



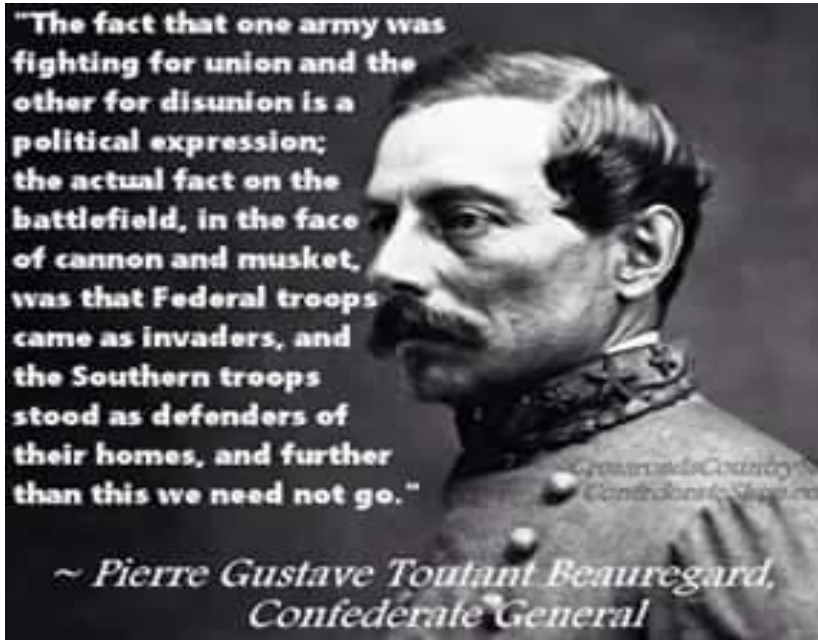
The Wig-Wag

Official Newsletter of the Brig. Gen. E. Porter Alexander Camp No. 158

Sons of Confederate Veterans

Augusta, Georgia

"If ye be then risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God." -Col. 3:1



COMMANDER'S COMMENTS

Dr. John Baxley

September was another busy month for our camp. We had a great camp meeting at Sconyer's with Joe Long from the Relic Room at the Confederate Museum in Columbia, S.C. giving us an exciting talk on Gen. Macy Gregg from the same town. When Joe talked, you almost felt like Gen. Gregg was in the room with us. Gen. Gregg was the "Stonewall Jackson" of South Carolina and died leading his brigade in a counterattack against Gen. Meade's corps at the battle of Fredericksburg. Also at the meeting, we said goodbye to Dr. Arnold Huskins who is moving to Charleston, S.C. Arnold gave a heartfelt speech and we will sure miss him. We also added to our membership swearing in Thomas McCauley as a new member and welcoming back Tommy Edwards as a reinstated member giving us 108 members in the camp.

The "old man's" crew kept busy during the month mowing the Confederate Dead and Survivor sections in Magnolia Cemetery twice. I wish to thank Joe Winstead, Tommy Chappell, Tommy Smith, Gary Hattaway, Michael Milford, Emma Givens, and Ben Faulkner for their loyal support in our camp's most important mission in caring for the grave sites of the "boys in gray." I also wish to thank Jack Bailie for his continuous work with the fountain in the cemetery.

Two wonderful things transpired with our camp in September. First, Ben Faulkner volunteered to take over Arnold's job as editor of the Wig Wag. Ben is a new member and felt in his heart he needed to get more involved with the camp. Please personally thank Ben for stepping in and helping the camp with a difficult situation at our next meeting. Second, Joe Winstead completed the application to secure funds from the Georgia Division to help get our cemetery fountain rebuilt. This has been a drawn out process, and I wish to thank Joe for all that he has done

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Cemetery Clean-Up Duty, 27 September 2016.

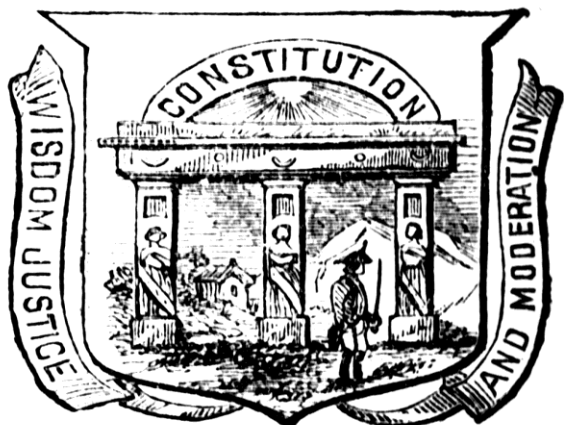
NEW EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

Ben Faulkner

Greetings folks. I feel that an introduction of myself in this first issue of the Wig Wag edited by yours truly is fitting and appropriate, since I am still new to our Camp, and as of yet I haven't met and gotten to know everyone. Taking over the editing of this newsletter seemed like an ideal way for me to get involved and to be useful to you gentlemen and our friends. At the national level, I am a life member, and I transferred in August of last year from the at-large William D. McCain Camp, which I had originally joined in 1998 on the record of one of my maternal great-great grandfathers, Sgt. Lawrence Trotter Hardin of Company B "Glascok Independent Guards" of the 22nd Georgia Infantry. He was born near present day Beech Island in 1836, and moved with his family to what became Glascok County while still small child. During the war, he was present with the Army of Northern Virginia at all of the major engagements in the eastern theatre until being hospitalized in February of 1865, having been wounded three times over the course of his service. His brother David was a cavalry officer, and his brother Charlie was held as a POW at Fort Pulaski.

Most of my great-great-great grandfathers served in the Confederate States forces as well: Pvt. William G. Faulkner (Co. G, 63rd Georgia Infantry; present at Jonesboro and Franklin), Sgt. Jeremiah Wren (Co. I "Jefferson Greys", 28th Georgia Infantry), Pvt. Thomas Greene Sheppard (Co. I "Jefferson Greys", 28th Georgia Infantry), Pvt. Arnold Johnson (Company I "Jeff Davis Riflemen", 14th Georgia Volunteer Infantry), Pvt. Ira C. Ward (Company E "Freeman Rangers", 44th Georgia Infantry, a mixed-blood Cherokee), Pvt. John J. English Jr. (Company D "Monroe Crowders", 31st Georgia Infantry), and others.

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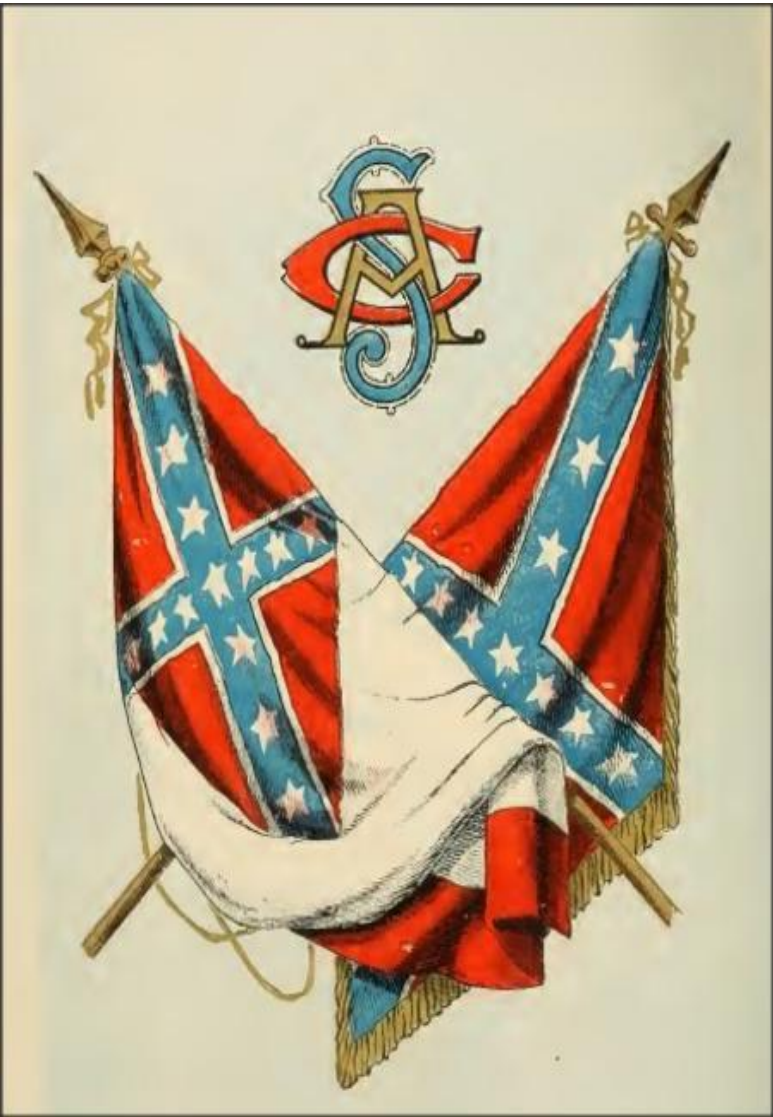
NEW EDITOR’S INTRODUCTION *(continued from page 1)*

The Jefferson Greys consisted of men from around what today is Avera; it included groups of brothers and cousins such they were nearly all related to each other, and if alive today, would almost all be related to me. Both of Glascock County’s delegates to the secession convention would be, if alive today, relatives of mine, as would that convention’s president, George W. Crawford and his kinsman Martin J. Crawford who served in the Confederate Congress and as a peace envoy to Washington before the Sumter incident. I am distantly related the General W. H. T. Walker of Augusta, Gen. Martin Witherspoon Gary of Edgefield, Sen. Clement Clay of Alabama, Gen. Richard Taylor, and—even more distantly—the Lee’s of Virginia and Maryland.

I am an Appling native with long, deep roots in Glascock, Jefferson, McDuffie, Warren, Edgefield, Wilkes, Butts, Monroe, Pike, Lamar, Fayette, Columbia, Dooly and Terrell Counties. I received my education in Columbia County’s school system, as well as at Georgia College in Milledgeville and Augusta University. I hold a Bachelors in Political Science with a minor in History from Augusta University, and am in the process of becoming a teacher-largely because I see that as the front line in presenting our history in an honest and true fashion. I spent a few years on the radio in Athens as a producer and reporter, and returned to this area for family reasons. For the time being, I am working at the gun counter in one of our outdoor and sports chain stores, and on a research project that will culminate in a book on the time Dr. Moses Waddell spent in Appling running the old academy where John C. Calhoun received his first formal education.

Dr. Huskins has left some big shoes to fill in terms of the finished quality of this newsletter, so I ask for your patience as I adjust to putting it together. The format, as you have noticed, is not going to be the same. I am open to suggestions and input, and I am actively seeking your feedback. My goal is to continue to provide camp news, events and photos, as well as the updates concerning attacks on our heritage, supplemented by excerpts and articles I have on hand or access to concerning local Confederate units, personalities and monuments, and the historic local activities of the United Confederate Veterans, the Ladies Memorial Association, and all successor organizations. We are the living continuation of that tradition locally, and it is important that we know the paths they’ve blazed before us.

For information and events that you would like included in the newsletter, I can be contacted at 706-698-4645, benjaminpatrickfaulkner@gmail.com, or at P. O. Box 698, Harlem, Georgia 30814.



COMMANDER’S COMMENTS *(continued from page 1)*

The October 13th meeting should be interesting as our speaker will be Georgia State Senator Jesse Stone from Waynesboro, Ga. He represents over eleven counties in this part of Georgia to include parts of Richmond and Columbia counties. This would be a good time for us to ask about the status of protecting our Confederate heritage in Georgia to include our monuments. A good crowd of support for our Confederate history and culture would be a great way to help Senator Stone with our Cause.

Enjoy the fall weather and festivals. Hope to see you at our October camp meeting at Sconyer's BBQ. Bring a friend and keep the flag flying. Have a Great Dixie Day!

Your humble servant--

Commander Doc John.

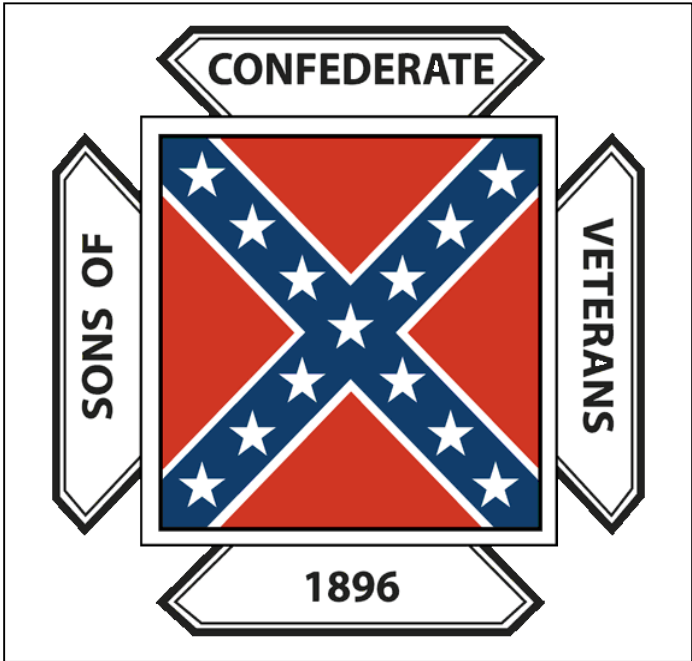
The South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum—

301 Gervais Street, Columbia, South Carolina, 29201
803-737-8095

Hours of Operation:

Tuesday—Saturday
10:00am—5:00pm
First Sunday of Each Month
1:00pm—5:00pm

Closed on all State holidays except Confederate Memorial Day and Veterans Day.



HERITAGE UPDATE



The College of William and Mary in Virginia recently decided to dishonor the memory of the members of the student body who fell in defense of Virginia and the South by removing the above pictured plaque; the poor, pitiful, delicate students apparently were desperately afraid of our “scary” flag. The faculty of this institution, like so many others in the States of the former Confederacy, consists mainly of left-wingers largely from elsewhere, primarily the Northeast and abroad. This instance is a microcosm of what Virginia as a whole is experiencing, given that entire counties in the Old Dominion have essentially been repopulated with both carpetbaggers and recent immigrants who have nothing but contempt and hostility for Southern history. Institutions of higher learning, so-called, function today like enemy-occupied enclaves—captured territory—which is why it is vital for more conservative Southern men and women to enter academia with a mind towards driving the infiltrating vermin out.

- **BALTIMORE, Md.**—A commission considering the removal of several public monuments in the city honoring Robert E. Lee. Stonewall Jackson, and Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, has recommended their removal. It is not clear yet when this will be carried out, or what the fate of the monuments will be upon removal if this recommendation is put into effect.
- **NEW ORLEANS, La.**—The theatre of the absurd continues in the Crescent City; the Jefferson Davis, P. G. T. Beauregard and Liberty Place monuments have been defaced again—this time stenciled with such grammatically ignorant phrases as “we ready we comin burnem down.” How exactly they plan to burn stone and cast iron they have not said; but surely as long as those Soros checks keep clearing, they will keep implying they have the magical power to do so. On Saturday the 24th of September, these cretins held a series of massive rent-a-mob rallies at the monument sites; they have added the iconic equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson to their list of targets, and stated their intention to pull his statue down with ropes. Never mind that he had been opposed to secession and nullification, and had been dead for many years when secession occurred; according to the fruit loop logic of lefty-land, he was a slave-owner, and a white Southerner, so he’s got to go. We’ll see. The other three monuments are still facing a day in court as of this writing that will decide their fate.
- **WASHINGTON, D.C.**—At the National Cathedral, two panes of stained glass containing the Confederate battle flag have been removed as of 27 September...

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Local Confederate History—

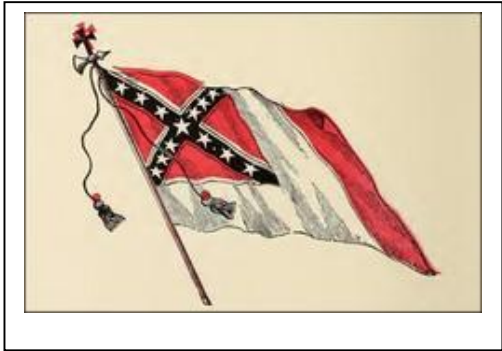


The original Columbia County Confederate Monument; this marble plaque engraved with the names of the fallen was placed behind the Judge’s Bench in the Courthouse in Appling in the 1880s, effectively dedicating the courtroom to the memory of the Confederate dead. McDuffie County did not yet exist in the 1860s, and most of that County was then part of Columbia; roughly half of these men listed here came from the areas that would later be included in McDuffie County. There is good reason to believe that the Columbia County Camp No. 1597 of the United Confederate Veterans held their meetings in the courtroom of the old Appling Courthouse.

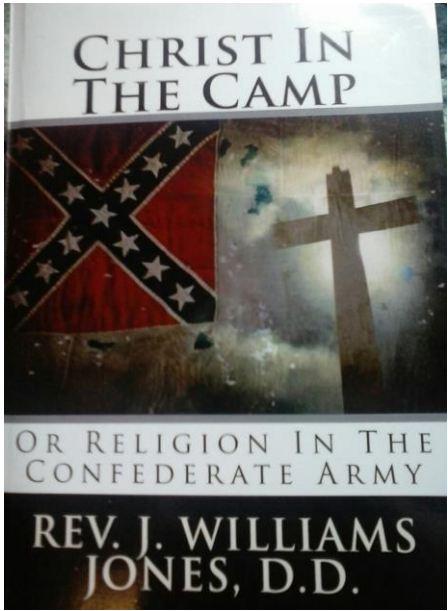


UPCOMING EVENTS

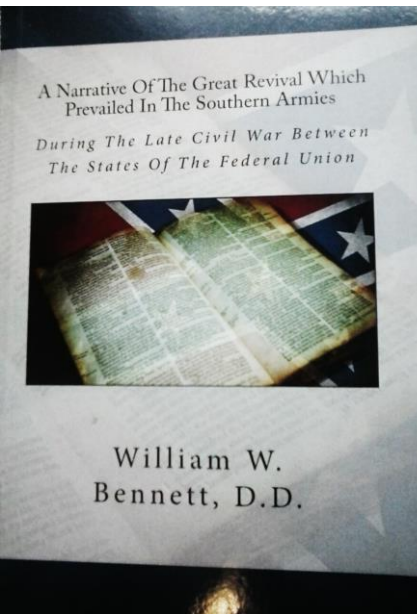
- ❖ The next camp meeting is on 13 October at 7p.m., upstairs at Sconyer’s. Our Guest will be State Senator Jesse Stone
- ❖ Annual dues, to avoid late fees, need to be paid by 31 October.



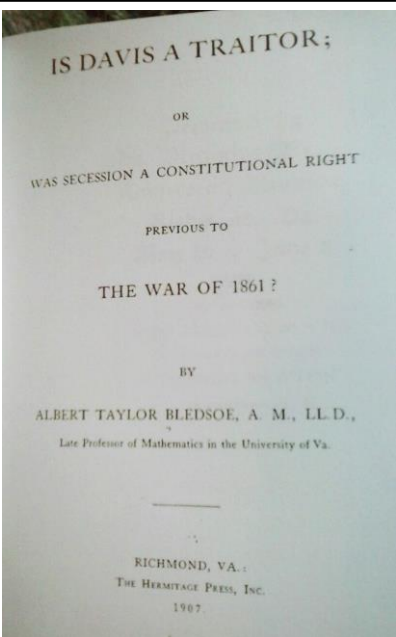
Book Recommendations for October 2016



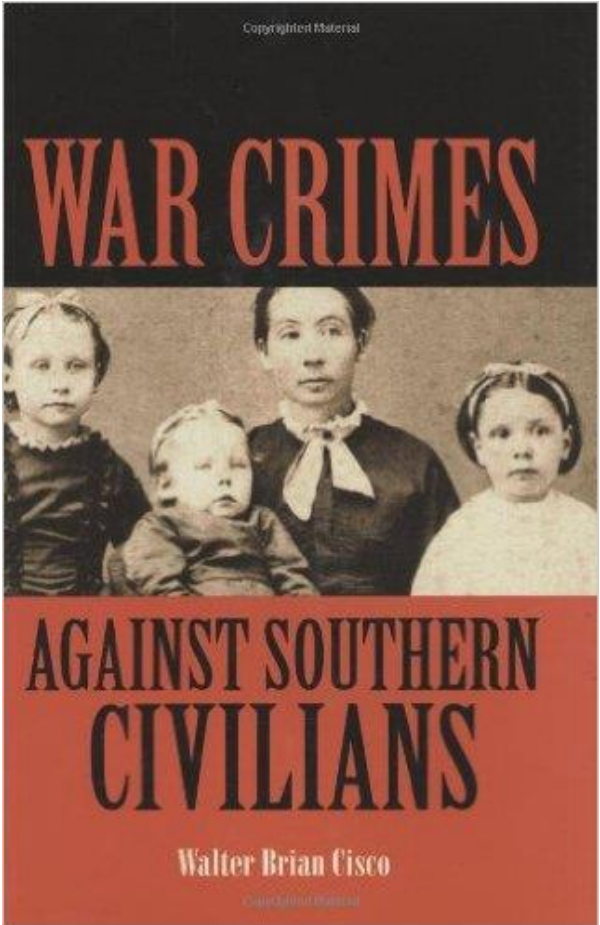
Christ in the Camp, or Religion in the Confederate Army, Rev. Dr. J. William Jones (his name is misprinted on later covers), 1887. This work details the work of chaplains in the Confederate forces, and the spiritual life of the men in service to the Southland during the War Between the States.



A Narrative of the Great Revival which Prevailed in the Southern Armies during the Late Civil War between the States of the Federal Union, Dr. William W. Bennett, 1876. A great revival broke out amongst the Army of Northern Virginia during the war; men who found Christ on the battlefield went on to lead the denominations in the South after the war; this tells the story of that great revival.



Is Davis a Traitor? or, Was Secession a Constitutional Right Previous to the War of 1861?, Dr. Albert Taylor Bledsoe. Written during the confinement of Davis at Fortress Monroe, Bledsoe, who had been an under-secretary in the Confederate States War Department, establishes here conclusively the right of secession; intended for the use of the lawyers of Jefferson Davis, it is believed that this book convinced Andrew Johnson that a conviction of Jefferson Davis on a treason charge would be impossible, thus influencing the decision to release Davis without ever allowing him to have the trial he wanted.



“The sobering and brutal consequences of the Civil War off the battlefield are revealed in this examination of atrocities committed against civilians. Rationale for the Union’s “hard war” and the political ramifications of such a war set the foundation for Walter Cisco’s enlightening research. Styled the ‘Black Flag’ campaign, the hard line was agreed to by Lincoln in a council with his generals in 1864, when he gave permission to wage unlimited war against civilians, including women and children.

In a series of concise and compelling chapters, Cisco chronicles the ‘St. Louis Massacre,’ where Federal authorities proceeded to impose a reign of terror and dictatorship in Missouri. He tells of the events leading to, and the suffering caused by, the Federal decree that forced twenty thousand Missouri civilians into exile. The arrests of civilians, the suppression of civil liberties, theft, and murder to ‘restore the Union’ in Tennessee are also examined.

Women and children, black and white, were robbed, brutalized, and left homeless in Sherman’s infamous raid through Georgia. Torture and rape were not uncommon. In South Carolina, homes, farms, churches, and whole towns disappeared in flames. Civilians received no mercy at the hands of the Union invaders. Earrings were ripped from bleeding ears, graves were robbed, and towns were pillaged. Wherever Federal troops encountered Southern Blacks, whether free or slave, they were robbed, brutalized, belittled, kidnapped, threatened, tortured, and sometimes raped or killed by their blue-clad ‘liberators.’

Carefully researched, largely from primary sources, the book includes notes and illustrations. This untold story will interest anyone exploring an alternative perspective on this period in American history.”

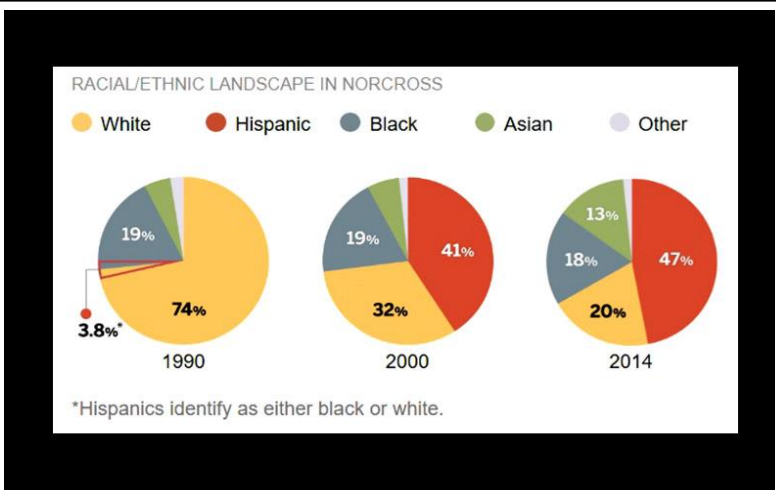
Pelican Publishing, Walter Brian Cisco, 2007.

HERITAGE UPDATE

(Continued from Page 3)



- **WASHINGTON, D.C.**—(continued) The Cathedral is retaining the two windows honoring Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, however they fully intend, by way of a special ceremony on October 26, to engage in an “establishing context” canard. Every time an opponent of all things Confederate speaks or writes of “context”, they mean nothing more than an abject acceptance of their interpretation of events, and in the few cases such as this where they are willing to retain a monumental image minus the “scary” parts, adding “context signage” means nothing more than publicly defaming the men and meaning of these monuments by impugning their character and imputing motives and motivations to them that are suitable to left-wing professors and their fellow travelers and Black Lives Matter, but almost entirely at odds with history as it actually unfolded.
- **ATLANTA, Ga.**—On Friday the 23rd of September, the man who completed the carving on Stone Mountain, Roy Faulkner of Snellville, Georgia, passed away; the bratty little reporter the awful Atlanta paper assigned to write his death notice made it a point to make sure to call the carving “controversial” in Roy’s editorial obituary. With that one unnecessary word she effectively imported the entire nonsense of the last two years into what should have simply been the acknowledgement of the death of a man who had accomplished something magnificent. Roy was my father’s first cousin, so this particular insult to Southern heritage has also taken the form of an insult to the extended Faulkner family.
- **CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.**—the fate of statues dedicated to the memory of Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson remains uncertain, despite the fact that Virginia has laws on the books intended to prevent the removal, destruction or obscuring of any war monuments. The town formed a “blue ribbon commission” in response to a demand for their removal by local Black Lives Matter bottom-feeders, and as local government in Charlottesville has come to be dominated by carpetbaggers, the commission was stacked from the beginning against the monuments. It appears, for now, that signage adding “appropriate context” (again with that “context” garbage) will be erected adjacent to the statues. In the meantime, however, on the 17th of September, an event called C-Ville Pride was held in Lee Park; and no, this had nothing to do with Southern pride, or pride in the Commonwealth of Virginia. This was a rally of University of Virginia sodomites, a celebration of sin, and they took it upon themselves to festoon the sculpture of Gen. Lee on Traveler with rainbow balloons, rainbow ribbons, with a large rainbow Hawaiian-style leis hanging from Traveler’s neck. Charlottesville stands every bit as captured today as New Orleans did in 1863. Any sense of propriety, decency and respect for either the dead or the sacred has departed the United States.
- **NORTHERN VIRGINIA**—the area of the Commonwealth of Virginia most heavily resettled by people from outside of the South and outside of the United States has a number of ongoing efforts by these colonists to purge the area of any reminders that native Virginians or any other Southerners had ever been there to begin with; there are efforts underway to rename large high schools named for Robert E. Lee and J. E. B. Stuart, efforts to remove Confederate monuments and street names in Arlington and Alexandria, and sadly, these may be successful, and soon.
- **TALBOT COUNTY, Md.**—a monument in one of Maryland’s Eastern Shore counties to “the Talbot Boys” who served on behalf of Occupied Maryland in Lee’s army has been saved, for now.
- **OXFORD, Ms.**—On Saturday, 17 September, students attending the University of Mississippi football game carried “Let the Band Play Dixie” signs and Mississippi state flags—both large and small—with them into the stadium. Several students had their signs and flags confiscated by University police officers “just following orders.”



To your left you will see something worth considering relative to our efforts to preserve the remaining tangible traces of Southern history and Southern culture; using Norcross, Georgia, as a microcosm, it isn’t difficult to see that we appear to be going through a process of systematic replacement.

Based on what we have seen over the last two calendar years, there is absolutely no reason to believe that any of our monuments, symbols, graves, honorific names, flags on public grounds—or for that matter, most of our total cultural patrimony—will be safe when in the near future traditional Southerners constitute less than 20% of the populations of our own States. Repopulation from abroad, and resettlement from other parts of the United States, stands an excellent chance of meaning that the shift shown here in Norcross awaits us. We either figure out how to arrest or slow this, or we will soon be faced with the prospect of being Southerners in a South that isn’t Southern anymore, and being ruled by a coalition of groups that have been taught to believe that both we and our history are evil.



United Confederate Veterans Camps in our area in June of 1908:

Abbeville—*M. T. Owen Camp No. 416*, C. Arthur Parker, Commander.

Aiken—*Bernard E. Bee Camp No. 84*, P. A. Emanuel, Commander, George C. Edmonston, Adjutant.

Appling—*Columbia County Camp No. 1597*, Judge Claiborne Snead, Commander, L. F. Kendrick, Adjutant (listed as Commander in 1912)

Athens—*Cobb-Delaney Camp No. 478*, J. J. C. McMahon, Commander, W. G. Caruthers, Adjutant.

Augusta—*Confederate Survivors Association Camp No. 435*; L. A. Ashley, Commander, L. W. Kent, Adjutant; *J. T. Fleming Camp No. 1389*, W. H. Hendrix, Commander, J. O. Ulm, Adjutant.

Avera—*Avera Camp No. 913*, E. M. Walden, Commander; B. B. Pope, Adjutant.

Bartow—*Ashburn Camp No. 1653*, W. B. Dasher, Commander, P. T. McBride, Adjutant.

Crawfordville—*A. H. Stephens Camp No. 1050*, S. J. Flynt, Commander, Jesse A. Woodall, Adjutant.

Edgefield—*Abner Perrin Camp No. 367*, no officers recorded in 1908.

Elberton—*William M. McIntosh Camp No. 1085*, E. B. Tate, Commander, J. F. Stillwell, Adjutant.

Lexington—*Oglethorpe County Camp No. 1627*, M. S. Weaver, Commander, T. G. Lester, Adjutant.

Lincolnton—*Lamar Gibson Camp No. 814*, R. E. Roberts, Commander.

Louisville—*Jefferson County Camp No. 826*, J. G. Cain, Commander, S. M. Clark, Adjutant.

McCormick—*Wade Hampton Camp No. 1064*, R. J. Robinson, Commander, T. A. Box, Adjutant.

Orangeburg—*Thomas J. Glover Camp No. 457*, James F. Izlar, Commander, William J. Izlar, Adjutant.

Saluda—*James Mitchell Camp No. 1643*, L. Rice, Commander, J. W. Edwards, Adjutant.

Sparta—*H. A. Clinch Camp No. 470*, Col. S. D. Rogers, Commander, W. A. Martin, Adjutant

Tennille—*Graybill Camp No. 1534*, B. S. Boatwright, Commander, M. G. Murchison, Adjutant.

Thomson—*George McDuffie Camp No. 823*, Hezekiah McCorkle, Commander, Robert H. Pearce, Adjutant.

Warrenton—*W. J. Hardee Camp No. 1087*, no officers listed in transcription of record.

Warthen & Sandersville—*Warthen and Sandersville Camp No. 745*, M. Newman, Commander, E. A. Sullivan, Adjutant.

Washington—*John T. Wingfield Camp No. 391*, C. E. Irvin, Commander, W. S. Lane, Adjutant.

Waynesboro—*John B. Gordon Camp No. 369*, P. B. Hall, Commander, Solomon Wetherhahn, Adjutant.

Seven Egregious Photoshop Errors

In the wake of the Charleston shooting in the summer of 2015, pictures were released of Dylann Storm Roof, which were subsequently used as the catalyst and pretext to kick the now decades-long effort to erase Southern history into hyper-drive. The pictures released appear to show Roof with various Confederate symbols. Well folks, a friend of mine with a military intelligence background in photographic analysis sat down with me one afternoon, and we went through each image thoroughly. We found what we believe to be evidence that the images were partly staged, and partly fake. Since these have been used far and wide to bolster the nonsense with which we have been contending, I offer for your consideration several of what we believe to be the most blatantly altered amongst the Roof pictures. If the images are fake, then we have some very hard questions to start asking—namely, who faked them, and to what end and purpose, and why was the decision made to drag our cultural patrimony into the political crosshairs in this manner?



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.

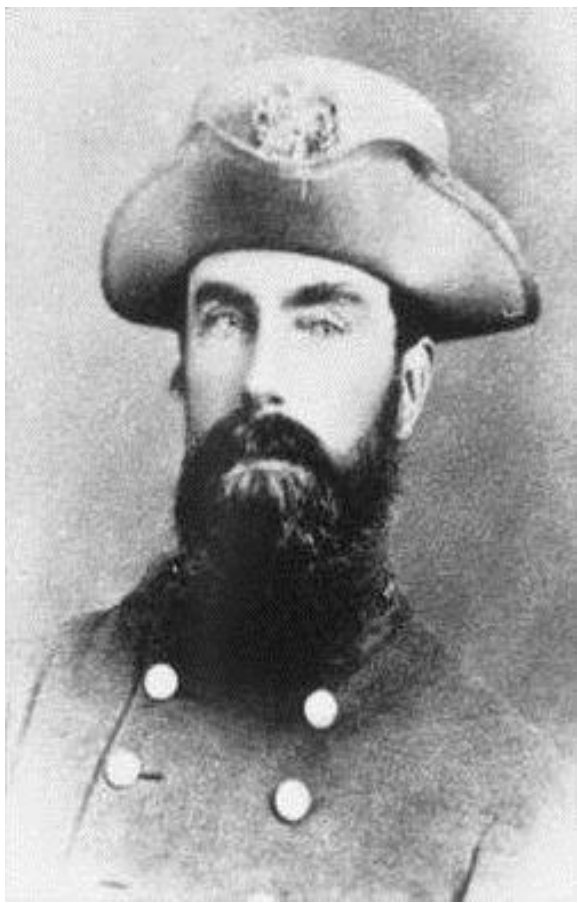


f.



g.

- a. Notice the white edge along the finger, morphed together with the flag stick; this suggests the finger was cropped and moved.
- b. The boot appears to have been cropped onto the leg, and at an incorrect angle; there are hard black edges that indicate doctoring, and the grass has no depth in the enlarged image; it is as though it were painted onto a backdrop.
- c. In our discussion of the images, we came to think that the angle at which the flag stick emerges from the hand is wrong; we attempted to duplicate it, and a similar flag stick never looked quite like that in our hands.
- d. The features of the flag as rolled up to the stick do not appear to line up correctly along the rolled edge; we experimented with a flag to see if we could replicate this position. To a point, the features did look similar, but the misalignment of an actual flag was not as extreme along the rolled edge as here.
- e. This is supposed to be a mirrored image across the room; however, the rolled edge is not reversed as it would be in a reflection. It faces the same direction as the principle image; and it appears to be waving, while the flag in the principle image is drooping. And the flag stick nearly vanishes in the “reflection.”
- f. There are unnatural hard edges around the license plate, and it appears inexplicably brighter than it should, based on the lighting in the rest of the image. It appeared to us to be too bright to have actually been there when the car was photographed.
- g. His pant-leg is morphed into the rim of the headlight.



Discussed at our last meeting, Gen. Maxcy Gregg, pictured in his tricorn hat, bearing a Palmetto Secession Cockade.



15 star version of the Southern Cross Battle flag, with the Georgia State Seal in the center, one belonging to the Fowler Guard (42nd Georgia Infantry, Co. D), captured by Capt. John P. Megrew of the 11th Indiana, Infantry, Co. B.

Share the story of your ancestors:

If you have an image and service information on a Confederate ancestor you would like to share here, please get the image and information to me for future newsletters.



This is one of my great-great-great grandfathers, T. Greene Sheppard of Jefferson County, who served in Company I of the 28th Georgia Volunteer Infantry from September 10, 1861 to his wounding at Petersburg, Virginia, in July of 1864. He died of his wounds the following month, and is buried in Virginia. My grandfather told me that he had heard from older relatives that when Greene Sheppard went to war, his children moved unused chicken coops over the footprints he left in their yard when he left for the war, trying to preserve them as long as possible, to have something of him still with them. They lived off of Duhart’s Creek between what are now Avera and Stapleton. When Grandpa was on maneuvers with the Army in the 1940’s near Petersburg, he made it a point to go and find his great-grandfather’s grave.

October in Confederate History—

- Oct. 2: 1861—Confederate States enter treaty with the Osage Nation.
- Oct. 3: 1862—The Battle of Corinth begins.
- Oct. 4: 1861—Confederate States enter treaties with the Seneca, Shawnee, and Quapaw Nations. 1862—the Battle of Corinth ends.
- Oct. 7: 1861—Confederate States enter treaty with the Cherokee Nation.
- Oct. 8: 1862—the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky. 1864—C. S. S. *Shenandoah* commissioned.
- Oct. 25: 1862—the Battle of Pine Bluff, Arkansas.
- Oct. 31: 1861—The legitimate Missouri legislature convenes in Neosho and passes an Act of Secession, ratifying what Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson had proclaimed in August of 1861.