

THE HOWLING DAWG

JANUARY 2017



"Jake"

"eager for a new year of adventures..."

16th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Company G

"The Jackson Rifles"

COULD THE SOUTH HAVE WON AFTER 1864 - CAN IT NOW?



John Moore/Getty Images

It is easy to say now, in 2017, that the North was assured of a victory from the onset, but that makes no more sense than assuming that the United States was destined for victory as the first smoke billowed from Pearl Harbor.

Did the South have a chance at all? Maybe most would say, in 1861, 1862 and before the massive 1863 tandem reverses of Gettysburg and Vicksburg. A Country never went to War more ill-prepared than did the Southern Confederacy. The States that comprised the Confederation totaled two-thirds less population and little more than a tenth as much industry as the North.

Did the South have any advantages at all? Yes - early on they possessed the decided advantage of conducting a defensive War and primarily guarding their homeland against Lincoln's deceitful, immoral, unholy and unlawful invasion.....

"The Secessionists had shorter supply lines that often ran along already-established and known railroads and better knowledge of the territory. With many mountains and rivers running east-west in the South, the Rebels often were able to set up in defensible positions." (Bevin Alexander)

Moreover, the Southern Armies' possessed a broader base of experienced men who were commanded by an array of brilliant military leaders. These strengths were showcased by early Southern victories. Consider, for example, that Yankee cavalry never really equaled Rebel proficiency until the time of Brandy Station.

The Union absolutely had to have a total surrender by the South to claim victory. The South *only* had to destroy the Federal Union's political will to continue fighting. I ask, COULD THE SOUTH HAVE WON AFTER 1864? Vicksburg likely hurt the Southern Cause more than Gettysburg. Casualties were devastatingly high in



Columbia, South Carolina after the Union occupation of 1865

Pennsylvania but the Confederacy not only lost control of the Mississippi River at Vicksburg but an entire Southern army as well. When those two demoralizing events happened, it began to set the stage for Grant to bring his army east and besiege Petersburg. Then, the end was near.

The Army of Tennessee had been effectively pushed out of the western theatre of the War but there was still a good Southern chance for victory – a real good chance even after Sherman was in Georgia. The flame of possible victory flickered as long as General Joseph E. Johnston commanded, but Hood's tragedy at Franklin dissolved tangible hope by the decimation of the Army of Tennessee.

Before November 8, 1864 election, the South did not have to *"kill them all"* as "Stonewall" often said, but only frustrate Northern efforts sufficiently for McClelland to defeat Lincoln, setting the stage for a negotiated peace. Both Grant and Sherman understood, clearly, that only by the total destruction of the South (the Army, the property and the people) could they truly claim victory. Sherman was well aware that he was fighting *"the most dangerous set of men which this War had turned loose upon the world,"* and clearly intended to *"whip the rebels, to humble their pride, to follow them to their inmost recesses, and make them fear and dread..."* Modern enemies of Southern heritage embrace these maxims, too.



The Confederate flag is removed entirely from the South Carolina Statehouse – July 2015

General Lee remarked at Fredericksburg: *"These people delight to destroy the weak and those who can make no defense; it just suits them."*

CAN THE SOUTH WIN NOW? Any historical theory or belief you hold would make an interesting discussion but the most relevant question on the table is: can Southerners avoid an unjust and unwarranted extinction? There is not a decent man or woman that I know of who condones what Dylann Roof, did in Charleston, South Carolina, during his June 2015 murder spree. Like John Wilkes Booth, Roof represented no Southerner worthy of the name and if we are united in any way, may it be in sympathy for the Emanuel AME victims and families and in contempt for Roof. It is exhaustingly emphasized that he killed black people – more pointedly, he killed Christians, but that is footnoted by the heathen media. A general indictment has been handed down by the court of political correctness, condemning all Southern persons, places, heritage, emblems, and pride. This is the unjust treatment given the descendants of the men General Lee admonished to be *"as good citizens as you have soldiers..."*

H.K. Edgerton maintains that *"the only man that ever cared for the African people is the Christian White man of the Southland of America."* Now these, same, good and decent Southern people are being painted with the broad brush of political correctness gone wild. Can we restore the rightful portions of heritage expression we have lost since Charleston? Do we have what it takes to continue just as our ancestors persevered following Gettysburg and Vicksburg? Will our beloved heritage, again, receive the same just treatment that we afford others. Ben (Cooter) Jones once wrote: ***"We are the same good people today that we were last week and last year and we are not going to be shamed into turning our backs on our heritage."***



THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

As is our custom, we did not meet in December. In 2017, we are both pleased and proud to announce that Past SCV Camp 1399 Commander, former Georgia Volunteer Battalion Commander, legendary 16th Georgia commander, and cherished brother, Colonel Steve Smith of Byron, Georgia will be our keynote speaker for our annual Lee-Jackson Banquet on Thursday, January 19th, 2017. As with our regular meetings we will dine at Chevy's (Gray, GA) at 6 p.m. ordering individually from the menu and our program begins at 7 p.m.

Georgia Division Adjutant Tim Pilgrim will be with us in February discussing projects of the SCV. March brings us a long-time friend, and well-known author, Hank Segars, from the W.F. Jenkins, SCV Camp # 690 of Eatonton, Putnam County, GA, who will speak on the topic of *"The Civil War in Popular Culture"*. In April we look forward to hearing GA Division SCV Historian Mark Pollard, who will tell us about *"The History of the SCV"*. Also, two very well-liked previous speakers, Sherrie' Raleigh (UDC Chapter #25) and LtC. Ed Shelor will return in 2017 - May and June respectively. We are working on setting a 2017 date for the revisit by artifacts expert extraordinaire, Johnny Mack Nickles (SCV Camp 18). Our guest speaker openings for Camp 2218 meeting programs are all more than half filled for 2017. Apply with Adjutant Dobson if interested.

SCHEDULE OF 2017 EVENTS

JANUARY 19 – LEE-JACKSON BANQUET – CAMP 2218 – EVERYONE IS INVITED!
GEN. ROBERT E. LEE BORN

JANUARY 21 – GEN. LEE BIRTHDAY EVENTS – GA SCV – AT IRWINVILLE, GA (pg. 12)
GEN. "STONEWALL" JACKSON BORN

JANUARY 21 – 16TH GA WINTER DRILL – AT OLD CLINTON. BE ON LINE @ 9AM, SHARP.

FEBRUARY 14 – VALENTINE'S DAY

FEBRUARY 16 – SCV CAMP 2218 MEETING – GA DIV. SCV ADJ. TIM PILGRIM

FEBRUARY 17-19 – OLUSTEE, FLORIDA

FEBRUARY 18 – GA DIV. SCV CHAPLAINS CONFERENCE – Macon, GA

FEBRUARY 22 – PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON BORN

MARCH 12 – DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME – SET CLOCKS FORWARD ONE HOUR

MARCH 3-5 – 152nd Anniversary of the Battle for Broxton Bridge, SC

MARCH 16 – SCV CAMP 2218 MEETING – HANK SEGARS

APRIL 13 – PRESIDENT THOMAS JEFFERSON BORN

MARCH 18-19 – BATTLES AT MANASSAS (GA)

APRIL 16 – EASTER SUNDAY

APRIL 20 – SCV CAMP 2218 MEETING – MARK POLLARD

APRIL 29 – CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY (TIMES & DATES TO BE CONFIRMED)

MAY 6-7 – OLD CLINTON WAR DAYS – APRIL WORK DAYS TO BE SCHEDULED

MAY 14 – MOTHER'S DAY

MAY 18 – SCV CAMP 2218 MEETING – SHERRIE' RALEIGH

MAY 29 – U.S. MEMORIAL DAY

JUNE 15 – SCV CAMP 2218 MEETING – LTC. EDWARD SHELOR

SEPTEMBER 16 -17 – HURRICANE SHOALS

OCTOBER 6-8 – ANDERSONVILLE, GA HISTORIC FAIR & BATTLES

OCTOBER 13-15 – BATTLES AT NASH FARM

OCTOBER – FEDERAL RAID AT JARRELL PLANTATION

NOVEMBER – SYRUP MAKING AT JARRELL PLANTATION

NOVEMBER 18 – GRISWOLDVILLE COMMEMORATION

DECEMBER – CHRISTMAS AT JARRELL PLANTATION

DECEMBER – CANNONBALL HOUSE CHRISTMAS

DECEMBER – COHRAN, GA AND DEXTER, GA PARADES

DECEMBER – RICHLAND CHURCH, NEAR JEFFERSONVILLE, GA

THE 16TH GEORGIA, CO. G - “*The Jackson Rifles*”

Honorary Colonel J. C. Nobles - 478-718-3201
Rev. Joey Young – Hon. Member - 678-978-7213
Capt. Wm. “Rebel” Bradberry, Commanding – 404-242-7213
1st Lt. Noah Sprague – 706-491-9755
2nd Lt. Charles Whitehead – 478-986-8943
Color Sgt. Kevin Sark - 478-731-8796
Adjutant: 5th Corp. “Duke” Dobson 478-731-5531
Treasurer: 6th Corp. Earl Colvin – 478-214-0687
1st Sgt. Alan “Cookie” Richards - 478-308-9739
2nd Sgt. Nathan Sprague – 478-320-8748
1st Corp. Dan Williams - 478-230-7189
2nd Corp. Brick Lee Nelson - 478-986-1151
3rd Corp. Avery Allen - 478-662-3732
Lead Chaplain – Joel Whitehead, Jr. - 478-986-8798
Hon. Chaplain Ronnie “Skin” Neal – 478-808-8848
Assistant Chaplain – Charles Hill – 770-845-6878
Musician – Drew Edge – 478-365--1897
Musician – Chance Sprague – 706-491-9755
Musician - Aaron Bradford – 302-668-8029
Musician - Oliver Lummus – 302-668-8029
Musician - Al McGalliard - 478-318-7266

ON FACEBOOK: “JACKSON RIFLES”. And @ scv2218.com, thanks to Al McGalliard.

QUOTES

“Never surrender, never retreat.” - *J.C. Nobles* / “Safety last.” – *“Beezer Banks*

“Many of the Union generals had no tolerance for Negroes. General Tecumseh Sherman in particular had a strong disdain for the Negro. Any serious student of history knows that Lincoln used the issue of slavery as a prop to lure the Southern states back into the Union. His primary goal was to preserve the Union, not to free the slaves. Had he had his way, the South could have kept their slaves. Any man who denies God’s salvation of Nathan Bedford Forrest and refuses to allow this great military general and redeemed soul to rest in peace and with honor, must deny John Newton’s hymn, *Amazing Grace*, and the writings of Apostle Paul. When people can be the people that God ordained them to be in their culture, they are at their best. Wrapped in the Confederate flag is a unique culture and heritage. I don’t think I have any right to frown upon that heritage or culture any more than Confederates have a right to frown upon mine.” - *Al Arnold*

“He who feels no pride in his ancestors is unworthy to be remembered by his descendants.”
- *Major David F. Boyd, 9th Louisiana*

“The graveyards are full of people the world could not do without.” – *Elbert Hubbard*

“*[Jesus]* went throughout every city and village, preaching and shewing the glad tidings of the kingdom of God...” – *Luke 8:1*

“71 percent of white men with no college degree voted for Trump, compared with just 23 percent for Hillary Clinton.” - *Washington Post*

All the knowledge you want is comprised in one book, the Bible. - *John Wesley*

The Georgia Confederates Youth Camp



June 11th - 16th, 2017

➤Ages 12 ~ 17

➤Scholarships Available

➤True Southern History Presented

➤Banquet & Ball, Friday

➤Co-ed: programs for boys and girls

"Every man should endeavor to understand the meaning of subjugation before it is too late... It means the history of this heroic struggle will be written by the enemy; that our youth will be trained by Northern schoolteachers; will learn from Northern school books their version of the war; will be impressed by the influences of history and education to regard our gallant dead as traitors, and our maimed veterans as fit objects for derision... It is said slavery is all we are fighting for, and if we give it up we give up all. Even if this were true, which we deny, slavery is not all our enemies are fighting for. It is merely the pretense to establish sectional superiority and a more centralized form of government, and to deprive us of our rights and liberties." *Maj. General Patrick R. Cleburne, CSA, January 1864*

The re-writing of history by the enemies of the Confederacy has been going on for over 150 years. Who will stand up for the truth? Will you send Campers in 2017? The counselors and parents of campers at the GCYC are ready to do our "duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations." Thank You to all who were there in 2016. *Al Perry, Director, GCYC*

HOME REMEDIES, CURES AND TIPS

Does ginger cure an upset stomach? Anyone who has ever soothed an upset

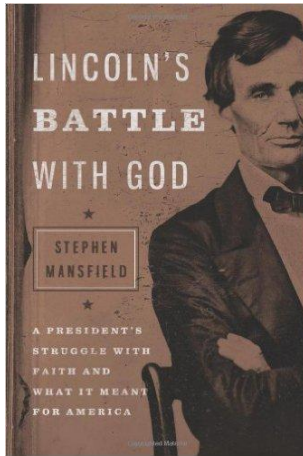


stomach with a glass of ginger ale knows that ginger is also a helpful digestive. Sipping ginger tea or chewing on fresh ginger helps digest heavy foods or hearty meals, and children may chew on ginger to ease a stomachache or to relieve motion sickness.

Why does salt make you thirsty? Your thirst center goes on alert because things are too salty because the body needs water to dilute the salt; that's when you start to feel thirsty. The kidneys help dilute the salt too by slowing down urine production and conserving water.

What is the difference in an herb and a spice? Herbs are the leaves of the plant, while spices come from the roots, bark, and seeds. Essentially, any part of the plant that is not a leaf and can be used for seasoning would fall into the spice category. Some plants have both: like cilantro (the leaves) and coriander (the seeds of the cilantro plant).

BOOKS



LINCOLN'S BATTLE WITH GOD

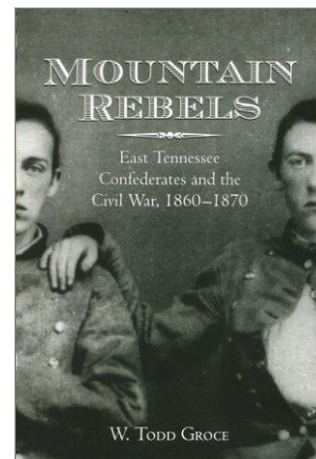
by Stephen Mansfield

Throughout his life, Lincoln fought with God. In his early years in Illinois, he rejected even the existence of God and became the village atheist. In time, this changed but still he wrestled with the truth of the Bible, preachers, doctrines, the will of God, the providence of God, and then, finally, God's purposes in the Civil War. Still, on the day he was shot, Lincoln said he longed to go to Jerusalem to walk in the Savior's steps.

MOUNTAIN REBELS: EAST TENNESSEE CONFEDERATES 1860-1870

by W. Todd Groce

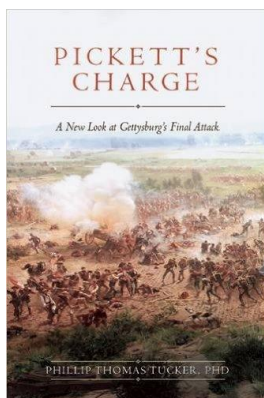
A gracefully written, impressively researched narrative account of the experience of East Tennessee Confederates during the War era. Scholars of Appalachia's Civil War have long awaited a study of East Tennessee secessionists. A bastion of Union support during the Civil War, East Tennessee was also home to Confederate sympathizers who took up the Southern cause until the bitter end. Yet historians have viewed these mountain rebels as scarcely different from other Confederates or as an aberration in the region's Unionism. W. Todd Groce is executive director of the Georgia Historical Society.



PICKETT'S CHARGE: A NEW LOOK AT GETTYSBURG'S FINAL ATTACK

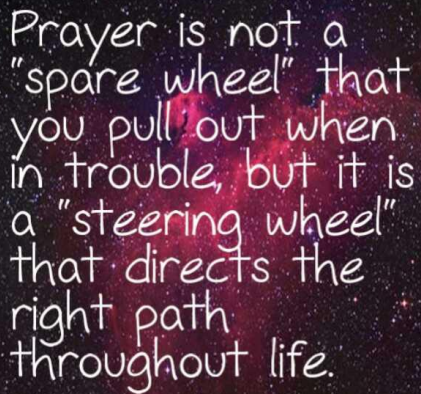
by Ph.D. Phillip Thomas Tucker

The Battle of Gettysburg, the Civil War's turning point, produced over 57,000 casualties, the largest number from the entire war that was itself America's bloodiest conflict. On the third day of fierce fighting, General Robert E. Lee's attempt to invade the North came to a head in Pickett's Charge. The infantry assault, consisting of nine brigades of soldiers in a line that



stretched for over a mile, resulted in casualties of over 50 percent for the Confederates and a huge psychological blow to Southern morale. Pickett's Charge is a detailed analysis of one of the most iconic and defining events in American history. This book presents a much-needed fresh look, including the unvarnished truths and ugly realities, about the unforgettable story. With the luxury of hindsight, historians have long denounced the "folly" of Lee's attack, but this work reveals the tactical brilliance of a master plan that went awry. Special emphasis is placed on the common soldiers on both sides, especially the non-Virginia attackers outside of Pickett's Virginia Division. These fighters' moments of cowardice, failure, and triumph are explored using their own words from primary and unpublished sources. Without romance and glorification, the complexities and

contradictions of the dramatic story of Pickett's Charge have been revealed in full to reveal this most pivotal moment in the nation's life.



Prayer is not a
"spare wheel" that
you pull out when
in trouble, but it is
a "steering wheel"
that directs the
right path
throughout life.

You may not recognize many of the names on this page, but they surely represent real people – real needs. Just because you do not know them personally nor the nature of their circumstance does not mean that you cannot bow your heart and head for a moment and ask God to meet the needs of those listed here according to His will ... Thank you.

Rev. Joey Young and family
Rev. Gary Berrier & family
Ethan and Crystal Bloodworth
Terry and Vickie Berrier
Tommy and Elaine Wallace / Ed and Val Elliott
J.C. Nobles and family / Joel & Jessie Whitehead

Tim Fowler / Frank and Bette Foulke
Matt Whitehead and family
Roy and Dana Myers/ Bruce Whitehead
Mrs. and Mrs. Herbert Burns
Gary Banks and family/ Faye Dixon
Barbara Garnto and family
Capt. Wm. Bradberry, Tina and family
Perry Harrelson and family
Marvin and Joyce Medders
Robert and Becky Craswell
Ben (Cooter) Jones / Judi Powers
Chris and Shelby Faulkner/Gale Red
Richard Durham / Kim Cann / Byrd Wyatt
Paul Jerram / Edna Fowler / Duke
U.S.A. & Israel / Travelers
Paramedics & Firefighters

Those who are alone - especially during the Christmas

Our political leaders, judges & voters, missionaries, ministers of the Gospel. Even our enemies and, if you will, for Me & You, that we may boldly witness. And, *please*, do let me know of others.

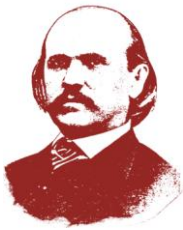
(For privacy, in some cases, I do not publish the details of these requests but will share if you contact me.)

Dixie Outfitters is working every day to preserve our Southern heritage. When you buy Dixie Outfitters products you are helping in the effort to honor our ancestors and safeguard our Southern way of life. Buy the original and the best, Dixie Outfitters. Visit their website at: <http://www.dixieoutfitters.com>. If you're having any trouble or just want to ask a question, CALL TOLL FREE: 866-916-5866. Tell them SHNV sent you.

150 YEARS AGO - By Larry Upthegrove

December 15, 1866: "Gold in Fulton County" is the headline in today's "Daily New Era", Atlanta's newest newspaper. It goes on to say: "We have been shown samples of gold bearing quartz from Land Lot 200 in the 17'th district of this county, which, with nine others lying in the direction of the vein, has just been purchased by Mr. Ed W. Holland, General A. Austell, and Mr. B. Pace. These are about 10 miles north of the city on Nancy's Creek and near the Chattahoochee River. The vein was traced by builders and other surface indications about two miles in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction. (Ed. Note—despite the excitement of this day, not much will come of the venture, both the yield and the quality will prevent extensive mining in the area. Soon Hardy Pace's son-in-law, Pinckney Randall will acquire lot 200 and establish a grist mill on Nancy's Creek. The grist mill will provide more revenue than the stamping mill).

In New York City, at 38 years old Eli Bruce has been stricken down by a heart attack.



He is currently a cotton broker and maintains a hotel for the use of former Confederate soldiers who want to come seek their fortunes in the huge Northern City. During the war he served the State of Kentucky as its representative in both the 1st and 2nd Confederate Congress. He dipped into his personal fortune and sponsored the "Orphan Brigade" and became so adept at negotiating prisoner releases for that unit that President Davis made him in charge of all negotiations for prisoner releases and exchanges. At the end of the War he fled Virginia with Jefferson Davis and

was captured separately from him. He was released and established an office in Augusta, GA where he published an open letter offering to pay the educational costs of any Confederate soldier who had lost an arm or leg in the War. It is estimated that altogether, he contributed about \$400,000 for the relief of Confederate veterans.

December 20, 1866: In Milledgeville, GA, the Georgia Legislature grants a charter to the Savannah, Skidaway, and Seaboard Railroad Company to build rail lines to Thunderbolt, the Isle of Hope and Skidaway Island.

In Nottingham, England, the beloved writer of children's poems, Ann Taylor, is dead at 84. She was born into a family of writers; her father, Rev. Isaac Taylor was a writer, as well as her mother and brother, and especially, her younger sister, Jane. Ann and Jane wrote children's poems, sometimes together, but always, each under the influence of the other. Jane did not live as long as Ann, but her forty one years were very productive, leaving the world with its most famous children's rhyme of all: "*Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are! Up above the world so high, like a diamond in the sky.*" Ann Taylor and her little sister (by one year), Jane, drawn and engraved by their father, Rev. Isaac Taylor. (right)



December 23, 1866: In Rome, Georgia, the Weekly Courier re-prints an article from the Chicago Times: "*Nothing can be more disgusting to a dispassionate observer, than the course of this Country with reference to our negro and our Indian populations. The kicking of a Southern negro by a white man, resounds all over the United States; but the Chivingtons may practice, and the Hazens may advocate, extermination in the case of the Indian, and scarcely anybody deems the matter worth of notice. We fight for, write for, and legislate for the negro; but fight against, write against, and legislate against the Indian.*"

December 27, 1866: The Rome, Georgia Weekly Courier has this: "*Steamboat Line to Resaca*"—*The steamer 'Clara Belle' made a successful trip, on the Oostanaula river, to Resaca and back last week. The river is in good navigable condition, and Capt. Williams' intends to run regularly on that river, leaving Rome for Resaca, on Thursday, the 27th.*"

NORTHERN HOSTILITY TOWARD THE NEGRO

Anthropologist Lewis Henry Morgan of New York wrote Calhoun in 1848 that "The feeling toward [the Negro] in the North is decidedly that of hostility. There is no respect for them. No wish for their elevation; but on the contrary a strong desire to prevent the multiplication of the race as far as it is possible to do so . . ." Former New York Governor (and later Union Major-General) John Adams Dix spoke of the "inferior caste" in free States: "Public opinion at the North – call it prejudice if you will – presents an insuperable barrier against its elevation in the social scale . . . A class thus degraded . . . will not multiply . . ." Pennsylvania Congressman David Wilmot in mid-1846 introduced a bill to ban African slavery from land acquired from Mexico.

"Closely interwoven with the Northern fear of [Southern political] dominance was fear of the Negro himself, and the [Wilmot] Proviso, commonly called the "White Man's Resolution" by the free-soilers, seems to have expressed a Northern desire to keep the territories free not only of slaves, but of the black race.

The rhetoric of the free-soil movement is replete with expressions of hostility toward the Negro. One of the most notable instances occurs in James Russell Lowell's allegorical treatment of the territorial issue in his enormously popular "Bigelow Papers."

In this poem Lowell represents the Negroes as "long-legged swine" who ruin the territories, making them uninhabitable for the northern farmer. Anti-Negro expressions also found their way into free-soil platforms, albeit in muted form. The Barnburners Utica [New York] Convention called for preserving the western land "for the Caucasian race," or in the more popular parlance of Thomas Hart Benton "keeping the territory clean of Negroes." One free-soiler assured the House of Representatives that he had little concern for "the degraded and degenerate blacks."

Northern hostility toward the Negro is likewise revealed in the vehement response to a proposal by Governor William Smith of Virginia to export the State's freedmen to the North. In his speech representing the great dangers involved in rejecting the Wilmot Proviso, [New York Congressman] George Rathbun referred incidentally to Governor Smith's proposal.

"What do we say [to it]?" asked Rathbun. He gave the answer: "That there is no territory in the free States belonging to them [the Negroes]; that there is no place for them. As far as New York is concerned, should the refuse part of the population of Virginia reach our territory, we will carry them back to Virginia."

Smith's proposal caused such consternation in Ohio that the Democratic minority in the State legislature was almost able to force through a law prohibiting Negro immigration altogether. One Democratic congressman from Ohio . . . appealing to the fear and hatred of the Negro in the North, used Smith's proposal as a justification for bowing to the will of the South on the Proviso question.

In the North, where the Negro population was relatively small, the means of assuring white supremacy was to exclude the Negro, and when he could not be physically excluded, he was excluded from civic life.

The key to the strong emotional commitment in the North to free soil was the overwhelming fear of the extension of an alien race, as well as of an alien institution, to the point where it would directly affect the Northern people. The Wilmot Proviso had such a strong appeal precisely because it expressed the Northern determination to prevent the spread not only of slavery but of the despised Negro as well."

Bernhard Thuersam, www.Circa1865.com The Great American Political Divide
From: bernhard1848@gmail.com

(Democratic Politics and Sectionalism, the Wilmot Proviso Controversy, Chaplain W. Morrison, UNC Press, 1967, excerpts pp. 70-73)

***The Georgia Division's Annual General Robert E. Lee's Birthday Event
Will be celebrated at the Jeff Davis Memorial Park in Irwinville Jan. 21, 2017***

Due to changes in policy at Georgia Military College in Milledgeville, the annual Georgia Division Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration has been moved to Jeff Davis Memorial Park in Irwinville, Georgia.

There will be a parade, a fine program, musket and artillery salutes, some refreshments, with the Executive Council meeting to follow.

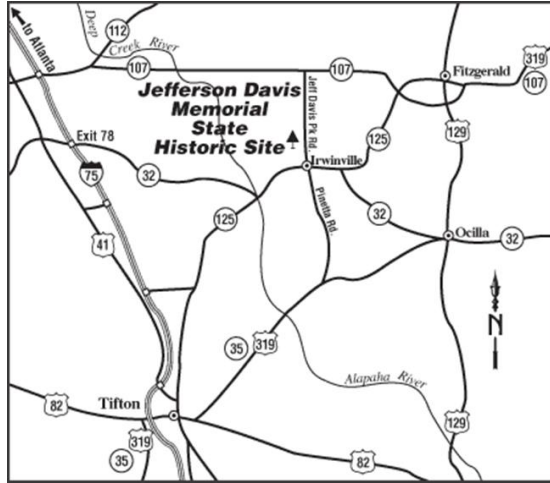
ROBERT E. LEE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION: 9th Brigade Commander Ken Arvin and 8th Brigade Commander Charlie Parks have been assigned the duty of heading up the 2017 Robert E. Lee Birthday Celebration.

AGENDA: The parade will form up no later than 10:00 AM on Saturday, 21 January, 2017 at the Irwinville Peanut and Grain Plant. This is located at the intersection of Ga. State Road 125/32 and Jeff Davis Park Road. The Parade will kick-off at 10:15 AM for the 1 Mile trek to the Jeff Davis Park expecting to arrive around 10:45.

Following the Service, the firing team, both Infantry and Artillery, will form up by the Jeff Davis Monument to fire Salutes. Following the Firing of the Salutes, there will be a time of refreshments and fellowship provided by 9th Brigade Commander Ken Arvin. Following the

refreshments, the Georgia Division EC will meet for their scheduled meeting at either the pavilion, the museum or other such facility as deemed appropriate. For more information: 8th Brigade Commander Charlie Parks, 229-921-7502
9th Brigade Commander Ken Arvin, 706-662-4532

GPS Coordinates: N 31.664283 | W -083.387383



GEORGIA VOLUNTEER BATTALION NEWS

Our Brigade will be supporting the 2017 Shiloh Campaign hosted by the Atlanta Campaign, Inc. and the Armies of the West. The Confederate Command will be organized similar to the very successful Perryville Campaign of last October, with our Brigade consisting of the GVB, the FBol, the Hardee Guard and the Georgia Division. Perryville was the first time in many years all of our commands have served side by side in a National Campaign and everyone who attended had a fine time, and we all work VERY well together. Please canvas your commands for interest and distribute the Shiloh website to your troops as they begin to consolidate their calendars for the coming year. Registration is www.shiloh155th.com Some of the highlights of the 2017 SHILOH event will be: same ground as the 150th anniversary event afternoon march and overnight bivouac/tactical - same troop numbers (3,000) as seen at Perryville - same CS and US organizations attending as were at Perryville. I understand there is some confusion about the event site listing the "Atlanta Campaign" as the host, and the thought of it being along the lines of another Nash Farm type event. I can assure you this is a National Level event with troops from all over the country in attendance. I will be sending orders out to the commands around January 10 to be distributed to your respective battalions. I look forward to seeing you all in the field very soon.

General Poythress

ALSO: Also monitor the GVB website and new forum for updates on Battalion news. The old forum is no longer monitored nor used. YMHS C. Gould

THE GEORGIA MILITIA

Research or study of The Georgia Militia can be confusing. One key to understanding the Militia a better is to examine it after the reorganization in 1864. The reorganization put the Georgia militia into three different categories:

1. Militia Active
2. Militia Proper
3. Militia Reserve

The Militia Active was the Georgia Militia turned over to the C.S.A. and was no longer under State command. This was the 1st Division of the Georgia Militia which had four Brigades of infantry with three regiments in each brigade. The first brigade had the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regiments. The second brigade had the 4th, 5th, and 6th Regiments. The third brigade had the 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments. The fourth brigade had the 10th, 11th, and 12th Regiments.

The Militia Proper and Militia Reserve had the home guards and other units merged into it. It would have been referred to as the 2nd Division of the Georgia Militia if the regiments and battalions had been organized into Brigades and turned over to C.S.A. command, which never happened. Any units turned over to the C.S.A. after the reorganization was done piecemeal and by temporary assignments. Here is part of the legislation that describes the two militia groups, Militia proper and Militia reserve (Lyle 5/7/2005):

Order of service. 10. SEC. X. And be it further enacted, that the persons enrolled under the second section of this Act, shall be divided into two classes. The first shall be composed of those between seventeen and fifty years of age, to be styled the Militia Proper, who shall be first liable and subject to perform all the military duties contemplated by this Act. The second class shall be composed of those between sixteen and seventeen years of age, and between fifty and sixty years of age, and be styled the Militia Reserve; who shall organize with the Militia proper, but shall not be required to drill or perform any of the military duties contemplated by this Act, until the Militia proper shall have been called into active service, nor be subject or liable to any draft or other compulsory process to fill any requisition for troops, upon the Governor of this State, by the President of the Confederate States. When the Militia proper shall be called into active service, the Lieutenant of each Company most advanced in age, shall be left with, and in command of the Militia Reserve of their respective Companies. Any if any person belonging to the Militia Reserve, shall at any time be elected to, and shall accept any office under this Act, he shall be required to perform all the duties of the office without reference to the class to which he may have belonged.

"By May 7, 1864, the arms-bearing population of Georgia had been "enrolled, classified, and organized completely:" (Joe Brown's Pets/Page 5)

<u>MILITIA PROPER</u>	<u>MILITIA RESERVE</u>
3,303 (between 17 & 18 years of age)	4,474 (between 16 & 17 years of age)
13,219 (between 18 & 45 years of age)	12,101 (between 50 & 60 years of age)
8,301 (between 45 & 50 years of age)	8,301 (between 45 & 50 years of age)
TOTAL: 24,823	TOTAL: 16,575

GRAND TOTAL: 41,398

Georgia Governor Joe Brown granted the militia an agricultural leave (September 10 – October, 1864) "General (Gustavus) Smith had advised that the men over fifty be withdrawn from 'continuous active service – not as a class fitted for military duty.'" (Joe Brown's Pets/Page 232) Do we still want to repeat the account of the 1864 Battle of Griswoldville made by Union Army Lt. Charles Wills (103rd Illinois Infantry):
"Old, gray-haired men and weakly looking men and little boys not over 15"

Do we?

Jwd

Two Snakes

I married Tom Mitchner after the war. I went by the name of Patsy Gorman till I was married. Now I goes by the name of Patsy Mitchner. My husband, Tom Mitchner, was born a slave.

The people is worser now than they was in slavery time. We need pattyrollers right now. 'Twould stop some of this stealing and keep a lot of folks out of the penitentiary. We need them right now.

Slavery was better for us than things is now, in some cases. Niggers then didn't have no responsibility, just work, obey, and eat. Now they got to shuffle around and live on just what the white folks mind to give them. Slaves prayed for freedom. Then they got it and didn't know what to do with it. They was turned out with nowhere to go and nothing to live on. They had no experience in looking out for themselves, and nothing to work with, and no land.

They make me think of the crowd one time who prayed for rain, when it was dry in crop time. The rain fell in torrents and kept falling till it was about a flood. The rain frogs begin to holler and calling more rain, and it rained and rained. Then the raincrow got up in a high tree, and he holler and asked the Lord for rain. It rained till every little rack of cloud that come over brought a big shower of large drops. The fields was so wet and miry you could not go in them, and water was

standing in the fields middle of every row, while the ditches in the fields looked like little rivers, they was so full of water. It begun to thunder again in the southwest, right where we call the chubhole of the sky, where so much rain comes from, and the clouds growed blacker and blacker back there.

Then one of the mens who had been praying for rain up and said, "I tell you, brothers, if it don't quit raining, everything going to be washed away." They all looked at the black rain cloud in the west with sorrowful faces as if they felt they didn't know what use they had for rain after they got it. Then one of the brothers said to the other brothers, kinder easy and shameful like, "Brothers, don't you think we overdone this thing?"

That's what many a slave thought about praying for freedom.

Slavery was a bad thing, and freedom, of the kind we got, with nothing to live on, was bad. Two snakes full of poison. One lying with his head pointing north, the other with his head pointing south. Their names was slavery and freedom. The snake called slavery lay with his head pointed south, and the snake called freedom lay with his head pointed north. Both bit the nigger, and they was both bad.

Patsy Mitchner

Age 84 when interviewed July 2, 1937
at 432 McKee Street, Raleigh, N.C.,
by T. Pat Matthews

VICTORIAN GRAVESTONE SYMBOLISM IN VICTORIAN CEMETERIES

Provided by Richard Waterhouse



Victorian cemeteries were started between 1837 and 1901 because Queen Victoria ruled England during that period. There are three reasons why there are so many Victorian symbols in Victorian cemeteries:

CHRISTIANS INTERPRETATION OF DEATH – The Christian Victorians believed that death was very peaceful and calming and believed in life after death. Actually, the word cemetery means sleeping place and many symbols in Victorian cemeteries refer to sleeping like the graves that look like beds, monuments with pillows and blankets;

RURAL GARDEN CEMETERY MOVEMENT - At the beginning of the 19th Century, the rural garden cemetery movement began. City fathers were trying to combat disease in city cemeteries, which were crammed full of bodies by moving the cemeteries outside the city. These cemeteries were designed to be beautiful parks with flowers, plants and trees and artwork. Much of the artwork in these cemeteries included symbols; and

GREAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DIGS - The Victorians were fascinated by the past, studied it obsessively and borrowed symbols that they learned about from the great archaeological digs taking place at the time in Egypt, Greece, Israel, and Turkey. In many cases, the symbols were originally secular but some were changed to religious. Because of this reason, one symbol may mean one thing during the early Christian period and totally different in the Victorian period.

ACANTHUS LEAF (Immortality)

ANCHOR (Hope)

ANGEL (Protector)

BABIES (Innocence)

BOOK (Wisdom)

BROKEN COLUMN (Life cut short)

CELTIC CROSS (Unity)

CHAINS (Entrallment)

FERN (Endurance)

FLAG (Victory)

LAMB (Connection between heaven and earth)

LILY (Resurrection)

OBELISK (Pointing soul to heaven)

ROSE (Perfection)

SETTING SUN (End of life here)

SEVERAL SYMBOLS TOGETHER

SHIP (Consciousness)

SKULL (Mortality)

URN (Death)

WEEPING WILLOW (Mourning)

Richard Waterhouse, one of the foremost scholars of gravestone symbols, is recognized internationally for his work in researching and documenting symbols' sacred meanings as intended by the Victorians. He has published a free monthly email newsletter titled "Waterhouse Symbolism Newsletter" since July 2006. To subscribe or if you have a particular question about a Victorian symbol, contact him at rwsymbolism@gmail.com.

Even at Pearl Harbor - God Was Taking Care of America

On Christmas Day, 1941, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was given a boat tour of the destruction wrought on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese. Big sunken battleships and navy vessels cluttered the waters everywhere you looked. As the tour boat returned to dock, the young helmsman of the boat asked,

"Well Admiral, what do you think after seeing all this destruction?"

Admiral Nimitz's reply shocked everyone within the sound of his voice.

Admiral Nimitz said,

"The Japanese made three of the biggest mistakes an attack force could ever make, or God was taking care of America. Which do you think it was?"

Shocked and surprised, the young helmsman asked,

"What do mean by saying the Japanese made the three biggest mistakes an attack force ever made?"

Nimitz explained:

"Mistake number one: The Japanese attacked on Sunday morning. Nine out of every ten crewmen of those ships were ashore on leave. If those same ships had been lured to sea and been sunk-we would have lost 38,000 men instead of 3,800.

Mistake number two: When the Japanese saw all those battleships lined in a row, they got so carried away sinking those battleships, they never once bombed our dry docks opposite those ships. If they had destroyed our dry docks, we would have had to tow every one of those ships to America to be repaired. As it is now, the ships are in shallow water and can be raised. One tug can pull them over to the dry docks, and we can have them repaired and at sea by the time we could have towed them to America. And I already have crews ashore anxious to man those ships.

Mistake number three: Every drop of fuel in the Pacific theater of war is in top of the ground storage tanks five miles away over that hill. One attack plane could have strafed those tanks and destroyed our fuel supply.

That's why I say the Japanese made three of the biggest mistakes an attack force could make or God was taking care of America."

Admiral Nimitz was a Texan, born and raised in Fredericksburg, Texas - he was a born optimist. But any way you look at it-Admiral Nimitz was able to see a silver lining in a situation and circumstance where everyone else saw only despair and defeatism. President Roosevelt had chosen the right man for the right job. We desperately needed a leader that could see silver linings in the midst of the clouds of dejection, despair and defeat.

Sent to us by our good friend Joe Bird, author of "Confederate Sharpshooter Major William E. Simmons: Through the War with the 16th Georgia Infantry"

ONLY 4 LEFT

After Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, with the United States reeling and wounded something dramatic was needed to turn the war effort around. Even though there were no friendly airfields close enough to Japan for the United States to launch retaliation; a daring plan was devised. Sixteen B-25s were modified so that they could take off from the deck of an aircraft carrier. This had never before been tried - sending such big, heavy bombers from a carrier. There were 80 of these Raiders in April 1942, when they carried out one of the most courageous and heart-stirring military operations in this nation's history. The mere mention of their unit's name, in those years, would bring tears to the eyes of grateful Americans. They once were among the most universally admired and revered men in the United States. Now only four are left. Let us remember them and what they gave for us all...

-Sent to us by our good friend, Ed Cheney



THE MACON LIGHT ARTILLERY AT FREDERICKSBURG

Many will recall the Gods and Generals movie scene (2003), portraying the December 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg in which Generals Lee and Longstreet are nearly killed by an exploding artillery piece. I assumed this segment was factual but knew little about it until I was reading *A History of the Phillips Georgia Legion Infantry Battalion*, entitled To Honor These Men (ISBN-13:

9780881460605/Mercer University Press / 06/28/2007) by Richard M Coffman and Kurt D. Graham. It is a thoroughly

researched, comprehensive study and I understand at least some of that fine research was done by a friend, Mrs. Amanda J. Cook, of The Sidney Lanier United Daughters of the Confederacy, Chapter 25 of Macon, GA. So impressive are these research notes (back of the book), that I learned that the movie scene historically, depicted one of two Tredegar (Richmond) manufactured 30-pound Parrott guns (of the Macon Lt. Artillery) that exploded.

The saga unfolded like this: The Macon Light Artillery (often referred to as Slaten's or Ell's Georgia Battery) was recruited in Bibb County and organized in Macon, Georgia during the summer of 1862. After some service in Georgia with Phillip's Legion (some accounts say that arrangement existed only on paper) the unit was moved to Virginia.

"While in Richmond (July-August 1862) they exchanged their obsolete four 6-pound brass and two 12-pound brass guns for two 20-pound and two 30-pound Parrott rifled guns ... Their two 30-pound parrots, often referred to as 'Long Toms' would turn out to be fragile instruments." (To Honor These Men). These two new examples of a Confederate variant 30-pound Parrott would be deployed in defensive positions at Lee's Hill.



On November 28, 1862, late in the evening, Captain Ells was ordered by General Robert E. Lee, at Fredericksburg, to send his "two 30-pound Parrott 'Long Toms', mounted upon field carriages and drawn by 12 horses and 4 ammunition wagons by 6 horses each with 2 Lieutenants and 50 men." These "Long Toms" were in pits on the south elevation of the Rappahannock River (the area to become known as Lee's Hill), a mile from the city." (To Honor These Men) From there, the Macon cannoneers could see it all - the Union encampments, the pontoons and Yanks streaming into the city below. Northern artillery soon opened up directly at the Macon boys who responded ...

"General Lee, standing on the parapet of the Macon artillerymen, studying the situation with field glasses, and watching the progress of the fight, praised the Macon men, saying, 'Well done. Give them another.'" (Macon Daily Telegraph, December 29, 1862, page 2) The effect of these two 30-pound Parrotts was devastating to Union attackers until both guns burst; one on the thirty-ninth round, the other on the fifty-fourth round. Lee, Longstreet, and other high officers were standing near one of them when it exploded, but miraculously all escaped injury. Some evidence suggests that a Captain (King), acting as a courier, was killed due to this accident. (Charles B. Dew, *Iron Maker to the Confederacy: Joseph R. Anderson and the Tredegar Iron Works*, Richmond: Library of Virginia, 1999, p. 187) Later, under the recommendation of Major John C. Haskell, the two remaining 20-pound Parrotts were replaced with his comment that *"the Macon Light Artillery is a good company and deserves better than to have its members maimed or killed by defective guns."* (THTM).

Jwd



THE 16TH GEORGIA INFANTRY AT FREDERICKSBURG



The scene, above, is from the movie Gods and Generals (2003) when the Irish Brigade (mostly New York men) charged the stone wall at Fredericksburg. There, they faced Georgia and South Carolina soldiers including Colonel Robert McMillan's 24th Georgia Infantry (depicted), a regiment made up of Irish immigrants much like many of the New York men.

As part of McLaw's Division of General James Longstreet's 1st Corps, the Brigade of General T.R.R. Cobb consisted of the 18th Georgia, 24th Georgia, Cobb's Georgia Legion, Phillip's Georgia Legion and the 16th Georgia (under the Command of Colonel Goode Bryan). In April of 1862, the 16th GA Regiment had reported a force of 488 effectives. It lost 11 killed and 50 wounded at Malvern Hill. Of those engaged at South Mountain (Crampton's Gap), fifty-two percent were disabled. 357 men were reported to have taken the field at Sharpsburg (Antietam) and only 50 were reported to have left the field under their own power. The 16th Georgia sustained 70 casualties in the Sunken Road at Fredericksburg and 133 at Chancellorsville. It is estimated by some that the casualties sustained by the 16th Georgia in the Peach Orchard and the Wheatfield at Gettysburg may have been as high as 34% of their 303 effectives. The 16th virtually ceased to exist at Sayler's Creek and surrendered with only 2 officers and 51 men at Appomattox Courthouse under the command of Captain William Washington Montgomery (Company E), who was the highest ranking officer present.

At Marye's Heights (Fredericksburg), the 16th Georgia Regiment was deployed near the center of the 400 yard stone wall and sunken road (virtually the Confederate center) with the 24th Georgia along the wall. The 16th Georgia had been held in reserve at Howison's Mill (The Howison farm, "Braehead," consisted on the eve of the War of some 600 acres and, on the south side of Hazel Run, at least three clusters of buildings: - the estate's namesake house, a mansion built for the Howison family in 1859, together with outbuildings.) due to their recent decimation at Crampton's Gap (and South Mountain the Antietam Campaign). In the sunken road Cobb's Brigade was stacked four to five men deep at the wall with the rear men rapidly loading muskets and passing them forward. After putting out about seventy rounds (per rifle estimate) the foremost edge of this, Cobb's Brigade was nearly running out of ammunition. It was then, (1 P.M. December 13th) that the 16th Georgia came forward as a wave of welcome reinforcements, doubling on the right of the line with the 18th Georgia. General T.R.R. Cobb had fallen, mortally, and Colonel McMillan (24th Georgia) had assumed Brigade command. This segment of the battle was poignantly portrayed in the film Gods and General (pictured above) as Georgia Confederate Irishmen (24th Georgia) fired tearfully into the oncoming ranks of the General Thomas Francis Meagher's famed Union Irish Brigade (69th, 88th and the 63rd New York). Jwd

GEORGIA DIVISION CHAPLAINS CONFERENCE
REGISTRATION FORM
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2017
11:00 A.M. - 3:30 P.M.
MARRIOTT, MACON, GEORGIA
240 Coliseum Drive, Macon, 31217

PURPOSE: to instill an understanding of how strongly personal faith sustained our ancestors through four horrendous years of war, to evaluate our faith against that of our ancestors, and to build a supportive fellowship of chaplains within the Georgia Division.

OUTLINE

Greetings and introductions
Opening devotion
A moment with Chaplain-in-Chief Ray Parker
Sharing Experiences
Concerns You Would Like Addressed
** * * * * Lunch * * * * **
Power Point: "The True Christian Warrior"
Duties and Responsibilities of Chaplains
Praying for God's help
Other Issues, Closing Prayer

REGISTRATION FEE: \$40

Mail registration form and check payable to SCV to:

Jack C. Wray, Division Chaplain
33 Oak Park Point, Savannah, GA 31405

For questions or information, contact Chaplain Wray at
jcwwray12@gmail.com or 912.596.2950.

For anyone wishing to stay overnight, contact Rosetta Ephraim at 478.803.1607 and use: GEORGIA DIVISION CHAPLAINS CONFERENCE for a special room rate of \$109 King, or \$119 double queen. Cutoff date for special rate is Monday, January 30, 2017. NOTE: Spouses are invited to attend the conference for a registration fee of only \$20.



REGISTRATION FORM
GEORGIA DIVISION CHAPLAINS CONFERENCE

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL: _____
PHONE: _____
CAMP NAME/NUMBER _____
SPOUSE'S NAME (IF ATTENDING): _____

TELLING OTHERS



Again the next day after John stood, and two of his disciples; And looking upon Jesus as he walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God! And the two disciples heard him speak, and they followed Jesus. Then Jesus turned, and saw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye? They said unto him, Rabbi, (which is to say, being interpreted, Master,) where dwellest thou? He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where he dwelt, and abode with him that day: for it was about the tenth hour. One of the two which heard John speak, and followed him, was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother. He first findeth his own brother Simon, and saith unto him, We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ. - John 1:35-41

How did you first learn about Jesus? Was it by someone telling you? You may have read some books or other literature, seen a television program or heard a radio broadcast - and in a sense that is someone telling you as well, but can your mind replay the sound of someone caring enough to tell you about the Lord Jesus Christ and so great a salvation (Hebrews 2:3) He has offered through His shed blood? Can you recall that very first?

For me the introduction to Jesus came from my dear mother. After more than fifty years I cannot hear her voice in my memory as well as I can remember sitting with her, looking at a picture book of Bible stories and her reading them to me. As a young family, we prayed together - me, sister Diane, Mama and Daddy (sister Valeria had not come along yet). It was not anything elaborate. I think we recited the Lord's Prayer then said God bless Mama, God bless Daddy, God bless this one and that one. It was a simple effort - maybe even a feeble one but wholly dedicated to worshipping God. Years went by and, I guess we grew out of it. I remember at one of the last Christmas Eve services we enjoyed with my late mother at Macon Evangelistic Church (the one off Jennifer Drive, where we had "Gettysburg in Georgia"); I looked at her and reminded her that I first heard of Jesus from her lips and because of that we would be together forever. Just as Andrew went to Simon Peter to tell of meeting Jesus, my mother had gone to someone she loved and told them - that was me!

Jesus was mentioned by most all members of my extended family as if they knew Him really well. I only knew one of my grandfathers but a more devout soul never lived. He NEVER missed a church service or any function at church and it was often said by his sons that "Daddy, would put his last dollar in an offering plate, not knowing when he would see another." Many evenings, I would see my granddaddy reading his Bible and he was diligent to instruct his grandsons how to live a peaceful and Godly life. In his way, he told

me about Jesus. One of his son's, and my favorite Uncle, was named Frank. After his death I learned more about his World War II exploits and how he endured wounds fighting the Japanese in the Pacific. Yet, there was not a man around of a sweeter spirit. He lived a quiet life devoted to God and his family as well as the Country he had fought so hard to protect. His life was his own way of telling me about Jesus. At his funeral the preacher commented that *"if everyone lived like Frank, we would need no policemen."*

My mother's mother was the perfect picture of what a grandmother should be. She was loving, fun and devoted to family. Most of all she was a Christian and there never was any doubt of that. The fortunes of life had not left her wealthy and that is enough to explain about that. Every chance I got, I would spend a weekend with her. Her small cottage had a small bedroom adjacent to hers. She would see me off to bed, then in her darkened adjacent room I would hear her pray softly. I remind you, she never had much as far as worldly goods but as she prayed, it seemed as if every other word was *"thank you."* *"Thank you for this, Jesus," "Thank you for that,"* and so forth. She was grateful for what she had and that left a lasting impression on me. In her way, she was telling me about Jesus.

And last but not least, my Daddy. At most every church we ever attended, he was a sort of the fix-it phantom. By that I mean he was one of those people who simply saw and repaired some of what was needed in the church buildings or helped tend the grounds. Few, knew he did such things but they were gratefully aware that they were done. I never thought I would see my Daddy grow a beard and be a part of a play but he absolutely embraced He Touched Me (our church's Passion play for over 35 years). He was probably in it for about 20 of those years – I do not know exactly – but he was punctual; always at his place and he never missed – not even a rehearsal. What I recall most of all was how he would always keep a stack of handbills or flyers advertising the play on the back seat of his Volkswagon. Wherever he went, he would stop and pass them out to people – perfect strangers. That is not as easy as it sounds but Daddy told others about Jesus and by his actions he told me, too.



Folks, that is why we are here – to tell others. I mean people do a lot of things in the name of Jesus. They preach, teach, build, give and so on and those things are good – they are great, if they are a service for the Kingdom. However, the most essential reason that the Lord Jesus Christ has placed us on the earth and allotted us breath is to tell others about Him! That is the irreplaceable task. To do so, you don't have to be a preacher or even a Sunday school teacher unless the Lord leads in that direction. You don't even have to stand on a street corner testifying and handing out gospel tracts even though the Lord uses some people in that way. I like it when people say *"have a blessed day"* or *"Merry Christmas"*. That is calling the attention to our Lord where it belongs. It is a witness. It is as surely telling someone about Jesus as anything that can be done. Be open to exactly how the Lord leads you to witness for Him and to tell others about Him. He will faithfully custom design your very own ministry especially for you, if you are willing and you ask. Tell someone today and every day that you can. *Jwd*

*Tell me the story of Jesus,
Write on my heart every word;
Tell me the story most precious,
Sweetest that ever was heard.*

(Frances J. Crosby, 1880)

REGISTRATION AND RELEASE FORM
Battle For Broxton Bridge March 3rd - 5th, 2017

Return this form by mail to:

Sandra or Bart Chassereau, PO Box 486, Estill, SC 29918

Or you may scan this form and email to: Dan Gregory:

rebelyell567@yahoo.com Please Print Plainly

COMPANY/UNITNAME_____

TYPE OF UNIT_____

STATE_____

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY, STATE, ZIP_____

TELEPHONE NUMBER_____

E-MAIL ADDRESS_____

PLEASE LIST ANY ADDITIONAL PERSON(S) REGISTERING (FAMILY, ETC.)

*You must set up campsite accommodations through Broxton Bridge
Plantation at 800-437-4868*

RV CAMPSITE: Water and Electricity (\$25/night) ____yes ____ no Water,
Elec., Sewage (\$30/night) ____yes ____ no

Friday Night: Barbeque hash, rice, meat, slaw, bread, and tea
Amenities (bacon and eggs) will be given out

Sunday Morning: Hot Breakfast

WAIVER AND RELEASE OF LIABILITY: I AGREE TO WAIVE LIABILITY AND HOLD
BLAMELESS THE ORGANIZERS, PROMOTERS, PARTICIPANTS OR THEIR AGENTS IN
THE EVENT OF ANY LOSS OR INJURY INCURRED BY MYSELF OR ANYONE
ACCOMPANYING ME TO THE ABOVE STATED EVENT DURING THE TIME PERIOD
SPECIFIED AS ABOVE FOR THE SAID EVENT.

SIGNATURE:_____ DATE:____/____/2017

Shaping Northern Opinion Against the South

As the Northern armies spread across the Confederacy, newspaper reporters following them sent observations and stories northward. The result was predictable as they wrote of an evil land and emphasized any unfavorable aspects of Southern civilization. In the last year of war, the United States government refused prisoner exchanges while Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee pleaded in vain for the starving men in blue held in Southern prisoner of war camps to be saved by their own leaders:

"1865 to 1880 were dreary years in which there was no peace. The war had only ended on the battlefield. In the minds of men it still persisted. Memories of the past and issues living in the present combined to perpetuate and perhaps enlarge the antagonism that victory and defeat created. One observer made the comment that "it was useless to preach forgiveness and good will to men still burning with the memory of their wrongs."



Deeply [engraved] on the Northern heart was the conviction that the Confederacy had deliberately mistreated the prisoners of war captured by its armies. Southern prisons were at best what one Confederate surgeon described as a "gigantic mass of human misery."

A war-crazed [Northern] public could not dissociate this suffering from deliberate intent of the enemy. Rather it fitted the purposes of propaganda to

attribute the barest motives to the Confederates [that] "there was a fixed determination on the part of the rebels to kill the Union soldiers who fell into their hands." The great non-governmental agencies of relief and propaganda contributed to the spread of similar impressions.

Northern opinion was thus rigidly shaped in the belief that "tens of thousands of national soldiers . . . were deliberately shot to death, as at Fort Pillow, or frozen to death as at Belle Island, or starved to death as at Andersonville, or sickened to death by swamp malaria, as in South Carolina."

Horror passed into fury and fury into a demand for revenge. And the arch-fiend of iniquity, for so the North regarded him, Major Henry Wirz, was hanged as a murderer [in November 1865] He was the scapegoat upon whom centered the full force of Northern wrath.

Meanwhile the South had no effective way of meeting these charges of brutality [though] it is not difficult to find, however, material in these years that the South received the Northern charge with sullen hatred.

Typical is an article contributed to the Southern Review in January 1867:

"The impartial times to come will hardly understand how a nation, which not only permitted but encouraged its government to declare medicines and surgical instruments contraband of war, and to destroy by fire and sword the habitations and food of noncombatants, as well as the fruits of the earth and the implements of tillage, should afterwards have clamored for the blood of captive enemies, because they did not feed their prisoners out of their own starvation and heal them in their succorless hospitals.

And when a final and accurate development shall have been made of the facts connected with the exchange of prisoners between the belligerents, and it shall have been demonstrated . . . that all the nameless horrors [of both sides] were the result of a deliberate and inexorable policy of non-exchange on the part of the United States, founded on an equally deliberate calculation of their ability to furnish a greater mass of humanity than the Confederacy could afford for starvation and the shambles, men will wonder how it was that a people, passing for civilized and Christian, should have consigned Jefferson Davis to a cell, while they tolerated Edwin M. Stanton as a cabinet minister."

(The Road to Reunion, 1865-1900, Paul H. Buck, Little, Brown and Company, 1937, excerpts, pp. 45-48)
From: bernhard1848@gmail.com Bernhard Thuersam, www.Circa1865.com The Great American Political Divide

Stereotyping the South Up North

The 1861-65 War destroyed the American South's economic, legal, political and social systems, and afterward ruled the region with proconsuls dispatched from Washington. From this aftermath of war came the invented view of the desolated South – a section known in antebellum times for providing the majority of presidents and exemplary political thinkers – as an uncouth and backward region steeped in laziness and illiteracy:

"Strange notions have developed about the South. It is taken for granted that Southerners



are a slow and lazy people. The Abolitionists and Radical Reconstructionists conveyed the impression — and fiction has augmented it — that plantation whites lived in idleness and ease while black hands did labor and chores for them.

The white women of the South are still thought to be lazy, pampered, helpless, spoiled creatures. All this comes out in fiction, shows, movies, and in street corner and parlor conversations. A conventional Southerner has evolved. He is tall, lanky, lazy, slow — except with the trigger finger — speaks with a drawl, says "you all" even to one person, and possesses a sort of insolent dignity.

The South is regarded as a backward, ignorant, hot-tempered and violent section, especially in its dealing with Negroes. Extravagant fictional treatments of the extremes of Southern life are quite generally accepted as accurate cross-section views of the South. In one of the most violent scenes of 'Tobacco Road,' as played in a New York theater, an intelligent-looking woman remarked to her companion: "That's just like the South." Asked what part of the South she was from, she squirmed in her seat and soon left the theater.

Mud on the Stars, a lurid and patently preposterous story about life in Alabama, was well-received by New York critics. One reviewer said that it is from such men as the author of this filthy story, who incidentally is a self-confessed rake that we must look for information about the real South.

When Stars Fell on Alabama, a grotesque portrayal of life in Alabama appeared, it was widely acclaimed in the North, but when the same author wrote a similar book — Genesee Fever — about a certain community in New York State, the reviewers and commentators of New York were quick to point out that it represented a purely local and extreme situation in the State, and that it contained extravagant overtones and distortions for the purpose of literary effect."

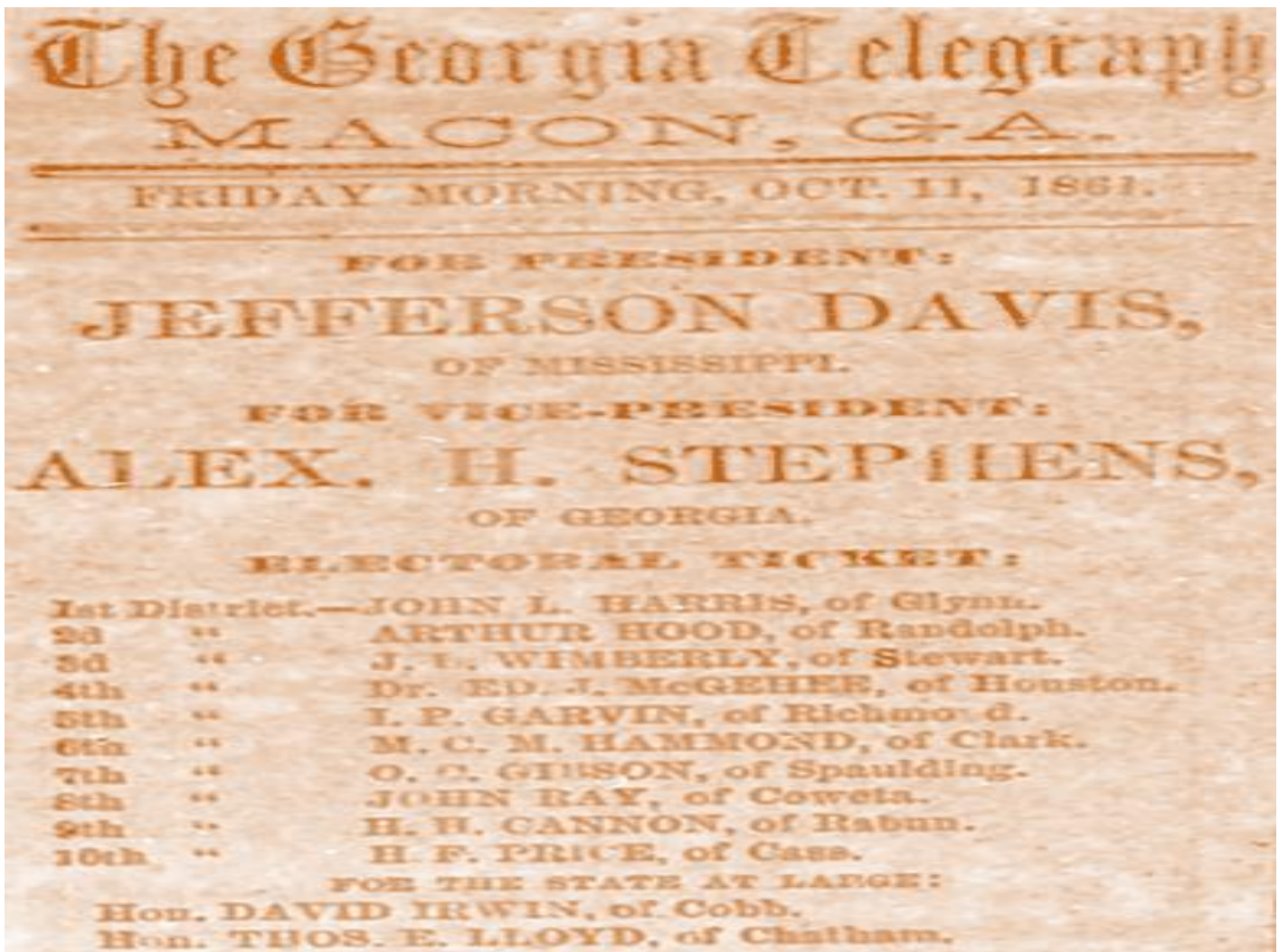
(One Hundred Years of Reconstruction, A.B. Moore, 1943, Southern Historical Society Addresses) From: bernhard1848@gmail.com Bernhard Thuersam, www.Circa1865.com The Great American Political Divide

REAL DAUGHTER



One of Georgia's two known remaining "Real Daughters" had a nasty fall before Christmas. Mrs. Mrs. Iris Lee Gay Jordan is in her 90's, living in Atlanta and attended UDC meetings with her chapter regularly. She even would go to Georgia Convention if it was near enough for the drive. Her husband passed away last year. After her fall, her children have moved her to Florida for rehab. She remembers her Confederate soldier father, (who died when she was eight) and last year, she gave an interview to National Geographic on her memories.

Please keep her in your prayers. She pictured in a recent therapy session and she has definitely improved but will need to stay at the rehab center for a while and then be moved to assisted living. Thank you for your prayers and as Iris would say, "Please keep them coming!" (Editor's Note: We may do a feature on her in the next issue)



DADDY TAKE ME WITH YOU

Daddy take me with you, I don't want to stay behind,
I will walk so close beside you while you march along in line.
I will help you with your knapsack, I can comfort you at night....
Oh, Daddy take me with you, won't you let me stand and fight.

I will beat the drum you gave me, in the winter of last year,
I will pound the battle cadence, it will thunder in your ears.
I will march from dawn's first day light, till the sun goes down at night.
Oh, Daddy take me with you, won't you let me stand and fight.

*And as long as I remember he was there to hold my hand,
For my Daddy is a mountain, he is more than just a man.
And of all the gifts he gave me; taught, me how to do what's right
Oh, Daddy take me with you, won't you let me stand and fight.*

Daddy it's not over we have walked this path before
We have faced the roaring thunder and we braved the cannon roar
Tho our brothers fall around us, we shall see the morning's light....
Oh, Daddy so courageous; God let us stand and fight.

Daddy I can't see you, 'though I feel you by my side
'Though your voice is just an echo from the mist beyond my eyes
I can't bear to leave you, Daddy for I know we did what's right.
Oh, Daddy took me with him so we could stand and fight.

From: A Nation's Broken Soul: Songs of the American Civil War – Dave Matthews (4:03)

