

THE HOWLING DAWG

FEBRUARY 2017



"General William Barksdale's Old Dog"

16th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Company G
"The Jackson Rifles"

The Gallant Sons of Mississippi



(Source: Jeff T. Giambrone)

The 21st Mississippi Infantry at the 1862 Battle of Savage Station, VA

To date, Mississippi is the last State to overtly display the Confederate Battle Flag as an emblem on its State flag. After the 2015 Charleston shootings, it seemed like its days, too, were over. Apparently, the same fighting spirit that Mississippi showed during the dark days of War does prevail

This is not to say that other States did not fight to retain Confederate imagery. Icons can be found on the banners of Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, and Arkansas as well. Florida's State flag strongly resembles Alabama's. Separately, a Confederate Stainless Banner (2nd National) flew over the west entrance of the Florida Capitol from 1978 until 2001, when Governor Jeb Bush ordered it removed. In 1956, Georgia adopted a

flag that, like Mississippi, prominently incorporated the Cross of Saint Andrew Confederate battle emblem. That version of the Georgia flag came down in 2001, replaced by a compromise flag (you never win with a compromise) that exchanged popular Confederate imagery. Make no mistake, the current Georgia State flag, adopted in 2003, (by a 3-to-1



margin in a 2004 referendum) is essentially the First National Flag of the Confederacy (*shhh...don't tell anybody*), properly known as the Stars and Bars. The current version's canton has Georgia's symbolic arch, inside a circle of stars. Even in Mississippi, where the battle emblem (adopted by the Mississippi Legislature in 1894) is still hoisted, some municipalities unlawfully (and we are a Nation of laws) removed the official State flag from government

property in the wake of the Charleston shootings. Incredibly, the University of Mississippi, a school steeped in tradition, did so as well. Twenty-one pieces of legislation (before 2017) proposing ways to bring that flag down or to keep it flying were presented before the opposition movement appeared to lose steam and a proclamation was issued designating April as Confederate Heritage Month in Mississippi. Continuous lawsuits argue that the flag incites racial violence and infringes upon the 14th Amendment protections for black people. If the truth will not be told then a lie will fill the void. For example, Aunjanue Ellis, of McComb, Mississippi is quoted as saying: *"The fact that a state in our country is allowed to carry the emblem of a foreign country, one used by terrorist organizations, is unacceptable."* "Foreign country - terrorist", my foot". The South, its citizens, armies and government never ceased to be Americans, too? Are we not, more truthfully, debating the life of a rightfully earned symbol of Southern pride that's been misappropriated by hate groups, who tarnished its legacy? It may be only a matter of time before the current flag of Mississippi is removed or we may live to see a resurgence of real "civil rights, "true equality" and bona fide "tolerance" that will restore the stolen portions of our Confederate heritage! "The flag is not evil" (Marc Allen) and neither are the people both living and dead that it represents! I am sick to death of black and white people (especially Southern ones) being pitted against each other. Our ancestors (of many races) lived in, built up, fought for and were buried beneath the Land of Dixie (whether you believe in black Confederates or not does not erase undeniable facts). I, again, use a quote by H.K. Edgerton, that I published in our January 2017 issue; *"The only man that ever cared for the African people is the Christian White man of the Southland of America."* The avowed enemy of the Southern patriot was never the Southern black man but rather the Northern man in blue (and his descendants) advancing his ever-encroaching Federal brand of government. *Jwd*

ABOUT THE ART OF PAGE ONE: *As the sun dipped low in the Virginia sky and the shadows lengthened over the Savage Station battlefield, the 21st Mississippi Infantry quickened their pace and raced the dying light, desperate to make contact with their enemies in blue before darkness ended the killing that day. The Mississippians were spoiling for a fight – the regiment had been organized in the summer of 1861, and during this year the men had yet to be engaged in combat against the Union army. (1) Any thoughts the men might have had that darkness was about to rob them of another chance to see the elephant abruptly ended as a regiment of blue-clad soldiers emerged from a pine thicket and "formed a line as accurately as though done with a tape line." (2) Although lacking combat experience, the 21st was well trained, and an expertly directed volley lit the twilight and sent a wave of lead missiles slamming into the Yankee line. The Federals responded in kind, filling the air with "...a terrible shower of shell & musket shots" that ripped through the ranks of the 21st with destructive effect.(3)Darkness quickly ended the engagement, but the brief outburst of violence left it's mark on the 21st Mississippi – in the action at Savage Station, July 29, 1862, the regiment had fifteen men killed and sixteen wounded. (4) [1] Rowland, Dunbar. Military History of Mississippi 1803 – 1898 (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1978), 108-113. Hereafter cited as Military History.[2] Brandon, William L. "Military Reminiscences of William L. Brandon." J. F. H. Claiborne Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC.[3] Humphreys, Benjamin G. Letter to Richard T. Archer, 29 July 1862. Catalog # Mss 1 Ar 247 a219, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, VA.[4] Compiled Service Records Of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations From the State Of Mississippi; 21st Infantry; Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Record Group 9, Microfilm Rolls 293-301.*



"Barksdale's Charge" at Gettysburg by Don Troiani

General Lafayette McLaws recalled: "*General Barksdale had been exceedingly impatient for the order to advance, and his enthusiasm was shared in by his command. Barksdale was standing in front ready to give the word and to lead. He was not far from me; and so soon as it was signified to me I sent my aid-de-camp, Captain G.B. Lamar, Jr., to carry the order to General Barksdale, and the results I express in Captain G.B. Lamar's words: 'I had witnessed many charges marked in every way by unflinching gallantry but I never saw anything to equal the dash and heroism of the Mississippians. When I carried him the order to advance his face was radiant with joy. He was in front of his brigade, hat off, and his long, white hair reminded me of the white plume of Navarre. I saw him as far as the eye could follow, still ahead of his men, leading them on. Barksdale, gallantly leading his men in the terrific fight, fell mortally wounded. The last words of that ardent patriot to fall on the ears of one of his countrymen were, 'I am killed. Tell my wife and children I died fighting at my post.'*" ("Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade at Gettysburg: Most Magnificent Charge of the War," by J.S. McNeily; Publications of the Mississippi Hist. Soc., Volume 14, Page 241)

At the Hummelbaugh House, Robert Cassidy, a musician in the 148th Pennsylvania, acting as a hospital steward, tried to comfort Barksdale by giving him water. When examined by an army surgeon it was found that Barksdale had been hit at least three times and probably had a punctured lung. After being given morphine for pain, Barksdale lingered during the night constantly warning his captors that Longstreet would deal with them, tomorrow. The General died during the night and Cassidy saw the next morning that souvenir hunters had stripped him of most anything valuable. A soldier that recognized him said, "*there he lay alone without so much as a comrade to brush the flies from his corpse.*" Before they buried him nearby, Cassidy took a Mississippi button from his coat and a strap from his sword belt to give to Mrs. Barksdale when she came for the body. According to one tale, Mrs. Barksdale made the trip with the General's favorite old hunting dog (see page 1). When they reached the gravesite the dog began to whimper and wail and refused to leave even after Barksdale's body was removed. He was left there to starve or die of a broken heart. Some say that on some nights you can still hear him howling for his master. General Barksdale's body was returned to Mississippi and buried at Jackson's Greenwood Cemetery. The grave is unmarked. (Cindi Rosser/Jim Woodrick)

THE BABY BEHIND THE WALL

On December 11, 1862, the Federals began constructing pontoon bridges to cross the Rappahannock and take Fredericksburg. The assault was opposed by Barksdale's Mississippi brigade, who fired on the Yankees from buildings along the waterfront. The Mississippians put up a stout defense, delaying the Union crossing until late in the day. Once the Federals managed to cross the river in force, Barksdale's men contested the advance block by block as they withdrew to the main Confederate line of defense on the heights outside of Fredericksburg.



"The 2st Mississippi was the last regiment to leave the city.

Buck Denham of Leesburg, a Mississippi bear hunter, was color sergeant and a member of Lane Brandon's Company D. He was tall, straight, rough as a bear in manner, but withal a noble, tender-hearted fellow, and a splendid soldier. As part of Barksdale's brigade, Buck was at his post in the town of Fredericksburg when the Yanks crossed the river and "finding the way now clear, were coming up the street...while the great shells from the siege guns were bursting over their heads and hurtling fragments after our retreating Confederate skirmishers. Buck was behind the corner of a house taking sight for a last



shot. Just as his fingers trembled on the trigger a little three-year-old, fair-haired, baby girl toddled out of an alley, accompanied by a Newfoundland dog, and gave chase to a big shell that was rolling lazily along the pavement. She was clapping her little hands and the dog snapping and barking furiously at the shell. Buck's hand dropped from the trigger, as he rubbed his eyes to make sure he had not passed over and was seeing his own baby girl in a vision. No, there is the baby, amid the shot and

shell and here comes the enemy. Buck dashed out, swept his great right arm around the baby, gained cover again with musket trailing trotted up to Marye's Heights. There, behind that historic stone wall, in the Confederate line while the storm of battle raged and shrieked was that baby. Her fierce Rebel "nurses" took turns patting her calmly against the sound of terror so near and wrestled with each other for the boon and benediction of her quiet breathing under their blankets. Never was a baby so cared for. They scoured the country-side for milk and dainty viands for her ladyship. When the struggle was over and the enemy had withdrawn to his strongholds over the river, Barksdale was ordered to reoccupy the town. The 21st Mississippi, having held the dangerous post of rear guard in the withdrawal, was given the place of honor at the head of the column, but the regimental colors could not be found. Denham stood about the middle of the regiment, baby in his arms, and suddenly sprang to the front. Swinging her aloft above his head, her little garments fluttering like the folds of a banner, he shouted - 'Forward 21st, here are your colors!' " Without further orders the brigade started toward town, yelling as only Barksdale's men could. They were passing through streets that had been fearfully shattered by the enemy fire, shouting their souls out when....let Buck describe what happened next: *"I was holding the baby high, with both arms when above all the racket I heard a woman scream. The next thing I knew I was covered with calico and the woman had fainted on my chest. I caught her before she fell, and laying her down gently, put the baby in her arms. She was the prettiest thing I ever looked at and her eyes were shut.. I hope God will forgive me, but I kissed her just once."*

Adapted from: "Four years Under Marse Robert" by Major Robert Stiles (1910).

QUOTES

"Soldiers of Mississippi! It is with great gratification that the Commanding General announces to you the joint resolutions of thanks passed by the Legislature of your state. It is a just tribute to that conduct which in every campaign and on every battle field of the Army of Northern Virginia, has won for you his highest admiration. He mourns with you your gallant leaders and brave comrades who have fallen. May you cherish their memories and emulate their deeds. From her wasted fields and desecrated homes, Mississippi calls upon you to vindicate her honor and achieve her independence." – General Robert E. Lee

"I must catch up with those people for I am their leader." - Colonel Steve Smith

"I love me some Howling Dawg..." - Ben (Cooter) Jones

"The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." - James 5:16

"Experts say that one out of every three bites of food that we eat is a result of pollinators like bees." - David Suzuki

"The Christian will be sure to make enemies. It will be one of his objects to make none; but if doing what is right and believing what is true should cause him to lose every earthly friend, he will regard it as a small loss, since his great Friend in heaven will be even more friendly and will reveal Himself to him more graciously than ever." - Alistair Begg



He was born in Washington, Wilkes Co., GA

General Edward Porter Alexander

(May 26, 1835 – April 28, 1910)

On Monday, January 16, 2017 Chaplain Joel B. Whitehead, Jr. (left) and Adjutant John Wayne Dobson (right) both of SCV Camp 2218 had occasion to travel to Magnolia Cemetery in Augusta, GA and while there visited the grave of General Alexander, the officer in charge of the massive artillery bombardment preceding Pickett's Charge, on the third day of the Battle of Gettysburg. His *Military Memoirs of a Confederate* were published in 1907.



CONFEDERATE DRAB



One of my favorite articles, ever, from the pages of the Confederate Veteran was published In October 1992 and written by Fred Adolphus. It was entitled "*Drab – The Forgotten Color.*" The article dealt with Confederate uniforms and pointed out that "*occasionally, one comes across a casual allusion to Confederates wearing drab or white clothing.*" Articles have been written concerning the manufacturing of such material but little about the issuance or use of uniforms made from such cloth. Often "*there is no indication that this color may have been quite common among Southern troops, and one is left with the impression that white uniforms were an oddity. Drab was indeed a much-used color throughout the South during the War Between the States, and mention of it as such in regard to Confederate clothing has been very much neglected.*" Moreover, "*several 18th and 19th century European armies wore undyed white uniforms including the French, Austrians and Saxons. In medieval*

times colorless cloth meant brown, as many sheep of that era were brown and clothes were not dyed by the common folks back then.....

General Sterling Price's Missourians received an issue of drab uniforms in northwest Arkansas on March 1 and 2 1862.....These uniforms were made in the Little Rock Penitentiary. Ephraim Anderson recalled

'Our regiment was uniformed here; the cloth was of rough and coarse texture and the cutting and style would have produced a sensation in fashionable circles: the stuff was white, never having been colored, and with a goodly supply of grease – the wool had not been purified by any application of water since it was taken from the back of the sheep. In pulling off and putting on the clothes, the clothing gave off a strong odor of that animal.' "

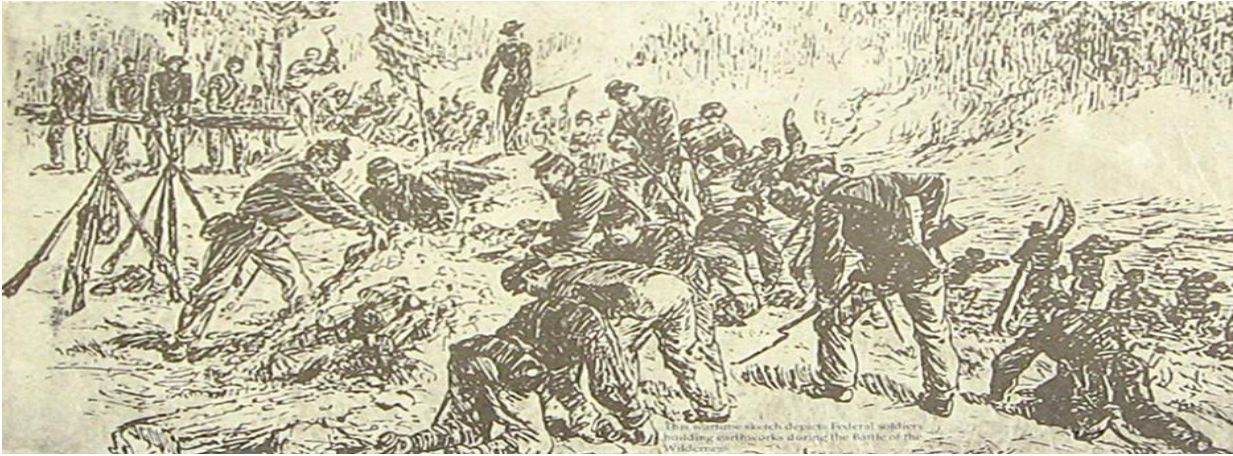
Confederate Indian regiments and Walker's Texas Infantry Division got similar "penitentiary" uniforms in the summer of 1862; the conscripts of the 3rd and 26th Louisiana drew theirs in the spring of 1863 and, thus, became marked men among the volunteers by wearing the white uniform of reproach. At Vicksburg the 1st Missouri and Cumming's Georgians had similar white attire around the time Union forces reported that prisoners were taken from the 42nd Georgia in "*regular Confederate Army regulation butternut.*"



Brenda and I will not be able to make Olustee this year. We will be taking part in a living history program at Ft. Hawkins with Judy Smith on Saturday, February 18, 2017. This event is in conjunction with a Jr. Docent Program that Brenda has on-going at The Cannonball House. We are still ironing out details but if you are not going to Olustee and would like to help, please let me know as soon as you can. - Duke

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Earthworks



"...we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." - 2 Corinthians 4:7

Confederate artillerist Willy Dame would, after the War, become the Rev. William M. Dame, D. D., of Baltimore, Maryland. He penned a few reflections around the time of the of the Spotsylvania fighting (May 8, 1864 – May 21, 1864). The following is a paraphrase of his recollections:

A good deal has been written about the field works that the Army of Northern Virginia fought behind. The Federal writers have written that we had "formidable earthworks", "powerful fortifications", and "impregnable lines." In their words, these were works that no troops could be expected to take and that any troops should be expected to hold.

Now, I am sure enemy works were much the same as ours. I know about ours. I saw them. I helped make them with my own hands. I fought behind them and was often on top of them and on both sides of them. I know about them. I got a good deal of mud off them on me (not for purposes of personal fortification, however). Our works were a single line of earth about four feet high and three to five feet thick. No ditch or obstruction was in front and they were little more than a heavy line of rifle pits. It took no great physical ability to walk right over them. I did it and I saw a line of Federal soldiers do it twice and then I saw them walk back with the greatest of ease at the rate of forty miles per hour; except for those we had persuaded to stay with us and those the angels were carrying to Abraham's bosom at an even swifter rate. Works that you could go over this quickly would not slow you down much more than level ground. Still, they seemed to "loom large" to the enemy who was trying to take them from us. I wonder what could have given them such an exaggerated idea of the strength of those modest little works. Could it have had something to do with the men behind them? There were not a great many of these men, usually. It was a very thin gray line standing back of a thin line of clay. The red clay was sticky and these men stuck together. They were hard to separate and they made the whole very strong indeed. Certainly, they gave the impression of great strength to those who tried to separate them. It must have been the men. It is like speaking of the dress that a beautiful woman is wearing. It may be a fine garment but it is the lady that makes it.

The men behind these works, such as they were, had perfect confidence in their ability to hold them. It was this happy earthen vessel combination of faith and works that stood as strong against the flesh and blood of this world as spiritual faith does against the devil. It was perfectly effectual. It withstood all assaults.

Source: "Four Years Under Marse Robert" by Major Robert Stiles (1910)



THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Our Camp's new year got off to splendid start. We met on Thursday, January 19th (General Lee's Birthday) at our usual location of Chevy's Pizza on the Gray Hwy., enjoyed the excellent food and had our hearts warmed and spirits stirred by the exceptional words of (Past SCV Camp 1399 Commander, former Georgia Volunteer Battalion Commander, legendary 16th Georgia commander, and cherished brother) Colonel Steve Smith of Byron, Georgia. He reminded

us of the character of true paladins like General Lee and General Jackson in a time when such character seems to be a rare commodity, indeed. How true Colonel Smith's words resonated as they flowed from the heart of a stalwart warrior of the Cause whose career had spanned some forty years. Perhaps no speaker invitation is more venerated than that of the keynote address at a Lee-Jackson banquet. Truthfully, Colonel Steve Smith was the right man for this time.

We look forward to our upcoming regular meetings on each third Thursday of 2017 (February – October) when we will sumptuously dine at Chevy's (Gray, GA) at 6 p.m. ordering individually from the menu with our programs beginning 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 Lt Col. Ed Shelor (GMC) will return in

2017 - May and June respectively. Looking ahead to September we will enjoy a revisit by artifacts expert extraordinaire, Johnny Mack Nickles (SCV Camp 18) and in October, Compatriot Earl Colvin will bring what promises to be a mighty interesting program on the 45th GA, Co. F men from our own Jones County area. Our 2017 guest speaker openings for Camp 2218 meeting programs are almost filled except for July and August and we have had an inquiry pertaining to one of the two remaining slots. Apply soon with Adjutant Dobson if interested.

Left, Colonel Smith speaks at the Camp 2218 Lee-Jackson banquet.



Photo by: Beth Colvin

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

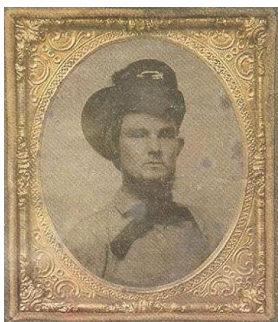
Musician - Aaron Bradford – 302-668-8029

Musician - Oliver Lummus – 302-668-8029

Musician - Al McGalliard - 478-318-7266

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





“Waiting for the Advance...”

One of the Mississippians killed in Pickett’s Charge was Corporal Jeremiah Gage of the 11th Mississippi Infantry. Mortally wounded by a shell while waiting for the advance to start, Gage wrote his mother one last letter, telling her, *“This is the last you may ever hear from me. I have time to tell you that I died like a man. Bear my loss as best you can. Remember that I am true to my country and my greatest regret at dying is that she is not free and you and my sister are robbed of my worth whatever that may be...This letter is stained with my blood.”*

RESULTS OF THE GVB ELECTIONS

OF JANUARY 21, 2017

AT OLD CLINTON, GEO.

Hunter Poythress, Colonel

David Young, Lt. Col.

Larry Bacon, Major

SCHEDULE OF 2017 EVENTS

FEBRUARY 14 – VALENTINE’S DAY

FEBRUARY 16 – SCV CAMP 2218 MEETING – *DIV. 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*

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 22 – CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY (*DATE CORRECTED*)

APRIL - WORK DAYS TO BE SCHEDULED FOR WAR DAYS

MAY 6-7 – OLD CLINTON WAR DAYS

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 RE-ENACTMENT (*Registration now open*)

SEPTEMBER 21 - SCV CAMP 2218 MEETING – *JOHNNY MACK NICKLES*

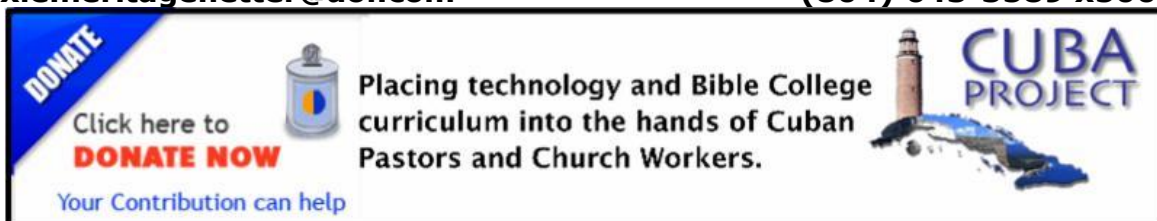
OCTOBER 6-8 – ANDERSONVILLE, GA HISTORIC FAIR & BATTLES

OCTOBER 13-15 - BATTLES AT NASH FARM

OCTOBER 19 – SCV CAMP 2218 MEETING – *EARL COLVIN*

NOVEMBER 18 – GRISWOLDVILLE BATTLEFIELD COMMEMORATION

Chaplain Ed of Dixie Heritage Newsletter writes: “I have had some tremendous conversations with our contacts in Havana recently. In addition to iPads and college curriculum we will also be bringing suits for Cuban pastors, dresses and cosmetics for pastors wives (cosmetics are almost impossible to come by in Cuba and out of reach for most Cubans), and Bibles. God is simply widening our reach every day. One of our student’s churches has told me that they will take up a special offering for the Cuba Project. Will you prayerfully consider joining us in this bold mission’s project? Maybe you do not wish to donate an entire iPad but the Lord has laid it on your heart to contribute to this bold and extensive effort. Any gift will be a blessing. Use the banner below to send a gift in any amount to help with Project Cuba: Contact: Dixie Heritage Newsletter dixie.heritage.letter@aol.com (804) 643-3589 x5001



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CUBA PROJECT

"No Longer Countrymen" -THE IRISH AT FREDERICKSBURG

Our good friend from Alabama, Laura Elliott, writes, that she noticed that the January 2017 edition of *The Howling Dawg* had information about the 16th



Georgia behind the stone wall at Fredericksburg and thought we might enjoy this recently found account. She added some background on Christopher Columbus Sanders as an introduction.

The charge of Meagher's Irish Brigade at Fredericksburg, was described by Christopher Columbus Sanders, then Lt. Col. of the 24th Georgia Infantry. On the "receiving end" of the Union charge that day, the 24th Georgia was behind the stone wall as part of T.R.R. Cobb's brigade, under the command of Irishman, Colonel Robert McMillan. (Cobb's brigade,

McLaws' Division, Longstreet's Corps, ANV) McMillan assumed command of the brigade after Thomas Read Rootes (T.R.R.) Cobb fell mortally wounded.

C. C. Sanders was born in 1840 (or alternately reported 1837) and was of Irish descent. Sanders' maternal grandfather was an Irish immigrant from Dublin. In 1861, C.C. Sanders graduated from the Georgia Military Institute (Marietta) and, at age 21 (or 23), was commissioned Lt. Col. of the 24th Georgia Volunteer Infantry.



"Col. C. C. Sanders of Gainesville, colonel of the 24th Georgia, favors me

with a graphic description of the charge of Meagher's Irish Brigade. He says:

'The writer was an eye witness to the charge of the Irish brigade at Fredericksburg. General Lee had, at the time, the finest army in history. Two formidable lines of battle were protected by a rock wall and defended by Cobb's and Kershaw's brigades of McLaw's division (one fourth of whom, I suppose, were Irishmen or of Irish extraction), and the famous Washington Artillery. In our immediate front one could walk on the dead for hundreds of yards. We were pained to see the noble fellows coming up in steady columns to be mowed down before our lines of solid flames of fire from our entrenched position behind the rock wall and the terrible fire from the Washington Artillery on Marie's Hill, just in our rear and commanding every inch of approach. The Irish Brigade would receive our well-directed fire steady and firm, and when great gaps were cut through their ranks by the artillery, would reform under the incessant fire, come again, sink down and rise again, trample the dead and wounded under foot and press the stone wall of liquid fire, then recede a few feet and come again, like an avalanche into the very jaws of death, until strength and endurance failed, having been forced back by shell and the deadly mini ball that no human being could withstand. The field of battle ran great streams of blood, and the immortal Irish Brigade recoiled before the living wall of fire in glory. I know of no charge upon the field of battle in history to compare to the charge of the Irish Brigade at Fredericksburg, unless it was Pickett's Division at Gettysburg, or the Old Guard at Waterloo. The immortal Irish Brigade were soldiers indeed...I have always felt proud of my one-fourth Irish blood. The Irish have fought the battles of all countries. I wish you success in your address, and three cheers for the Immortal Irish Brigade!' Source: The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society by Thomas Hamilton Murray, Secretary-General, Volume III, Boston, Mass. Published by the Society, 1900. pp 104-105

Your brother, HK ...

On Wednesday, January 11, 2017, as I made my way toward the Continental Divide, four young Black men would pull their car alongside me, and ask if they could walk with me for a while? "Yes", would be my reply. The tallest of the four would be the first to speak. "Mr. HK , I read that you said that the North hijacked the Stars and Stripes from the South



during the War Between the States; thus, the reason that the Stars and Bars so resembles it. We love you for representing the honor of Southern Blacks who stood by the South during the late unpleasantness. However, for too long many Southern Whites have allowed the Confederate flag to be hijacked from Southern Blacks; especially by the Ku Klux Klan. And, trust me; we full well understand how the honor our ancestors earned alongside the Southern White man was almost totally pushed asunder because of the actions of the Northern modus operandi

during the 12 year period of reconstruction. Our people were victims Mr. H.K., just like they are in Chicago. Afraid to stand up against the evil thrust upon them, and unable to get , or know knowledge of where to seek help to combat those forces of evil. We are amazed and proud of you being able to make a Stand as you do when people call you Uncle Tom, or Coon , in an attempt to demean your character. And , we want you to know that you have more support in the Black community than you can ever imagine. And , we also want you to know that we got your back , and shall always love, and respect you. " Yeah, Mr. HK," the other three young men would say in unison. I know that the people who watched from their cars as I embraced these young men, were amazed and happy to witness this spectacle; a handsome old man carrying the Confederate Battle Flag, being hugged by four young Black men! One young White man would yell from his car, as he pumped his fist; "now that's what I'm talking about!" A Rebel Yell would follow! I only wish that the Poverty Pimps, and Dylan Roof could have been present as flies on the wall on this day. God bless you !

OUR MEMBERS IN SERVICE



Will Butler, (left) one of our fine young Jones County, GA members left in January for Atlanta in route to his final swearing in for the U.S. Navy. He will then headed to the Great Lakes for basic training. You can write him at:
S R Butler Willis K.
SHP 04 DIV 100
3600 Ohio St
Great Lakes IL 60088-7103



Another of our members, Matthew Whitehead, (right) also of Jones County, has been serving with the U.S. Navy for some time now and is due to complete his service in September. Matt and his family were home for Christmas but no pictures were secured. Keep them in earnest prayer.

History's Mysteries – The Death of Confederate General Cobb

During the War Thomas Cobb was known for his mercurial temper. He constantly complained about his superiors especially Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. He was always faultfinding and finding reasons to argue with others. Elijah H. Sutton, one of his soldiers, declared that his own men despised him. W.R. Montgomery claimed that his men admired him because he was brave and gallant. The brigadier seemed to be paranoid, once writing about General Lee, "Lee hates me and sneers whenever my name is mentioned." After meeting Lee, he wrote, "Lee is haughty and boorish and supercilious in his bearing and is particularly so to me." He missed all major combat until December, 1862. He was present with his brigade at Fredericksburg. Ironically, his first major battle would also prove to be his last. Cobb's brigade held the Stone Wall at the Battle of Fredericksburg. He was seen waving his hat over his head and crying to his men, "Get ready, boys, here they come." As to what happened next remains a mystery.

*According to historian Robert K. Krick, a piece of artillery shrapnel struck General Cobb in the left thigh and severed his femoral artery. General Cobb collapsed in the sunken road about two in the afternoon and bled to death.



Thomas Read Rootes (T.R.R.) Cobb

*In 1901, an anonymous veteran announced that General Cobb had been killed by a Confederate soldier who lived at Lost Mountain. According to this veteran, General Cobb had berated several men for stopping on a march to fill their canteens with water. Cobb had then ordered them to pour out the water, but one soldier had refused. He then told the others that he would kill Thomas Cobb when the first opportunity presented itself. According to this anonymous veteran, General Cobb was killed by a shot from Phillip's Legion, the same unit that this man served with. This veteran approached the man who had made the threat against the general and asked, "Sam, did you shoot General Cobb?" (Sam was later identified as Samuel Drake of Phillip's Legion.) Sam replied, "Well, I got him." Later in the battle, Samuel Drake was shot in the chest and carried to the field hospital. The anonymous veteran went there and asked him, "Sam, you are going to die and I want you to tell me did you kill General Cobb?"

"I did," Sam replied, "I always do what I say I will." According to this anonymous veteran, he had spoken to General Cobb's descendants after the War and they told him they had always known that Thomas Cobb was killed by one of his own men.

*Doctor Gilmore, chief surgeon of McLaws division stated that Cobb was hit by a bullet that passed through a plank fence and a tourniquet would have saved his life. He stated that N.H. Hammond of Flippen, Georgia was within thirty feet of Cobb and can substantiate that the general died in this way.

*According to Derek Smith, author of *The Gallant Dead*, General Cobb was hit by either artillery shrapnel or a Federal sharpshooter.

*General Joseph Kershaw reported that Cobb was killed by Federal sharpshooters posted near his left flank. Colonel Porter Alexander reported that Cobb was killed by a Union sniper about one hundred and fifty yards from his front.

Was Cobb shot by Samuel Drake? We will probably never know.

Source: trrcobb.blogspot.com/2010/11/death-of-confederate

Would you have ever have believed ...



BLACK PANTHERS EMBRACED THE CONFEDERATE FLAG

In the 1960s social movements that now condemn the Confederate Battle Flag both used and embraced it! During this period, a radical coalition formed that might seem impossible today: A group of southerners and working-class white activists called

the Young Patriots joined forces with the Black Panthers in Chicago to fight what both groups believed to be systemic class oppression. In the post-civil rights era, a militant Black Power movement emerged, with the Black Panther Party for Self Defense forming in 1966. Inspired by Malcolm X and other international black thought leaders, the group embraced armed struggle as a potential tool against organized racial oppression - a radical break from the philosophy of nonviolent protest. A large faction of the group developed in Chicago, where one of the party leaders was a young man named Fred Hampton. Chicago in the 1960s was an interesting place. Black, brown and white people all dealt with poverty, unemployment, police abuse, inadequate schools, etc...like blacks and Latinos, the white Young Patriots and their families experienced discrimination in Chicago. In their case, it was because they were from the South. In his short time as a Black Panther leader, Fred Hampton wanted to advance the group's goals by forming what he called the "Rainbow Coalition" (a term that Jesse Jackson would later steal) of working class and poor people of all races. Former members of the Chicago Panthers and YPO tell different versions of the same story of how the groups connected: Each attended the other's organizing meetings and decided to work together on their common issues. Over time, the Black Panthers embraced Confederate flags as the ideal sign for rebellion. Assumed to be natural enemies, these groups united in their calls for economic reform. In the Aug. 9, 1969 issue of The Black Panther newspaper, the party's chief of staff, David Hilliard, admirably called the Young Patriots "the only revolutionaries we respect that ever came out of the mother country." That was how the Rainbow Coalition was built, real slow." A button depicts the partnership between the Young Patriots and the Black Panthers.



Courtesy of Chaplain Ed / Dixie Heritage Newsletter

On Saturday, January 14, 2017, Kim Beck wrote: Compatriots, It was late afternoon today when I learned that Compatriot Harlon Parmer Spivey passed away on Thursday. Affectionately known as Mr. Skip, he was a friend to everyone he met. A memorial service was held today in Dublin and burial will be tomorrow in Forsyth. Mr. Skip began his membership with Captain Hardy B. Smith Camp 104 in Dublin. His wife, Mrs. Mary Jane is a member of the Oconee Chapter UDC and a huge supporter of the SCV. During the collapse of Camp 104, Mr. Skip transferred and chartered with the Pine Barrens Volunteers Camp 2039 in Eastman. When Camp 104 was reinstated, Mr. Skip transferred back to support the camp in his community, but he continued to support Camp 2039 as long as his health allowed him. A great man, a true Son of the South, Mr. Skip, we will certainly miss you.

*With
Deepest
Sympathy*

We have few, if any details, but near the 20th of January we heard the Gene and Barbie Bowen had lost a grandson.

We also were so very saddened to learn that our dear ol' friend Daryl Herrin of Olive Forge had also passed away around the same time.



FOLKS REALLY NEED PRAYER and PRAYER REALLY WORKS ...

You may not recognize many of the names on this page, but does that really matter? They represent real people – genuine 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 their needs according to His will ... Paul Jerram recently wrote to thank all those who remembered him.

Rev. Joey Young and family Rev. Gary Berrier & family Ethan & Crystal Bloodworth Lonnie Perdue Terry & Vickie Berrier Tommy & Elaine Wallace Ed & Val Elliott Judi Powers Marsha Herrin Tim Fowler Frank & Bette Foulke Matt Whitehead & family Tom Adkins Ben (Cooter) Jones Roy and Dana Myers Bruce Whitehead Pat Griffeth Mrs. & Mrs. Herbert Burns Barbara Garnto Capt. Bradberry, Tina & family Tommy Wright Perry Harrelson & family Chris & Shelby Faulkner Gale Red Will Butler Richard Durham Byrd Wyatt Mike Cook Edna Fowler Chuck & Diana Layman U.S.A. Israel Law Enforcement, Paramedics & Firefighters Political Leaders, Judges, Missionaries, Ministers Travelers The lonely Our enemies ... 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.)

A SPECIAL REQUEST

Greetings, We have just returned from the oncologist. He has diagnosed me with high-grade dysplasia with is just one step below full blown cancer. He is scheduling an appointment for an ultrasound and pet scan (date TBA) "to see how deep in the esophagus the cancer is", his words not mine. He then said that surgery would be scheduled. If the problem is only in the one area of the esophagus, then surgery will remove part of the lower esophagus and upper stomach. Post-op will be 4 to 5 days in the hospital and then home for recovery. The doctor does not see us back on the road until Summer. May?; June?;; July? It is all in God's hands and how extensive the surgery will be. We will not be able to participate in the Olustee or the Williston event. Our good Christian brother and Confederate chaplain, Paul Howerton has consented to cover these events for us. PLEASE pray for him and if at these events please support his services. Thank you for your continued prayers. Faith and I have total peace, just want to get back out under canvas and behind the plow. Reverend Alan Farley / January 2017

AN INTERESTING OLD PICTURE

As the debate raged over civil rights in 1961, the Democratic legislature under Governor Ernest "Fritz" Hollings, a Democrat, raised the Confederate Battle Flag to mark the "Confederate War Centennial." About that time, Hollings presented a Confederate flag to President John F. Kennedy, another Democrat.



IN RECENT *FAKE NEWS*

"Bored Barron Trump Counts Confederate Flags
In Inauguration Crowd To Pass Time..."



We are not making this one up folks...Dixie Heritage Newsletter

COMING SOON - BIZARRE FOODS !



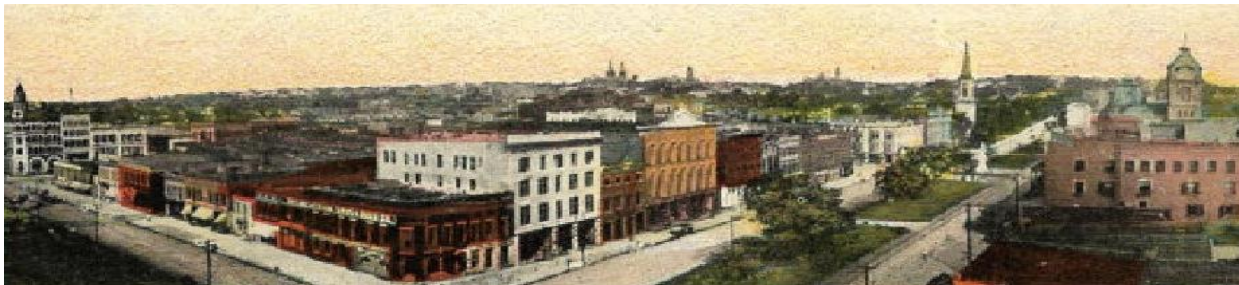
The premiere date (according to the Travel Channel website) for the Civil War episode the 16th GA / Camp 2218 participated in last November, is set to air on Tuesday, February 14, 2017 at 9 PM EST. We haven't received absolute confirmation from the network so this is subject to change. Hopefully, someone out there will record it so we can all see it. - Duke

150 Years Ago

By Larry Upthegrove

January 27, 1867 - In Georgia, the "Macon Telegraph" printed this a few days ago: "Atlanta—the census of this city, as recently taken—though it is not stated by authority—looks a little fishy. The whites are put down at 10,940, blacks at 8,228—total, 20,168. Considering the town was destroyed by Sherman just before the close of the war, this is doing pretty well in the line of recuperation. But we doubt the figures." [ed. Note. It's no wonder the number smells fishy. If the Macon editor had added them up, they total 1,000 less than the given total of 20,168.]

January 29, 1867 - In Atlanta, GA, the "Intelligencer" has answered the Macon "Telegraph's" challenge, doubting the recent census results in Atlanta: "Pray, Mr. 'Telegraph', what right have you to doubt the figures? And is it not in bad taste to exhibit a spirit of envy at our growth, because Macon persists in being a slow-coach town, with a less population, perhaps, than it had prior to the war? Your village does very well as far as it goes, and we grant that parts of it are very pretty, but we have built up within the past six or eight months a larger town than you will ever have! This too, irrespective of



1867 Macon depicted on a 1910 post card

what had been previously built, of whole blocks destroyed by repeated fires, and of several hundred business houses and private residences now in course of construction. We, too, have doubted the correctness of the recent census, but our doubts have been as to whether the figures were sufficiently large....Enjoy the quietude of your very clever little town, and its nice flower gardens, Mr. 'Telegraph', but don't get envious of our prosperity. It is in bad taste. Leave such as that to school boys!".....

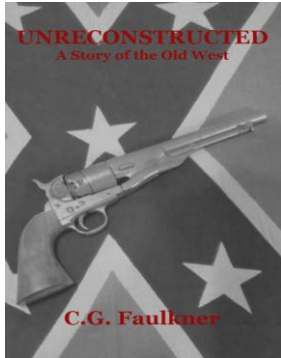
<p style="text-align: center;">KARSTEN & DENSON HARDWARE STORE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Johnny Davis Owner/Manager karstendenson@yahoo.com</p> <p>Phone (478) 745-3306 2323 Ingleside Avenue Fax (478) 743-7555 Macon, GA 31204 Monday-Friday 8:30am-6:00pm Saturday 9:00am-5:00pm</p>	
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	<p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; letter-spacing: 0.5em;">RUM CREEK SUTLER</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">ART, MUSIC, BOOKS, VIDEOS, CLOTHING, JEWELRY AND MORE</p>	
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CHUCK JOHNSON 678-576-0475

BOOKS

UNRECONSTRUCTED: A STORY OF THE OLD WEST - By Local Author C.G. Faulkner, now available at



amazon.com 'Unreconstructed' is the story of an unapologetic former Confederate Cavalry Officer, Captain Thomas Jefferson Fortner. Tom comes home to Georgia after the surrender at Appomattox to a land of devastation. His family had been murdered at the hands of a Union Colonel during Sherman's march to the sea. His fiancée killed outside Richmond. His farm burned to the ground. Despite all of this tragedy, he tries to rebuild and start anew. Then comes Reconstruction, the punishment of the South by Yankee radicals, adding insult to the injury of the war. By 1868 he can tolerate no more and leaves the home of his forefathers and goes west to the Colorado territory. But the war is not ready to be left behind. What follows is a story of revenge, adventure, romance and friendship in the old west of America. Tom must face

one more battle before his war will truly end. [amazon.com/author/cgfaulkner](https://www.amazon.com/author/cgfaulkner)

Greetings Friends, I send this as an invitation for you to 'follow' my blog, in which I write about my books, the War Between the States, the Old West and so on; hopefully things you may find interesting. If you choose to sign up, you'll just receive an email with the latest blog entries. Just click 'Follow' in the bottom right corner of my page. Here's the link:<https://wordpress21537.wordpress.com> Pass this on to anyone else you think might like it. I appreciate it! Thank You, Chris Faulkner (Writing as C.G. Faulkner)

EVENTS & EXHIBITS INFO

"A traveling exhibit that explores the history of amputations endured by injured soldiers is at the Middle Georgia State University library on the Macon Campus. **"Life and Limb: The Toll of the American Civil War,"** a National Library of Medicine exhibit, will be on display at MGA's Macon Campus library through Saturday, Feb. 25. The exhibit is free and open to the public. The library's regular operating hours are 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Thursday, 7:30 a.m. to noon Friday and 1 to 7 p.m. Sunday. In addition to the exhibit, Dr. Niels Eichhorn, assistant professor of History at MGA and a published Civil War historian, will give related lectures on Civil War-era medical practices, also free and open to the public: - 2 p.m. Tues., Feb. 7, Lab 1 in the Macon Campus library - 5:30 p.m. Wed., Feb. 15, Room 145 of the Charles H. Jones Building.

For more information:<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/lifeandlimb/index.html> or contact Dr. Niels Eichhorn, assistant professor of History, at niels.eichhorn@mga.edu or Felicia Haywood, assistant director of Library Services, at felicia.haywood@mga.edu. (Thanks to Sherrie' Raleigh)

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 / Al Perry, Director 912-585-9144.

The Georgia Division Chaplains Conference, Saturday, February 18, 2017, 11:00 A.M. - 3:30 P.M. Marriott, 240 Coliseum Drive, Macon, 31217 Jack C. Wray, Division Chaplain jcwright12@gmail.com or 912.596.2950.

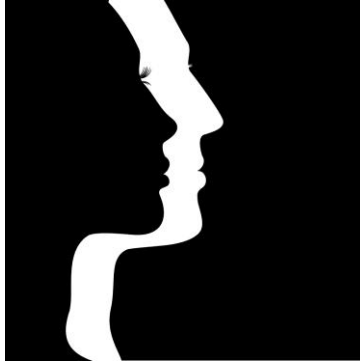
To register for **The Battle For Broxton Bridge** March 3rd - 5th, 2017 email to: Dan Gregory: rebelyell567@yahoo.com or 800-437-4868



ONE FLESH

*And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof; And the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made he a woman, and brought her unto the man. And Adam said, This is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh: she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of Man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and they shall be **one flesh**. And they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed.*

- Genesis 2:21-25



Ladies, gentlemen boys and girls, Let's take a moment to look at God's creation of woman. God took woman from man's rib. This was no mistake He was making a great comparison. A woman is strong, loving and often protective of her family and husband. What does a rib do? It protects the vital organs from injury, it stands strong through good times and bad. It is a valued member of the body. A woman is a valued member of the family. Because woman was taken from man's rib she is the part of the man that is missing. When the right person is in your life everything feels right. This is the very definition of one flesh. Your wife is your rib. As a husband it is my job to love, nurture, and protect my wife who is my rib. A wife is strong but

can be hurt and like a rib takes a long time to heal. A man can hurt his wife like his ribs by doing stupid stuff. You may never see a mark on them but the damage is often emotional and or mental. Be kind to your wife, girlfriend because God is watching you. Please teach the younger men that women are to be loved not lusted after. They were made for us because it is not good for man to be alone. This Valentine's season be mindful of the women in your life and thank God for his blessings of this most precious companion. If you don't have a girlfriend don't despair the best and most worthy ladies and things of this life take time. Remember to love one another as Christ loved the church. When you love, hate has no room to live. May God bless continuously. Keep God's definition of love in mind and you will see the peace of His goodness. -Chaplin Joel B. Whitehead, Jr.16th GA /SCV Camp 2218



WOMEN WHO MARCH FOR OUR RIGHTS

(Sent to us by: Frank Foulke)

MYSTERIOUS FIRE IN MACON

November 19, 1895



The people of East Macon became wildly excited yesterday afternoon when it was discovered that several acres of ground were on fire near the roundhouse used by the Central Railroad until the year 1872. The news spread to all parts of the county in a very short time, and before sunset hundreds of people had visited the place. The mystery terrified those who saw it, and the more superstitious immediately concluded that judgment day had come. The prayers and lamentations made the

scene one of terror. No cause for the phenomenon was apparent, and the hopeless despair of the terrorized people reminded one of the Last Days of Pompeii. Men, women, and children of all colors, classes and conditions visited the place. Several casualties were narrowly averted, as the ground on the surface appeared to be perfectly solid, but here and there would give way beneath the weight of a person, and out of the hole would rush a volume of smoke, steam and ashes, followed by a roaring sound that was almost deafening. A little girl clinging to her father's hand, and watching the excited throng and awful panorama, suddenly sank into a hole. Her father gripped her hand and tugged frantically to extricate the little one from the deadly pit. He did so only after she had burned badly about the feet and legs. She had gone down into a bed of hot ashes, but fortunately the smoldering embers did not ignite until after she had been removed to a place of safety. It was impossible to tell the extent of the burning ground, for above it all the grass was thick and had grown luxuriantly throughout the past summer. Whenever a new vent would appear on the vast acres, a gush of smoke, a deep deafening roar and a hailstorm of live embers would cause a scream of terror from the spectators. As the shadows of evening approached the dense clouds of smoke were made lurid with the streaks of red that ascended heavenward from amid the mysterious and frightful conflagration. The blazing field resembled the fabled lakes of hell, as the darkness of the night blended the scattering pits of fire into one lurid mass. Cows driven from the swamp toward the city began to bellow and paw the earth even in the distance, and as the little negro cowboys learned the cause they left their herds and fled in various directions. The dogs in the neighborhood howled and barked throughout last night, and these noises mingling with the ravings of the distressed populace, made night hideous. About two months ago a citizen discovered occasional puffs of smoke rising spasmodically from the ground. This was supposed to be caused by the moisture of the earth. The smoke was observed by numbers of people at various times, but no particular attention was paid to it until yesterday when a blaze was discovered issuing from a small opening in the ground. A passerby thought it was a stump afire. But a few hours later, several other similar places were discovered. When a well-known citizen of East Macon secured a hoe and undertook to explore for the cause, the people began to gather in large numbers, and guards had to be placed around at a considerable distance from the conflagration to prevent accidents. By cutting through a crust of earth about two feet thick, it was found that in every direction was a solid bed of embers, as if the very dirt itself was being consumed in the sulphurous pit. Attempts to find the bottom of the pit with strips of timber were fruitless, as the wood would be consumed by the heat before it could be bored through the bed of fire. Then iron pipes were used, but as the fire was stirred the heat became so intense the work of investigation had to be abandoned. The greatest depth reached was four and a half feet. When the iron was withdrawn it was red-hot and curled at the end. The cause discovered! Early this morning a conclusion to the cause was reached by the people who had worked all night to unravel the mystery. While the old roundhouse was in use by the Central railroad, all of the engines on the road burned wood instead of coal. When an engine would pull in for repairs, the fire would be put out and the contents of the firebox emptied on the side of the spur tracks. The surrounding bottom lands were eventually filled up with this charcoal. The roundhouse was abandoned, and in course of time, wind and rain completely covered over the great beds of fuel. Nearly everybody in the community forgot the conditions that formerly existed. The great beds of charcoal were entirely lost to view. During the recent long, dry, hot spell some boys set fire to the grass on the fields. In some way the coal beds became ignited, and the above-described scenes were a natural consequence.

(Sent to us by: Sherrie' Raleigh)

MARY TYLER MOORE

Born: December 29, 1936, Brooklyn, New York,
Died: January 25, 2017, Greenwich, Connecticut



"We were saddened to hear of the passing of Mary Tyler Moore. Ms. Moore made significant contributions to the preservation and education of the Civil War in the Shenandoah Valley. It was Moore's great-grandfather, Lt. Col. Lewis T. Moore (Commander of the 31st Virginia Militia. Later, commanding the 4th Virginia Infantry) who invited "Stonewall" Jackson to use his home (below, left) as his headquarters while he spent the winter of 1861-62 in Winchester, Virginia. (415 North Braddock Street) Ms. Moore contributed to the restoration of the home which is now Stonewall Jackson's Headquarters Museum. She also preserved the Conrad Shindler House in Shepherdstown, West Virginia (below, right), which she turned over to Shepherd University to house a Civil War Center. The site now houses the George Tyler Moore Center for the Study of the Civil War, named in honor of her father."

(Robert E. Lee SCV Camp 1640/ Memphis/Germantown, Tennessee)



A "Dawg Soldier" at West Point



"During the week of January 23-26, 2017 I had the honor and the privilege to travel to the United States Military Academy at West Point to participate in the National Conference of Leadership and Ethics. This event brought cadets and college students from all over the Country together to talk about a central theme of selflessness and how we could use it in the military field or in the civilian world. I never thought in my entire life I would be able to travel and tour West Point, an institute of honor and chivalry, as well as listening to the speakers of this year's program. I felt so much inspiration regarding who I want to be and who I can become. With all of this said I urge everyone one out there today that no matter how life seems, always look for opportunities. They are out there, you just have to look. When you find one you will never regret the day you found it, for you never know where it will lead you in the future."

Editor's Note: Brick Lee Nelson is the 2nd Corp. of The 16th GA, Co. G, "The Jackson" rifles and 1st Lt. Commander of The Camp of The Unknown Soldier, Sons of Confederate Veterans, # 2218 of Old Clinton, Jones Co., GA.

BROTHER WILLIAM

It is said that more than 500 men professed conversion in the Fredericksburg meeting based upon careful figures made by the regimental chaplains, and particularly by Reverend William Owen, who really began these meetings, and was practically in charge of them. Some of the chaplains were very uncommon men...Easily the most marked man among them, however, was the Reverend William Benton Owen, chaplain of the 17th Mississippi Regiment. My recollection is that he had been a private soldier and was commissioned chaplain, because he was already doing the work of one...without the commission. Of all the men I ever knew, I think he was the most consecrated, the most unselfish, and the most energetic, and that he accomplished more that was really worthy of grateful recognition and commendation than any other man I ever knew, of his ability. By this I do not mean to imply that his ability was small..."Brother William," as we used to call him, was a man of the sweetest, loveliest spirit, but of the most unflinching courage as well. After he became chaplain he never felt it right or fitting that he should attempt to kill or wound a man, so he never fired another shot, yet he was seldom back of the actual line of battle. It may give some faint idea of his exalted Christian heroism to say that his regular habit was to take charge of the litter-bearers in battle, and first to see to the removal of the wounded, Federal as well as Confederate, when the former fell into our hands; and then to attend to the burial of the dead of both sides, when we held the field and the enemy did not ask leave to bury their own dead. It will be remembered by Federal soldiers that the American Tract or Bible Society published Testaments with the United States flag on the fly leaf, and, on the folds of the banner, the printed words, *'If I should fall, send this to _____,'* space being left for his home address, which each soldier was supposed to write in the appropriate place. Dear Brother William could not always burden himself with all these Testaments taken from the dead soldiers' pockets; but because that was not possible, he used to carry a little blank book in which he would copy the home addresses of the dead soldiers and would afterwards write to their friends, telling them where they were buried, and, if possible, how their bodies might be identified. After one of the bloody repulses of the enemy at Spottsylvania in 1864, Brother William was, as usual, out in front of our works, utterly unconscious of his own heroism or his own peril. He had removed the wounded of both sides and taken note of our dead, and was making his memoranda of the home addresses of the Federal dead, when a Minie' ball struck his left elbow, shattering it dreadfully. He was at once carried to the field hospital, and some of Barksdale's (now Humphreys') men sent word down the line to me. As soon as our guns were disengaged I galloped to the hospital to see him; but when I arrived he was under the knife, his elbow being in process of resection, and, of course, was unconscious. I saw him but for a moment only. Much as I would have given for even so little as one word from him, I could not possibly wait, but was obliged to return to my post. I never saw him again. In a few days we heard that Reverend Owen was in Richmond and then that he had been sent home, and our hopes grew bright that he would ultimately recover. But no; he was never really a strong man. He was worn and wasted with his ceaseless labors. He never really rallied, but in a short time sank and passed away. Few servants of God and man as noble and consecrated, as useful and beloved, as William Owen have lived in this world or left it for Heaven. Adapted from: "Four years Under Marse Robert" by Major Robert Stiles

Notes: Chaplain Owen remained behind at Gettysburg to tend to the wounded and, there, attended to Wiley K. Bracewell of the 49th Georgia, whose right thigh had been fractured. Before Owen was sent off to Fort McHenry as a prisoner, he received a letter sent to Bracewell by his mother. After Owen was paroled and returned to Richmond, he was able to write to Bracewell's mother (December 8. 1863), in which he described her son's wound and subsequent death on August 27, 1863 at the Camp Letterman hospital near Gettysburg. Owen's letter was printed in an article about Wiley that was published in Virginia Country Civil War, Volume III (Middleburg, Virginia, 1985), p. 28. Another letter written by Chaplain Owen to Mrs. W. H. Battle from the General Hospital in Gettysburg on August 30, 1863. Concerned the death of her son, Wesley Lewis Battle. It is part of the Battle Family Papers at the UNC's Wilson Library.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST IN MACON, GA

By Caroline Patterson



Perhaps the house of most historic interest in Macon is that which was once owned by Colonel John Basil Lamar, situated opposite Christ Church on Walnut Street and now (1912) the residence of the Guttenberger family. At one time Colonel Lamar owned the entire square, now closely built up with residences. He was an honorary member of the Macon Volunteers and a member of General Howell Cobb's staff, although over age and off on furlough when he heard of the danger imperiling Cobb's Legion, he joined it, and in the battle of Crampton's Gap, Maryland, he and Colonel Jefferson Lamar, the husband of his niece, Mary Ann Lamar, now Mrs. R. M. Patterson, were both mortally wounded. Colonel Lamar is buried at Rose Hill Cemetery, and his monument is an exact copy of the one in Athens erected to the memory of his brother-in-law General Howell Cobb.

Colonel Lamar was a member of the secession convention in Milledgeville and one of the signers of the secession ordinance. The pen used by him to sign that celebrated document is one of the cherished treasures of his family. When the Macon Volunteers left for Virginia, each one was presented with a uniform by Colonel John Basil Lamar, and in the name of another niece, Mary Ann Lamar Cobb (now Mrs. A. S. Erwin, of Athens), who conceived the cross of honor, he presented them with their flag. The presentation speech was made by his nephew Major Lamar Cobb, who, together with his brother, Captain J. A. Cobb, served in the Macon Volunteers. The cannon fired on the reception of the news of Georgia's secession was in front of his house and broke several panes of glass. After the death of Colonel Lamar, the house was inherited by his sister, Mrs. Howell Cobb, and many distinguished Confederates were entertained there during and after the War. The gallant General P. G. T. Beauregard spent several days there; and when General Joseph E. Johnston was removed from command; he accepted an invitation by General Cobb to be his guest. When President Davis came to Macon to make a speech, endeavoring to reanimate the hopes of the people, he and his aides General George Washington Custis Lee and Major Lubbock, enjoyed the hospitality of this home.

Here General Richard Taylor, the son of President Zachary Taylor and brother of the first wife of President Davis, sojourned for a time. Mrs. Davis once remarked: "Mr. Davis has two hobbies — West Point graduates and his first wife's relations." This showed his regard for the family of Zachary Taylor. It was here that General Taylor indicated to General Cobb on the map a point where they could yet make a stand against Sherman "if only they had the men" but "the battlefields of the Confederacy had already robbed the cradle and the grave." After the war General Taylor wrote a fascinating history entitled "Destruction and Reconstruction." A frequent visitor at this house was General Cobb's brother, General T. R. Cobb, whose secession speeches were compared by Alexander H. Stephens to the sermons of Peter the Hermit on the Crusades. General Cobb was one of the most distinguished jurists of Georgia, and lost his life in the battle of Fredericksburg gallantly fighting for his country. General Henry R. Jackson, poet, diplomatist, and soldier, was entertained here during the period that he aroused the South by his fiery secession speeches. Oliver H. Prince, a wit and author of "Woodpile Papers" and son of O. H. Prince, the author of "Prince's Digest," spent much time here. Among the other distinguished guests entertained in this house, some by Colonel John P. Lamar and others by General and Mrs. Howell Cobb, were: General Henry L. Benning, a gallant Confederate; Major John B. Cobb, General Cobb's brother, a gallant, loyal Confederate and a devout Christian, many years a citizen of Macon. He is buried at Riverside, very near the fortifications built to defend Macon from the Northern troops, a point selected by Major Cobb through his devotion to the Confederate cause. Other guests of this famous home were: Judge James Jackson, a member of Stonewall Jackson's staff and for many years Chief Justice of Georgia; Judge Samuel Hall, the distinguished judge and lawyer, father of the Honorable Joe Hill Hall; Governor John Milton, of Florida; Colonel Charles Lamar, who was killed in the battle of Columbus; Colonels John Hill Lamar, Thompson Lamar, Leonidas Lamar, and Jefferson Lamar, a distinguished lawyer, the youngest brother of Judge L. Q. C. Lamar. All of these gave their lives for the cause of "constitutional liberty." It was said "the name of Lamar was written in letters of blood on all the battlefields of the Confederacy." Twenty-four commissioned officers and many privates of that name were killed. From this house General Cobb went to repel "Stoneman's Raid." General Joseph E. Johnston, present at the time, writes of this in his book, "Johnston's Narrative : " *Immediately after my removal from command I went to Macon, Georgia to reside, and soon after doing so had the pleasure of witnessing a gallant defense of the place by Major General Cobb. It was attacked by a division of United States cavalry with the object probably of destroying the valuable workshops which had been established there by the chief of ordnance. General Gorgas. The place had neither entrenchment nor garrison. Fortunately, however, two regiments of militia promised me while commanding the Army by Governor Brown were passing on their way to Atlanta. Their officers were serving in the Army as privates, so they had none. With them and as many of the mechanics of the workshops and volunteers of the town as he could find arms for, in all fifteen or eighteen hundred, General Cobb met the Federal forces on the high ground east of the Ocmulgee, and repelled them after a contest of several hours by his own courage and judicious disposition and the excellent conduct of his troops, who heard hostile shot then for the first time.* When President Davis was taken prisoner and reconstruction was at high tide. General and Mrs. Cobb entertained Mrs. Davis and her baby daughter, Winnie, in this same house, with tenderest care as long as they remained. Source: The Confederate Veteran—Vol.20 – 1912

THE BRIGADE SUTLER store can now be found on the web at www.BrigadeSutler.com. We don't go to a lot of events now, so shop our secure online store for the same good selection and low prices. \$5 shipping per order for all GA troops. We've been your uniforms and re-enactment supply source for 38 years. We take Master Card, Visa, Discover, Pay Pal and offer gift certificates. Items may be exchanged for other items or sizes. Contact us for more information @ 798 Day Road Meansville, GA 30256 706 648 4268. Looking forward to hearing from our old friends, John & Pat



A “Dear John” Letter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear John:

One of the most important things I’ve done as President is read messages from Americans like you. And whether you sat down to write me a letter back in 2009 or just last week, I wanted to say thank you for writing.

Letters like yours have given me the chance to hear the real stories that make up the ever-changing narrative of America. They are stories of your setbacks and successes, your fears and your hopes not just for today—but for the country and the world we’ll leave to our children and our grandchildren. I want you to know that I was listening. I heard your stories. And you made me a better President.

In 2014, a young mom took a chance and shared her family’s story with me. She said she knew that “staying silent about what you see and what needs changing never makes any difference.” She was right. And so, while serving you has been the greatest privilege of my life, I want you to know that when I leave the White House, I’ll still hold the most important title of all: that of citizen.

And as a proud American citizen, I believe that we are a constant work in progress. Our success has never been certain. None of our journey has been preordained. There’s always been a gap between our highest ideals and the reality we witness every day. But what makes us exceptional—what makes us Americans—is that we have fought wars, and passed laws, and reformed systems, and organized unions, and staged protests, and launched mighty movements to close that gap. To bring the promise and the practice of America into closer alignment. To form that more perfect union.

So our collective future depends on our collective willingness to uphold our duties as citizens: to vote, to speak out, and to stand up for others knowing that each of us is only here because somebody, somewhere, stood up for us. And for the rest of my days, I promise I will be right there alongside you, continuing to do my part to build a better, more prosperous, more diverse and inclusive America—an America with a future full of hope.

From all of us in the Obama family—thank you for writing.

All the best,

Barack Obama

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Hard Questions



“Woman, where are those thine accusers? hath no man condemned thee?” – John 8:10

People always seem to want to ask God questions – hard ones: why did my loved one die, why am I always broke, why does violence not stop, why am I depressed, why are you not blessing me ... on and on it goes. If God was not God, I suppose He would just take His “phone” off the hook or put out a “closed” sign. Gratefully, He does not. His patience endures far past that of mortal man.

However, mankind is not the only source of questions. God gets a turn, too. He has some questions for us – hard ones.

The first question from God that I can find recorded came in the Garden of Eden, Where are you? (Genesis 3:9) That is pretty much the same question He asks regarding salvation - where are you - as He comes “to seek and to save that which was lost”. (Luke 19:10)

“Pleading the fifth” is a phrase commonly used in the U.S. legal system that describes a person’s right to not share self-incriminating information in a trial. The *fifth* here refers to the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which grants various rights to people, including the right *not* to testify against oneself in a court of law. Outside of the courtroom people sometimes use this phrase more casually, usually as a way of implying that they can’t say anything on a certain subject without making themselves look bad. Jesus is God and while on earth He asked some questions that you **MUST** answer. You must!

I found at least a hundred such questions. Here are a few:

“Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature?” (Matthew 6:27) In other words, can you make yourself taller by thinking – nope; I tried. The Lord was just getting started with that question. It was quickly followed by why do you worry so much about what you eat, drink and wear – or even tomorrow? (Matthew 6:28-34) And while we are at it, you are always running your mouth

about the splinter in your brother's eye and yet fail to see, much less deal with, the beam in your own eye? (Matthew 7:2) How is it that you seek praise from one another and not seek the praise that comes from God? (John 5:44)

Working down His list God asks why are you always so afraid (Matthew 8:26) and full of evil thoughts (Matthew 9:4) Why do you break the commandments of God for the sake of your traditions? (Matthew 15:3) Why does this generation seek a sign? (Mark 8:12) and why do you ask me about what is good? (Matthew 19:16) Did you never read the scriptures? (Matthew 21:42) Are you without understanding? (Mark 7:18)

Do you believe I can do all things? (Matthew 9:28) If not, why do you doubt? (Matt 14:31) Why are you thinking such things in your heart? (Mark 2:8) Do you not yet understand? (Matthew 16:8)

Who do people say the Son of Man is? (Matthew 16:13) More to the point, who do you say that I am? (Matthew 16:15) Do you love me? (John 21:16)

What profit would there be for you if you gain the whole world and lose your soul. What would you give in exchange for your life? (Matthew 16:26) Can you drink the cup that I drank? (Matthew 20:22) How are you going to avoid Hell? (Matthew 23:33) Now, do you also want to leave me? (John 6:67)

What are you thinking in your heart? (Luke 5:22) Do you not yet understand? Is your heart hardened? Do you have eyes and still not see? Ears that will not hear? (Mark 8:17-18) Why do you call me 'Lord, Lord' and not do what I command? (Luke 6:46) Where is your faith? (Luke 8:25) Why do you not judge for yourself what is right? (Luke 12:57) What do you want me to do for you? (Matthew 20:32)

If I tell you about earthly things and you will not believe, how will you believe when I tell you of Heavenly things? (John 3: 12) Why do you not believe me? (John 8:46) Do you realize what I have done for you? (John 13:12) Have I been with you for so long and still you do not know me? (John 14:9)

After all this if you still have questions for God, avoid the foolish ones. There is theology and then there is Jesus. *Jwd*

"For the unbeliever, no answer will suffice.

For the believer, none is needed." (Charles Pope)

MEANWHILE

IT'S BEEN A BUSY MONTH IN MISSISSIPPI

Just since the new year politicians in Mississippi have filed 22 bills offering to change, keep or let voters decide on the current state flag. Twelve bills, all drafted by black Democrats, propose a new state flag. Seven bills would support the current state flag and impose statutory punishments for governmental entities refusing to fly it. Two - Rep. John Hines, D-Greenville, and Sen. John Horhn, D-Jackson - filed bills that would leave the issues to Mississippi voters on a statewide ballot (one in November 2017 and the other in November 2018). And for the second straight year, House Speaker Pro Tempore Rep. Greg Snowden, R-Meridian, proposed adopting a second official state flag that does not contain the controversial Confederate emblem. Under his bill, governmental entities could decide which flag to fly. All flag bills this session will move to Senate and House Rules committees, where they face next week's Tuesday deadline to be voted to the chamber floors. Sen. Terry Burton,

R-Newton and Senate Rules chairman, said Tuesday that the bills are "under consideration and we'll figure it out before next week." House Rules Chairman Rep. Jason White, R-West, was not available for comment. Last session, 19 flag-related bills died before making it to either the House or Senate floors for a vote. Since 2000, five flag-related initiatives failed to garner enough signatures to make a statewide ballot. Initiative 55, which expired Oct. 15, 2016, would have stripped the Confederate emblem from the state flag. Initiative 58, which expired Nov. 5, 2016, would have cemented the adoption of the current state flag in the Mississippi Constitution. House Speaker Philip Gunn has vocally opposed the current state flag, citing a portion of the population that feels excluded by the rebel emblem it contains. "My position on the flag has not changed," Gunn told Mississippi Today earlier this month. "I still believe the flag needs to be changed. I think we can find something that represents all of Mississippi, so we're going to continue those discussions to see what we can come up with." Some Mississippi politicians have suggested the state's bicentennial year - and two years out from the next election year - might be a good time to consider a potential change. Gov. Phil Bryant, an ardent supporter of the current state flag, often points to the 2001 vote when discussing the merits of changing the flag. The Mississippi Economic Council, the state's chamber of commerce, led the 2001 charge to change the flag. Late last year, the council unveiled a bicentennial banner to honor the state's upcoming 200th birthday. Many, including council president Blake Wilson, say the banner could spark a new conversation about the state flag.

Here's a list of all 2017 flag-related bills:

KEEP:

HB 1267 by Rep. Dana Criswell, R-Olive Branch - Require state universities to fly the state flag when in session

HB 1285 by Rep. Timmy Ladner, R-Poplarville - Require governmental entities that receive state funding to fly state flag; violation would result in withheld state funding

HB 1286 by Rep. William Shirley, R-Quitman - Require state flag to be flown at all public universities; violation would result in withheld state funding

HB 1287 by Rep. William Shirley, R-Quitman - Require state agencies, local governments and public universities to fly state flag; violation would result in withheld state funding

HB 1299 by Rep. Larry Byrd, R-Petal - Require every public school district to fly state flag and lead students in Pledge of Allegiance, require public universities to fly state flag; violation would result in withheld Mississippi Adequate Education Program/state funding

SB 2057 by Sen. Joseph Seymour, R-Ocean Springs - Require governmental entities to fly state flag; violation would result in withheld state funding

SB 2592 by Sen. Chris McDaniel, R-Ellisville - All "public buildings" flying U.S. flag must fly state flag, and agency or department heads in violation would be stripped of salary by state or municipality. The bill allows for any citizen to take leaders of these governmental entities to court if law is violated.

CHANGE:

HB 1270 by Rep. David Myers, D-McComb - Change state flag to Bonnie Blue design

HB 1271 by Rep. Robert Johnson, D-Natchez - Change state flag to Magnolia Flag design

HB 1272 by Rep. Earle Banks, D-Jackson - Change state flag to Magnolia Flag design

HB 1276 by Rep. John Hines, D-Greenville - Create study commission to redesign state flag

HB 1278 by Rep. Oscar Denton, D-Vicksburg - Change state flag to variation of Magnolia Flag design

HB 1279 by Rep. Bryant Clark, D-Pickens - Create study commission to redesign state flag
HB 1280 by Rep. Willie Perkins, D-Greenwood - Change state flag to Mississippi star design
HB 1281 by Rep. Sonya Williams-Barnes, D-Gulfport - Change state flag to Magnolia Flag design
HB 1282 by Rep. Orlando Paden, D-Clarksdale - Create study commission made up of representatives from each public university to redesign state flag Bonnie Blue flag
HB 1284 by Rep. Kathy Sykes, D-Jackson - Change state flag to Mississippi star design
SB 2081 by Sen. Derrick Simmons, D-Greenville - Change state flag to Magnolia Flag design
SB 2522 by Sen. John Horhn, D-Jackson - Create study commission to redesign state flag

OTHER:

HB 1275 by Rep. Greg Snowden, R-Meridian - Add Magnolia Flag as second official state flag, giving Mississippians a choice of official state symbols to fly
HB 1277 by Rep. John Hines, D-Greenville - Place removal of Confederate Battle Flag emblem on statewide ballot on Nov. 6, 2018
SB 2737 by Sen. John Horhn, D-Jackson - Place removal of Confederate Battle Flag emblem on statewide ballot on Nov. 7, 2017

MISSISSIPPI HB 280

Not mentioned above, a similar bill advancing in the Mississippi House of Representatives would require all K-12 schools to fly the state flag or lose their state accreditation.

House Bill 280, passed 13-8 Wednesday in the House Education Committee. It is a broader mandate that schools must follow the State Constitution and all State laws.

Not specifically written into the legislation is the fact that one of Mississippi's laws is a now flagrantly disobeyed requirement that schools fly the State Flag. As we know, many schools and all of the State's public colleges have removed the Flag because it includes the Confederate battle emblem in its upper left-hand corner.

One example of a district that doesn't display the Flag is the City of Jackson, Mississippi's second-largest school system.

HB 280 sponsor Mark Formby, R-Picayune, says the bill includes the Flag, but said that's not what motivated it. He said most complaints he gets concern schools disobeying other laws, such as those governing hiring and purchasing. His measure would allow any person to file a complaint with the state Department of Education and require the department to investigate. If the department found a violation, a district would have 30 days to correct it. If not, the Board of Education would be required to withdraw accreditation. Any district losing accreditation could have sports and extracurricular activities limited. "This says a person could call them on the carpet if you don't enforce the laws," Formby said. Rep. Jarvis Dortch, D-Raymond, objected to the possibility of complaints over the Flag. Still the measure has passed out of its originating committee. State Superintendent Carey Wright said she has no figures on how many schools don't fly the flag, although she said she gets frequent complaints about schools where the banner is missing. Wright says that now, state officials advise districts to follow the law, but have no power to sanction them.

So now the bill moves to the House Constitution Committee, where it must pass again before reaching the House floor. Requiring two committees to pass a bill is often a sign of disfavor from legislative leadership, and House Speaker Philip Gunn, R-Clinton, has said he favors changing the state flag. No parallel measure is pending in the Senate.

We encourage all of our readers in Mississippi to call their State Representatives and Mr. Gunn to lobby on behalf of HB 280.

(Many Thanks to Chaplain Ed at Dixie Heritage Newsletter for supplying this information)

