor Rivers in defense of Mrs. Goudelock pointing out that she had given great service and that she was living off only one lung since she was shot and wounded by a deranged veteran. She did admit that she had carried Herman Talmadge stickers on her car but that she had been required to since he was Governor at the time and it was expected that state employees would support the incumbent. It all went for naught. She was replaced.



General W.H.T. Walker Monument



Wilbur G. Kurtz

On 26 May the rededication of the General W.H.T. Walker monument was held by the Atlanta Memorial Association and featured historian Wilbur G. Kurtz as speaker. The monument, which is located at today's Glenwood Road and I-20, was honored with a tablet which was unveiled by Jack Nixon, a student at Georgia Tech and a grandson of the General. Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield and DeKalb Commissioner Charles Anderson Matthews were also there.

On August 20th the Georgia Division held a dedication ceremony for the Francis S. Bartow Room at Liberty Hall in Crawfordville which is the former home of VP Alexander H. Stephens.

An order was sent out to the Camps in early October by Georgia Division Commander Oswald R. Eve of Augusta to the effect that the Reunion would be held in Tifton on 13-15 October. At the Reunion were Commander of the Army of Tennessee, and past CIC William R. Dancy of Savannah. One issue at the Reunion was a proposal by the State Veterans Service Department to shift the Confederate pensioners and widows to the Public Welfare Department. It was a hot one. It was clearly noted by Lamar Murdaugh of Camp #46 of Atlanta that this never got off the ground. He was the Welfare Director.

The final action of the year was the announcement of the 48th Reunion of the SCV to be held in Columbia, South Carolina.

1938

The year 1938 was dominated by several events which were the major commemorative activities undertaken during the decade. One was the naming of Highway 3 from Griffin, (Spalding County) to the Florida line as the John B. Gordon Memorial Highway.

It passed through Upson County where the General was born and a fine memorial monument was put along the route on the courthouse square in Thomaston, the seat of Upson County. The monument is

a sundial made of granite with a bronze marker.

A tablet for the monument was designed by Colonel E.L. Bugg, Historian for the John B. Gordon SCV Camp #46 of Atlanta and it was completed on August 1st.



Thomaston Court Lawn

It read:

Thomaston, Georgia

Lieutenant General John B. Gordon, CSA

Soldier, Statesman, Patriot

Upson County's Most Distinguished Native Son

The unveiling took place on September 29th on the courthouse lawn in Thomaston. In attendance were several surviving veterans who had once served under General Gordon. Others included both daughters of General Gordon, and Hugh Gordon, the General's son.

In February, the Army of Tennessee Commander McWhorter Milner sought the Division for a donation for Liberty Hall, the former home of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens where a room was being restored by the UDC. A committee was appointed to assist with the project which consisted of Past Commander. Dr. William R. Dancy of Savannah, Past Commander in Chief, Hon. Charles T. Tillman of Quitman County and Atlanta Gordon Camp #46 of Atlanta compatriots Charles W. West, Judge Alexander Stephens and Frank M. Berry of Atlanta.

In another action, the Ladies Memorial Association was asking the Division for donations to help identify and mark the graves at the Confederate section of historic Oakland Cemetery. Many SCV Camp's

Continued next page >

History: Continued

across the state donated money for this cause.

While many events were in the works, the June joint Reunion of the SCV and the United Confederate Veterans was held. They were invited to a joint reunion in Pennsylvania with the GAR, (Grand Army of the Republic). Old J.M. Claypool of Missouri was elected Commander in Chief of the UCV and they voted to hold the joint reunion even over small, but stormy protests. The protests eased up when Paul L. Roy of Pennsylvania offered all-expense paid and accommodations. The Reunion was a big success. McWhorter Milner of Gordon Camp #46 was again elected Commander of the Army of Tennessee in the SCV portion of the Reunion. It was a big media event which coincided with another great event held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

This event was the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg with a joint Blue/Gray event held at Gettysburg. Joint Blue/Gray Reunions were few and didn't happen very often. But this event was so huge there was a saying that... "all roads lead to Gettysburg."

Most of the Veterans came by train like specters of a bygone era. The average age was ninety-three, and the 75th anniversary of the battle marked the last great reunion of Union and Confederate Veterans on the hallowed fields of Gettysburg.

Fifty-three Confederate Veterans from Georgia attended the event. That number was a marked contrast in comparison to the 50th anniversary held in 1913, when 285 Confederate Veterans from Georgia were in attendance. From June 29th to July 6th, 1,845 veterans from both sides came together at Gettysburg.

Just over 10,000 veterans from both sides of the War Between the States were still alive in 1938, but the wounds from America's most terrible conflict were by no means healed by 1938. Sectional and racial divides still ran deep. Several veterans declined their invitations,

animosity from 75 years earlier was still fresh in their minds. For those, Commissioners had difficulty convincing a number of the United Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic to attend.

However, for as many veterans declined their invitations due to residual bitterness, many more declined due to poor health. Over 2,000 invitations were returned bearing the word "deceased." Three more old soldiers would reach the reunion, but not make it back home.

Every veteran arrived with an attendant, and a small army of Boy Scouts and Pennsylvania National Guardsman were enlisted to help the veterans navigate the reunion. Wheelchairs, buses, and hospitals were prepared, and the commissioners did all they could to ensure the comfort of these aged warriors. Besides the veterans, 57,000 spectators camped out during the event.

A total of 116 media personnel registered with the hosting Commission and provided radio and photographic documentation of the veterans' encampment and the July 1st dedication of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial by President



Franklin Roosevelt.

A.G. Harris – McDonough, Ga.

The highlight of all the ceremonial events, however, was the dedication of the Eternal Light Peace Memorial on Oak Hill outside of town. President Franklin Roosevelt made the dedication speech on July 3, 1938, around the same time Pickett made his charge 75 years before. More than 300,000 people attended, watching a reunion of men who had once been enemies.

Together, two men - 91-year-old Confederate Veteran A.G. Harris of McDonough, GA. and 92-year-old Union Veteran George N. Lockwood of Los Angeles, CA, - undraped the flag covering the memorial.

Much in the same way that the reunion brought Harris and Lockwood together to unveil the memorial, the event brought other veterans and spectators together, regardless of which side they had fought for or what part of the country they were from.

Confederate Veterans met Union Veterans at the Bloody Angle, shaking hands in good will and offering silent tribute to the soldiers who had fought and lost their lives at this fateful place on the battlefield many years earlier.



Medals were given to both Union and Confederate Veterans. The ribbon on the medal was blue and gray, while the medals themselves featured an eagle clutching the Confederate and U.S. flag in its talons. In addition, the veterans' medals displayed the face of a Confederate and Federal Veteran, as a symbol of brotherhood. The symbol depicts an axe with extra handles wrapped around the original shaft, representing the power gained when many join together to wield a weapon. The medals themselves were emblematic of the intended spirit of the reunion;

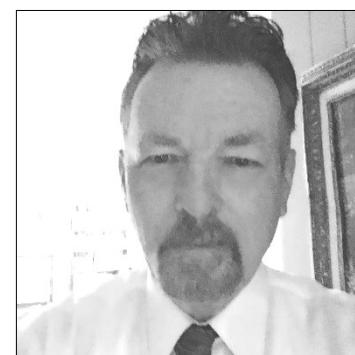


(supposedly bringing the country together in harmony and solidarity).

As these soldiers lived out their twilight years, they watched their world change around them. The veterans' reunion was accompanied with sights such as tanks rolling down the streets of Gettysburg and air shows over the fields where they had met 75 years earlier. The world was on the cusp of a new and terrifying conflict, one that would shape another generation. Many of the Boy Scouts and the Guardsmen pushing the veterans' wheelchairs in 1938 would fight their own war in 1941.

Even fewer Veterans would live to see the end of America's next conflict. They were sometimes seen as curiosities, living museum pieces, and men who belonged to an unknowable past. Their chapter had reached its final page, and a return to Gettysburg was an appropriate end to the story. The veterans themselves seemed to recognize this. For near the end, their final reunion shall call them to that eternal party where there is no strife, bitter hate, nor bloodshed...

Part (16) - 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
at: pollardsville@gmail.com



👉 Camp McDonald #1552 erects Division Monument Protection signs off Due West Hwy. in Cobb County. L to R, Camp Commander Lamon Smith, Division Commander Tim Pilgrim, and Compatriot Mike Smith



👉 Camp B/G Henry Kent McCay erected these flags on US Hwy 301 S, Jesup, GA.



👉 On behalf of the Haralson Invincibles Camp 673, Adjutant Richard Boarts receives the 3rd place award from the organizers of the Annual Tallapoosa 4th of July Parade for our entry of 4 Belles, 2 Artillery pieces, 5 Confederate Soldiers & numerous Confederate Flags.



👉 This is Colbert Georgia 49th Fourth of July Parade. There is some concern after a complaint to the mayor about the monument and flags there. This report was provided by J Curt Collier. Pictures were from Jack Gordon. By Barry Colbaugh



👉 Annual General Leonidas Polk service, June 16, at Polk monument. Photos: Michael Reither



👉 L to R, Invincibles Camp Commander Bearden, Terry and 1st Brigade Commander Barry Colbaugh stood tall in Defense of the Decatur Confederate Monument.



👉 “Co-Commander” Mrs. Harrelson made this beautiful cake for our Camp’s last meeting. It was almost too pretty to cut and eat, almost. Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp 2039

*Lest
we
forget*



L to R Cmdr. Bearden, Cmdr. Pilgrim, Adj. Boartes

GC Deadlines ~ 2018 ~

Oct. 1st
Dec. 1st

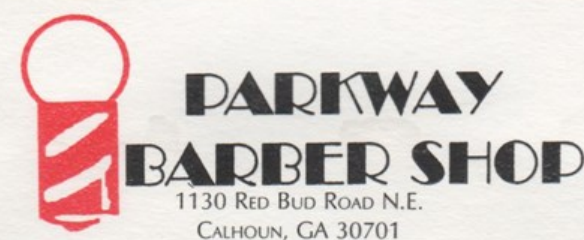
The Georgia  Confederate

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“Thank You,
members of the Georgia Division.”

Due to health issues Joyce Shumate will not be a vendor at future SCV Reunions.

Joyce sends her heartfelt appreciation to all members of the Georgia Division who have visited her table in the past.

Joyce will continue to sup-

port the Confederate cause from her home in Carbon Hill, Alabama.

Contact Joyce and tell her you appreciate her devotion to “*Everything Southern*”!

205.522.8763

JoyceUDC@aol.com

Lest

we

forget.

Ham Radio Operators:

Mr. Richard Myers
of Camp 1996.

His contact information is:
105 Oakdale Dr.
LaGrange, GA 30240
Call > (706) 402-6410



Ahoy!

Searching for Confederate sailors graves. If you know of one, contact Ross Glover. email: rossgloverjr@comcast.net.



Editor's Comments

*As I implied in a question I posed on the front page of the May/June, 2018 issue of The Georgia Confederate, why was war necessary to settle a legal issue? War did not free the slaves in the u.S.A., the “Emancipation Proclamation” did not free the slaves in the u.S.A., it took the XIII Amendment to accomplish that task. As far as I know, the issue of freeing the slaves was never seriously considered at law BEFORE the War, erroneously called the “Civil War.”

Slavery was a codified legal issue, and needed to be solved legally, not by invading a “foreign” Country [C.S.A], killing innocent people, stealing and destroying their property, and physically forcing their citizens to return to a “union” they had legally rejected.

Several years ago there was a TV documentary where a black journalist interviewed a black couple from Philadelphia, explaining to them many of the points made by the author of the piece above. They even went to a national park in Liberia, Africa and showed the metal cages where they kept the most violent black POWs captured by tribal warfare. At the end, the journalist asked what they thought about what they had learned. One said something to the effect that they had never heard anything like this and would have to check it out. The other said, “I heard what you said, but I choose not to believe it.” As the example above shows, unfortunately for those who would encourage peaceful “race” relations today, there are still many obstinate stones, with completely closed minds to the truths of history.

al perry.

Roswell Mills Camp #1547

Roswell, Georgia

Georgia Division Distinguished
Camp of the Year 2009, 2008,
2001

Winner of Georgia Division
Scrapbook of the Year for 2009

www.scv1547.org/History.html

THE STORY OF THE ROSWELL MILL WORKERS DEPORTATION

On July 5, 1864, Federal General Kenner Garrard's cavalry reached Roswell and finding it undefended, occupied the city. General Garrard reported to General William T. Sherman on July 6, 1864 that..." there were fine factories here. I had the building burnt, all were burnt. The cotton factory was working up to the time of its destruction, some 400 women being employed."

Former Associate Dean of Emory University, Webb Garrison writes of the destruction of the Roswell Mills. He says..."incidents of this occurred repeatedly throughout the Civil War. Had the usual attitudes prevailed, the destruction of the industrial complex would have ended the matter. That it did not was due to the temperament and inclination of the man (Sherman)."

What General Sherman did next would shock good people in the North and create a mystery that has endured to this day. On July 7, 1864, Sherman reported to his superiors in Washington..."I have ordered General Garrard to arrest for treason all owners and employees, foreign and native (of the Roswell Mills), and send them under guard to Marietta, whence I will send them North."

On July 7, 1864, Sherman wrote to General Garrard..."I repeat my orders that you arrest all people, male and female, connected with those factories, no matter the clamor, and let them foot it, under guard to Marietta, then I will send them by cars to the North."

A northern newspaper correspondent reported on the deporta-

tion..." only think of it! Four hundred weeping and terrified Ellen's, Susan's, and Maggies transported in springless and seatless army wagons, away from their loved ones and brothers of the sunny South, and all for the offense of weaving tentcloth."

On July 10, 1864 General Thomas reported the arrival of four to five hundred mill hands, mostly women, in Marietta. Other documents indicate that an undetermined number of children accompanied their mothers. Webb Garrison writes of the women's arrival in Marietta..." for the military record that closed the case in which women and children were illegally deported after having been charged with treason." He further writes..."had the Roswell incident not been followed immediately by major military developments, it might have made a lasting impact upon opinion. In this century, few analysts have given it emphasis it deserves."

In conclusion Dr. Garrison writes..." The mystery of the Roswell women, whose ultimate fate remains unknown, is one of major importance in its own right. Even more significant is its foreshadowing of things to come."

The mystery of the Roswell women is made up of four to five hundred tragedies. Most of these stories are lost to history; however, three men involved in the monument are either related to or descended from the mill workers. Wayne Bagley of the Roswell Mills Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans is related to Adeline Bagley Buice. Adeline was a seamstress working at the Roswell Mills while her husband was off to war. Deported north with the other women, she went all the way to Chicago. Left to fend for herself as best she could, it would be five years before Adeline and her daughter would return to Roswell on foot. In time, thinking her dead, he remarried. Adeline's grave, in Forsyth County is maintained with a special marker by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

George Kendley, also a member

of the Roswell Mills Camp, is descended from John R. Kendley who served early as a Sergeant in Company H, known as the "Roswell Guards", 7th Regiment, GVI, Army of Northern Virginia. He was captured, paroled, and returned to work in the mill. John later served as a Lieutenant in Company A, Roswell Battalion. Because he was paroled, he had to leave early when Union troops got close. If captured, he would have been shot on the spot.

Wayne Shelly is a member of the Nathan Bedford Forrest Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Rome, Georgia. His grandmother was a teenage mill worker and her mother and her grandmother also worked at Roswell Mills. All three were charged with treason and deported. The mother died on a train between Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee. The grandmother died on a steamship on the Ohio River, after being carried aboard in a rocking chair. Wayne's grandmother married a Confederate Veteran in Louisville, Kentucky. The two tried to make a new life in Indiana; however, the deportation had ruined the health of the young mill worker and a doctor advised that she would not live through another Indiana winter. The couple moved south to Cartersville, Georgia.

The War Between the States was without question Roswell's moment on the stage of world history. If Roswell has a history, it is surely in part the mill workers story.

Excerpt from the Dedication Program for the Mill Workers Monument

July 8, 2000

Confederate Units from Roswell:

The Roswell Battalion

Local Defense Troops

Company E, Cobb's Legion Cavalry Battalion

"Roswell Troopers"

Company H, 7th Georgia Volunteer Infantry

"Roswell Guards"

www.georgiaencyclopedia.org



Roswell Mill Workers Monument

Macon Monument Lighting

Update on photos in GC June issue of the Confederate Monument lighting project in Macon. The City of Macon did not propose or install the lights to illuminate the monument to our ancestors. This was actually a project of the "new" Georgia Society Military Order of the Stars & Bars. Last year Mr. Martin Bell was elected Georgia Society Commander and immediately went to work to reorganize, revive, expand, and strengthen the MOS&B in Georgia. Under his leadership the organization has grown and is thriving today.

It was Commander Bell's idea to install the lights and he set out in his new position as Society Commander to make this happen. Commander Bell even paid for the entire project out his personal resources on behalf of the Georgia Society MOS&B to make the lighting project a reality.

Autogenocide, The extermination of a country's citizens by its own people or government.

Origin: *auto-* + *genocide*, coined in the late 1970s.

Source:

yourdictionary.com

Deportation of Roswell Mill Women

In July 1864 during the Atlanta campaign General William T. Sherman ordered the approximately 400 Roswell mill workers, mostly women, arrested as traitors and shipped as prisoners to the North with their children. There is little evidence that more than a few of the women ever returned home.

As the Union forces approached Atlanta in the early summer of 1864, almost all the members of the founding families of Roswell—aristocrats from the Georgia coast, most of them owners and/or stockholders of the Roswell Manufacturing Company mills—had fled. The remaining residents were mostly the mill workers and their families. The two cotton mills and a woolen mill continued to operate, producing cloth for Confederate uniforms and other much-needed military supplies, such as rope, canvas, and tent cloth.

Garrard reported to Sherman that he had discovered the mills in full operation and had proceeded to destroy them, and that about 400 women had been employed in the mills. On July 7 Sherman replied that the destruction of the mills "meets my entire approval." He ordered that the owners and employees be arrested and charged with treason, elaborating, "I repeat my orders that you arrest all people, male and female, connected with those factories, no matter what the clamor, and let them foot it, under guard, to Marietta, whence I will send them by [railroad] cars, to the North. . . . Let them [the women] take along their children and clothing, providing they have a means of hauling or you can spare them."

The women, their children, and the few men, most either too



young or too old to fight, were transported by wagon to Marietta and imprisoned in the Georgia Military Institute, by then abandoned. Then, with several days' rations, they were loaded into box-cars that proceeded through Chattanooga, Tennessee, and after a stopover in Nashville, Tennessee, headed to Louisville, Kentucky, the final destination for many of the mill workers. Others were sent across the Ohio River to Indiana.

First housed and fed in a Louisville refugee hospital, the women later took what menial jobs and living arrangements could be found. Those in Indiana struggled to survive, many settling near the river, where eventually mills provided employment. Unless husbands had been transported with the women or had been imprisoned nearby, there was little probability of a return to Roswell, so the remaining women began to marry and bear children.

The tragedy, widely publicized at the time, with outrage expressed in northern as well as southern presses, was virtually forgotten over the next century. Only in the 1980s did a few writers begin to research and tell the story. Even then, the individual identities and fates of the women remained unknown.

In 1998 the Roswell Mills Camp No. 1547, Sons of the Confederate Veterans, initiated a project to acknowledge and honor the deported mill workers. Through publicity, advertisements, and research, some of the descendants

and other relatives were found; most of their deported ancestors had settled in the North.

In July 2000 the project culminated in a ceremonial event highlighted by unveiling a memorial monument in Roswell's mill village park to commemorate the sacrifices of the mill workers and to honor the 400 women.

Suggested Reading

Barry L. Brown and Gordon R. Elwell, *Crossroads of Conflict: A Guide to Civil War Sites in Georgia* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2010).

Caroline Matheny Dillman, *The Roswell Mills and a Civil War Tragedy: Excerpts from Days Gone by in Alpharetta and Roswell, Georgia*, vol. 1 (Roswell, Ga.: Chattahoochee Press, 1996).

Michael D. Hitt, *After the Left Flank: Military Operations in the Roswell Area after July 16, 1864, and the Journey of the Roswell Mill Employees* (Roswell, Ga.: privately printed, 1985).

Michael D. Hitt, *Charged with Treason: Ordeal of 400 Mill Workers during Military Operations in Roswell, Georgia, 1864-1865* (Monroe, N.Y.: Library Research Associates, 1992).

Darlene M. Walsh, *Roswell: A Pictorial History*, 2d ed. (Roswell, Ga.: Roswell Historical Society, 1994).

Caroline Matheny Dillman, Menlo Park, California

Updated 9/14/2010

Donated by Roswell Mills Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp #1547



"It is highly probable that had a popular election been held at any time during the year following the 4th of July, 1862, on the question of continuing the war, or arresting it on the best attainable terms, a majority would have voted for peace; while it is highly probable that a still larger majority would have voted against emancipation."

Horace Greeley

American Conflict

Florida, Georgia Teamwork

The Florida Division owns three Flag-sites; with two of them on I-75 (Tampa and White Springs) The White Springs site is near the Florida-Georgia line. Recently, the internal halyard system failed and our flag was down. On July 14, 2018 we rented a crane, replaced the cable system, repainted the 100' flagpole, and raised a new 20' X 30' Battle flag. This was no small project!

The raising of the Flag was largely due to two men from the Colonel Atkinson Camp 680 in Valdosta, GA: Robert Ballard and Chris May. Chris and I worked daily, for a month, on coordination of parts, paint, crane services, and the labor to repair our site. On the day of repair, Chris and Robert went up 100' in a work basket to repair the cable system. After the repair, we raised the flag to test our work, then brought the flag back down. Then they went back up and Chris painted the pole with epoxy paint and a 3" roller. All of this was accomplished in about 6 hours. Based on the repair from 5 years ago; Chris May saved the Florida Division over \$1,000 in labor that day; not to mention the hours and hours he spent planning.

Chris and Robert deserve some recognition. They don't want it, but they deserve it. I spoke with our new AOT Commander Jason Boshers before the Reunion, but there was not enough time to get an award at the Reunion. I could give them a certificate from the Florida Division, but I think they deserve a National Award. I can pursue this if you like. I think that an officer from the Georgia Division should present the award or be present while I present. Both, Chris and Robert are SCVMC, and can be counted on when needed, no questions asked!

Let me know how to proceed.

In the bonds of the South,

Kelly Crocker

Commander Florida Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans

Va Flaggers

Take Their Stand

Tomorrow, Saturday, July 20th, 2018, the Va Flaggers will gather on the sidewalk in front of the VMFA (Virginia Museum of Fine Arts), as we have done, twice a week, for the past 6 years, 9 months, and 20 days.

With everything that has transpired since that time, and the high profile nature of the flags we have raised and monument battles we have waged, we realize that some folks may have forgotten about, or never heard of the reason the Va Flaggers exists.

In October, 2011 Susan Hathaway stepped out on the sidewalk in Richmond to protest the forced removal of Confederate Battle Flags from the portico of the Confederate Memorial Chapel on the grounds of the Old Soldiers Home in Richmond.

Shortly thereafter, the Va Flaggers were organized and we have continued our vigil. At least twice a week we gather, forwarding the colors to protest the desecration of our chapel by the VMFA, and honor the Confederate Veterans who lived and died on the grounds of the Old Soldiers Home.

We are thankful for the hundreds who have joined us over the years, and especially for the dedicated few who continue to stand week after week, month after month, but we need your help. There is safety and effectiveness in numbers and we are asking everyone to consider committing to standing with at least once each month, as you are able. Now, more than ever, we need to show VMFA officials, the City of Richmond, and our Governor that we are not going to sit back quietly while they continue their attempts to erase our history and dishonor our Veterans.

Although there has always been and likely will continue to be those who will shout obscenities and treat us rudely, we are still every week moved by shows of support and opportunities to reach folks with the truth.

Just yesterday evening, one of our Flaggers filed this report:

"Good day today. Great conversation with a young lady and self-described liberal from the neighborhood. Conversation covered Confederate history, Monument Ave, the SPLC false narrative about when monuments were erected and why, the meaning of the flag, the trouble with museums, the R E Lee Camp, our

cause of honoring the veterans and more. She had seen us over the past couple of years and finally said hello. She said we were not what she expected and was glad she stopped by. Probably talked with us for an hour and took this pic."

While we are busy with maintaining flag sites, working on new ones, and fighting to protect our monuments, the fight to honor and remember the men who lived and died on the grounds of the Old Soldiers Home is still a Cause near and dear to hearts and we want to make sure they are never forgotten, and WE never forget what the VMFA did to and continues to do.

By Susan Hathaway



Slavery: What They Didn't Teach in My High School

By Larry Elder 12 July 2018

A man I have known since grade school changed his name, years ago, to an Arabic one. He told me he rejected Christianity as "the white man's religion that justified slavery." He argued Africans taken out of that continent were owed reparations. "From whom?" I asked.

Arab slavers took more Africans out of Africa and transported them to the Middle East and to South America than European slavers took out of Africa and brought to North America. Arab slavers began taking slaves out of Africa beginning in the ninth century -- centuries before the European slave trade -- and continued well after.

In "Prisons & Slavery," John Dewar Gleissner writes: "The Arabs' treatment of black Africans can aptly be termed an African Holocaust. Ar-

abs killed more Africans in transit, especially when crossing the Sahara Desert, than Europeans and Americans, and over more centuries, both before and after the years of the Atlantic slave trade. Arab Muslims began extracting millions of black African slaves centuries before Christian nations did. Arab slave traders removed slaves from Africa for about 13 centuries, compared to three centuries of the Atlantic slave trade.. African slaves transported by Arabs across the Sahara Desert died more often than slaves making the Middle Passage to the New World by ship. Slaves invariably died within five years if they worked in the Ottoman Empire's Sahara salt mines."

My name-changing friend did not know that slavery occurred on every continent except Antarctica. Europeans enslaved other Europeans. Asians enslaved Asians. Africans enslaved other Africans. Arabs enslaved other Arabs. Native Americans even enslaved other Native

Americans.

He accused me of "relying on white historians" who, he insisted, had a "vested interest to lie."

What about Thomas Sowell, the brilliant economist/historian/philosopher, who happens to be black? Sowell writes: "Of all the tragic facts about the history of slavery, the most astonishing to an American today is that, although slavery was a worldwide institution for thousands of years, nowhere in the world was slavery a controversial issue prior to the 18th century.

"People of every race and color were enslaved -- and enslaved others. White people were still being bought and sold as slaves in the Ottoman Empire, decades after American blacks were freed."

Sowell also wrote: "The region of West Africa ... was one of the great slave-trading regions of the continent -- before, during, and after the white man arrived.

My High School

Continued next page >

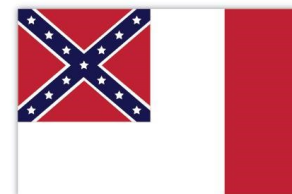
Heard Rangers Camp 1996 BBQ COOK-OFF

The Heard Rangers have had a great year. We joined the Ga. Battlefield Assoc. in Jan. Mary Elizabeth Ellard, a veterinarian in Atlanta, spoke at our Jan. meeting on the care of horses and mules during the War. A subject seldom thought of but was a huge factor. We also had a professor from WGU speak in Feb. on the Battle of Ringgold Gap. In March we had Johnny Mack Nickels speak on "Why men left home to fight the War." We also had a blacksmith forge a replica of a knife known to have been carried by a Ga. man during the War. We had a successful fund raiser, and on July 7th we had a booth in Franklin to promote the SCV and sell some Confederate flags, and get our name out in the public.

Now the biggest event we have ever attempted will be a BBQ Cook-Off to be held on Oct. 6, 2018. This will be an Amateur/Back-Yard Class only event. We would like to invite all Ga. SCV Camps to enter. There will be two categories: Chicken and Pork Ribs. Gas, wood, or charcoal may be used to cook. Any Camp can enter, some Camps may like to send two or more teams. There will be a \$50.00 prize for first place in each category plus a nice trophy for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd places in each category. The Grand Champion will be determined by the highest score in both categories combined. A nice trophy plus a cash prize to be determined by the number of entries we get.

Please send an email or call if interested so we can get you on our contact list for all the updates, rules, and entry forms. So, come on out, help support another SCV Camp, and enjoy a day of fun and fellowship. Call Tom Wise, home: 770-755-7152 or cell 770-328-7113, or email me at taw87ga@gmail.com.

GUARD OUR FUTURE
PRESERVE OUR PAST



LET THE FLAG FLY!

CAMP NEWS

My High School *Cont.*

It was the Africans

who enslaved their fellow Africans, selling some of these slaves to Europeans or to Arabs and keeping others for themselves. Even at the peak of the Atlantic slave trade, Africans retained more slaves for themselves than they sent to the Western Hemisphere. ... Arabs were the leading slave raiders in East Africa, ranging over an area larger than all of Europe."

I asked my friend if his anger over slavery extended to countries like Brazil.

"Brazil?" he said.

Harvard's Department of African and African American Studies professor Henry Louis Gates Jr. -- who also happens to be black -- wrote: "Between 1525 and 1866, in the entire history of the slave trade to the New World, according to the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database, 12.5 million Africans were shipped to the New World. 10.7 million survived the dreaded Middle Passage, disembarking in North America, the Caribbean and South America. And how many of these 10.7 million Africans were shipped directly to North America? *Only about 388,000.* That's right: a tiny percentage. In fact, the overwhelming percentage of the African slaves were shipped directly to the Caribbean and South America; Brazil received *4.86 million Africans alone!*"

African tribes who captured other tribes sold them into slavery. For this reason, in 2006, Ghana offered an official apology. Emmanuel Hagan, director of research and statistics at Ghana's Ministry of Tourism and Diaspora Relations, explains: "The reason why we wanted to do some formal thing is that we want -- even if it's just for the surface of it, for the cosmetic of it -- to be seen to be saying 'sorry' to those who feel very strongly and who we believe have distorted history, because they get the impression that it was people here who just took them and sold them. It's something we have to look straight in the face and try to address, because it exists. So we will want to say something went wrong. People made mistakes, but we are sorry for whatever happened."

Over 600,000 Americans, in a country with less than 10 percent of today's population, died in the Civil War* that ended slavery. "While slavery was common to all civilizations," writes Sowell, "...only one civilization developed a moral revulsion against it, very late in its history -- Western civilization. ... Not even the leading moralists in other civilizations rejected slavery at all."

And, no, after all this, my friend did not reconsider his name change. ♦

Confederate Soldiers of Wilkinson County

Wilkinson County was a large County in acres but in population was small. Wilkinson was formed in 1803 around the time Milledgeville, Georgia was formed. At my last count, the County had 1,564 men who fought and died in the War of Northern Aggression. There is only one memorial in the County to honor these soldiers and it is located on private property facing a well-travelled road in Ivey, Georgia.

This memorial was pictured in the *Confederate Veteran* and *The Georgia Confederate* several years back but probably went unnoticed by readers as it was not famously constructed by someone well known. This memorial was destroyed by hurricane Irma in 2017, but with the help of Konreid Etheredge, Camp 688 Adjutant and myself, it has once again been restored. It's home-made but I am very proud of the memorial.

I have compiled several books which have these 1,564 soldiers' names listed with their birth dates, death dates, Companies, parents, and wives. I have the Cemetery in which they are interred and many pictures of their graves along with pictures of the CSA markers. So many of our soldiers do not have CSA markers.

My little City of Gordon, Georgia and the County seat of Irwinton were destroyed by Sherman's army when they entered in November 1864 after leaving Griswoldville, Georgia.

A few of our soldiers of honorable mention would have to be our Company B, 14th Ramah Guards: Pvt. Rufus Kelly and his brother, Major Charlie Kelly; the

Solomon brothers, Lt. William W. and Lt. Henry who were killed and brought back to be interred in the Gordon Historical Cemetery; Lt. Iverson Burney, who died and is buried in an unmarked grave at Ft. Pulaski memorial park area (He was starved with no medical care.); my g-g-grandfather, Joel Henry Wood was one of a few soldiers known to be taken prisoners of war at the Battle of Griswoldville, Georgia.

Let's go back to Pvt. Rufus Kelly who lost a leg at Jericho, Virginia. He came back to Gordon and at the invasion of Gordon in November 1864 protected the old men, women, and children of Gordon. Kelly shot and killed the first yankee to come in Gordon. Per his obit, before he lost his leg, Pvt. Kelly was the bodyguard for Belle Boyd. He has been listed as Gordon's hero.

Why did our soldiers fight? Slavery some would say if you were a northerner. The real cause was the high tariffs on the South which the federal government and banks used to fund internal improvements in the north.

I have always heard that New York City was built from our Southern cotton. Cotton was wealth. With rotten hearts the northern leaders hated the South and what we stood for.

*Submitted by, Roy H. Mixon
Historian, SCV Camp 688
Milledgeville, Georgia*

[Editor's note: When the Southern States seceded, several banks in New York City started a petition for the City to secede also, because they did not want to face certain collapse by losing the majority of their customers.]



Annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service

The 43rd annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service will be held at 3:00 p.m., Sunday, November 11, 2018 in the town of Andersonville, GA. The event is sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens SCV Camp 78 in Americus, GA, and all people interested in our Southern Heritage are urged to attend. The guest speaker is Attorney and Army Retired Major Glen LaForce from Hilton Head, SC. Major LaForce has done research concerning Capt. Henry Wirz and his trial, and had articles published regarding this in the *Confederate Veteran* magazine in the 1980's.

The musical group, Southern Sounds, will play Southern songs and church hymns at 2:30 p.m. prior to the Service. Col. Heinrich Wirz, the great grand nephew of Capt. Wirz from Bern, Switzerland, plans to attend. For more information, please contact Capt. Wirz Memorial Service Chairman James Gaston

at gaston7460@bellsouth.net or at 229-924-7460 in Americus, GA.

*Lest
we
forget*

Private David Foltz Knott

*born 13 Apr 1945 McDonough, Henry County, GA enlisted into service at age 19, on 05 May 1864 in Forsyth County, GA; captured at Farmville, VA at High Bridge, VA, then taken to City Point, VA; took oath of allegiance at Newport News, VA, 26 Jun 1865 *died 11 May 1911 in Carrollton, Carroll County, Georgia; buried in the Carrollton City Cemetery, Carrollton, Carroll Co, GA.

By Ted Thomas and Jack Wray



Recruitment/ Genealogy Officer

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SAVE OUR MONUMENTS



Winder Georgia's Honoured Kentucky Cavalry Man

Located in Barrow County's county seat of Winder is the grave of Pvt. Martin Van Buren Parkhurst of Co. G, 9th Kentucky Cavalry (CSA) located at Rose Hill Cemetery.

He was born in 1845 in Pendleton (Henry County), Kentucky, and on September 10, 1862, he enlisted in Confederate service. His unit served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. During the 1864 Georgia Campaign, the 9th Kentucky served in the Army of Tennessee, Gen. Wheeler's Corps, Gen. Kelly's Division, Gen. Williams Brigade. Col. William C.P. Breckinridge, a first cousin of former U.S. Vice President and Confederate Major-General John C. Breckinridge, commanded the 9th Kentucky.

In late July, 1864, Union cavalry struck South from east Atlanta for its intended target, Macon, to destroy bridges, railroad tracks, supplies, and to free Union officers and enlisted men held in Macon's prisoner-of-war camps. This operation was known as the Stoneman Raid, named after its commanding officer, Major General George Stoneman. As a result of the "Battle of East Macon" on July 30, 1864, the Union cavalry was repulsed and fled north to rejoin the Federal Army surrounding Atlanta.

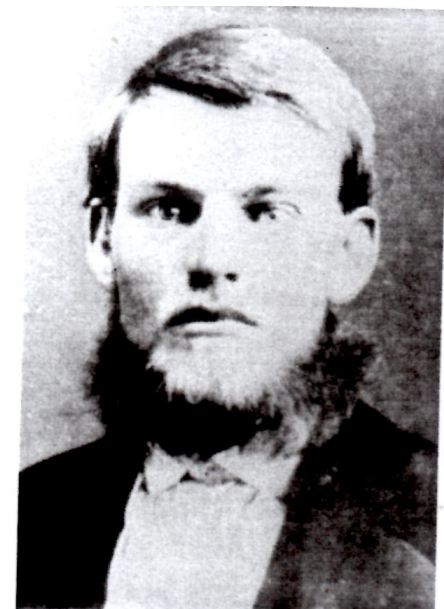
On July 31, 1864 at Round Oak, northeast of Macon, the cavalry "Battle of Sunshine Church" was fought between the Confederate Cavalry, Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson commanding, and Stoneman's cavalry. The 9th Kentucky was positioned on the Confederate

left and helped defeat the yankee troopers. Some Federals under Col. Horace Capron refused to surrender and escaped north. Confederates, including the 9th Kentucky, gave chase. On August 3, 1864 in present day Barrow County (then Jackson County), five miles northeast of present day Winder (then Jug Tavern) at John King's tan yard on Rocky Creek, the "Battle of King's Tan Yard" was fought.

Col. Capron's Federals had slept at King's tan yard during the night of August 2nd. At first day light the next morning, Confederates under Col. Breckinridge attacked the sleeping yankees. After a short action, 430 Union troopers were captured, nine were killed, and three, including Col. Capron, escaped back to Sherman's lines in Roswell.

Only one Confederate was killed and that was Pvt. Parkhurst, who died while chasing a Federal around a tree. The 19-year-old Kentuckian was buried hurriedly by his comrades at the head of the spring on John King's property. This was done to punish the anti-Confederate land owner John King by making his drinking water supply unsafe. King had to dig a well and after the War he moved to DeKalb County, Georgia due to his unpopularity with his neighbors.

Pvt. Parkhurst lay as an "unknown" in his grave until 1907, when he was reinterred at Winder's Rose Hill Cemetery. The UDC placed an Unknown Confederate Soldier marker on his grave. (Note: At his reburial, his



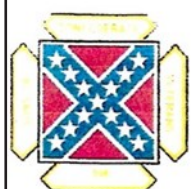
Martin Van Buren Parkhurst
coat buttons were located on his remains.

In 1971, Mrs. Christine Parkhurst Carruth of Wilmore, Kentucky contacted local Barrow County historian Fred Ingram for assistance in locating an uncle who had died during the War in north Georgia. Immediately Mr. Ingram put two and two together and determined Winder's "Unknown" Confederate was Pvt. Parkhurst. A V.A. headstone was placed on Parkhurst's grave. It reads:

Martin Van Buren Parkhurst
Co. G Ky Cav CSA
August 3, 1864 Age 19
Killed in Battle of King's
Tan Yards

On July 21, 2010 members of several SCV Camps conducted a memorial service for Pvt. Parkhurst. On the 150th anniversary of the Battle of King's Tan Yards, another ceremony was held and a Confederate cross of honor was placed on the grave site as well as soil from Pvt. Parkhurst's native Kentucky.

By Mike Bowen
SCV Life Member



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



Brig. Gen. Watie

Gen. Stand Watie Camp # 915

PO Box 626
Calhoun, Georgia 30703

Georgia Division Reunion presented by 1st Brigade Commander Barry Colbaugh.

The program for the June meeting was TCM Time capsule of General Bishop Polk's Funeral, a eulogy by Stephen Elliot.

Camp meeting was opened with greetings and welcome to guest, Cory Quarles, followed by pledges to the flags, and the General Stephen D. Lee's Charge to the SCV.

The Camp will work the July 4th events at the Fairgrounds, recruiting and selling Confederate souvenirs.

New member Logan Mashburn brings Camp #915 membership to 25.

Members of Gen. Stand Watie Camp worked the Battle of

Resaca Re-enactment event and earned income from the sale of souvenirs.

Commander John Biddy received an appreciation award at

REQUIEM FOR VICKSBURG

On the fourth of July many will celebrate the birth of the thirteen American republics. Few will understand that it was thirteen republics and not one republic that emerged from the American Revolution. Almost none will understand that on that same day in 1863, the American Confederation, as it was conceived, ended 87 years after it was started by our founding fathers.

July 4, 1863 the city of Vicksburg, MS surrendered to Union forces after more than a year of being bombarded by US Army and Navy artillery. The more than ten thousand projectiles fired into Vicksburg did not discriminate between soldier and civilian, old and young, black and white. The starving civilians had been living in caves on a diet that included mules and rats when they could find anything at all.

General Sherman declared that *"The day of our nation's birth is consecrated and baptized anew in a victory won by the United States Navy and Army of our country."* Deseccrated might have been a better word.

Read the words of Francis Scott Key's Star-Spangled Banner. They could describe Vicksburg just as they did Fort McHenry. Key's grandson, Francis Key Howard, was the editor of a Baltimore newspaper. He wrote an article criticizing Abe Lincoln for suspending Habeas Corpus and was sent to prison for fourteen months. There was no trial or judicial review of any kind. Howard was initially imprisoned at Fort McHenry.

July 4, 2013 is not likely to be any different from past Fourth of July holidays. There will be fireworks, parades, and music. When you hear the Star-Spangled Banner, think about Vicksburg, Francis Key Howard, and what was lost 150 years ago. There is a monument to Lincoln in Washington, DC. Academics and media personalities stand in line to praise *"Father Abraham."*

Few speak for his victims.

Joe Jordan, Smyrna, GA

Written, 2013

Letter To The Editor

Adel News June 20, 2018

SCV responds to County's sign decision

Dear Editor:

On April 13 of this year, the Cook County Zoning/Building Department's Enforcement Officer received a complaint from Pastor Phil Morris regarding a sign on the private property of Mr. Bob Schorer on Highway 41, just south of the Adel City Limits.

Pastor Morris complained that the sign, a recruitment sign for the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), somehow affected the health, safety, wel-

fare, value or aesthetics of his property, which, from all estimations, is approximately 2.5 miles from the sign. Pastor Morris was told that the verbiage of the sign was not in violation of the code regulating signage.

Code Enforcement Officer Jess Permenter responded to the complaint, and found that, although the wording of the sign was not a problem, the maximum size of the sign did exceed the 12-square-foot size

limitation. Charlie Parks, Adjutant for the John K. McNeill, Camp-674, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and Mr. Schorer requested and were granted a chance to address the Cook County Commissioners at their next meeting in regards to the sign. A request for a variance on the sign's size or a deletion of the size limitation from the Code was subsequently turned down by the Commission.

In response to the Commission's ruling, the sign was re-

moved and a new sign within the 12-square-foot limitation was erected. In addition to the new sign, a flag pole bearing the Confederate Battle Flag, which is not covered by the Code, was erected near the sign to enhance its visibility.

Sincerely,
Charlie Parks, Adjutant
John K. McNeill, Camp-674
Sons of Confederate
Veterans



EDITOR'S NOTE - Opinions expressed in letters to the editor and columns do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the newspaper staff. We do, however, support freedom of speech as provided in the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. We welcome written responses that are not libelous to any letter or column.

SAVE OUR MONUMENTS



TO JOIN THE FIGHT

WWW.GASCV.ORG

MONUMENT-PROTECTION

New Yard Signs Coming

24" X 14" Yard signs designed by Public Relations Committee Chairman Tim Hawkins are in the production stage.

Some gov't agencies have restrictions on size of signs.

thawkins427@gmail.com

Contact Tim for details.

After 148 years, Maine man returns Confederate flag to Georgia [2012]

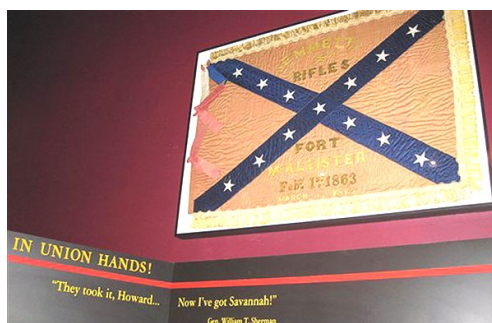
As Georgia fell to the Union Army of Gen. William Sherman days before Christmas in 1864, a Maine artillery officer seized the Confederate flag of a vanquished Georgia rifleman. For 148 years, that flag never returned home.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS [2012]

RICHMOND HILL, Ga. — As Fort McAllister fell to the Union Army of Gen. William T. Sherman days before Christmas in 1864, one of his artillery officers seized the Confederate flag of a vanquished company of Georgia riflemen. The officer carried the silk banner home to Maine as a souvenir, and it stayed in his family for three generations in a box along with a handwritten note: “To be return to Savannah or Atlanta sometime.”

Nobody knows for sure why the late Maj. William Zoron Clayton wanted his Civil War trophy flag returned to the South. But after 148 years, his wish has been honored.

In this Wednesday, March 21, 2012 photo, a Confederate unit flag that belonged to the Emmett Rifles, a Georgia-based company during the Civil War, hangs at Fort McAllister state park in Richmond, Ga., 148 years after the fort fell to Gen. William T. Sherman's army. The flag was captured by a Union officer who left it to his family with a handwritten request that it be returned to Georgia. His great-grandson, Robert Clayton of Islesboro, Maine, donated the flag to the state park, which plans a dedication ceremony in April. (AP



Photo/Russ Bynum)

The Union officer's great-

grandson, Robert Clayton, donated the flag to be displayed at Fort McAllister State Historic Park in coastal Georgia, where a dedication is planned next month just before Confederate Memorial Day. Clayton suspects his ancestor wanted to pay back his former enemies after a Bible taken from him by Confederate troops during the war was returned to him by mail 63 years later.

“I think he had a little sympathy for the plight of the Confederates,” said Clayton, a homebuilder who lives in Islesboro, Maine. “They returned his Bible, so he wanted to return their flag. One good turn deserves another.”

With its canons pointed out over the Ogeechee River a few miles south of Savannah, Fort McAllister was where Sherman won the final battle of his devastating march to the sea that followed the burning of Atlanta. The Union general knew that taking the fort would clear the way for him to capture Savannah. On Dec. 13, 1864, he sent about 4,000 troops to overwhelm Fort McAllister's small contingent of 230 Confederate defenders.

Among the Confederate units defeated at the fort was 2nd Company B of the 1st Georgia Regulars, a Savannah-based outfit otherwise known as the Emmett Rifles. The company's commander, Maj. George Anderson, surrendered his unit's ceremonial flag after Fort McAllister fell.

Decades later, the flag's capture was no secret to Daniel Brown, the park manager at Fort McAllister, who kept research files on the Emmett Rifles banner and four others known to have been taken by Union troops under Sherman. He called the flag a “once in a lifetime” find, especially considering that Civil War sites nationwide are still marking the 150th anniversaries of the war's battles and events.

“You can't put a price on it,” said Brown, who put the flag on display last month. “Everybody has drooled over the thing.”

Brown was well-versed in the flag's history during the war, but

clueless as to what had become of it since.

That changed when Robert Clayton paid a visit to the Georgia state park during a vacation in October 2010. He struck up a casual conversation with Brown about the Emmett Rifles.

“I said, ‘What would you say if I told you I had the Emmett Rifles flag hanging on my living room wall?’” Clayton recalled.

Clayton had found the flag, and its note with his great-grandfather's wish, about 20 years earlier stashed in a closet. He said he didn't know why older family members had never returned it, but also admits he wasn't at first eager to part with the flag himself. Instead he framed the banner and displayed it in his home.

Clayton said his visit to Fort McAllister made him change his mind. Before he left Georgia, he had agreed to donate the flag and follow through on his great-grandfather's written request. But it took months to make the final exchange — mostly, Clayton says, because he couldn't work up the nerve to mail the flag 1,230 miles from Maine to Georgia. When he finally shipped it for overnight delivery last summer, he stayed up tracking the package online until it arrived.

Once the flag arrived in Georgia, park rangers turned it over to conservation experts who mounted and sealed it in a protective frame. Park staffers finally hung it above a display at Fort McAllister's museum last month.

Brown said he had some doubts when he first heard Clayton's story, but once he saw the flag he could quickly tell it was authentic. The dates of two prior battles in which the Emmett Rifles fought at Fort McAllister — Feb. 1 and March 3, 1863 — were also painted on the silk. Brown had records of the military orders authorizing the unit to add those specific dates as honors to its flag.

His files also confirmed that historians had identified the Union officer who captured the flag in 1864 as Maj. Clayton, the donor's great-grandfather.

Civil War flag experts say the Confederate banner is a remarkable specimen that was hand-sewn from pieces of silk with a fancy golden fringe.

There's one small tear and the red field has faded almost to pink, but its blue “X” and white stars remain crisp. So do the hand-painted words — “Emmett Rifles” and “Fort McAllister” — and battle honors.

“It's a terrific find,” said Cathy Wright, a curator and flag expert at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Va., which has a collection of about 550 Civil War flags. “It's not one-of-a-kind, but it's a relatively rare example of this kind of flag.”

Despite orders after the Civil War to turn all captured flags over to the federal War Department, many Union troops kept them as souvenirs.

Many other unit flags were destroyed during the war, either by capturing units cutting them into pieces to divide the spoils or by units burning their own flags to stop them from falling into enemy hands, said Bryan Guerrisi, education coordinator at the National Civil War Museum in Harrisburg, Penn.

“A lot of them get lost or are in somebody's attic and they think it's a blanket or something,” Guerrisi said.

In 1905, under orders from Congress, the federal government began returning its stash of captured Confederate flags to the Southern states — a move aimed at reconciliation that provided museums with many of the flags in their collections.

Clayton is planning to travel back to Fort McAllister to see his great-grandfather's flag officially unveiled to the public April 21, two days before Georgia celebrates Confederate Memorial Day. “It was my great-grandfather's wish,” Clayton said. “I looked at it for 20 years, but it needed to go back where it belongs.”



Descendants of Pvt. David Knott hold a memorial service with the assistance of McDaniel-Curtis Camp, Chaplain Jack Wray, and Cmdr. Teddy Thomas.



Members of Camp McDonald 1552 from Kennesaw, the Marietta Confederate Cemetery Board and State employees helped cure a long time soil erosion problem in one area of the historic cemetery in Marietta. The historic Cemetery covers 7 acres and contains the remains of over 3,000 Confederate Veterans.



Captain Hardy B. Smith Camp #104 of Dublin members were welcomed to Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp #2039 in Eastman with a celebratory cake designed by Camp #2039 Commander's wife, Mrs. Danielle Harrelson. Commander of Camp #104, John C. Hall, Jr. was the guest speaker for the evening, giving presentation on his book, "Above the High Water Mark".

Compatriots [R] Allen Morris and [L] Jeremy Powell of the Montgomery County Sharpshooters #2164 being sworn into the Mechanized Cavalry at Confederate Monument in Mt. Vernon



Davis monument at Jeff Davis Memorial Park; Irwinville.

Compatriot Wright Harrel Jr. Of the Pine Barrens Volunteers #2039 being sworn into the Mechanized Cavalry At the Confederate Monument in Eastman, Ga.



On June 23rd Irvin Thompson of the Clement A. Evans Camp 64 was sworn into the Mechanized Cavalry at Ramah Church Cemetery in Clinch County. Where 2 Confederate Soldiers are buried.



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