Remember Wirz ~ An Innocent Man!

The 44th annual Capt. Henry Wirz Memorial Service will be held at 3:00 p.m. on Sunday afternoon, November 10, 2019 in the town of Andersonville, GA. In case of inclement weather, the service will be held in the Village Hall in Andersonville. The public is invited to attend. All SCV, MOSB, UDC, OCR, and CoCV members are urged to attend along with anyone who loves their Confederate heritage.

The annual Memorial Service for Capt. Henry Wirz, Commandant of Andersonville Prison Camp and a Confederate Hero/Martyr, is sponsored by the Alexander H. Stephens Camp 78, Sons of Confederate Veterans, in Americus, GA.

Guest speaker for the November 10 Memorial Service is Historian and Professor Dr. Albert Winkler from BYU and Utah Valley University. Dr. Winkler, who has Swiss ancestors, has done research on Capt. Henry Wirz. He is completely convinced that Capt. Wirz was innocent of the charges brought against him at his mockery of a trial.

Capt. Henry Wirz, a native of Switzerland, served as the Commandant of Andersonville Prison for 14 months (until the end of the War Between the States). After the War ended, he was arrested and carried to Washington, D.C. and tried for War crimes before a U.S. Military Tribunal. In a trial that historians have called a “National Disgrace,” he was found guilty of murdering 13 Yankee prisoners, although no body nor any name for any of the prisoners was ever produced.

Capt. Wirz was hung in Washington on November 10, 1865. Afterward, the Yankees cut off his head and other body parts and exhibited them. It took his attorney four years to collect some of the bones to have a burial at Mount Olive Cemetery in Washington, D.C. The right forearm skeleton is still on exhibit at the National Museum of Health and Medicine in Silver Spring, Maryland.

Col. Heinrich Wirz of Bern, Switzerland and great-grand-nephew of Capt. Wirz, has attended a number of the 44 Memorial Services, and plans to be present on November 10 with his son, Thomas Wirz.

For more information about the November 10 Memorial Service, contact James Gaston at 2220 GA Hwy 30 West, Americus, GA 31719. Phone (call or text) @ 229-938-9115 and email at gaston7460@bellsouth.net.

The Charge to the Georgia Division

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish.

Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.
Camp #1404 and members of other camps in the 2nd Brigade participating in the 2019 Memorial Day Parade in Gainesville, Georgia. Roger Pendley, 27th Georgia Regiment Camp

Baker Camp men, It was great to see membership at our Annual Camp Fish Fry on Hartwell Lake. The Catfish and all the trimmings were mighty fine. Thank You to all who participated, and for all the fine desserts and food you brought. It was a good time. See y’all next year. Cmdr. Jud Barton

C.T. Miller & friends celebrate Confederate Memorial Day at Magnolia Cemetery, Augusta.

Ralph Mills, (Cmdr., Camp 1404, Gainesville, GA), at the newly installed Cross of Honor on his ancestor Scogin’s gravesite (Farmersville Cemetery, Chattooga Co., GA)

Georgia Division Commander Tim Pilgrim addresses assembly at National Reunion in Mobile.

GCYC Camper Dalton Shuman mans the limber at the 2019 Camp held at New Ebenezer Retreat.
Georgia Division Officers & Staff  

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COMMANDER'S REPORT

Brothers,

It has been a busy June and July. We had a very productive 122nd Division Reunion with five new Brigade Commanders taking command. A big thank you to all the Camp Delegates who were present representing their Camps. It's important for us to involve all the Delegates in these events. The US District Court Judge ruled that the City of Alpharetta can ban the Confederate Battle Flag from the parade for the Old Soldiers Day. The Division issued a legal notice to the City that they were violating the Camp's First Amendment rights asking that the City reverse their ban on the Battle Flag. The City's attorney issued a notice that they would fight this case. We are waiting for the City to make a decision on this issue. We will continue to fight this battle. Everyone should be getting their annual dues in, that is an opportunity to give to Heritage Defense. If you are interested in making donations, please go to the website www.gascv.org and make a donation. The donation contributed to our legal fight.

The Roswell Mills Camp #1547 has been participating in the Old Soldiers Day Parade for 15 years now, flying all the flags. The City of Alpharetta has asked them to remove the Battle Flag. We have filed a lawsuit to protect our First Amendment rights. The judge has ruled that the City's ban on the Battle Flag is unconstitutional. We have a hearing on August 1st to determine if we can participate without flying the Battle Flag. We will continue to fight this battle. Everyone should be getting their annual dues in, that is an opportunity to give to Heritage Defense. If you are interested in making donations, please go to the website www.gascv.org and make a donation. The donation contributed to our legal fight.

In 1994 the General Lewis Henry Benning Camp #517 entered into a written agreement with the City of Columbus for the Camp to provide a Chili Cook-Off. The City gave the Camp permission to fly the Confederate Battle Flag in the Cook-Off. The City also gave the Camp permission to fly the Confederate Battle Flag in the Parade. The Camp flew the Battle Flag in the parade. The City asked the Camp to remove the Battle Flag from the parade. The Camp refused to remove the Battle Flag. The City decided to remove the Battle Flag from the parade. The Camp filed a lawsuit to protect our First Amendment rights. The judge has ruled that the City's ban on the Battle Flag is unconstitutional. We have a hearing on August 1st to determine if we can participate without flying the Battle Flag. We will continue to fight this battle. Everyone should be getting their annual dues in, that is an opportunity to give to Heritage Defense. If you are interested in making donations, please go to the website www.gascv.org and make a donation. The donation contributed to our legal fight.

Recently, the Camp has changed its leadership and has decided to join the Georgia Division for help. They contacted the Georgia Division for help. The Georgia Division contacted the Mayor of the City of Columbus. The Mayor invited the Camp to participate in the parade. The Camp participated in the parade and flew the Battle Flag. The Camp has been advised that the City will not allow the Battle Flag in the parade. The Camp will continue to fight this battle. Everyone should be getting their annual dues in, that is an opportunity to give to Heritage Defense. If you are interested in making donations, please go to the website www.gascv.org and make a donation. The donation contributed to our legal fight.
The fourth annual Georgia Confederates Youth Camp was held June 23-28 at Ebenezer Retreat Center in Rincon, GA. With almost 20 youth ages 12-17, the week was full of activities and learning centered around the War Between the States. This year the youth experienced 15 class room style lectures on a variety of topics such as the Confederate Medal of Honor recipient and this year's Honored confederate Henry Ellis Thain, to the Reverend E.M. Bounds, to General Forrest, General Jackson, Jesse James, Captain Wirz, and the Defense of Savannah. They also completed hands on period crafts like soap making, churning their own ice cream and flower crafts to wear to the ball. And of course they enjoyed the camp facilities and recreational activities like the pool and basketball court and camp fire. Throughout the week each teen also soaked in traditional southern manners, including table etiquette and dancing!

The highlight of this year's camp was the unique opportunity to explore the nearby fortifications of Savannah. A field trip to Fort Pulaski and Fort McAllister filled an entire day, but everyone learned so much! At Fort Pulaski we saw a glimpse of what the Immortal Six Hundred endured and the interesting architecture that was necessary to build a fort of such magnitude. At Fort McAllister, the youth learned the ins and outs of soldiering and toured the earth works fort which fell in a matter of minutes at the end of Sherman's march.

This was perhaps our best year yet, and a very big THANK YOU goes out to the Georgia Division Executive council for their support of the 2019 GCYC.

Tara Miller, Director
Georgia Confederates Youth Camp

NOTICE IF YOU SENT IN PHOTOS IN JUNE, AND THEY DO NOT APPEAR IN THIS ISSUE, PLEASE RESEND. I EXPERIENCED SOME COMPUTER "ISSUES". EDITOR.
The year 1944 was a dark one for the world as the most gruesome killing in all history was taking place. The newspapers were filled with a flurry of reports of the war in Europe and the Pacific. The world was in the grip of two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, fighting for supremacy.

Moving ahead to September 1944, the National UCV/SCV Reunion was held in Montgomery, Alabama. The article below has been transcribed as written in the (The Alabama Historical Quarterly) in 1944. The article continues on the next page.

The last Confederate Reunion in Alabama was held in September 1944. All of the men were in their 90s. What will probably prove to be the last General Confederate Reunion through the two days of September 27th and 28th. The attention had been small owing to the great age of the Veterans. The Men present, were only eight men present. Those who were still living had a hard time of it.

Confederate Memorial Day was also much less than before. It was the first year in which no parade was held. Even though there were still five remaining veterans present they could not muster enough help to have a parade. Obviously, the war was taking its toll.

The John B. Gordon Camp 46, however, was doing remarkable well. They had Governor Arnall and former Governor John Slayton as their speakers. The camp also had Governor J.B. Holmes of Texas, who was a member of the Georgia Division. The camp was in good shape, and they were planning to continue growth. All in all, 1944 was a very lean year for the SCV.

And for those of you who have always asked when the grand parades ceased, well, it was 1944 and there were only five Confederate Veterans left in Georgia. It must have been sad for the old boys.

Here is an article written in the (The Atlanta Constitution) about the Confederate Memorial Day service held at Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta.

“Five Gray Veterans Left for Today’s Memorial Rites”

The History of the Georgia Division

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Compiled by: Mark Pollard
Georgiav Division Historian

The John B. Gordon Camp 46, on the other hand, was doing well. They had Governor Arnall and former Governor John Slayton as their speakers. The camp also had Governor J.B. Holmes of Texas, who was a member of the Georgia Division. The camp was in good shape, and they were planning to continue growth. All in all, 1944 was a very lean year for the SCV.

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“Five Gray Veterans Left for Today’s Memorial Rites”
The Sons of Confederate Veterans Participate

The Sons of Confederate Veterans had a good representation, including their Commander-in-Chief, Dr. Marshall Wingfield, a Congregational minister of Memphis, Tenn., a native of Virginia, and numerous local representatives. The Daughters of the Confederacy and members of the Southern Memorial Association were active in their efforts to make the convention a great success from every point of view.

Sons of Confederate Veterans Stand on Gold Star

The second day of the Reunion was filled with events planned to gratify the old men who had worn the gray and had journeyed back to Montgomery for their last Reunion. The morning of the 28th was bright and warm and the Veterans were carried from their hotel in a city bus and on a tour of inspection of both Governor and Maxwell airfields, where they saw young soldiers in khaki being trained as fliers. At each one of these military establishments, the Veterans were greeted by a cordial welcome.

Meeting with the National organizations of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Order of the Confederate Veterans, the Southern Memorial Association, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, the successor of the historic old house of that name, was head of the Executive Committee, assisted by local representatives of the other organizations.

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W o m a n ’ s A r m y Corps. The Maxwell Field band seated on the Capitol grounds near the imposing statue of Jefferson Davis erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, played Southern airs, beginning with “Dixie”, much to the delight of the old men. The front of the Capitol was decorated with a large Confederate flag suspended from the balcony above the portico, flanked on either side by a United States flag and the flag of Alabama, the latter a red St. Andrew’s cross on a white field, reminiscent of the battle flag of the Confederacy.

Seats were provided on the portico of the Capitol for the Veterans and chairs facing the Capitol were occupied by the audience. Hon. T. B. Hill, of Montgomery, made the introductory remarks and presented the speaker of the occasion, Judge Walter B. Jones, who delivered an address that touched all hearts and will be preserved in many libraries as it is reproduced in this issue of the Quarterly for that purpose. Each Veteran in turn, stood upon the spot where Jefferson Davis took his oath of office and upon which all Governors of Alabama since 1853 have been sworn into office, kept securely in its glass cabinet in the World War Memorial Building, was placed near the star for the occasion. The Great Seal of the Confederate States of America was also in the case. In the group of seven Veterans that posed for a photograph was one Negro man slave 90 years of age who served in the war as a bodyguard to his master. This man, Dr. R. A. Gwynne, lives in Birmingham where he is a well-known character.

A Banquet is Held

In the evening a banquet for the Veterans, Sons of Veterans and representatives of the other patriotic organizations of the Confederacy, was given at the Whiteley Hotel with an audience of four score men and women. The decorations were unique and appropriately centered with a large stagecoach around which were placed small Confederate soldiers bidding their sweethearts’ goodbye. Vases of flowers were decorated with figures of old fashioned girls wearing antebellum hoop skirts, as were the decorations of the place cards. The toastmaster of the banquet was John R. T. Rives. The principal speaker was Hon. Chauncey Sparks, Governor of Alabama.

Others included Mrs. Adelaide Van Diver, Prattville, Division President of the U.D.C.; Mrs. Bibb Graves, former U. S. Senator; Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, former President General of U.D.C., Dr. Wingfield, Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and others. During the evening the Confederate Veterans were introduced and several of them made appropriate talks. Mrs. Thomas wore a Scarlett O’Hara dress and received vociferous applause when she sang “Shortenin’ Bread”.

Governor Chauncey Sparks

Golden Anniversary Luncheon

Following the exercises at the Capitol the whole company repaired to the Civic Room of the Jefferson Davis Hotel where the three Montgomery Chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy gave a luncheon. Mrs. Albert Pickett, of Montgomery, was in charge. Mrs. Jesse Roberts, of Montgomery, Past Division President of the U.D.C. was Toastmistress. The long tables were soon occupied and additional tables were hastily set up to take care of the many guests who arrived belatedly. The particular occasion was not only to honor the Veterans and Sons of Veterans but to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. A large birthday cake commemorating that momentous event was decorated with fifty golden candles. The cake was cut by Mrs. Roberts and served to the entire company. Group singing included “Dixie”, “Bonnie Blue Flag”, and “Auld Lang Syne.” The Veterans left Montgomery feeling very happy and grateful for the hospitalities shown to them and for the love expressed for them by everyone.

Part (22) - The History of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans will continue in the next issue of the Georgia Confederate. In an effort to document the history of the Georgia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, I am in the process of compiling as much information as possible on the Division. If your SCV Camp has ever held a Reunion in the past, please submit the year and who the elected officers were. Submit that or any other Division information to: Georgia Division Historian, Mark Pollard at: pollardsville@gmail.com

Support monument construction, upkeep, and repair.

Purchase your State of Georgia SCV tag today.
Executive Council Meeting Schedule:

September 7, 2019
Ole Times Country Buffet, Macon, Ga.

November 2, 2019
(Ole Times Country Buffet, Macon, Ga.)

January 18, 2020
(Lee Event in Irwinville, Jefferson Davis Memorial Park)

Starting time: 10:00 a.m.

If you want to participate in the workings of your Division, contact your Brigade Commander and plan to attend the EC meetings with him.

Jeff Davis Memorial State Park:
Reuben W. Clements purchased the land in 1865. In 1915, his son, Honorable J.B. Clements, and the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy introduced a resolution tendering four acres of land to the state of Georgia for the purpose of creating a state park. The resolution passed, and in July 1920, the original four acres were officially deeded to the state. On July 3, 1933, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company deeded to the Governor of Georgia an additional four acres for Jefferson Davis Park, bringing the size to eight acres. On March 8, 1938, the United States of America deeded to the state of Georgia an adjacent tract of land containing 3.66 acres. In 1952, Jack Eli and Doris R. Vickers donated 1.008 acres as a gift to the park, bringing it up to today’s total of 12.668 acres.

Source: gpb media/ npr

Go to: https://friendsofgastateparks.org/parks/jefferson-davis

HELP SUPPORT “THE PARK”/ JOIN TODAY.
Members of the 3rd Battalion Co B Mechanized Cavalry organized a ride for donations to be given to the Veterans at the Carl Vinson VA Medical Center in Dublin Georgia in September. Troopers made six stops including the Milner Confederate Cemetery, the Stonewall Confederate Cemetery in Griffin, Atlanta’s Oakland Cemetery, and the Patrick Cleburne Cemetery in Jonesboro. Two of our stops were for a great BBQ lunch at Smokin’ Cues in Stockbridge and supper at the Irish Pub & Grill in Rex. The donations given were plentiful and everyone involved had a great time with lots of laughs, smiles, and good fellowship. Mechanized Cavalry and Order of Confederate Rose lead the way!”

Tony Pilgrim


Buckhead/Ft. Lawton Camp member Steve Burke commanded the Honor Guard of the Georgia Society Sons of the American Revolution at the Atlanta Braves game on July 4th.

L to R: 2019 GCYC Campers express appreciation to Rev. Dr. Herman White, Chaplain-in-Chief, SCV for his outstanding programs; Campers take notes as they tour the “prison pen” at Ft. Pulaski where the Immortal Six Hundred were tortured and killed; Entrance to Ft. Pulaski, as one Camper checks the moat for alligators.

To sign up for an email copy of the GCYC newsletter ~
asp3@planttel.net

Cmdr. Greenwell also directed Campers on a tour of Ft. McAllister at the 2019 Georgia Confederates Youth Camp.
Pine Barrens Vol. Camp #2039 welcomes Brody White and Kaydn White as our two new Camp Cadets!

Some of the Pine Barrens Vol. Camp #2039 Cadets visit the Sleeping Lion of the Confederacy at Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta.

Pine Barrens Volunteers #2039 welcomes new member Donnie Sheffield to our ranks!

Pine Barrens Volunteers #2039 new Camp Cadet Blake Harrelson.

Pine Barrens Volunteers #2039 welcomes new Camp member Donald Davis to our ranks!

Remember, true history to future generations!

Pine Barrens Vol. Camp #2039 Cadets help put up new Recruitment Sign in Dodge County.
General Order 2019 - 1

Whereas, with the current vicious and despicable attacks being waged against the law enforcement officers around the country today, and

Whereas, law enforcement officers are the domestic protectors of our citizens, our society and our way of life, and

Whereas, responsible citizens have a moral duty to support the institutions and citizens who place their lives in peril every day so that our society can enjoy the rights, privileges and freedoms of citizens of a great republic which our forefathers and God provided us,

Now therefore, the following proclamations is hereby published to the Confederation:

Thursday, August the 15th of 2019 shall be proclaimed as National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Camps, Brigades and Divisions are hereby highly encouraged to show their support to their local law enforcement officials on this day by any and all means appropriate on this day. We offer our most sincere thanks and appreciation to those who place their lives in the Almighty's favor on a daily basis protecting and serving the public.

By order of the Commander - in - Chief,
Paul C. Gramling, Jr.

Politeness and Good Breeding

“Never weary your company by talking too long or too frequently. Good-breeding or true politeness is the art of showing men by external signs the internal regard we have for them.”

~ Thomas Jonathan Jackson
There were many parallels between the American Revolution for American Independence and the War for Southern Independence. After many years of economic abuse by England the 13 American colonies seceded from England and fought a war 1775-1783 to achieve Independence and form a new nation The United States of America. From the earliest colonial days until 1861 major political, economic and cultural differences existed between the Northern New England colonies and the Southern colonies. By 1860 immigration in the north had increased the population to approximately 3 times that of the Southern states. After many years of political, economic and criminal abuse by the Northern states the Southern states made a decision to secede from the Union and form a new nation, The Confederate States of America.

It is a well established fact that the winner of a war writes the history. The Northern and Southern perspectives concerning the causes and reasons for the war commonly known as the Civil War differ greatly. The war has been primarily presented as a war to defend and maintain slavery with some emphasis on the issue of States Rights. There was only one cause of the war. The South was invaded and responded to Northern aggression. But there were 10 causes for Southern secession.

One of the primary reasons was the tariff tax issue. After the war of 1812 Southerners had agreed to a 10% tariff to stimulate American industrial production. By 1820 the tariff became a greed factor for the North which is today referred to as corporate welfare. South Carolina almost seceded from the Union 1828-1832 due to the tariff rate being raised to 40% which was known in the Southern states as “The Tariff of Abomination”. Lincoln had promised the Northern industrialists that he would raise the tariff if elected and the upcoming Morrill Tariff Tax was to be 47%-51%. The South was being treated as an agricultural colony and bled dry and forced to pay 75% to 85% of the money to operate the Federal government by this unfair sectional tariff. The excessive tariff tax was almost as abject as that of the Roman provinces under their Proconsuls nearly 2000 years ago except that New England added hypocrisy to robbery. The reason that 4 of the first 7 states seceding from the Union listed slavery as the cause of secession was that this was the issue that the North had broken the contract (Constitution) on. Secession is not rebellion but if the Southern states had used the tariff issue as the cause to secede it would have been rebellion because the Constitution gives the right to the Federal government to collect tariffs.

The war for Southern Independence was a cultural war. Most Southerners were descendants of Celtic immigrants from western England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. New Englanders were primarily of Anglo-Saxon and Viking decent from eastern big city England and major cultural differences existed. States Rights vs. Centralization was another major issue. America was formed as a Constitutional Federal Republic but Northerners wanted to change American Government to a Socialist Democracy. In 1848 in Europe the Socialist Revolution led by Karl Marx failed. In 1849 and 1850 he sent about 2,000 European Socialists, primarily Germans, to New York City. These Socialists were highly educated and intelligent. They joined with American Socialists led by Horace Greeley and Charles Anderson Dana. Dana had been to Europe before the war and had met Karl Marx. Abraham Lincoln had been a pen pal to Karl Marx since the late 1840’s. The European and American Socialists formed the Republican Party in 1854 which was very similar to the modern Socialist Atheist Democratic Party. 487 of Karl Marx’s articles which included the Communist Manifesto were printed in Greeley’s New York Tribune newspaper prior to 1862.

Within 6 years they had figured out how to start a war and blame it on the south. The Ft. Sumter incident was a set up as proven by correspondence between Lincoln and Admiral Gustavus Fox. Within several years after Southern defeat in 1865 America was changed to a Socialist Democracy in which virtually all powers of sovereignty were removed from the states and power concentrated in Washington DC. The 14th Amendment removed most of the States Rights from the states and the people as recognized in the 9th and 10th Amendments. Major religious differences existed between the North and the South. The South was primarily Orthodox Christian whereas many Northerners were Atheist, Unitarians, Transcendentalists, Secular Humanists, and various other religious cults and isn’t. Between the early 1800’s and 1860 numerous groups of Northerners formed Socialist groups which considered women and children community property and advocated free love. Southerners were concerned about what type of country America would become if these people had their way.

Control of Western territories was another major issue. New England formed Immigrant Aid Societies and paid for Northern people who had political ties to New England to move to Kansas and Nebraska. The South was made to feel unwelcome in these new territories and New England sent psychopath John Brown to Kansas where he murdered Southerners who were not even slave owners. The Civil War began in 1854 in Kansas not on April 12, 1861 at Ft. Sumter SC. The great English writer Charles Dickens summed up the situation in one sentence “The Northern onslaught against Southern slavery is a specious piece of humbug designed to mask their desire for the economic control of the Southern states”.

New England wanted the
South’s resources, cotton, land, timber, and coal, for pennies on the dollar and had for many years slandered and condemned the South in Northern newspapers which had created sectional animosity. Southerners were tired of reading about what bad and evil people they were because their neighbors owned a few slaves. Hypocritical New Englanders were primarily responsible for the development of slavery in America and the port cities of New England had grown wealthy due to the slave trade but after it became unprofitable they accused Southerners of grave moral sin while the money they made from the slave trade was still in their pocket. Even though the economic infrastructure of the port cities of New England had been based on the slave trade, small groups of extreme radicals and fanatics in New England demanded instant abolition of slaves as opposed to gradual emancipation which was already occurring in the South.

68 Out of 117 Republicans signed a resolution advocating terrorism against the South with plans to create a massive slave rebellion which would have resulted in the deaths of thousands of Southern men, women and children as had occurred in Haiti (Saint Dominigue) between 1791 and 1803. After 7 of the lower Southern states seceded from the Union Lincoln caused the secession of the upper Southern states by calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down what he called a rebellion.

Southern secession was legal by the 10th Amendment and in 1865 and 1867 U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Salmon Chase stated that secession was not rebellion and if any former members of the Confederate governmental or military were brought to trial what the North had won on the battlefield would be lost in a court of law. Jefferson Davis was released from prison and no former confederates were ever tried for treason.

Contact James W. King at jkingantiquearms@bellsouth.net for an unedited copy of my article “The 10 Causes of Southern Secession” and other articles.

James W. King is Commander of Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 141 Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelsons Rangers Albany Georgia

ON FAME’S ETERNAL CAMPING GROUND,
THEIR SILENT TENTS ARE SPREAD, AND
GLORY GUARDS WITH SOLEMN ROUND,
THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

“LEST WE FORGET”
Georgia Division Commander Tim Pilgrim called for an emergency on-line Executive Council meeting to discuss the Sylvia Cotriss 1st Amendment legal matter.

Gentlemen,

Per Article IX, Section 4. of our Division By-Laws I call for an emergency Executive Council meeting. To address the following issue:

On Friday, July 19, Martin O’Toole, Rick Leake, Richard Straut and I met with Sylvia Cotriss and her attorney Regan Keebaugh per our request to discuss Mrs. Cotriss legal fight with the City of Roswell. She had requested some financial help to take her case to the 11th District Court of Appeals and we wanted to get a good feel of where they stand before we brought the matter before the Executive Council.

I would like to make the motion that the Georgia Division, SCV extend a loan amount of $7,870.00 to Mrs. Sylvia Cotriss to help her fund her legal fees to be repaid upon settlement of the case.

If I could get a second from another Executive Council member who agrees with the motion, we can open with discussion until Thursday, July 25th at 5:00 pm then we can call for a vote.

Attached is the District Court Order.

See the below analysis and further explanation from Division Spokesman Martin O’Toole:

What is to be done about the Cotriss case?

We had the opportunity last Friday, July 19, to meet with the attorney for Sylvia Cotriss. As you may know, Ms. Cotriss was fired from her position with the Roswell Police Department upon complaint that an African-American saw her squad car parked at her home with a Confederate flag flying from the house. After the briefest of investigations in which the charge against her was that by displaying the Confederate battle flag she impaired the ability of the Police Department to function, she was discharged.

Her cases brought before the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia Judge Robert Ray, presiding. Judge Ray issued a brief order dismissing her case. To boil down his opinion to one sentence it would be: no one flying a Confederate battle flag from their home is entitled to be a police officer. Full copies of his opinion can be made available upon request. It is recommended reading for anyone suffering from low blood pressure.

The opinion is so bad and so far-reaching that it must be appealed.

Ms. Cotriss’ attorney explained to us his strategy on the appeal. He is impressed with his grasp of the issues and the law. As many of you may know, appeals are not generally successful. There is an uphill struggle to overturn the decision of the federal trial judge. However, given the poor quality of reasoning in the Order, Ms. Cotriss’ attorney was hopeful that he would be successful. He is willing to invest his time and effort to bring the appeal forward. This is not a light commitment on his part and gives reason to believe he thinks he can succeed.

However, he does want to be paid for the expenses incurred to this point. They total $7,870.00. Ms. Cotriss does not have the money to pay these expenses at present.

The proposal has been made that the Sons of Confederate Veterans loan to Ms. Cotriss the total sum incurred thus far. She would then pay this to her attorney to bring her current on her client expense. It is thought that she would be able to bear the burden of the expenses from this point forward. They should not be as great as they have been thus far.

In exchange, she will execute a loan agreement pledging to repay the client expense to the Sons of Confederate Veterans out of the first monies that she receives in any settlement or verdict.

It would be my expectation that if the appeal is successful, the order overturned and a trial ordered that the City of Roswell will probably settle the claim. If the appeal is unsuccessful, then Mrs. Cotriss would be relieved of any responsibility to repay the client expenses.

This is a very important case. Any members of the SCV working in law enforcement would be exposed to summary discharge for any Confederate displays and possibly even for mere association with the organization. I can see them very easily argue that driving to work in an SCV – tagged vehicle could trigger anxiety on the part of the constantly offended.

At best, we may be able to get on an appellate court order on the record vindicating SCV members First Amendment rights to participate in Confederate heritage activities. At worst, the order would stand.

It doesn’t take much imagination to realize that this order can be expanded to cover a broad variety of public employment situations.

The order is so bad that it might well have been written by the Southern Poverty Law Center or Antifa.

It is my strong recommendation that we do our best to defeat this hideous ruling and restore Ms. Cotriss’ First Amendment Rights and thereby protect not only her but all members of Southern heritage groups.

1st Brigade Commander Wendell Bruce seconded the motion.

There was some discussion on the motion. All discussion from Executive Council members was in favor of the motion.

Vote tally was 17 Executive Council members voted in favor of the motion, 2 Executive Council members didn’t respond. The motion carried.

Division Spokesman Martin O’Toole will be drafting up the agreement with Mrs. Sylvia Cotriss.

❖

Dunlap Farm

On Saturday July 27 the upcoming 155th anniversary of The Battle of Dunlap Farm (East Macon) was commemorated. Volunteering their efforts was a group comprised of members of The 16th GA, Co. G; The Camp of The Unknown Soldier SCV Camp #2218 of Jones County, GA; The Logan E. Bleckley SCV Camp #1998 of Cochran, GA; The Edward Dorr Tracy SCV Camp #18 of Macon, GA; The Sidney Lanier United Daughters of The Confederacy Chapter #25 of Macon, GA, The Dorothy Blount Lamar Children of The Confederacy, Macon, GA; some of the staff from The Cannonball House, Macon, GA and, of course, Judy and Jett Smith and members of the staff of the Fort Hawkins Historic Site.

Especially appreciated were the many visitors who came out to view and participate in period demonstrations, talk with the living historians and tour the historic origin of the City of Macon. These grounds were the Confederate left during the fighting of July 30, 1864.

Source: The Howling Dawg
Wayne Dobson
General Stand Watie Camp # 915
Georgia Division Reunion June 7 & 8 attended by Commander Biddy and Adjutant Chambers. 57 Camps out of 102 attended. Division has 3,224 members. Brigade Commander elections were held. New 1st Brigade Commander is Wendell Bruce of the Ringgold Camp. Georgia Confederate of the Year Award went to Senator Jeff Mullis for sponsoring SB77.
Camp set up fairgrounds for July 4th to sell souvenirs and recruit. The June Camp program was the DVD Road to Appomattox from “Legends & Lies.”
Dues notices have been sent. Please respond promptly to renew your membership.

Buckhead/Fort Lawton Camp 2102
Adjutant James E. Saxon of the Buckhead-Fort Lawton Brigade, Camp No. 2102, Millen, Georgia, has been awarded the SCV’s Distinguished Service Medal. The highest of 19 SCV National Merit Awards, it is strictly limited to members of the SCV who have served in an outstanding manner for an extended period of time in a position of responsibility. Saxon has served as the Camp’s Adjutant for more than a decade. Endorsed by the Division Commander and awarded by the Commander-In-Chief, it was one of only six approved for the Georgia Division in 2019. Fifth Brigade Commander Thomas Miller presented the medal and certificate during a surprise ceremony at the Camp’s July meeting.

Real History
By Michael M. Owen, Robert E. Lee Camp #2005
My great-uncle Gustavus Adolphus Miller I was an Editor for the Columbus Sun in the 1850s, and Editor/owner of the Upson Pilot published in Thomaston, Georgia from 1858 to 1861.
Although he was 65 years old when the War broke out and too old to join the regular army, he left his newspaper and joined the Upson Coastal guard and was sent to Savannah to help defend that City. He was in Savannah when Sherman made his infamous “march to the sea.” After he was paroled he began his long journey home on foot and later wrote the following:
“I am sure the Biblical plague of ancient Egypt would not compare to the devastation of what I saw from Savannah to Macon. I could not find a home standing or even a barn standing in which to take refuge at night. I encountered women and children and old men and ladies wandering aimlessly. They had been left with only the clothes on their bodies and nothing else. No food or means of procuring food.”
“I shared with them the meager rations that I had on my person. It was if a giant ball of fire had descended upon Georgia and burned a path miles and miles wide across the State. Sherman and his army took everything they could use or later sell and burned the rest. I fear many of our good citizens will die of starvation.”
~ G.A. Miller, 1865

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER #2218
Of Old Clinton, Jones County, Georgia
At our regular meeting – July 18th - the Camp enjoyed an excellent presentation about The Chimborazo Hospitals provided by Chaplain Joel B. Whitehead. We look forward to a duo of guest speakers on August 15 when Cheryl Aultman of The Cannonball House and Judy Smith of Fort Hawkins come to share with us about these two Macon, Georgia landmarks and historic sites.
Annual dues MUST BE mailed to SCV National and State HQ in August. If yours are not included in this mailing, you will incur late charges for reinstatement.
We are honored to announce that our guest speaker for our 2019 Griswoldville commemoration will be Tim Pilgrim, current Commander of the Georgia Division SCV.
Please apply to Adjutant Dobson if interested in speaking engagements in 2020 – slots are already filling up rapidly.

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier’s good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."
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In Honor of a Fallen Nation
Gould B. Hagler, Jr.

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L to R Griswoldville Battlefield; Carl T Miller Jr., Cmdr Camp #1914 General Ambrose R Wright, Columbia County, Georgia with Carl Tommy Miller Sr. visit as they left the 2019 Division Reunion.

L to R: Gen. Leonidas Polk Camp 1446, Smyrna, GA, Cmdr. Garry Daniell, right, presents membership certificate to new member, Austin Ables; Cmdr. Garry Daniell, left presents the 25-year Service pin to Bill Brand, right; Martin K. O’Toole, SCV Georgia Division Spokesman and past Commander of the Gen. Leonidas Polk Camp 1446, gives the Keynote Address at the monument where Lt. General Leonidas Polk fell in defense of the South on Pine Mountain, Kennesaw, Georgia; The 2nd Brigade Honor Guard made up of Camp 1404, Gainesville Ga. & 1642 Cumming, Ga. SCV, fire a 30 gun salute at the Gen. Leonidas Polk Memorial Service.

ON FAME’S ETERNAL CAMPING GROUND, THEIR SILENT TENTS ARE SPREAD, AND GLORY GUARDS WITH SOLEMN ROUND, THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

“LEST WE FORGET”

Two of the headstones recorded for the Georgia Division Graves Registry Program by Immortal Six Hundred Camp Adjutant Frank Grimm and his wife Kathy as they attend the bi-annual Spring Cemetery Tour at Ft. Stewart.