

The Georgia



Confederate

Official Publication of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

July-August 2014



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Sons of Confederate Veterans

"Historic Elm Springs"

August 1, 2014

TO: Camp Commanders and Executive Council Members of the Georgia Division

Regrettably, it is my duty to inform you that, as of today, I have issued a general order suspending Compatriot T. Raymond McBerry Jr. as Georgia Division Commander in accordance with Article 13.17 of the SCV Constitution.

This action was taken only after careful consideration and consultation with the General Executive Council. In fact, in an emergency teleconference meeting last night the following motion was made:

"GEC recommends, in the strongest possible terms, that Commander in Chief Barrow suspend T. Raymond Berry Jr. as the Commander of the Georgia Division for actions detrimental to the Sons of Confederate Veterans." The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The SCV Constitution states this action will be reported to the next regular meeting of the General Executive Council for approval and to the next General Convention for final dispensation. Compatriot McBerry has been notified he has the right to appear before the General Executive Council at its next meeting which is scheduled for Saturday October 25, 2014 at Elm Springs in Columbia TN. The next General Convention will be held in Richmond VA during the period July 15 to 19, 2015 with the first business session scheduled for Thursday July 16, 2015.

I have also asked the Inspector-in-Chief to investigate the matter.

It is unfortunate that this action had to be taken but protection of the SCV's good name and reputation is of paramount importance.

This notice is provided to you as a Georgia Division officer. I will keep you posted on any further developments in the matter.

Sincerely,

Charles Kelly Barrow

Charles Kelly Barrow
Commander-in-Chief



Commander's Report.

5 August, 2014

Gentlemen of the Georgia Division,

After finally receiving a letter from CIC Barrow and speaking to Georgia Division Judge Advocate Dan Coleman, it is my belief that the best thing for me to do is to acknowledge my temporary suspension as Division commander by CIC Barrow. At the GEC meeting in October, the CIC will have the opportunity to end the suspension when he sees that there have still been no accusations against me of any wrongdoing. While I feel very strongly that the practice of removing an elected officer from any division when there has not even been an accusation of wrongdoing, let alone substantiation, is both improper and an abuse of power by the CIC, my greater desire is for the best of the Georgia Division. I will leave the legal wranglings to those better qualified than I.

Since being elected Division commander, I have called into service outstanding men who will continue to work for the Division. They are:

Chief of Staff: Pete Giddens
Division Chaplain: Kim Beck
Division Historian: Mark Pollard
Georgia Confederate Ed.: Al Perry

Public Relations Committee:
*Tim Pilgrim
*Kim Beck
*Jack Bridwell

Heritage Action Committee:

* Billy Bearden
* Nick Posey
* John Hall

Finance Committee:

*Tim Pilgrim
*Kim Beck
*Don Newman
*Harry Eubanks

Tag Fund Committee:

*Tim Pilgrim
*Jack Bridwell

Confed. Her. Mo. Committee:

*Calvin Johnson
*James King
*Fred Wilhite

SDYC Committee:

*Al Perry
*Don Newman

Time & Place Committee:

*Pete Giddens
*Al Medcalf

I have literally heard from hundreds of you over the last week; and, with only a couple of exceptions, you have been overwhelmingly supportive of me staying the course. I am acknowledging my suspension as Division commander for the time being, because I believe that it is what is best for our Division. I cannot adequately express my joy in having served with you since you elected me in such a show of support at our Division Reunion and my sincere gratitude in how you have supported me this past week. Never has a commander been blessed to have the love and support of his men as I have had in such a short time as commander.

[Continued Commander on Page 3]

The Charge

to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."

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Winterville Cemetery Confederate Monument is erected and the dedication ceremony will be on Oct. 12th



Brian Mayo, on left, Brett McGuire, on right. Camp Commander, David Butler in center at swearing in on 6/24/14. Submitted by Alan Anderson, Camp Adjutant.



Pictured above are left to right: Mitchell Parker—Camp Commander; Jan McNeill—Historical Society; Milton Clarke—Camp Adjutant.

The Murray-Whitfield Historical Society presented the "Historical Preservation Award" to Camp #938, Sons of Confederate Veterans in a recent ceremony held in Chatsworth. The award was presented in honour of the services the Camp has performed for the area including placing the Southern Cross of Honour on many graves, hosting Confederate Memorial Day, maintaining several veterans graves, and maintaining a local highway.



Three Generations of Jacksons

Above, L to R, Mrs. Vernon Jackson, Sr., Vernon, Jr., Sr., and III display SCV certificates. Clockwise, Vernon Edward Jackson, Sr. receives his Georgia Division Life Membership from Adj. Wayne Andring, while Jr. and III receive their membership certificates from 7th Brigade and Camp Commander Tom Lavender. All are members of the B/G Henry Kent McCay Camp # 2172 chartered April 20, 2010. The Jacksons joined to honour their ancestor Pvt. Edward Jackson, Co. K, 19th GA Infantry.



Bishop-General Leonidas Polk Honoured at Pine Mountain, June 14, 2014

Bishop-General Leonidas Polk, CSA was killed by Union cannon fire on top of the mountain at about 11 a.m. on June 14, 1864. A large marker surrounded by a gate marks the spot, and a crowd of about 150 gathered to honour him on Saturday.

"He lived his life as a love unto his people," said the Rev. Archibald Everhart, who spoke and read from the Liturgy during the ceremony honoring Polk.

The event was organized by the Sons of Confederate Veterans Gen. Leonidas Polk camp, which is based in Smyrna. Speakers included Post Commander Garry Daniell, Marietta attorney Martin O'Toole, an SCV spokesman who gave a detailed history of several events in Polk's life, and Kennesaw State history professor Michael Shaffer.

The Rev. J.W. Binion, of Kentucky, portrays Polk at several events and was on hand Saturday.

Francis Devereux Polk IV, the great-great-great grandson of Bishop-General Polk, was inducted into the Sons of Confederate Veterans during the ceremony. Francis Polk, 69, is provost of Ocean County College in New Jersey and came to Kennesaw for the event.

[See more: **Polk Honoured**, Page 4]

Division Adjutant's Report....

Camp IRS Filing Requirements

In order to help get the Camps of the Georgia Division in compliance with the annual 501 c 3 filing requirements the following set of instructions has been created. Also attached is the Camps in your Brigade's EIN tax ID number that they will need to file and it is recommended that they save for next year. One important factor, if the Camp received over \$25,000 for the filing year August 1, 2009 to July 31, 2010 they will need to file a 990 EZ form.

The process is real easy, just follow the below steps. Please forward to your Camps. If they can't do it or would like some help please help them or have them contact me. I'll file it for them if they are unable. I believe next year the Division may want to do the filings for all the Camps to keep us in compliance.

Nonprofit 501(c) 3 e-Postcard Filing Instructions:

Completing the e-Postcard requires that you know the eight items listed below:

Employer identification number (EIN), also known as a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) for the Camp. Which has been supplied to each Brigade Commander

Tax year

Legal name and mailing address of the Camp

Name and address of the Commander or Adjutant

Web site address if the Camp has one

Confirmation that the organization's annual gross receipts are normally \$25,000 or less

Once you are sure of all the information go to the following web site:

<http://www.irs.gov/charities/index.html?navmenu=menu1>

Then select the heading:

Annual Electronic Filing Requirement for Small Exempt Organizations — Form 990-N (e-Postcard)

Next in the paragraph that you will see below click on the word here (it will be a different color) or type in: <http://epostcard.form990.org>

How To File

Click [here](http://epostcard.form990.org) to file the e-Postcard. If you have trouble accessing the system using that link, you may be able to access the filing site directly by typing or pasting the following address into your Internet browser: <http://epostcard.form990.org>. When you access the system, you will leave the IRS site and file the e-Postcard with the IRS through our trusted partner, Urban Institute. The form must be completed and filed electronically. There is no paper form.

The next step is to select the button "Leave IRS Site".

Then simply answer the questions and fill in the require areas and when finished you will be sent a confirmation that the form has been received and then another that it has been accepted.

If there is a problem solutions will be offered to you via the web site..

The entire process should not take over 15-20 minutes.

Remember this is something we all MUST do to protect our status.

[Continued Commander from Page 1]

It is my belief that the Georgia Division is the greatest division within our organization. I believe that you are the finest group of men that any Southern commander has had the opportunity to lead since our fathers left the field to return home in 1865. Please do not abandon the Division that we love so dearly, even for my sake. Even if the CIC should continue his "suspension" of me as Division commander against the wishes of the Georgia Division, at next year's Reunion you will still have the opportunity to choose a new Division commander. If there is no one else that you would prefer, you may even choose to disavow the CIC's suspension and elect me again; but please do not leave our Division. If good men leave, what will become of the organization that we wish to leave our children and grandchildren?

If you wish to express your wishes to the CIC regarding my reinstatement, you are, of course, welcome to cc me on it, as well. You may also ask your Georgia Division EC to adopt their own recommendation to the GEC for my reinstatement as Division commander.

This email will be my last official act until I am reinstated, but I hope that you will still call upon me just as you have before if there is anything that I may do for our Division, your camp, or you personally. I will continue to be in contact with you from time to time. I will not be using the Division email list to communicate with you, but my personal email list of Division members is larger than the official list anyway. Now I'm going to go spend some more time with my son who is about to become a teenager. May God bless each of you.

As before, I remain your servant in the Cause,
Ray McBerry, Division Commander
Georgia Sons of Confederate Veterans



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

Sons of Confederate Veterans
"Historic Elm Springs"

August 6, 2014

TO: MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA DIVISION EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Gentlemen:

As you know, Georgia Division Commander Ray McBerry was suspended from his office on August 1, 2014 by Commander-in-Chief Charles Kelly Barrow pursuant to the unanimous vote of the Sons of Confederate Veterans General Executive Council Thursday night, July 31, 2014, based upon conduct deemed by the General Executive Council to be detrimental to the Confederation. This action was again re-affirmed unanimously in a follow up meeting of the General Executive Council last night by its direction that I, as Judge Advocate-in-Chief, notify the Georgia Division Executive Council of its obligation move forward with electing an Acting Division Commander for the Georgia Division.

Commander McBerry acknowledged his suspension and his intention to pursue the proper appeal process by an email sent last night addressed to the Gentlemen of the Georgia Division.

Pending such appeal the General Executive Council recognizes the importance of the Georgia Division continuing with its day to day operations of protecting and honoring the legacy of our Confederate ancestors. Accordingly, pursuant to Article XIII Section 1 of the Georgia Division By-Laws, the Division Adjutant shall convene the Division Executive Council as soon as practicable, but not later than fifteen (15) days from the removal, which was effective August 1st, and shall elect one of the Division Lieutenant Commanders as Acting Division Commander.

Respectfully yours,

Ken W. Smith
Judge Advocate-in-Chief
Sons of Confederate Veterans

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"I think it is better to do right, even if we suffer in so doing, than to incur the reproach of our consciences and posterity."
~ Robert E. Lee

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[Continued **Polk Honoured** from Page 2]

The Sons of Confederate Veterans held a memorial service for the Southland’s beloved “Fighting Bishop” Leonidas Polk on Saturday, June 14, 2014.

Polk was serving as a Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army resisting the invasion of Sherman’s hordes while maintaining his role as Bishop of Louisiana.

Bishop-General Polk was standing atop Pine Mountain in Cobb County, Georgia with commanding General Joseph E Johnston and General William Hardee on June 14, 1864. They were surveying Federal lines when Maj. Gen. William Sherman rode up and saw them atop the mountain ridge. He gave orders to an Indiana artillery battery to fire three rounds to scatter the “saucy” rebels. After the first round, Johnston and Hardee cleared the area. Polk stopped to take a final view when a 3 inch Hotchkiss shell struck him full in the chest, killing him instantly.

In 1902 the United Confederate Veterans constructed a monument on the spot where Polk fell. For over 20 years the Sons of Confederate Veterans have held a memorial service to remember this Christian warrior who fell in defense of the Southland.

For the Sesquicentennial Memorial service, the Sons of Confederate Veterans had the honor of installing the Bishop-General’s great – great – great grandson, Francis Devereaux Polk IV into his namesake’s camp, the General Leonidas Polk camp 1446 Smyrna, Georgia. Francis Polk presently serves as Provost of Ocean County College in New Jersey. As Polk smilingly told the audience, he lives in the only state to have voted twice against Abraham Lincoln.

Approximate 150 people attended the mountaintop service which included the installation of Francis Polk into the Sons of Confederate Veterans, a consecration of the Memorial Monument erected in 1902, a keynote address concerning the life of the Bishop-General by Martin K. O’Toole, remarks by Rev. J. W. Binion, who portrays Gen. Polk, with the artillery and musket salute including the mountaintop service. The firing party was provided by the 43rd Georgia Volunteer Infantry and the cohorn mortar by Camp McDonald, Georgia SCV.

The meeting was presided over by Polk Camp Commander Garry Daniell.

At precisely 11 o’clock a minute of silence was observed by the attendees. It is the best estimate that it was 11 o’clock exactly 150 years earlier that the Bishop-General departed this life.

Following the mountaintop service, the audience was invited to the Hardage house. This wartime structure served as General Polk’s last headquarters. The home remains in the same family over 150 years later.

Here the audience enjoyed a pleasant lunch under shade trees, reminisces by Hardage family members about General Polk’s stay and another discussion of General Polk’s career by Prof. Michael Schaeffer of Kennesaw State University. Rev. Binion, in the persona of the Bishop-General, blessed the crew of a 12 pound artillery piece who then fired a salute.

The attendees agreed that it was a fine day punctuated with comradeship and serious reflection.

HELP!

**THE GEORGIA
CONFEDERATE NEEDS
YOUR CAMP ARTICLES
AND PHOTOS.**

**Deadline For Next Issue
OCTOBER 15, 2014.**

**PLEASE SEND TO:
gaconfederate@att.net**



Sons of Confederate Veterans

Georgia Division

Executive Council Meeting 11:00 pm August 16, **2014** **Old Times Buffet in Macon, GA**

Executive Council Members Present:

Division Commander	
Division Adjutant	Tim Pilgrim
Division Judge Advocate	Dan Coleman
Division Past Commander	Jack Bridwell
Division Chief of Staff	Pete Giddens
Division Lt Commander – North	Philip Autrey
Division Lt Commander – South	Mike Mull
1 st Brigade Commander	David Cordell
2 nd Brigade Commander	Karl Haun
3 rd Brigade Commander	Steven Satterfield
4 th Brigade Commander	Thomas Stevens
5 th Brigade Commander	Thomas Miller
6 th Brigade Commander	Don Newman
7 th Brigade Commander	Tom Lavender
8 th Brigade Commander	Charlie Parks
9 th Brigade Commander	John Fisher
10 th Brigade Commander	Al Medcalf
11 th Brigade Commander	Curtis Hamrick
12 th Brigade Commander	Rhett Coleman
13 th Brigade Commander	Steve Camp

Meeting Minutes

Call to Order by Division Adjutant

The roll of Executive Council members was called with 19 present thus a quorum was established.

Both Lt. Commander Mull and Autrey expressed their candidacy for the vacant Division Commander position as a result of the suspension of Division Commander Ray McBerry by CIC Kelly Barrow. Both candidates were given 3 minutes to present their platform. Questions from the Executive Council members followed. Both Candidates indicated that neither of them had been contacted by CIC Barrow prior to his issuance of the suspension of Division Commander McBerry.

Each Executive Council member cast a written ballot. Michael Mull was announced as the newly elected Division Commander. Election results:

Philip Autrey = 5 votes

Michael Mull = 14 votes

Meeting adjourned for lunch break.

Meeting re-adjourned by Division Commander Mull. He announced that the following immediate actions will take place.

That all appointments and committees were relieved other than Mark Pollard as Division Historian.

Compatriot David Moncus was appointed Chief of Staff.

Compatriot John Carroll was appointed Acting Division Lt. Commander South.

Compatriot Pastor Emory Fennell was appointed Division Chaplin

The Georgia Confederate publication was suspended until a new format was created.

The Georgia Division EC and Discussion list was hereby suspended.

There were several objections to the suspension of the Georgia Confederate publication and Division Discussion list. Division Judge Advocate Dan Coleman called a point of order, stating that the Georgia Confederate and the Division Discussion list were both enacted by the Executive Council as the Division's Board of Directors and Division Commander Mull was over exceeding his authority to suspend them. Judge Advocate Coleman said that a motion to suspend either of these items would have to be motioned from the floor and voted on in the majority. Commander Mull agreed and asked if there were any motions from the floor.

Lt Commander North Philip Autrey made a motion to suspend the Georgia Confederate publication and the motion was seconded by 6th Brigade Commander Don Newman. Motion failed.

Past Division Chaplin Kim Beck objected to the suspension of the appointed officers and asked for a ruling from the Division Judge Advocate. Judge Advocate Coleman stated according to the by-laws the Division Commander could make his own appointments for appointed staff positions.

Division Commander Mull then adjourned the Executive Council meeting because the Division Chief of Staff did not notify Camp Commanders in writing within 30 days before the Executive Council meeting per article IX section 2. Many objections came from the floor and Division Judge Advocate called a point of order, ruling that just because the Division Chief of Staff did not mail a notification that was not grounds to suspend an on-going Executive Council meeting that was called by the super majority of the Executive Council members. Commander Mull agreed and the Executive Council meeting continued.

Division Adjutant Report was given.

Fiscal year end statements indicated that of the \$43,000 budget \$39,724 was spent leaving a favorable variance of \$3,275. The current fiscal year budget indicated \$6,938 was been spent to-date.

Account balance report was presented; \$5,000 was transferred to the Division reserve account.

The Deposit log indicated that \$50,106 had been deposited in fiscal year 2013/14 of the \$43,000 budgeted for dues \$43,236 had actually been received.

There is \$18,928 currently unallocated in the Division tag funds.

A Georgia Confederate financial statement was presented by Past Editor Tim Pilgrim showing that the account was cleared out by a check of \$1,252.95 issued to Editor Al Perry for the new account.

Tag Fund Project Report,

The Winterville monument tag fund allocation has been paid in full and the monument has been erected. The dedication is scheduled for October 12, 2014. The Southern Crosses for the Cedar Hill Cemetery project have been received and placement of the crosses will begin immediately.

The Bronze Soldier Monument sculptor and granite pedestal has been released to start. The foundation has been poured, pavers start next week, the granite pedestal is scheduled for erection on September 15 and the unveiling ceremony is scheduled for Sunday, October 19, 2014.

Division Judge Advocate Report:

Compatriot Martin O'Toole counsel for the Ringgold Depot Flag litigation recommends that the Division settle due to a new precedent judgment recently issued by the Georgia Supreme Court that would be unfavorable to the Ringgold Camp / Division position. The Ringgold Camp/ Division would ask for a dismissal with prejudice and in return ask the city to drop the seeking of attorney fees (approximately \$50,000). The motion was made to have Counsel proceed with settlement negotiations; motion was seconded and passed.

Civil actions collection against Tom Brown is still pending.

All attempts to have Ponsford to complete the Oakland cemetery obelisk has been exhausted even after a favorable judgment was issued to the Georgia Division and Ponsford came back and completed approximately 40% of the work. Currently other contractors are being solicited for quotes to complete the project. Once the EC approves a new contractor the work will be completed and a bill submitted to Ponsford for payment.

Brigade Reports,

1st Brigade Commander David Cordell reported that currently the Chattooga County Camp has an on-going flag fight concerning the newly erected flagpole that was rotating the Confederate flags at the [Continued **Minutes** on page 6]

[Continued **Minutes** from page 5]

Confederate Monument that was placed by the Camp. The County Commissioner has indicated a court order has been issued to remove the Confederate Flag and only the current State flag can fly or no flag. Camp is currently investigating the order and will report back.

New Division Newsletter Editor Al Perry provided a statement of the newly opened newsletter account that will be used for the newsletter operating budget per the approved Division Budget. Editor Perry said that the next edition is scheduled to go to the publisher on Monday, August 18. He also said that deadlines for submitting items for the next two newsletters were October 15 and December 18 respectively. Editor Perry read letters of gratitude from the three young people the Division helped sponsor in their attendance to the Sam Davis Youth Camp in Virginia.

Flags over Georgia, Compatriot Joel Coleman indicated that the Division currently has 6 flagpole locations that the Division is supplying flags for.

New Business,

The Division Reunion Rules and Requirements for Host Camps that had been presented at the last EC meeting on June 14, 2014 was presented again for approval. A motion to accept these Division Reunion Rules and Requirements was made; motion was seconded and passed.

Acting Commander Mull, brought up the need for a reunion advisory committee that would consist of a Camp member from host Camps that previously hosted a Division reunion to give recommendations to current Camps that are hosting reunions. These Camp members will be from the last three reunions and ask to serve on the time and place committee. Details will be presented at a future EC meeting.

Division Judge Advocate Dan Coleman presented a Condemnation Resolution in response to the CIC general order to suspend the duly elected Georgia Division Commander without consulting the Georgia Division Executive Council or giving the Georgia Division an opportunity to address this internal matter accordingly. The motion was made that this Condemnation Resolution be approved and mailed to the GEC, Division Camp Commanders and published in the Georgia Confederate. The motion was seconded and passed.

Future Division press releases will be identified as being issued by Press Releases Georgia Division.

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



Sons of Confederate Veterans

GEORGIA DIVISION ★ ★ ★ ARMY OF TENNESSEE

The Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans – Executive Council

Condemnation Resolution

In response to the Commander-in-Chief general order to suspend Georgia Division Commander.

WHEREAS: The Fox 5 news channel in the Atlanta area ran a story that placed our Georgia Division Commander in a bad light but did not indicate that any illegal or immoral act was done by him;

And WHEREAS: The news story only identified our Commander as a 2-time candidate for Governor of Georgia and never mentioned the Sons of Confederate Veterans in any manner;

And WHEREAS: The Georgia Division Executive Council was totally aware of the situation, fully capable of handling the situation under Georgia Division By-Laws and was considering any needed actions to be taken;

And WHEREAS: Kelly Barrow, Commander in Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, took it upon himself to totally bypass the Georgia Division without any consultation with any Georgia Division officer, to suspend our Division Commander;

And WHEREAS: On August 1, 2014, the Commander in Chief mailed a copy of his suspension letter to every Camp Commander in the Georgia Division and to the Georgia, Division Executive Council without any discussion with any elected Georgia Division Officer;

And WHEREAS: The Georgia Division strongly believes that local matters should be handled locally if at all possible;

THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED:

That the Georgia Division Executive Council Strongly Condemns The Actions of Kelly Barrow As Commander In Chief for both actions of Removing the Georgia Division Commander and sending letters to all Camp Commanders with no consultation with any Georgia Division Officer. The Georgia Division Executive Council urges him To Respect And Work With Division Officers Rather than Ruling and Running Over Them Without Any Discussion.

SO RESOLVED THIS THE 16TH DAY OF AUGUST, 2014.

Georgia Division Executive Council

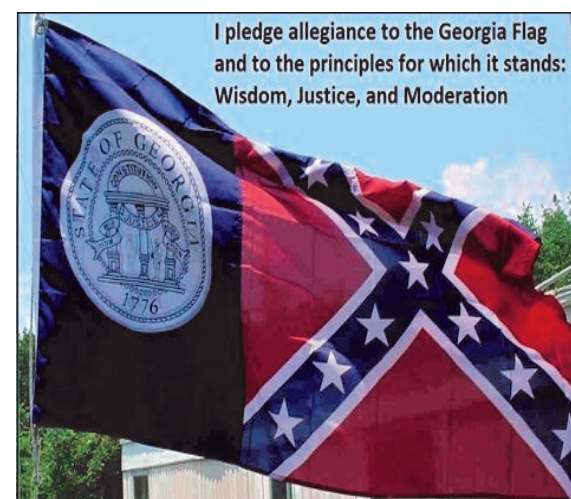
Flags Over Georgia

The Flags Over Georgia program was established to represent a presence along the Interstate Highways. The idea was to establish locations near the State line so that motorists entering and leaving Georgia would get a good first impression and a poignant last impression of Georgia.

Because of the wide vista of an Interstate Highway, the poles are necessarily taller and the flags larger than those seen along the two-lane system in Georgia.

Due to a lack of available sites along the Interstates, the Flags Over Georgia committee has turned to several locations on highly traveled 4-lane roads. The main consideration for qualifying for Flags Over Georgia is that the site should have a traffic pattern of 15,000+ cars per day. There are other considerations that should be brought before the committee if your Camp desires to be included in this program.

For more information, see: Joel Coleman joelkc2442@gmail.com



W&L President Ruscio Empowers “THE COMMITTEE”: Grants demand #3

The replica battle flags of Confederate units under Robert E. Lee’s command that were displayed in the corners of the alcove where the Valentine statue of the Recumbent Lee is located inside the Lee Chapel on the Washington and Lee University campus have been removed at President Kenneth Ruscio’s direction. If you notice, in the letter from The Committee, there are three more demands. If you are a “neo-confederate”, you might want to read demand #2. As far as demand #4 goes, Robert E. Lee never owned a single slave. His duty to the estate of his father-in-law was to oversee the manumission of all of the slaves that were freed upon the death of his father-in-law, G.W.P. Custis in 1857. Since Lee cared for these people, he would not just dump them out on the streets to “root hog or die.” It took until 1863 for Lee to finally find homes and livelihoods for all the slaves that belonged to Mr. Custis. Is The Committee denouncing the manumission of slaves? If The Committee wants to excoriate a slaveholder, let them look at Union General Grant.

Several different groups are planning demonstrations at W&L in the near future. Since we have only become aware of one of the four demands being fulfilled, look for more news from W&L in the coming days and months.

Editor, Georgia Confederate

“A reporter for the *London Times* wrote, The general was so kind and courteous that ‘a child thrown among a knot of strangers would inevitably be drawn to him (Lee). . . and would run to claim his protection.’” p.17 *Jackson & Lee: Legends in Gray; The Paintings of Mort Kunstler*; Text by James I. Robertson, Jr.

THE COMMITTEE

April 7, 2014

thecommitteewl@gmail.com

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and Lee University’s Board of Trustees:

After experiencing alienation and discomfort, we The Committee have assembled. The mission of The Committee is to create a community that welcomes students of color and to free those students from the psychological shackles that currently exist within Washington and Lee University, thereby enhancing the collective personal and educational well being of the student body. Your immediate action is required to help achieve this goal.

For over 150 years, the students of Washington and Lee University have reserved to themselves alone the authority to confront and sanction fellow students for failures of their duty of honor. This responsibility is the hallmark of Washington and Lee’s Honor System.

The trust placed in students of this University is the continuation of a long tradition. Robert E. Lee, President of Washington College in 1865, took deliberate steps to establish the principle that students must accept responsibility for their own conduct. This commitment to honor is grounded upon a recognition of duty.

We established The Committee to fulfill our duty as honorable students of Washington and Lee University. The time has come for us, as students, to ask that the University hold itself responsible for its past and present dishonorable conduct and for the racist and dishonorable conduct of Robert E. Lee.

By appealing to conscience and by standing on the tenets upon which Washington and Lee University’s Honor System was founded, we see the following demands as moral imperatives. Our administration, led by the Board of Trustees, President Ruscio, and Dean Demleitner, must immediately act to implement these mandates:

1. We demand that the University fully recognize Martin Luther King, Jr. Day on the undergraduate campus.
2. We demand that the University stop allowing neo-confederates to march on campus with confederate flags on Lee-Jackson Day and to stop allowing these groups to hold programs in Lee Chapel.
3. We demand that the University immediately remove all confederate flags from its property, including those flags located within Lee Chapel.
4. We demand that the University issue an official apology for the University’s participation in chattel slavery and a denunciation of Robert E. Lee’s participation in slavery.

We expect that from these immediate actions, a long-term, continued commitment to improving the state of racial justice and honor on campus will develop. We believe the student body is eager to learn about, work toward and directly confront both the past and current bigotry and racial discrimination found on our campus. We are confident that when these demands are met, our University will be one step closer to achieving a community that welcomes students of color and frees them from the psychological shackles that currently exist. We are eager to turn our campus into a shining example—a beacon of hope—for not only the town of Lexington, the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the South, but for the entire nation.

You have entrusted the student body with responsibility of ensuring that this University remains a place where honor is more than just a tradition. Honor is the moral fabric that binds us together through a spirit of trust and respect. We, the Committee, come to you to petition that the University do what is honorable. The Committee has expressed these concerns and demands to Dean Demleitner, it is now time for the Board of Trustees to act. We expect for these demands to be met by **September 1, 2014**. During the Board of Trustees spring meeting (May 15-17), we request that members of The Committee be given an opportunity to discuss the implementation of these reasonable and necessary demands. We look forward to receiving a response from a representative of the Board of Trustees by 5:00 pm on **April 16, 2014**.

With Expectancy,

The Committee



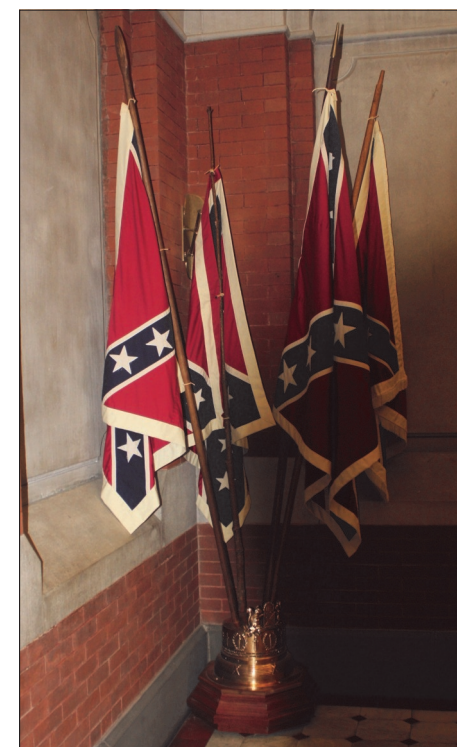
The “Offenders” of Dixie that were removed: The flags shown above were located in the right hand corner as you enter the area where “The Recumbent Lee” statue by Valentine is located. The flags below were in the left hand corner.

What will be next?

For up-to-date information, SEE:

www.gascv.org

www.vaflaggers.com



John K. McNeill SCV Camp #674 proudly presents:

A Southern View of History
The War for Southern Independence

The Other Side of the Coin"

B. The Population Shift [1780 - 1860]

The population of the North and the South was comparatively equal at the time of the ratification of the Constitution. The federal government could approach regional issues on an even keel and, at worst, at least work out a compromise on issues. Both the North and the South had equal representation in the Senate and the House.

Within the next 70 years the nation's total population increased 800%, up to a total of 31 1/2 million people. New York's population had grown by 1,140% and had grown to 2 1/2 times that of Virginia. This growth in the North would attribute to the shift in representation in the House of Representatives, which is where all federal government appropriations were created. This would give the North total control of federal government spending. As the North grew in population so did their representation grow accordingly.

The population of Chicago doubled between 1852 and 1855, leaping from 38,000 people to 80,000. Milwaukee, which probably counted a greater proportion of foreign-born inhabitants than any other American city, had more than tripled in size within a decade.

The large influx of foreign population, which had neither state attachments nor state pride, had increased the Northern preference for a strong central government. The South was plainly falling behind in the race for population. Of the eight and a half million increase during the decade, the states of the future Confederacy claimed only about two million. By 1860 twenty-one new states had entered the union but only 9 were Southern states. This attributed to the Northern advantage in the Senate.

The balance was gone. This imbalance allowed the representatives of the North to force unfair tariff laws upon the states of the South. These unfair tariffs would force the South to buy manufactured goods from the North at high prices rather than buy cheaper and sometimes superior quality imported goods from Europe. This growing imbalance played an important role in the 1828 threat of secession by South Carolina over unfair tariff laws that raised the prices of some imported goods as much as 45 to 50 percent, and South Carolina's passing of a Nullification Act in 1832 that declared the federal tariffs null and void, based on the sovereignty of the states and the state's rights.

The North was gaining more and more power on the federal level. Their true desire for the upper hand on the federal level could not be denied when in 1836 the question arose on the annexation of the Republic of Texas into the Union. The North openly opposed this annexation simply due to the fact that the South's powers in the federal government would be strengthened.

By 1861 there were about four million persons of alien birth living in the states that remained in the Union as opposed to only about one fourth of a million residing in the states of the Confederacy. Probably one out of every four or five U.S. soldiers was of foreign birth and only one out of every twenty or twenty-five Confederate soldiers were of foreign birth. German-born immigrants made up about 200,000 U.S. soldiers. There were about 150,000 Irish, Canadians and English totaled about 50,000. Forty-five of the North's 583 general officers were of foreign birth, including twelve Germans and twelve Irishmen. It has been estimated that 15,000 to 20,000 Irish-born soldiers marched in the Confederate army and they outnumbered any other foreign group on the Southern side. Among the Confederacy's 425 general officers, only nine were foreigners, five of whom were Irish.

Unit References and Resources:

"The Lost Cause: The Standard Southern History of the War of the Confederates" by Edward A. Pollard, Chapter 3.

"The South Under Siege 1830-2000: A History of the Relations Between the North and the South" by Frank Conner, Chapter 7

Educational Curriculum CD available through the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Thanks to John Griffin, Jack Bridwell, and SCV Camp # 674, Moultrie, GA. "The Other Side of the Coin"

Annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service

The annual Memorial Service honoring the memory of Capt. Henry Wirz will be held in the town of Andersonville on Sunday, November 9, 2014, at 3:00 p.m. The Service is annually sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens SCV Camp 78 in Americus, and has been held each year since 1975. From 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. the musical group "A Joyful Noise" will provide Southern period music and church songs. The Public is invited to attend. In case of inclement weather, the Service will be held in the Andersonville Village Hall.

The annual Memorial Service is held to each year in November near the anniversary of the time that Capt. Wirz was hanged in Washington, D.C. After a farce of a trial before a U.S. Military ("Kangaroo Court") Tribunal, Capt. Henry Wirz was executed for so-called war crimes. The Yankees then cut his head off and other body parts and exhibited them about the country. There are some of his bones still located in a museum in Maryland. It took his attorney, Louis Schade' four years to collect some parts of the skeleton to have a Christian burial in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Washington, D.C.

In 1977 the National Convention of the Sons of Confederate Veterans declared Capt. Henry Wirz a "Confederate Hero-Martyr." Please come to Andersonville on Nov. 9th to show your support of Capt. Wirz who gave his life for our Confederate Cause. The Confederate Honor Guard of Camp 78, the "Muckalee Guards" will have the closing ceremony at the Capt. Wirz monument in Andersonville.

For more information, please contact James Gaston, Chairman of Capt. Wirz Memorial Service Committee for SCV Camp 78 at 229-924-7460 or gaston7460@bellsouth.net.

The True Story of Andersonville Prison

by James Madison Page, 2nd Lt., 6th Michigan Cavalry
originally published in 1908; paperback; 248 pages

Here is an important prison narrative, written by a Northern soldier who was captured in September 1863 along the Rapidan and imprisoned at Andersonville prison in Georgia. His account of the conditions he encountered there is of interest, but more important is his defense of the prison commander Henry Wirz, who was charged by the U.S. Government and executed after the war for "barbarous crimes against humanity." He not only contends that the unfortunate officer was unjustly lynched, but shows that "the Federal authorities must share the blame" for Andersonville because of their refusal to exchange prisoners. The author's description of the trial, conviction, and execution of Wirz is extremely sympathetic and provides a welcome alternative to the one-sided and distorted picture painted by Yankee historians.

Available from:

Confederate Reprint Co.
P.O. Box 386
Dahlonega, GA 30533
(706) 864-2229
www.confederatereprint.com

**More on
Capt. Henry
Wirz.....**

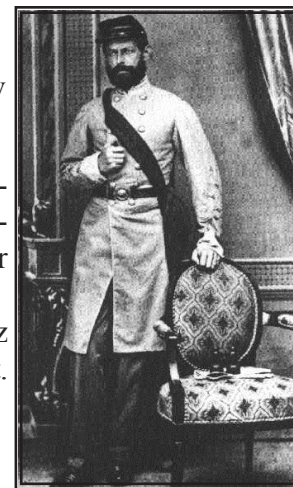
In his memorial address for Captain Henry Wirz at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Washington, DC, 9

November, 2002, past Chaplain-in-Chief Rev. Fr. Alister C. Anderson quoted a summary of the study of Wirz's trial by Major Glen W. LaForce, Judge Advocate Corps, United States Army:

"The trial and execution of Captain Henry Wirz was worse than a mistake, worse than even a miscarriage of justice; it was a national disgrace. Wirz was a scapegoat and was tried in order to incriminate the Confederate leaders and to deflect criticism from Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton."

Help honour the memory of Capt. Henry Wirz by attending the memorial service,

November 9, 2014.



GEORGIA DIVISION NEWS

GEORGIA DIVISION UNVEILS ONLINE GRAVE REGISTRY

Men of the Georgia Division and friends,

One of the items which I promised to deliver to our Division if I was elected commander at our Reunion last month was the online grave registry on which former Commander Jack Bridwell and many of you have already done so much work over the last few years in cataloging the graves of our Confederate heroes. I am happy to announce that the grave registry is now up and online for your use and for you to download if you wish. You will find the Registry in the menu on our Division website.

gascv.org

Many thanks to Chief of Staff Pete Giddens and the men of the 9th Brigade for providing approximately 1,500 of the graves included so far. They have set the bar high and challenged each of our brigades to likewise catalogue the graves in the counties where you serve. I urge you to make this a priority between now and next Confederate Memorial Day to have your counties properly catalogued; it would make a great project in which to involve our families. Many of you have already done a great deal of the work over the past several years in anticipation of the day that our registry would be online; it is now here.

The initial data which is online in the grave registry includes 1,574 of our Georgia men who served Dixie in the struggle for freedom. There are reportedly as many as nearly 100,000 Georgians who served the Cause of the South during the War; so, as you can see, we are still a long way from having them all listed in the registry. It will be up to each of our camps in the Division to provide the information about the graves of our Confederate ancestors in each county. On the registry page of our Division website, you will also find a blank spreadsheet which already has the different "fields" to fill in for each grave; you need not feel like you must fill in every field. It will be up to each camp to determine how much information they wish to include for the graves that they report. **PLEASE USE THE SPREADSHEET TEMPLATE WHICH IS PROVIDED IF AT ALL POSSIBLE.** It can be downloaded from the grave registry page on our website. This will make the process much faster for getting your grave information included in the database. If however, you already have grave information in some other format, please email it to your brigade commander; and the Division will take care of having it converted. The most important thing is to get the data collected and sent in for it to be put online in the registry.

Finally, while I understand that this initial version of the online grave registry may not be as aesthetically appealing as we might wish, just having it brought to fruition after so much planning for the last few years makes it beautiful, nevertheless. I am also happy to report that this initial version has been created at no cost to our Division, which I'm sure you will agree makes it even more attractive! Nevertheless, we will still plan to look for an alternative which is more pleasing to the eyes and perhaps even more functional; now that we have the data in an online form, it can be made to work with other database programs which may be purchased. For now, though, our emphasis should be on collecting the data to make it as exhaustive as it can be of our Georgia heroes.

While you certainly may wish to catalogue the graves of Confederate veterans from our sister states as you work, our grave registry for the Georgia Division will only include our own Georgia veterans, both regular service and militia. Please do not send information concerning veterans from our sister states to be added to the registry. Once we have diligently attempted to record every grave of our Georgia men who are buried in Georgia, we can then begin the more tedious work of locating our men buried abroad outside of the state; but that is for a later time, for there is plenty of work to be done here at home first.

Again, I thank you for the opportunity to serve as your Division Commander.

For Georgia First,

Ray McBerry, Division Commander
Georgia Sons of Confederate Veterans

Released before
Cmdr's pension.
Editor



A Man of Honour

North Carolina fields perhaps the most famous Christian soldier of all.

Leonidas Polk, a Raleigh native and University of North Carolina alumnus, graduates from West Point and then, after just six months, abandons his military career for a clerical one. He rises to become the Episcopal Bishop of Louisiana, presiding from a plantation worked by several hundred slaves. When war comes, he stuns his fellow clerics by — in the words of his ecclesiastical critics — “buckling the sword over the gown.”

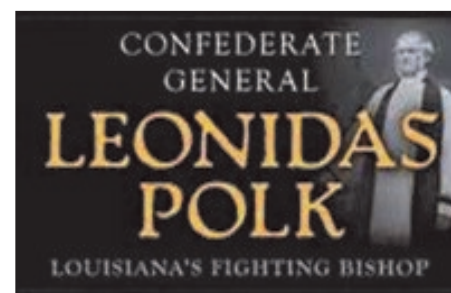
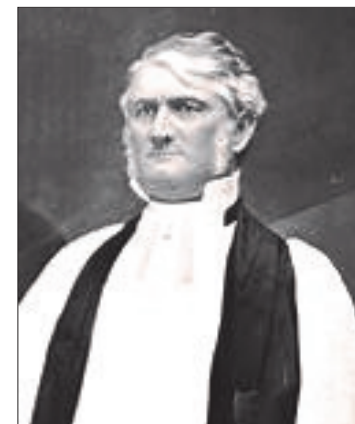
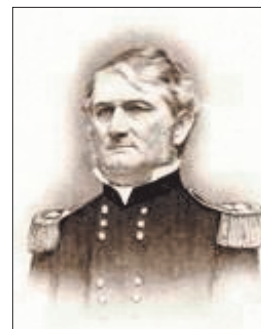
He goes to the fight bearing a battle flag presented to him by a wealthy Louisiana neighbor, Sarah Dorsey, emblazoned with the cross of Constantine. She writes, “We are fighting the Battle of the Cross against the Modern Barbarians who would rob a Christian people of Country, Liberty, and Life.”

Polk is a tall, stately man with a full beard befitting his station, hounded by critics but lauded by Gen. Robert E. Lee “as a model for all that was soldierly, gentlemanly, and honorable.”

His old friend Jefferson Davis soon promotes him to lieutenant general. Throughout the war, he retains his evangelical fervor. He habitually dons his clerical robes over his uniform to perform religious services.

Polk's aide recalls with admiration: “In battle he was a daring old man, with his heart in the fray, and his best faith on the result; riding through shot and shell from point to point, unconscious of danger.”

But Polk's zeal does not protect him. In the summer of 1864, at Pine Mountain, Georgia, he is cut nearly in half by a cannonball and dies on the field. In the right pocket of his coat, his aides find four copies of Chaplain C.T. Quintard's *Balm for the Weary and Wounded*. Now stained with his blood, they were intended as gifts to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Gen. John Bell Hood, both recently baptized by Polk. **Source: *Religion In The Ranks*; by Philip Gerard**



150th Anniversary of Moore's Bridge Skirmish

July 13th and 14th 2014 marked the 150th anniversary of the 1864 skirmish between Union and Confederate forces at Moore's Bridge on the Chattahoochee River. This was a failed attempt by the Union Cavalry to cross the river and cut the railroad at Newnan, prior to the Battle of Atlanta. This skirmish took place on both the Carroll and Coweta County sides of the river and was the only significant fighting that took place during the war on Carroll County soil.

On July 13, 1864, Yankee Cavalry under Gen. Stoneman surprised, fired on and captured a number of the Confederate pickets guarding Moore's Bridge. The covered bridge was 480 feet across the Chattahoochee River at James D. Moore's Home and ferry site in Carroll County and was built in 1858 by Horace King, who was a freed slave and master bridge builder. Instead of crossing the river and moving toward the railroad at Newnan, Stoneman camped on the Carroll County side of the River. Overnight, Confederate Cavalry moved down the East side of the river, and attacked the Yankee positions at dawn on the 14th. Heavy small arms and artillery fire resounded back and forth across the river. The Confederate forces dismounted and attacked on foot. The Yankees, seeing they were about to be overrun, fired and burnt the bridge and fell back from the river. For several hours they plundered farms up and down the west side of the river. One column was dispatched to raid Carrollton and the rest moved back to their previous camps on Dog Creek.

The Carroll County battle site near Whitesburg will open soon as a county park. The pre-war home of James D. Moore is still standing near the bridge site.

To celebrate the 150th anniversary, a plaque detailing the fight was unveiled at the Moore House on July 12, 2014. Dr. Mel Steely, McDaniel-Curtis Camp 165 member, retired University of West Georgia History Professor and past member of the Georgia Civil War Commission and McDaniel-Curtis Camp Commander, Sam Pyle provided the wordage for the plaque and were present to unveil it.

Five 11th Brigade Camps along with Brigade Commander "Bear" Hamrick were on hand to fire musket and cannon salutes to mark the event. SCV Camps present were McDaniel-Curtis 165, William Thomas Overby/Coweta Guards 715, Lt. Col. Thomas Coke Clover 943, Forrest's Escort 1239 and Sharpsburg Sharpshooters 1729. Local Historian, Doug Mabry was the speaker. The Carroll County Commission Chair, County Park Director, County Historical Society, Mayor of Whitesburg, Local UDC and approximately forty invited guest were present. A front page newspaper story with photos was printed by the Carroll County Times-Georgian and the Newnan paper.

Georgia Confederate DEADLINES:

OCTOBER 15th

DECEMBER 15th

Please send your articles and photos in as early as possible. I am in training and will need extra time to receive and enter your items.
al perry, New editor

SHERMAN'S OCCUPATION OF SANDERSVILLE

Come Experience This Once In A Lifetime Event In Historic SANDERSVILLE, GEORGIA

NOVEMBER 7 - 9, 2014

Come walk the path that Sherman's army walked 150 years ago as they invaded Sandersville where they encountered Confederate resistance. This battle will be re-enacted on the town square in Historic Downtown Sandersville on Saturday morning. There will be a battle at another location on Sunday afternoon.

The 97th Regimental String Band will be here to provide music before each battle and a ball will be held on Saturday night. Refreshments will be served.

\$150 WILL BE GIVEN FOR EACH ARTILLERY PIECE
(ARTILLERY WILL BE LIMITED)

\$150 WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE LARGEST INFANTRY UNIT

\$150 WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE LARGEST CAVALRY UNIT

THIS IS A ONE TIME EVENT

There will be no registration fee for re-enactors and no charge to spectators. This event is sponsored by the WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, and the 39th GA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

SO MARK YOUR CALENDARS
AND MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND THIS HISTORICAL EVENT

To register or for more information call:

MEL DANIEL (478) 232-8494 or STACY WILLIFORD (478) 357-1120

COMMEMORATION SERVICE OF THE 150th ANNIVERSARY BATTLE OF GRISWOLDVILLE

The Jarrell Plantation Historic Site, the 16th Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Co. G, "The Jackson Rifles", and The Camp of the Unknown Soldier, Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp # 2218, of Clinton, Jones County, Georgia, cordially invite one and all to the Commemorative Service of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Griswoldville on Saturday, November 22, 2014.

A living history program will begin at 9:30am with the commemoration starting promptly at 12:00 noon, honoring all who served at the battle of Griswoldville and environs in November of 1864

Our guest speaker will be Pastor John Weaver of Fitzgerald, Ga.

Although this event is sponsored by the Jarrell Plantation, it will not be held on that site but on the actual Griswoldville Battlefield - GPS: 32°52'00"N 83°28'10"W, regardless of weather conditions. For more information, please call 478-986-5172, 478-396-4838 or 478-731-5531.



On October 10, 1864 there was a skirmish between Union and Confederate Cavalry. In this battle, prisoners were taken, men were wounded and killed, including Private Albert Anderson, a sixteen year old Confederate cavalryman. He, along with the other Confederates are buried at the Van Wert Church Cemetery.

Please join us Saturday October 11, 2014 at 10 A.M. for a special memorial service. Van Wert is located just outside the city limits of Rockmart, Georgia at 100 Church Street. Our guest speaker will be Gordon L. Jones, PhD, Senior Historian and Curator of the Atlanta History Center.

For more information contact Leonard Draper via email leo369d@bellsouth.net or phone (404) 401-5591

Sponsored by the Euclawee Historical Society

Sunday, October 19

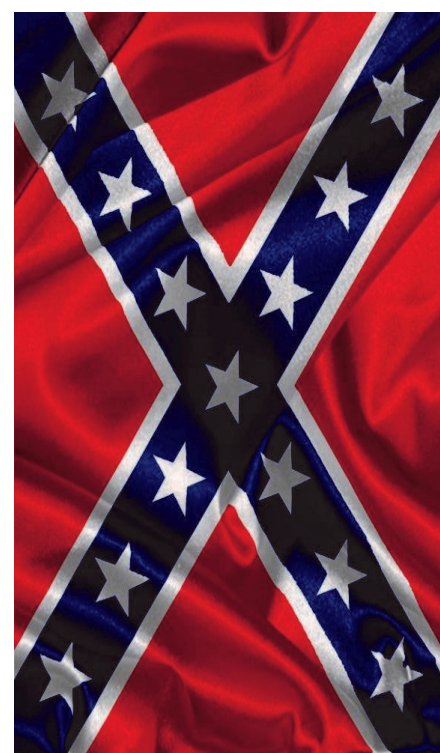
The Marietta Confederate Cemetery and Brown Park

The Marietta Confederate Cemetery Foundation and the Sons of Confederate Veterans presents:

- ♦ The Unveiling of the Bronze Confederate Soldier Monument in the Marietta Confederate Cemetery at 1:30 pm.

The Friends of Brown Park and City of Marietta presents:

- ♦ The Unveiling of the Memorial Wall Additions at 1:00pm.



"I am happy to remember that when our army invaded the enemy's country, their property was safe."

~ Jefferson Davis

~~~~~ Living History Confederate Cemetery Tour

2:00 PM~4:30 PM

Tour: \$10~Seniors and Students \$8

~~~~~  
Address: 358 West Atlanta, Marietta, GA, 30060

Tickets available at, [mariettaconfederatecemetery.org](http://mariettaconfederatecemetery.org) and on site.



One of the two Sam Davis Youth Camps was held near Thaxton, Virginia at the Woodman of the World Camp, June 15 ~ 20, 2014. Pictured above are campers enjoying the fellowship of like-minded Compatriots and demonstrating their newly acquired period dancing skills at the Friday night gala. The main focus of the SDYC is to present the true history of the ancestors of these campers. This is information that is not now presented anywhere that I know of in a truthful format. There are five sessions per day, some by first person re-enactors, which present the history, character, and courage of our ancestors. These young people are living our Charge. See three letters from Georgia Campers on Page 15.  
Editor

"I do not believe in battles ending this war. You may plant a fort in every district of the South, you may take possession of her capitals and hold them with your armies, but you have not begun to subdue her people. I know it means something like absolute barbarian conquest, I allow it, but I do not believe that there will be any peace until 347,000 men of the South are either hanged or exiled."  
~Wendell Phillips, at the pulpit of Henry Ward Beecher's Church



**Want to double the size of your Camp? Use the form printed below, and sign up one new member once a year. \*Note: Requires 100% participation.**

### Application For Membership

(Type or Print Clearly in Black Ink Only To Avoid Mistakes)



To the Officers and Members of \_\_\_\_\_  
Camp No. \_\_\_\_\_, Located at \_\_\_\_\_  
State of \_\_\_\_\_

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

### Sons of Confederate Veterans

Initial dues are **\$35.00** with a \$5.00 recording fee; local and state fees are additional.

And if accepted, do hereby promise strict compliance to the Constitution and rules of the organization.

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

Relationship to Applicant (Print Clearly)

Full name of Confederate soldier (Print Clearly)

of \_\_\_\_\_ City/County (Print Clearly) State

My Lineal ☐ } Confederate ancestor was a \_\_\_\_\_ in Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Collateral ☐ } Rank (Print Clearly)  
(check one) Complete name of regiment or unit (Print Clearly)

My Confederate ancestor was paroled ☐, surrendered ☐, released on oath ☐, discharged ☐, killed ☐, or died ☐  
(check one)

on \_\_\_\_\_ and is buried in \_\_\_\_\_  
Date County State Name of Cemetery

Clearly Print Full Name

Legal Signature

Address City State Zip Code

Date of Birth Occupation Home Phone Work Phone E-mail

Recommended by

Current Member's Name  
(Print)

Camp Name & Number

#### Report on Application

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

Camp Committee on Application

Camp Committee on Application

Date Approved for Membership by Camp

Date Received at IHQ

### Dedication Ceremony for the Winterville Cemetery Confederate Monument on Oct. 12th

Commanders, Compatriots, and Friends,  
Brigadier General T.R.R. Cobb Camp # 97 and Georgia Division S.C.V. announce the near completion of a new Confederate monument. This monument is to be installed in the Winterville City Cemetery in Winterville, Ga. near Athens. The monument is to honor the Confederate Veterans buried there and at a nearby church.

Plans are underway for a monument dedication ceremony to be held at 3:00 PM on Sunday October 12, 2014. Our camp respectfully invites you to join us in this service to honor these brave men.

Respectfully, Marvin W. Poe  
Commander, Camp # 97 SCV

### Benefit Fund for Compatriot Terry Grizzle of the Blue Ridge Rifles

Good evening Mr. Pilgrim,

My name is Rodney Grizzle from Dahlonega, Georgia. I am a member of Camp 1860 Blue Ridge Rifles. Recently our fellow compatriot and Camp 1860 member Terry Grizzle (also my cousin) was involved in an accident while he was working on a road side sign. You may have seen this on the TV news. The Georgia State Patrol was chasing a stolen vehicle at speeds over 90 mph. When the chase reached the city limits of Dahlonega, the trooper decided to pit maneuver the stolen truck which sent it out of control and resulted in it hitting the ladder that Terry was working on. Terry was thrown off the top of a 12 foot ladder and landed over 30 feet away. He sustained severe injuries which resulted in surgeries and a lengthy stay in the hospital. He is now home but in severe pain and requires someone to stay with him 24/7 as he is not able to do anything for himself. According to the doctors, he is facing a year out of work. The State Patrol has claimed responsibility but says they are not responsible for any bills or time lost from work. Terry is in need of financial help. We have a benefit fund set up for him at United Community Bank and there is a benefit BBQ/singing for him this Saturday at Cavender Creek Baptist in Dahlonega. The reason I am contacting you is that when I received my SCV membership renewal, I was reminded of the Georgia Division Compatriot Relief Fund. Would Terry qualify for assistance from the fund? With all of his mounting bills and facing a year out of work, he could use our help.

Thank you for your time.

The account name is Terry Grizzle Benefit Fund. Any checks would need to be made out to the account. It is set up at United Community Bank. There are branches all over North Georgia and western North Carolina. Contributions can be made at any branch. The address of the bank is United Community Bank 206 Morrison Moore Pkwy. E Dahlonega, GA 30533. Anybody wishing to write a check, should make it payable to Terry Grizzle Benefit Fund. My number is 770-654-9720.

Rodney Grizzle

Camp 1860 Blue Ridge Rifles

Note: The Georgia Division Executive Council authorized a donation of \$750 be issued to the Terry Grizzle Benefit Fund from the Compatriot Relief Fund Project. Please help Terry through this trying time.



**GEORGIA DIVISION NEWS****JULY, 2014****ACTION REPORT FOR THE GEORGIA DIVISION**

Men of the Georgia Division and friends,

Thanks to the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the battle to preserve our Southern Heritage is alive and well! Like the Georgia Division, our compatriots in other Divisions are engaging the enemies of our heritage in their own efforts. It is, indeed, a good day to be a member of the SCV!

**1. Washington & Lee University.** Most of you undoubtedly have already heard that the current president of W&L ordered the removal of the Confederate flags from Lee Chapel in response to the "demands" of six students who hate Southern symbols. Initial investigations indicate that the students may have enrolled at W&L for the express purpose of soliciting attacks upon Confederate connections with the school. This weekend, the SCV sponsored a rally at the University with plenty of Confederate flags to protest the removal and to demand that they be restored. The call has also been put out for those who wish to see the flags returned to call and email the leadership at the University; apparently school officials have commented that they expect the disapproval to die out and go away shortly. If you'd like to voice your opinion to the contrary, below are the contacts that would like to hear from you as often as you have time to communicate with them. [See Page 16 for contacts]

**2. Texas SCV License Plates.** In case you missed our press release from this past week, the Texas Division was denied their request for their own specialty plate like we have here in Georgia by the Texas DMV; and a federal judge handed down a decision against them in their court case. Fortunately, though, a judge on the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals overturned the federal district judge's decision and has ruled in favour of the Texas SCV. The current attorney general in Texas has said that he intends to appeal the appeal (yes, that's right); he is a Republican candidate for governor and seems to believe that it will win him votes with minorities who hate Southern heritage in Texas. Nevertheless, the outcome of the appeal court decision means that the SCV has won the right to have a specialty plate in every single state where a court battle has ensued. Rebel yells to the Texas Division!

**3. Ringgold Battleflag Lawsuit.** It has been six long years ago since the Georgia Division and local then-commander Tom Poteet filed suit against the City of Ringgold to have the Confederate battle flag returned to the Depot as part of the memorial to the soldiers from the War, just as it was originally designed and put in place at its inception. The city had voted to replace the battle flag with the Hardee Corp flag, which was one of the flags at the Battle of Ringgold Gap, after some of the usual suspects complained about our battle flag. The case was scheduled to have been heard this past Friday but has been delayed likely until the first week of November. I joined Tom Poteet at the city council meeting two weeks ago as he proposed a settlement agreement that was both reasonable and should have been acceptable to both parties; he proposed that since the 34-star federal flag flies opposite the Confederate flag pole at the memorial, the Second National flag of the Confederacy (our national flag at the time) should fly. I spoke on behalf of the Division after Tom and stated that it is the desire of the Division to have the battle flag of the common soldier, represented by the St. Andrews Cross, returned to the memorial but that we felt that Tom's suggestion was something that we could accept if the City agreed as well. The City Council may still decide to accept the proposed settlement before our court date; otherwise we will be going to court to demand the return of the battle flag. After making a Freedom of Information Act records request, we discovered that the taxpayers of Ringgold have now been forced to pay in excess of \$45,000 in legal fees for the decision of the city council. It is quite possible that once enough taxpayers in Ringgold find out how much of their money is being spent in legal fees to defend an already unpopular act anyway, the city council may change their mind. Hats off and many thanks to SCV member and attorney Martin O'Toole for the many hours that he has spent on this case on behalf of the Division, most for which he has never even billed us. Thanks to the efforts of our local camp commanders near Ringgold, I have had the opportunity to conduct two media interviews for us this past week, one with the Catoosa Times and one with the Chattanooga Times.

**4. Online Grave Registry.** Our Division online grave registry is now up and ready for us to add the graves of your Confederate soldiers in the counties served by each of our camps. Please email your data, preferably in an Excel spreadsheet to your brigade commander or directly to myself at [RayMcBerry@aol.com](mailto:RayMcBerry@aol.com). Since getting our registry online, we have received an offer from a compatriot in another Division to possibly build a website for our data which is more appealing to the eye; we hope to have something new for you to see soon.

**5. Communications.** Camp commanders and adjutants, please begin at once preparing a spreadsheet to send your brigade commander which will include a roster of all your members, plus their phone numbers and email addresses for everyone that has one. We are working to modernize and make more efficient our ability to communicate with all of our members. Your help is essential in this effort to make us a more effective organization in the fight for our Southern Heritage.

**6. Renewal Time.** You should receive your renewal forms sent out in the mail within the next week or two. Please assist your camp adjutant by getting them turned in as soon as possible. Division Adjutant Tim Pilgrim has spent a great deal of time making sure that these go out to help with our retention; let's make good use of it. The Georgia Division is working hard for the Cause of our heritage; it is impossible to continue without YOU!

**7. Georgia Division Youth Camp.** The EC will begin comparing potential sites for next summer's youth camp here in Georgia at our meeting in September. We are inviting ALL MEMBERS to send the names and locations of potential camps for us to rent for a week to Brigade Commander Don Newman who is collecting and collating the information. Please let him know of any possible camps near you even if you don't have any details about them. Don's email address is [donnewman0601@comcast.net](mailto:donnewman0601@comcast.net)

There are a lot of positive things going on in your Division. I challenge everyone to jump in and find something to do!  
For Georgia First,

Ray McBerry, Division Commander  
Georgia Sons of Confederate Veterans

**This is Commander McBerry's vision for the Georgia Division that was released before his suspension by the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Editor**



## 2014 National SCV Reunion ~ N. Charleston, SC

### Miss Annie Lee

Miss Annie Lee is an authentic bronze Confederate cannon. This 3" bore cannon is rifled and would have fired elongated projectiles rather than the round balls used in smooth bore guns. This cannon was cast in May, 1862 at the Noble Brothers & Company foundry at Rome, Georgia and bears stampings on the trunnions [side pivots] noting that. A foundry invoice paid at that time noted a price of \$231.95. The cannon returned in May, 2012 to Rome for her one hundred and fiftieth birthday.

The history of this gun after its manufacture is unclear, but after capture by the Union army, it was stored at the Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois.

In 1941, leaders from Williamston, SC requested a gun for a monument from the United States government and received this 997 pound cannon for the cost of shipping and handling from Rock Island [just \$23.67]. Mounted in the Williamston Spring Water Park, the cannon was a city landmark for decades. In 2006 after careful work to clean, clear and return the barrel to good condition, it was inspected and declared safe to fire. Rather than place the cannon on static display, the town decided to have a carriage and limber [ammunition cart] made, refit the piece and put it back into active use. Boyce's Battery, MacBeth Light Artillery, a company of Civil War [sic] artillery re-enactors, was appointed operating unit. In January, 2009, the cannon was remounted and put back into service for civic events and reenactments. In the tradition of artillerymen of the Civil War [sic], the men of MacBeth named the piece Miss Annie Lee in honor of Robert E. Lee's daughter.

About six feet long, the gun is six inches in diameter at the muzzle and tapers up to ten inches at the breech end. At the breech, there is a projecting knob called a cascabel, whose distinctive spool shape is particular to Noble Brothers guns. Stamped there is an inventory number 0-27 from the federal arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois and the weight of the piece, 997. The outer face of the left trunnion is stamped MAY 1862, the right ~ NOBLE BROTHERS & CO ROME GA. Imprinted at the top of the muzzle face are the initials LJS, which indicate the gun was approved by the Army ordinance inspector from the Augusta Arsenal, Captain L.J. Smith.

Well cared for and serviced, Miss Annie Lee travels the southeast bringing the history and honor of the Confederate artillerymen.



This is just a taste of what you missed if you did not attend the 2014 Reunion in N. Charleston. Among the many well-planned activities by the host Camps, you could have visited the CSS Hunley and taken a guided tour of the batteries surrounding and defending Charleston during the War.

The facilities were excellent, the hosts hospitable, and the attendance was better than average. During the reunion, SCV Exec. Director Ben Sewell announced his retirement and a replacement has been named.

Plan now to attend in 2015 at Richmond, 2016 at Richardson, Texas, and 2017 at Memphis.

Editor



### Confederate Graves Desecrated

Thousands of CSA veterans lie buried in mass graves across the north near where POW camps were located. The largest mass grave in the western hemisphere is near Chicago, IL, and is marked with signs labeling them as "cruel traitors." The Confederate POWs died as a result of intentional deprivation of food, medicine and clothing which were in plentiful supply in that city. For that matter, there are mass graves [of Confederate soldiers] in the South where yankees held the field well after the battle.

A large number of Confederate soldiers' bodies were removed from unmarked graves in Gettysburg and sent to Richmond (Gettysburg section @ Hollywood) and another batch were moved from Arlington (unmarked section) to North Carolina. This story of the dead removed to N.C. reminded me of the story of moving Jefferson Davis from New Orleans to Richmond. For more, see:

<http://www.researchonline.net/cemetery/>

<http://arlingtoncemetery.net/arlington-dead-of-north-carolina.htm>

The yankees have a history of disrespecting "rebel" graves. They have a habit of sloppy record-keeping, too. --

<http://arlingtoncemetery.net/wsreneral.htm>

There are still a large number of Confederates improperly marked in Arlington and for whom more information is needed. If Georgia descendants have info on these southern soldiers, they should send to this website which will post it. <http://arlingtoncemetery.net/csa.htm>

We know they are Confederate friendly because they display the REAL Georgia flag on the pages about Georgia soldiers.

Steve Scroggins stevescroggins2003@yahoo.com  
Lt. James T. Woodward Camp #1399

### The Cross of St. Andrew

*Saint Andrew*, the Patron Saint of Scotland, and St. Andrew's Day is celebrated by Scots around the world on the 30th November. The flag of Scotland is the Cross of St. Andrew, and this is widely displayed as a symbol of national identity.

Saint Andrew was the first disciple of Christ. He was thought to have been a fisherman in Galilee (now part of Israel), along with his elder brother Simon Peter (St. Peter). Both became followers (apostles) of Jesus Christ, founder of the Christian religion. St. Andrew is said to have been responsible for spreading the tenets of the Christian religion through Asia Minor and Greece. Tradition suggests that St. Andrew was put to death by the Romans in Patras, Southern Greece, by being pinned to a cross (crucified). It is said that St. Andrew, said himself, that he was not worthy enough to die on the same "style" cross that Jesus had. Therefore the cross was made into an "X" style, and he is said to have

preached from it for two days. It is the basis for the Cross of St. Andrew which appears on the Scottish Flag.

Through the ages, the Cross of St. Andrew flag has been used as a symbol of defiance. The Confederacy in its infancy, began thinking about creating distinctive battle flags that were completely different from those of the Union Army, which would help make unit identification a lot easier. The conversations turned around the idea of creating a special "battle flag", to be used in the words of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, "only in battle" for their army. Congressman William Porcher Miles, then an aide on Beauregard's staff, offered the design with the St. Andrews cross he had submitted for consideration as a national flag. Miles' design was adopted by the council, circa 1862. It became known as the Confederate Naval Jack, commonly referred to as the "Rebel flag."

During the course of the war, some Southerners of Scottish descent, adopted their own "battle flags" during the war to distinguish their units in battle. This flag has

always been the symbol of independence, truth, honor, courage, and defiance against Tyranny.

*It is our Duty as descendants of these brave men to restore their sacred banner, the Confederate Battle Flag, back to it's rightful place*

### Letters from summer camp:

The following letters are from three Georgia campers to the Sam Davis Youth Camp [SDYC] in Thaxton, VA. The Georgia Division helped make it possible for these young people to attend a SDYC for the first time with a partial scholarship.

Dear Georgia Division Executive Council,

Thank you for the scholarship you gave my two brothers and I to attend the Sam Davis Youth Camp. We had an interesting learning experience with many great speakers. The trip gave me a great opportunity to meet like-minded, respectful people. Being at the Sam Davis Youth Camp was an experience of a lifetime that I will forever remember. I thoroughly enjoyed the dancing. Overall, it was a meaningful and wonderful trip. I am looking forward to another great year.

Sincerely, Rebekah Peacock

I have really enjoyed the experience of being able to visit the Sam Davis Youth Camp. The scholarship that was given to our family was extremely gracious of ya'll. The food was delicious and the programs are going to be remembered for ever. The programs were filled with facts and proofs I did not know even existed. The speaker I enjoyed the most was probably Mr. Jack Marlar. Overall, I learned a lot and had a very good time!

Ethan Peacock 7-2-14

Dear Georgia Executive Council,

Thank you for all the nice homecooked food. I really enjoyed the realistic experience of some of the speakers. My favorite speaker was the re-headed man who pretended to be an important Southern Confederate.\*

I enjoyed the activities that we had an option to do. I also enjoyed the ride up to Virginia.

Albert Peacock

\* The "red-headed man who pretended to be an important Southern Confederate" was Wayne Jones who does an excellent first-person program on J.E.B. Stuart.  
Editor

### The Georgia Division's Sesquicentennial Radio Segments are now on air:

Listen for them on radio stations: •Tifton WOBB

•Augusta WNRR •Douglas WOKA ("Dixie Country")  
•Gainesville WDUN •Griffin WEKS ("The Bear")

They will be aired on different stations next quarter. All the radio segments can be heard and downloaded on the Division's web-site at [www.gascv.org](http://www.gascv.org).





## Recruitment/ Genealogy Officers

### North / Middle / Southeast Georgia

Hu Daughtry

The Dixie Guards ,

Camp # 1942

P. O. Box 406

Metter, Ga. 30439

[sidada11@yahoo.com](mailto:sidada11@yahoo.com),

912 687-6153

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[president@wlu.edu](mailto:president@wlu.edu)

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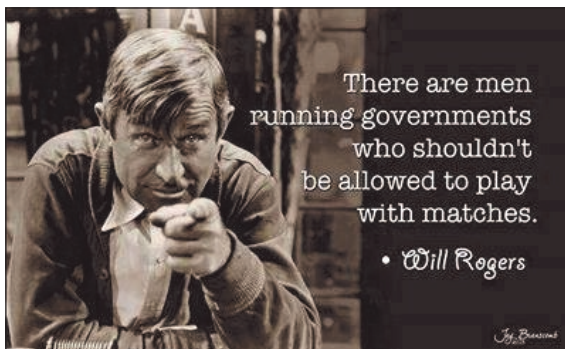
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929 Camp Street New Orleans, LA 70130  
Tuesday through Saturday 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM  
(504) 523-4522  
<http://ConfederateMuseum.com>  
Email: [memhall@confederatemuseum.com](mailto:memhall@confederatemuseum.com)

## CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL HALL MUSEUM

### VISIT LOUISIANA'S OLDEST MUSEUM TODAY

Confederate Memorial Hall opened its doors in New Orleans on January 8, 1891, and has been commemorating Southern heritage and history for over 120 years. The museum is the oldest in Louisiana and houses one of the largest collections of Confederate memorabilia in the United States.



Admission: \$8.00 Adults

\$5.00 Children under 14

Group Tours by Appointment

Unique Gift Shop

**NEW ORLEANS  
LOUISIANA**



## IRWINVILLE CIVIL WAR RE-ENACTMENT



Jefferson Davis Historic Site

Irwinville, GA

October 24th, 25th & 26th, 2014

The Jefferson Davis' Cowboys Camp 682

Sutlers, Crafts, Exhibits, Food, Living History,

Civil War Museum and Much More!

Friday—Authentic Camp Sites and Living History are open to the public and schools.

9am—3pm

Saturday—Irwinville Civil War Re-enactment

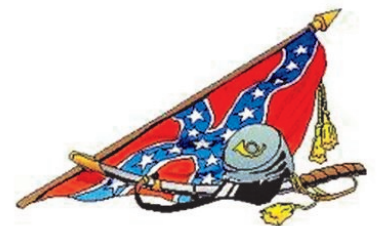
Battle 3:30 pm

Sutlers, Crafts, Exhibits, Food 9am—5pm

Sunday—Period Church Service 10am

Re-enactment Battle 2:30 pm

Sutlers, Crafts, Exhibits, Food 9am—5:30pm



Admissions: \$5.00 Adults, \$2.00 Children

Park Gate will open Friday thru Sunday from 9 am—5pm

Jefferson Davis Historic Site is located at:

338 Jeff Davis Park Road in Irwinville, GA

For more information contact:

Park Rangers John Hughes 229-831-2335 or [jeffdavis1@windstream.net](mailto:jeffdavis1@windstream.net)

Wednesday—Sunday

9am—5pm



## Berry Benson (1843 – 1923)

By Edward J. Cashin, Augusta State University

Benson became a living legend thanks to his exploits during the Civil War [sic] (1861-65) and his postwar dedication to worthy causes. In addition, his image provided the model for the statue, meant to represent an anonymous soldier, that stands atop the lofty Confederate monument in downtown Augusta. Townspeople there came to refer to Benson as "the Man on the Monument."

Berry Greenwood Benson was born on February 9, 1843, in Hamburg, South Carolina, the son of Nancy Harmon and Abraham M. Benson. In 1849 Abraham Benson tried his luck in the California gold rush, and the young Benson lived for some time with his grandparents near Greenville, South Carolina.

### Civil War Exploits

When South Carolina seceded from the Union in December 1860, seventeen-year-old Benson was caught up in the martial spirit of the moment. He and his fifteen-year-old brother, Blackwood, joined the Hamburg Minutemen and were mustered in the First South Carolina Volunteer Regiment in Charleston. There Benson helped man the Edgefield Battery during the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April 1861 and witnessed the federal fort's surrender.

Benson accompanied his regiment to Virginia and enlisted for the duration of the Civil War after his six-month enlistment expired. Although just eighteen, Benson was named corporal of Company H, First South Carolina Regiment. Campaigning as part of General A. P. Hill's Light Division in 1862, Benson saw action during the Seven Days Battles and at Second Manassas, both in Virginia; at Antietam, in Maryland; and at Fredericksburg, in Virginia.

In May 1863 at Chancellorsville, Virginia, General Robert E. Lee sent General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson with 26,000 men (including Hill's division) on a long march around Union general Joseph Hooker's position and caught the Union army in the flank. Benson marched with Jackson's men

and helped roll up the Union line until darkness fell. Later that night he heard the volley from fellow Confederates that would end Jackson's life. The next morning, during the attacks that completed the Confederate victory, a minie ball smashed into one of Benson's legs, crippling him. He returned to Augusta to recuperate and therefore missed the Battle of Gettysburg that July. In Augusta he met Jeannie Oliver, who would later become his wife.

Benson rejoined Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and completed his recovery in winter camp near Fredericksburg. The spring of 1864 brought another Union offensive into the Wilderness. After a confusing, bloody battle in dense woods, the Union commander, General Ulysses S. Grant, attempted to get around the Confederate army and march on Richmond, Virginia, but was checked at Spotsylvania, Virginia. There followed one of the most terrible battles of the Civil War, in which the severest action occurred at the "Bloody Angle," where Benson fought.

By then the young soldier had won a reputation for scouting enemy positions. At Spotsylvania he reconnoitered the Union camp and on an impulse stole a colonel's horse, leading it back to Confederate lines. Sent out a second time on Lee's orders, he was captured and interned at the military prison in Point Lookout, Maryland. On the second day of his captivity, Benson slipped unseen into the waters of Chesapeake Bay and swam two miles to escape. Recaptured in Union-occupied Virginia, he was sent first to the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, D.C., then to the new prison camp at Elmira, New York. Berry entered into a plan with some other prisoners to dig their way out. With incredible difficulty they completed a sixty-five-foot-long tunnel and made good their escape. Benson used one ruse after another during his lone journey through enemy territory before rejoining his regiment.

Finally furloughed in the fall of 1864, he returned to Augusta to find that Union general Wil-

liam T. Sherman's troops had bypassed that place to besiege Savannah, and he immediately joined in the city's defense. Only after the fall of Savannah did he return to his unit in Virginia.

In early 1865 Benson served in the lines outside Petersburg, Virginia, as sergeant of an elite regiment of "sharpshooters." Later he commanded an independent unit in the retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox, Virginia. He and his brother, Blackwood, decided not to surrender with Lee's forces at Appomattox but to join General Joseph E. Johnston's Confederate army in North Carolina. But once there they found Johnston on the verge of surrender, so they traveled on to Augusta with their rifles, never having surrendered.

### "The Man on the Monument"

Although no welcoming celebrations greeted the returning veterans, sentiment for the "Lost Cause" gradually found expression in orations and monuments. The Ladies Memorial Association of Augusta took the lead in decorating graves and erecting memorials. Their crowning achievement was the lofty Confederate Monument on Broad Street, the city's main thoroughfare. Statues of four Confederate generals, Lee, Jackson, W. H. T. Walker, and Thomas R.R. Cobb, stand around the base. For the honor of serving as model for the statue of the anonymous enlisted man, the association chose Berry Benson. The monument was dedicated with pomp and pageantry on October 31, 1878. That same year the Confederate Survivors' Association was organized, with Benson serving as one of its officers.

### Life after the War

Benson married Jeannie Oliver in 1868, and they had six children. After working several years as a cotton broker, and after a brief stint in Texas, Benson settled in Augusta as an accountant. He invented a fail-safe method for checking and correcting even the most complex accounts and sold this "Zero System" nationally. He and his wife wrote poetry for publication, and his wife and daughters were all fine pianists.



One daughter studied violin in New York and became a concert performer.

Although Benson audited books for the local mills, he was sympathetic to the plight of the workers. During the textile strike of 1898, he was the most prominent private citizen to champion the cause of the workers, and he served as an arbitrator in ending the strike. He experimented with varieties of mushrooms in an effort to find an inexpensive and available food supply for the poor black families of the countryside. Benson also loved solving puzzles. On a challenge he solved the secret French code, the "Undecipherable Cipher," in 1896 and informed the U.S. War Department that he had done so. He also offered to work for the military in solving enemy codes during the Spanish-American War (1898), but the United States prevailed without his help.

Benson achieved national recognition with his defense of Leo Frank, a Jewish factory manager, in one of Georgia's most notorious instances of anti-Semitism. Frank was convicted, largely on the testimony of a janitor with a previous prison record, of murdering a thirteen-year-old factory worker in Atlanta. Benson noticed discrepancies in the janitor's testimony and eventually convinced the janitor's lawyer [Continued Benson next page] [Cont. Benson from Page 17] that his cli-



ent had lied on the witness stand. Benson publicized his arguments in newspapers across the country and in a self-published pamphlet exonerating Frank. His findings were partially instrumental in persuading Governor John M. Slaton to commute Frank's death sentence to life in prison.

**Later Years**  
Still physically and mentally fit at age seventy-four, Benson, wearing his old uniform and carrying his unsundered rifle, led the Georgia Confederate Veterans Battalion in a 1917 review before U.S. president Woodrow Wilson in Washington, D.C. Newsreel cameras focused on Benson, whose image was shown in theaters nationwide.

When he learned about the plight of orphaned French children during World War I (1917-18), Benson "adopted" 5 of them and persuaded his friends to adopt 160 others. In exchanging dollars for francs during these proceedings he noticed that a person could buy francs cheaply in France and sell them at the official rate in the United States. In November 1919 he informed the U.S. attorney general that unscrupulous persons might take advantage of this discrepancy but was assured that such a thing would not happen. The following month, however, Carlos Ponzi, an Italian immigrant with a criminal record, began to exploit the difference in exchange rates by opening a bank in Boston, Massachusetts, and attracting millions of dollars from depositors hoping to get rich quickly. Benson learned of Ponzi's activity and alerted the Massachusetts attorney general. Augusta newspapers credited Benson for initiating the investigation, which led to the imprisonment of Ponzi.

Benson remained active to the end, leading Boy Scouts on fifteen-mile hikes in the woods at the age of seventy-nine. He died on January 1, 1923. In 1962 his daughter-in-law Susan Williams Benson published portions of his war journal under the title *Berry Benson's Civil War Book*.

Source:  
New Georgia Encyclopedia

A TRUE STORY.

**ON Sunday morning, August 21, 1864, Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, with about 1500 men in command, starting from Oxford, Miss., made his memorable raid upon Memphis, Tenn. For two days and nights his men were in the saddle, riding through blinding rains, in thick darkness, stumbling over roads heavy with mud, and swimming creeks swollen to the limit of their banks. They rode hard, scarcely pausing to eat their scant rations, with their wet, mud-clogged clothes clinging to and impeding their wearied bodies. At Hickhala creek and Coldwater river, it was necessary to build rude pontoon bridges lashed together with grape vines for cables, before it was possible for them to cross. But obstacles made the steel that struck out fire from the flint of this magnificent leader's nature, and from that of the iron-like men who rode with him. Light-hearted and gay as if going to a revel, they pushed on and, while it was yet dark, before the morning fairly broke, rode in silent, steady ranks into the city - taking it completely by surprise.**

WAR TIME SKETCHES, HISTORICAL AND OTHERWISE;  
**By Adelaide Stuart Dimitry**  
HISTORIAN "STONEWALL JACKSON CHAPTER OF NEW ORLEANS  
No. 1135" U. D. C.  
(1909-1911 )

The Real trouble with Christianity:

Christians believe and state that Jesus Christ is fully God, and was fully man on earth over two thousand years ago, and is LORD of lords and King of kings. Because of this belief in the complete supremacy of God in Christ, Christians are looked upon by unbelievers as bigoted and closed minded and intolerant, and, therefore, Christianity itself cannot be tolerated, especially in public! How tolerant are the detractors?

It would appear that one real reason so many people find Christianity so offensive is that all men know in their hearts that something is wrong. The conscience can not be denied. All men have an innate understanding of good and bad, right and wrong. The Christian identifies the problem and faces it. It is called sin. Unbelievers are in a state of denial, and when confronted with sin, become angry. The Christian is the convenient target for that anger.

The leaders of the Roman Republic hated and persecuted Christians because Christians placed their Saviour above the Roman government, and therefore Christians were eliminated. Never mind that Christians do not FORCE anyone with physical coercion to convert to Christianity or profess to kill infidels. A painting by a renown artist shows Jesus at a door knocking. The door represents the heart of man. When the painting was displayed in public, someone said to the artist that he forgot to paint a handle on the door. The artist stated that the handle is on the INSIDE of the door and can only be opened by man. Friends, THAT is tolerance, but Christianity was not to be tolerated, and the God of Jesus Christ was banished from the presence of government functions and all society.

One definition of "religion" is "One of the systems of faith and worship." Christianity tolerates any other religion, but some religions, such as Nationalism, cannot tolerate Christianity. Why would this be? Possibly because Nationalism is unwilling to take second place? Is our government, our country, or the world to be placed above God?

Heads up, Christians! History repeats itself because most people refuse to learn the truth, and refuse to learn from the past.  
al perry.

*The Southern Dead*

The Southern dead are  
sleeping  
in a thousand Southern  
glens. . .  
The moss and willows  
beckon  
with the breath of Southern  
winds.

Though the blood-stained  
cross of St. Andrew  
is tattered now and furled. .

They bore it high on every  
field  
and o'er every ocean of the  
world.

It wasn't through their  
failing  
that the gleaming turned to  
rust. . .  
And the dreaming of a na-  
tion  
is enshrined within their  
dust.

Some would have their  
deeds forgot  
their monuments swept  
away. . .

But while the Southern  
blood flows in our veins. . .  
those knaves shall never see  
the day.

Teach your children of their  
story  
of battles, lost and won.  
. .

They must keep memory's  
light a-burning  
'til Southern rivers cease to  
run.

The Southern dead are  
sleeping.

Sgt. Benj. R. Gormley



### “Judge” William Andrew Griffin

Seldom does a person interested in the War Between the States history have the opportunity to find a true hero right in your hometown—especially when you live in the central valley of California! But such was the case when I was given a history of “Judge” William Griffin to review for our chapter of the Stanislaus Civil War Association recently.

William Andrew Griffin was born in Monroe, Walton County, Georgia on October 14, 1836. He spent his early life in Augusta. Records show that his first career was as a traveling salesman for a prominent grocery house in Atlanta.

At the outbreak of the War, Griffin didn’t wait long to get involved. He joined the Confederate Army on March 18, 1861, enlisting in Oglethorpe’s infantry. His first promotion came when he was made an officer with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Sharpshooters. Records show that he was promoted several times. His last promotion was to First Sergeant on March 1, 1863.

According to the National Archives he amazingly fought in sixty-three battles. He saw action in some of the hardest fighting of the war. Among those listed in the eastern theater are Laurel Hill, Cheat Mountain, Green Briar River, Second Manassas, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Following Gettysburg he was transferred to the western division where he fought at Chickamauga, Chattanooga and all of the heavy fighting in Johnston’s retreat from Dalton to Atlanta.

Griffin was wounded four times. The most serious came near Atlanta on July 31, 1864 when he was struck by a Minie ball that shattered his right elbow, bringing an end to his military career because the war was over when he recovered.

A personal quote from Griffin describing that event is recorded as follows: “I was on the skirmish line at Peachtree Creek near Atlanta. The weather was as hot as a day here in Oakdale. Suddenly I felt a tremendous blow on my right elbow. I fell flat on my face in a little swamp where Hood’s skirmishers were striving to hold back Sherman’s advancing army. Friends picked me up immediately and cared for me, but gangrene developed and I did not recover in time to do any more fighting.”

Apparently he didn’t expect to survive the last wound because Griffin was quoted many years later as saying that if anyone would have told him after he received that wound that he would still be alive 51 years later he would have refused to believe him!

In addition to the marching and fighting Griffin is reported to have been a correspondent for the Augusta Chronicle. His report “From the Battlefield” was printed in their paper and gave readers a firsthand view of soldier life during the war.

Following the War, Griffin moved to Oakdale, California in 1869 and established a store, referred to as “26-Mile House” near Eugene with his uncle, Mitchell Griffin. He established a post office at 26-Mile House which was later transferred to Eugene. It was here that he met Elizabeth McGinnes. They were married in 1871 and had one daughter. (Records show that they were married for 43 years.) His uncle Mitchell Griffin died in 1875. He sold the store and moved to Modesto where he was in business for a year before returning to Georgia with his wife and daughter.

Griffin farmed in Georgia for eight years and returned to Oakdale, California in 1884. His home was on “E” Street. His occupation was listed as “baker” in 1888 in the Great Register of the County of Stanislaus. The Oakdale City Directory lists him as proprietor of the Oakdale Bakery in 1891. (He established it well because that same bakery still provides baked goods to the community today!)

He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace of Oakdale in 1893, which conferred upon him the honorary title of “Judge” which his friends called him for the rest of his life. After two years Judge Griffin resigned in 1895 to accept the appointment as Postmaster of Oakdale under the Cleveland administration.

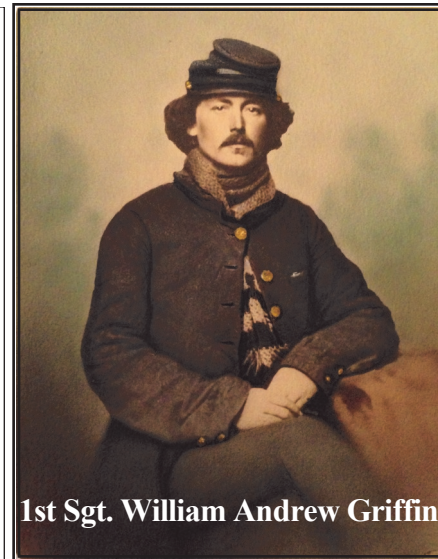
In 1898 he returned to his first love—newspaper reporting. Judge Griffin had a keen interest in affairs of the moment and was said to be a writer of marked ability. He became the editor and proprietor of the Oakdale Leader, which still prints the news for Oakdale. Judge Griffin was its editor until 1908.

Judge Griffin retired from active life in 1910 but remained active in Democratic politics. His greatest joy during his remaining years was when he journeyed back to his old Georgia home and joined his old comrades at their annual Confederate reunions in Augusta.

“The Judge” had a most interesting life. It is said that he could entertain by the hour in his reminiscences of early life in the south, war stories, and the pioneer days in California. One interesting quote that described how he was viewed in this town said “Judge Griffin always had his shoulder to the wheel working on behalf of Oakdale!”

Judge William Andrew Griffin died on December 24, 1916 in Oakdale at 80 years of age. He is buried in the Oakdale Citizens Cemetery—Block 25, Lot 2 Grave 1.

*Submitted by: W. Lee Kucker*

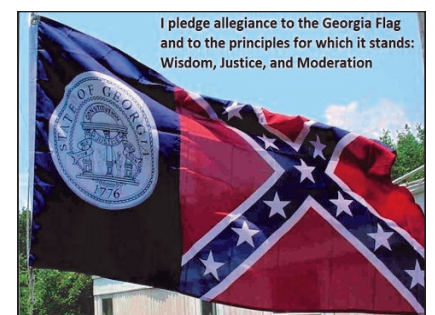


1st Sgt. William Andrew Griffin



### “FLAGS ACROSS GEORGIA” FLAGPOLE LOCATIONS:

- I-85 North near exit 160; 60’, 10X15 Real Georgia
- I-20 and Wheeler Rd. Augusta, Ga. 50’  
10X15 Battle flag
- I-95 near mile marker 65; 60’, 10X15 Real Georgia
- I-75 at exit 71 Tift County 120’, 30X50 Battle flag
- Hwy 520 (Jefferson Davis Hwy) Weston 70’,  
12X18 Battle flag
- I-75 and Battlefield Pkwy Ringgold, GA 50’  
10’X15’ Battle flag
- Hwy. 19 near Albany , Ga , 60ft Pole, 10X15’  
Battle flag



### HIGHWAY CAMP FLAGS IN GEORGIA:

- I-75 Ringgold, Ga 80’ 20X30’ Real Georgia
- I-16 near Hwy. 221 55’ 10X15 Battle flag
- Hwy. 80 near Stilson, Ga 55’ 10X15 ’56 GA
- Hwy. 82 near Waycross, Ga 60’ 10X15’ Battle flag

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

Editor, Georgia Confederate

[gaconfederate@att.net](mailto:gaconfederate@att.net)



## 5th BRIGADE REPORT.....

### Brigadier General Edward Porter Alexander Camp 158

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

Camp 158 had representatives at both the Division and National Reunions. Both were well done. Our last meeting was on June 12 since Sconyers closes for the fourth of July each year and we are not able to meet there without them being open. - Reported by David Moncus (Camp Commander)

### Brigadier General John C. Carter Camp 207

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

7/28- Regular camp meeting at the Burke County Library Auditorium. There were 14 in attendance. Fifth Brigade Commander Thomas Miller gave a most interesting talk and power point presentation on the 9<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry. Mrs. Brenda Lackman gave an update on the monument restoration project. The new stones should be in place soon in order for the restoration work to begin. - Reported by Tim Lively (Camp Historian)

### Black Creek Volunteers Camp 549

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

### Ogeechee Rifles Camp 941

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

### General Ambrose Wright Camp 1914

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

### Dixie Guards Camp 1942

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

### Buckhead/Fort Lawton Camp 2102

Meets on the third Friday of each month at Magnolia Springs State Park outside of Millen. The Camp meeting starts at 7:30 p.m., with dinner being served around 7:00 p.m.

Be sure to give us a "Like" on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/5thbrigadegascv>!

Thomas Miller, Commander  
5th Brigade

## 8th BRIGADE REPORT.....

Compatriots, once again I've been elected your 8th Brigade Commander. If you've not had the "privilege" of being Commander, it's kind of like working in a fast food joint. Everyone should have to do it at least once in their life, only then can you appreciate what's involved. That being said, let me get on with my report.

- **W.D. Mitchell Camp-163** in Thomasville meets once a quarter. Camp Commander Jason Harpe notifies members of the time and place of the meetings.

This year, as in previous years, the Mitchell Camp plans to erect a "Living History" encampment at Thomasville's Victorian Christmas Festival. The festival lasts two days in mid-December and is always a hit with the attendees. The day after the Festival, members of the Camp normally participate in the annual "Bell Ringing" for the needy. Anyone wishing to participate in either the "Living History" or the "Bell Ringing", please contact Commander Harpe for further details (229) 236-5254.

- **John K. McNeill, Camp-674** in Moultrie meets on the second Monday of each month (except December) at the Museum of Colquitt County History. Commander Pete Cowart calls the meeting to order at 7:30 PM.

The McNeill Camp is quite active with its main yearly activity being the annual Sunbelt Agricultural EXPO in October. Each year the Camp erects a tent at the EXPO's Spence Field site and raises Camp funds by selling Confederate memorabilia. Past Georgia Division Commander Bridwell, a member of

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the Camp, performs Confederate ancestral searches for EXPO attendees.

The Camp is still "pecking away" at restoring the John Plymel log cabin at the Greenfield Church site just outside Moultrie. We've come to find out why carpenters charge double for renovations. Every "fix" seems to uncover two more problems. Maybe we'll get it finished before the "rapture."

The McNeill Camp has also adopted a mile of Veteran's Parkway (U.S.-319) for trash pickup. Also a number of our members routinely "fall out" to participate in parades, festivals, memorials, etc. with other camps.

Commander Cowart invites all who wish to march in the Annual Christmas Parade in Moultrie to come join in the fun. Those with uniforms and rifles are especially urged to come. Points of contact are Commander Pete Cowart (229) 242-4009 and Adjutant Charlie Parks (229) 921-7502.

- **The Jefferson Davis Cowboys, Camp-682**, with Commander Gene Arnold at the helm meets on every second Tuesday of each month. They meet at Commander Arnold's home in Ocilla.

For the last good while, Commander Arnold and members of the Cowboys have been engaged with the Irwin County Commission and other concerned organizations regarding the status of the Jeff Davis Park. Since the State of Georgia has turned operational control back over to Irwin County, numerous concerns have arisen, mostly concerning funds to maintain the grounds and buildings. The Cowboys along with Past Division Commander Bridwell and 8th Brigade Commander Charlie Parks have maintained a close liaison with all parties involved in running the Park and are to be commended for their diligence pertaining to this very important site.

Members of the Cowboys Camp annually participate in the Ocilla Sweet Potato Festival with a battle re-enactment and living history encampments. A number of their members also assist other Camps and heritage organizations with their Confederate events.

On June 14th of this year, the Cowboys held a golf tournament at the Ocilla Country Club. The tournament had four three-man teams. The money raised will go towards the WBTS re-enactment at this year's Sweet Potato Festival. For more information on the Sweet Potato Festival activities or other items of interest, contact Camp Commander Gene Arnold at (229) 426-3253 or Adjutant Mike Hudson at (229) 445-6003.

- Commander Mark Thornhill and the **Yancy Independents, Camp-693** in Sylvester meet the third Tuesday of each month at 7:30PM in the Sylvester Library. The Camp has an active membership, annually putting on a Confederate Memorial Day Service at the County Court House in Sylvester. The Camp participates in the annual P-nut Festival Parade in Sylvester and Camp Commander Thornhill welcomes anyone wishing to march in the parade to join them. The more rifles, the merrier. Members of the Camp readily fall in with other Camps in their local parades and public events too.

- **The States Rights Guard, Camp-1551** in Rochelle meets on an "as needed" basis. Their Commander is Compatriot Raleigh Gibbs.

- **The Wiregrass Greys, Camp-1683** in Adel meet on an "as needed" basis. Their Commander is Compatriot Barry Resta, and called meetings are held in his home.

**The Berrien County Minutemen, Camp-1789** in Nashville meet once a year at the Masonic Lodge in Nashville. Commander Donald Futch notifies members of upcoming meetings.

Respectfully Submitted,  
Charles L. Parks III, Commander  
8th Brigade

### In Memoriam...

**Compatriot Gordon Burns Smith ,**  
**August 30, 2013**  
**Francis S. Bartow Camp # 93**



## BILL ARP

## NORTHERN TRADITION -

## DENY ANY PART IN SLAVERY

Charles Henry Smith was an American writer from the state of Georgia who used the pen-name Bill Arp. The following is taken from his memoirs. This narrative was published in 1902. After reading this passage the thing that struck me was that it is no new thing that the North's role in the institution of slavery has been diminutized. His observation ...is as follows:

It is sad and mortifying that our young and middle-aged men and our graduates from Southern colleges know so little of our ante-bellum history. The Northern people are equally ignorant of the origin of slavery and the real causes that precipitated the civil war. Most of them have a vague idea that slavery was born and just grew up in the South - came up out of the ground like the seventeen-year-old locusts--and was our sin and our curse.

Not one in ten thousand will believe that the South never imported a slave from Africa, but got all we had by purchase from our Northern brethren. I would wager a thousand dollars against ten that not a man under fifty nor a schoolboy who lives north of the line knows or believes that General Grant, their great military hero and idol, was a slave holder and lived off of their hire and their services while he was fighting us about ours. Lincoln's proclamation of freedom came in 1863, but General Grant paid no attention to it. He continued to use them as slaves until January, 1865. (See his biography by General James Grant Wilson in Appleton's Encyclopedia.)...

How many of this generation, North or South, know, or will believe that as late as November, 1861, Nathaniel Gordon, master of a New England slave ship called the Erie, was convicted in New York City of carrying on the slave trade? (See Appleton.) Just think of it and wonder! In 1861 our Northern brethren made war upon us because we enslaved the negroes we had bought from them; but at the same time they kept on bringing more from Africa and begging us to buy them. How many know that England, our mother country, never emancipated her slaves until 1843, when twelve millions were set free in the East Indies and one hundred millions of dollars paid to their owners by act of Parliament?...

I wish to impress it upon our boys and girls so that they may be ready and willing to defend their Southern ancestors from the baseless charge of suffering now for the sins of their fathers.

Source: Bill Arp from the Uncivil War to Date, 1861-1903, by Bill Arp, 1902.

Link to e-book: <http://docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/arp/arp.html#arp351>

Photo: Bill Arp (<http://docsouth.unc.edu>)

**"I supported President Lincoln. I believed his war policy would be the only way to save the country, but I see my mistake. I visited Washington a few weeks ago and I saw the corruption of the present Administration and so long as Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet are in power, so long will the war continue, and for what? For the preservation of the Constitution of the Union? No! But for the sake of politicians and governmental contractors."**

**~ J. P. Morgan (April 17, 1837 - March 31, 1913),  
American financier and banker**

## Anthony Johnson &amp; John Casor

In 1654, **John Casor** of Northampton County in the Virginia Colony became the first person in that colony to be declared a slave for life.

## Background

At this time, there were only about 300 persons of African origin living in the Virginia Colony, about 1% of an estimated 30,000 population. The first came to Jamestown in 1619 as indentured servants. After working out their loans for passage money to Virginia, 50 acres (200,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of land was granted to each when freed from their indentures, so they could raise their own tobacco or other crops.

## Legal dispute

**Anthony Johnson** was a Black colonist, one of the original 20 brought to Jamestown in 1620. By 1623, Johnson had achieved his freedom and was a "free negro". During the late 1640s, Johnson moved with his family to Northampton County on Virginia's Eastern Shore where he acquired property on Pungoteague Creek and began raising livestock. By July 1651, he had brought his holdings, which he referred to in a court record as *myne owne ground*, to 250 acres (1.0 km<sup>2</sup>), then a considerable tract by eastern shore standards and was prosperous enough to import five people of his own and was granted 250 acres (1.0 km<sup>2</sup>) as "headrights". [1]

John Casor, a Black man employed by Johnson, said that he had been imported as an indentured servant and attempted to transfer what he argued was his remaining time of service to Robert Parker, a White colonist. However, Anthony Johnson brought suit in Northampton County court against Robert Parker in 1654 for detaining his "Negro servant, John Casor," saying "hee had ye Negro for his life". In the case of *Johnson vs Parker*, the court of Northampton County upheld Johnson's right to hold Casor as a slave, saying:

*seriously consideringe and maturely weighing the premisses, doe fynde that the saide Mr. Robert Parker most unjustly keepeth the said Negro from Anthony Johnson his master... It is therefore the Judgement of the Court and ordered That the said John Casor Negro forthwith returne unto the service of the said master Anthony Johnson, And that Mr. Robert Parker make payment of all charges in the suit.[1]*

Sustaining the claim of Anthony Johnson to the perpetual service of John Casor the court gave judicial sanction to the right of Negroes to own slaves of their own race. Indeed no earlier record, to our knowledge, has been found of judicial support given to slavery in Virginia except as a punishment for crime. The defendant, John Casor, thus became the first individual known to be declared a slave in what later became the United States. [2]

In 1665 Anthony Johnson and his wife Mary, his son John and his wife Susanna, and their slave John Casor moved to Somerset County, Maryland. Casor remained Johnson's slave for the rest of his life. [3]

By the end of the 17th century, large numbers of slaves from Africa were brought by Dutch and British ships to the colonies extending from Delaware south.

## References

1. *Virginia, Guide to The Old Dominion*, WPA Writers' Program. NY: Oxford University Press, 1940, p. 378.

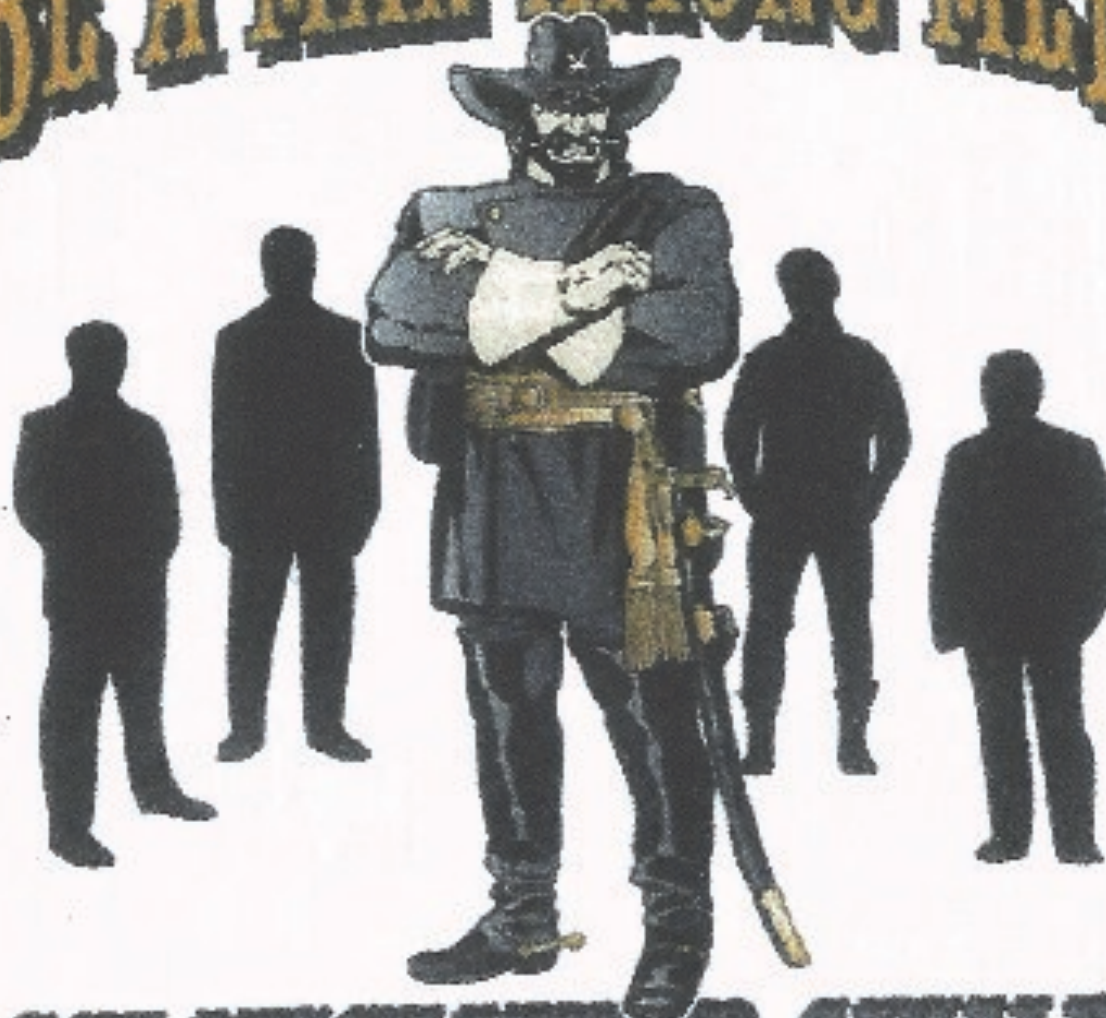
[4] PBS, "Blurred racial lines"

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Casor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Casor)"

"Try not. Do or do not, there is no try." ~Yoda



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The annual Jefferson Davis Cowboys' golf tournament was held June 14, 2014. Camp members are Johnny Wynn; Mike Hudson; Mike Kennedy; Howard Maddox.



Haralson Invincibles Camp 673 participates in Tallapoosa 4th of July parade, led by Cmdr. Billy Bearden. James Tolbert drives recruiting truck while Josh Webb is in the photo on the right.



On Saturday, July 26, 2014 members of The Camp of The Unknown Soldier #2218 of Old Clinton, Jones County, Georgia took part in a living history program at the Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, GA which commemorated the 150th anniversary of the July 30th, 1864, Battle Dunlap Hill.

This event closely coincided with the second anniversary of the establishment of Camp 2218.



Members of Camp 158 at the Georgia Division Reunion. Pictured Left to Right are Compatriots Gary Hattaway, Ben Creech, Commander David Moncus, and Past Commander Ron Udell.



I'll take my stand  
in Dixie Land !

Flags Across Georgia catches on in Virginia

September 28, 2013, the VaFlaggers dedicate their first Battle Flag on I 95 near Richmond, VA. Seen in the admiring crowd on the dedication day, the mustache holding a camera is the Rev. Dr. Herman White, NC Division Chaplain.



< At left: The Confederate section of Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah, GA, beautifully maintained by SCV Camps in the Savannah area.





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