

THE HOWLING DAWG

July 2019



We can never afford to fight each other ...

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

"155th Anniversary of The Battle of Dunlap Farm"



Macon, Georgia's first taste of significant mortal combat occurred on July 30, 1864 and is known as The Battle of Dunlap Hill, Dunlap Farm or The Battle of East Macon. The second such conflict occurred on November 20-21, 1864 and is known as the Battle of Walnut Creek. Never taken by force, the central Georgia city surrendered to Federal forces on April 20, 1865, after General Robert E. Lee's Army laid down arms at Appomattox, Virginia.

The Enemy at The Gates - July 1864

"After his failure at the Battle of Cold Harbor (May 31–June 12), Union General U. S. Grant sent his Army of the Potomac over the James River to attack Richmond from the south. As Grant led the Union attack on Richmond, Union General William T. Sherman headed southeast from Tennessee resulting in The Battle of Atlanta on July 22, 1864. It would be another six weeks before Atlanta surrendered. The March to the Sea began on November 15.

On July 25, Sherman met with cavalry leaders Stoneman, Garrard, and McCook to plan a series of raids deep in to Georgia. On the 27th they set out with 9,000 Union cavalymen riding south in two columns. Their orders were to join forces at Lovejoy and wreck the vital Macon-Western railroad that fed and supplied the Confederate army defending Atlanta.



George Stoneman

Major General George Stoneman led one of these columns through Covington and Monticello, intending to march down the east side of the Ocmulgee River before joining the other column led by McCook. Citizens of Macon knew of this approach as early as July 27, churches did not hold services on the 28th and Wheeler's Confederate cavalry began shadowing him. Cobb still seemed unconvinced that this raiding party would come to Macon but ordered the ferry below the 5th Street bridge to remain at the ready anyway. Militia units constantly moved into Macon, many marching down Georgia Avenue and Mulberry Street. Along the way citizens passed fried chicken, coffee, sandwiches, boiled eggs and biscuits to the welcome guests.

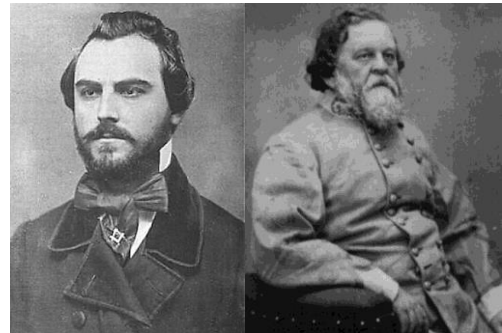
To his surprise, Stoneman soon discovered there were no bridges along the stretch of the Ocmulgee River where he needed to cross and rejoin General McCook. There were three ferries in that vicinity but moving his force across in that manner was deemed too risky. Having received implied permission from Sherman on the 26th, to operate independently, George Stoneman continued south with only his command of 2,100 men, which included the 5th & 6th Indiana, 14th & 16th Illinois, 8th Michigan, McLaughlin's Squadron of the 1st Ohio, with the 1st, 11th & 12th Kentucky cavalry regiments & two guns of Colonel Robert W. Smith's 24th Indiana Artillery. A small detail of men from the 7th Ohio cavalry acted as Stoneman's personal escort. The ambitious Stoneman hoped to capture Macon and liberate the Union soldiers imprisoned at Camp Ogelthorpe and Camp Sumter (Andersonville). Moreover, he may have hoped to damage factories in Macon that made everything from camp stools to cannons for the Confederate Army. The city also had more hospitals than any other place outside of Richmond.

Stoneman's raiding party divided at 4 AM on July 30th with some going toward Gordon and some to Macon. Stoneman, himself, reaching Clinton, Georgia early that day pressed on toward East Macon from Jones County by the Lite-n-Tie Road as his detachments were doing some burning in nearby Griswoldville and destroying the bridge over Walnut Creek. The bridge across the Ocmulgee River at 5th Street had washed about 11 P.M. on the night of June 19 and while in Clinton Dr. James F. Barron had advised Stoneman of that fact. That represented a huge obstacle because the Ocmulgee River of those days was much larger than today and impossible to cross without a bridge.

(The Enemy at The Gates - July 1864) In 1856, Samuel F. Dunlap had selected a hilltop (now part of The Ocmulgee National Monument in close proximity of Walnut Creek) to build his house and establish a dairy farm. Serving as a Confederate Captain, Sam Dunlap, was searching for Yankees on the Clinton Road when Stoneman arrived on his farm on the east bank the Ocmulgee River and deployed two artillery pieces in the Dunlap yard. On this cloudy, humid day the stable was dismantled to make breastworks and the cannons (2-3" ordnance rifles) began to shell the civilian populace of Macon. Stoneman and his staff occupied the farm house and questioned Mrs. Dunlap roughly about Confederate positions.

Meanwhile, on the morning of July 30th, Georgia's Governor Joseph Brown was in Macon conducting business with Confederate officers, Major General Howell Cobb and General Joseph E. Johnston (who Hood had replaced on July 19). With militia headquarters recently relocated from Milledgeville to Macon, the Governor made an appeal to gather Georgia reserves and militiamen to defend Macon. General Howell Cobb took command of a defensive force that would swell to almost 2,000. Among them were men of the 2nd and 3rd Georgia Reserves who had arrived in Macon from their guard duty at Andersonville. Cobb offered overall command to General Joseph E. Johnston but it was declined. By 1:30 PM it was apparent that Stoneman's brief siege had failed. After both sides had suffered nearly equal losses, Stoneman's men retreated northward toward Hillsboro, Georgia aiming for a junction of five separate roads that could lead him back to Federal lines. Confederate forces hotly pursued the Northern men, arriving in Clinton in about dusk where 33 Yankee stragglers were freed from the jail and that building was burned. One half mile past Clinton, Horace Capron's Federal units had broken through a Confederate line and by 9 PM much of the skirmishing had ceased at a point about 3 miles past Clinton.

Earlier this same day, more than 500 miles northeast, 320 kegs of gunpowder had been detonated at 4:44 AM. This explosion near Petersburg, Virginia killed 352 Confederates and opened up a vast crater, 130 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 30 feet deep. Less than 100 miles northwest of Macon, in Coweta County, Georgia, on that same Saturday morning of June 30th, 1864, the Union cavalry division of General Edward M. McCook was also trying to return to



Alfred Iverson

Howell Cobb

Federal lines when it was attacked near Brown's Mill three miles south of Newnan, by General Joe Wheeler's Confederate cavalry. McCook was thoroughly defeated, surrendering 1,285 men, 1,200 horses, several ambulances, and 2 pieces of spiked artillery, as well as 100 killed and wounded. Wheeler also freed some 300 Confederate prisoners that McCook had previously captured. Wheeler's losses were put at 50 men.

JULY 31, 1864

Early the next morning, July 31, 1864, before he could reach Hillsboro, Georgia, George Stoneman's weary column collided with Confederate cavalry and artillery near Round Oak, Georgia. Ordering Capron's weary troopers to advance, Stoneman saw them halt after 1-1/2 miles and the situation change from a skirmish to an all out fight After a daylong battle at Sunshine Church, Stoneman and 700 of

his men surrendered. The rest fled northward, through Eatonton, Madison, High Shoals and Watkinsville but they were defeated and captured at The Battle of Jug Tavern near Winder, Georgia on August 3. Stoneman and his captured command would make 8 miles by August 1 and then be camped on the way to Macon. On August 2nd the Georgia Militia received them at the edge of town and by the 3rd the enlisted men were heading for Andersonville. Stoneman, himself had been marched through the streets with a group of 68 of his men to Camp Oglethorpe. Maconites avidly showed visitors the marks left by Yankee artillery on trees and other objects. Rail cars would be running on the Central RR by the first of the next week. The trestles had been set afire but little real damage was done. The bridge over the Oconee River would be rebuilt in 2 weeks and on August 5 Macon churches announced a day of prayer to thank GOD for their protection from the Yankee invaders. Making remarks to this effect the Reverend David Wills of the Presbyterian Church gave all glory to GOD. This angered Howell Cobb greatly. He seemed to feel all credit was due him and his soldiers. Atlanta papers told the story as if Governor Joe Brown had commanded the whole military operation, when, in fact he was not to be found near the battle. The Sunshine Church success has long been credited (even by sources of 1864) to the "brilliance" of Clinton-born Alfred Iverson. However, at least two sources testified that he was off duty due to illness. (see, "BOOKS" page 15).



Joseph Brown

George Stoneman, the highest ranking Union officer captured during the War, was eventually imprisoned at Camp Ogelthorpe and his men sent to Andersonville. He would be exchanged on October 2, 1864 for Confederate General Daniel Govan, (who had been captured at The Battle of Jonesboro on September 1, 1864) near Rough and Ready (now Forrest Park, Georgia)

The only lasting effect of "The Stoneman Raid" on Macon occurred when a Union Hotchkiss shell from one of Captain Alexander Hardy's two, 3" ordnance rifles of the 24th Indiana Artillery struck the home of Judge Asa Holt. These two artillery pieces would, of course, be captured by Confederate forces at The Battle of Sunshine church on July 31 but they were recaptured by Union forces at The Battle of Lovejoy Station on August 20, 1864.



STONEMAN'S HILL

At "Stoneman's Hill" on The Battlefield of Sunshine Church where the capture of General George Stoneman took place. The group pictured, left, in March 2019 includes legendary historian Ed Bearss, Vince Dooley, J.C. Nobles, Earlene Hamilton, Chuck Johnson, Charles Whitehead, Brick Lee Nelson, Wayne and Brenda Dobson among others.

IN MEMORY

"There were casualties, of course. One was 16-year-old Mike Barfield, wounded on the outskirts of East Macon and rescued by Negroes to die in their cabin a few hours later."- Dorothy Blount Lamar (1867-1955)

Iverson's Assault - A Slaughter Forgotten



Alfred Iverson seemed to have all the right stuff to be an excellent commander. He was born to the well-known lawmaker Alfred Iverson Sr. in 1829 in Clinton, Georgia and studied at the Tuskegee Military Institute. At the age of 17, he fought in the Mexican-American War and then served in Kansas during the period known as Bleeding Kansas. At the outbreak of The War Between the States, Iverson received command of the 20th North Carolina Infantry and led this regiment during the Peninsula Campaign with great distinction. He was promoted after Sharpsburg to command of the brigade he would lead at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. Iverson's brigade, as part of the division of General Robert E. Rodes, advanced from the west of Gettysburg, arriving at Oak Hill in the early afternoon. At around 2:30 pm, Iverson's men formed into line of battle and stepped-off with parade ground precision. Federals had taken position behind a stone wall in their front, keeping weapons and flags below the edge of the fence. The Confederates advanced without skirmishers screening their advance – thus, there was no warning of the Federals that lay in their front. When the Tar Heels got within 50 yards, the Federals rose and opened fire, knocking massive holes into the Confederate line. The stunned ranks then attempted to return fire before falling back into a gully over which they had previously advanced. Within twenty minutes, white handkerchiefs appeared along the edge of that gully – the Confederates were surrendering. Over 900 of Iverson's 1,384 men had been killed, wounded, or captured. Meanwhile, Iverson remained comfortably in the rear, enraged at the supposed cowardice of his men. In recalling the assault, Iverson said *"I saw white handkerchiefs raised, and my line of battle still lying down in position, I characterized the surrender as disgraceful; but when I found afterward that 500 of my men were left lying dead and wounded on a line as straight as a dress parade, I exonerated ... the survivors."* The aftermath was a horrific scene. The dead remained in neat, packed rows. Their boots were in a straight line, as if they were standing in formation – blood flowed like streams, staining the ground until rains came. The unwritten code of Southern honor held that if soldiers were to courageously face their enemy and willingly sacrifice their lives for their country that their officers should lead the men by example. Although many of the Confederates in the assault ultimately surrendered, they fought until the situation became too desperate to warrant further resistance. Their commander, however, comfortably watched the slaughter unfold from the rear, away from the firestorm his men confronted. His men never forgave him for his actions, essentially refusing to acknowledge him as their commander. Iverson was relieved of command by General Lee on July 19 before being transferred to Georgia, much to the disgust of his former soldiers. They had hoped that he would be removed from any command in the Confederate army. After the War Iverson lived much of his life in Florida. By Zachary Wesley

George Stoneman, Jr. was a career military officer who graduated from West Point, where "Stonewall" Jackson was his roommate. Standing 6' 4", he commanded respect, pioneered cavalry tactics, trusted his own instincts, and rarely confided in others. He confounded his own commanders almost as much as he did the enemy. George had a family, being the oldest of eight children of George Stoneman Sr. (1799-1877) and Catherine Cheney Stoneman (1800-1874) in the village of Busti, Chautauqua County, New York. He was 39 when he married Mary Hardisty, a 23-year-old belle of Baltimore society, on November 22, 1861. They called each other *Stony* and *Mollie*. The first of their four children, Cornelius, was born in 1862 and celebrated his second birthday while his father was a Confederate prisoner. His wife's family was sympathetic to the South. He does not seem to have been motivated by the emancipation of slaves or the welfare of blacks, though he could be obsessive about liberating prisoners of war—having been one. Politically, Stoneman was a conservative Democrat, which put him in opposition to Lincoln, Grant, and the radical Republicans who led Reconstruction. He won his 1882 election as governor of California, but political clumsiness kept him from being nominated for a second term. As a governor, as well as a general, he struggled to enforce the chain of command. He didn't communicate very well, personally, professionally, or politically. He had a great sense of geography and adventure. His first military assignment was escorting the odd "Mormon Battalion" on a 2,000-mile trek from Iowa to California. He also served at Army outposts in Utah and on the Mexican border of Texas. Regarding religion, we know he could be sarcastic about *"the worship of the most high God."* Or he might have been shaped by Second Great Awakening, which was so intense in western New York that Charles Finney called it "the Burnt-Over District" because it had been over-evangelized. A Presbyterian officiated at his wedding and a Unitarian at his funeral. His sister Anna (who cared for him in his final days) was a prominent Christian Scientist. When California Democrats nominated George Stoneman for Governor in 1882, he made a revealing comment in his acceptance speech: *"I have met defeat often. I hope I can say I have met with victory, and oftener."* Was he being modest? Or painfully insecure? On the brink of his crowning achievement, was he worried about the prospect of defeat? Did similar doubts haunt General Stoneman on Wednesday, March 22, 1865, as he rode through East Tennessee on the second day of what would be his last cavalry raid? After all, what could go wrong? Well, in the past two years Stoneman had been blamed by General Hooker for the Union defeat at Chancellorsville, he was captured in Georgia, and politically ambushed in the White House. His raiders marched through western North Carolina and Virginia, cut off Robert E. Lee's only avenue of escape, ruined hundreds of miles of railroad, and inflicted the miseries of war on tens of thousands of Southern civilians; but Stoneman didn't know then what we know now. He saw the last weeks of the War as a do-or-die opportunity to redeem his military reputation and settle a personal grudge against the Confederacy. Most of his adult life, his health was miserable because of hemorrhoids - which he suffered terribly from at The Battle of Sunshine Church - attributed to a quarter-century of cavalry service. He was often temperamental, and in later years he became bitter toward the government (which contested his pension and his rank) and estranged from his family. An 1885 fire left him bankrupt and destroyed all his personal papers. Neither his wife nor his children attended his funeral in 1894. Unlike Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Lee, or Jackson, Stoneman left us no quotable pearls of wisdom. On his tombstone in his hometown of Busti, N.Y., there is no mention of his raids nor his rank. (Tom Layton)



Mollie



COMMEMORATIVE LIVING HISTORY PROGRAM AT FT. HAWKINS

July 27, 2019



On Saturday July 27 the upcoming 155th anniversary of The Battle of Dunlap Farm (East Macon) was commemorated. Volunteering their efforts was a group comprised of members of The 16th GA, Co. G; The Camp of The Unknown Soldier SCV Camp #2218 of Jones County, GA; The Logan E. Bleckley SCV Camp # 1998 of Cochran, GA, The Edward Dorr Tracy SCV Camp #18 of Macon, GA; The Sidney Lanier United Daughters of The Confederacy Chapter #25 of Macon, GA, The Dorothy Blount Lamar Children of The Confederacy, Macon, GA; some of the staff from The Cannonball House, Macon, GA and, of course, Judy and Jett Smith and members of the staff of the Fort Hawkins Historic Site. Especially appreciated were the many visitors who came out to view and participate in period demonstrations, talk with the living historians and tour the historic origin of the City of Macon. These grounds were the Confederate left during the fighting of July 30, 1864.

FOOTNOTES OF HISTORY



A Union participant of The Battle of Dunlap Farm and The Battle of Sunshine Church was Myles Walter Keogh (March 25, 1840 – June 25, 1876). As an Irish soldier, Keogh had served in the armies of the Papal States during the war for Italian unification in 1860, he was recruited into the Union Army during the American Civil War, serving as a cavalry officer, particularly under Brigadier General John Buford during the Gettysburg Campaign and the three-day Battle of Gettysburg. After the war, Keogh remained in the regular United States Army as commander of Company I in the 7th Cavalry Regiment under George Armstrong Custer during the Indian Wars, until he was killed along with Custer and all of his men at the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876. A U.S. cavalry mount, “Comanche”, (often said to be said the sole survivor of Custer’s Last Stand) was wounded but not captured by warriors nor destroyed by Americans. One account (Evan Connell, 1984) says that Miles Keogh, died with the reins still clutched in his hands.

“One writer claimed that (General Howell) Cobb, due to his tremendous weight, did not actually ride on to the field, but actually occupied an arm chair of considerable size located under a large Umbrella-Chinaberry tree in front of a residence on the left side of the main street in East Macon as his troops climbed the hill toward Cutter’s Green and advanced on the Federal position on Dunlap’s Hill. ‘At his side stood a small table of something iced and a palm-leaf fan.’” (lobst, 313)

Forth Hawkins proved an especially strong position. The fort, fully garrisoned by militia was an old U.S. fort standing on a high and steep hill. It was strengthened by abates so as to make it invincible against attacks of cavalry” (lobst 314)

“The Macon Daily Telegraph and Confederate gave Confederate losses as 60 of whom 16 were killed. The paper published a list of those killed and wounded in its August 2, 1864 issue. Among the slain were: J.B. Landrum 2nd GA Militia-Macon, Lt. Wm. Goldsmith, Adjutant 27th GA Bn., James B. Scharpshire 12th GA Bn., W.J. Vaughn, a man named Morris and 2 unknown. (lobst 314)

Lt. Colonel Robert W. Smith estimated the Confederate cavalry to be 1,000 – 1,500 strong. Militia infantry was often reported as high as 1,600 men. (lobst 314)

General John Bell Hood was very complimentary regarding the defense of Macon, Georgia. If Stoneman has succeeded in capturing the city and proceeding on to Andersonville – fearful would have been the consequences. (lobst 324)

“Upon learning of some of the original depredations caused by Stoneman and his men, Dolly Sumner Burge confided in her journal – ‘*Is this the way to make us love them and their Union?*’” (lobst 324)



THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER #2218 *Of Old Clinton, Jones County, Georgia*

At our regular meeting – July 18th - the Camp enjoyed an excellent presentation about The Chimborazo Hospitals provided by Chaplain Joel B. Whitehead. We look forward to a duo of guest speakers on August 15 when Cheryl Aultman of The Cannonball House and Judy Smith of Fort Hawkins come to share with us about these two Macon, Georgia landmarks and historic sites.

Annual dues **MUST BE** mailed to SCV National and State HQ in August. If yours are not included in this mailing, you will incur late charges for reinstatement.

We are honored to announce that our guest speaker for our 2019 Griswoldville commemoration will be Tim Pilgrim, current Commander of the Georgia Division SCV.

Please apply to Adjutant Dobson if interested in speaking engagements in 2020 – slots are already filling up rapidly.

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

THE 16TH GEORGIA CO. G - "The Jackson Rifles"

Colonel (Ret.)-Steven L. "Red Bone" Smith-478-951-4863 or 478-956-3858

Honorary Colonel J. C. Nobles - 478-718-3201

Rev. Joey Young - Honorary Member - 678-978-7213

Captain 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. (Ret.) James "Barefoot" Boyd - 770-219-8302 or 706-344-7588

1st Sgt. Alan "Cookie" Richards - 478-308-9739

2nd Sgt. Nathan Sprague - 478-320-8748

Corp. (Ret.) Mike "Beezer" Banks - 770-467-8123

1st Corp. Brick Lee Nelson - 478-986-1151

2nd Corp. Matthew Whitehead - 478-607-0235

3rd Corp. Cody Sprague - 478-542-1802

4th Corp. Tommy Shover - 478-230-3483

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 - Al McGalliard - 478-259-5786

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



(Courtesy: Val Elliott)

SCHEDULE OF 2019 EVENTS

AUGUST 15 - CAMP 2218 SCV MEETING - CHERYL AULTMAN (CBH) & JUDY SMITH (FT. HAWKINS)

SEPTEMBER 14 - DINNER WITH THE HOLTS -@ The Cannonball House (Reservations Only)

SEPTEMBER 19 - CAMP 2218 SCV MEETING - JOHNNY MACK NICKLES(Camp 18)

SEPTEMBER 20-22 - HURRICANE SHOALS, GA

OCTOBER 17 - CAMP 2218 SCV MEETING - MATT SIMS(Camp 2218)

OCTOBER 18-20 - ANDERSONVILLE, GA RE-ENACTMENT

OCTOBER 25-27- SANDERSVILLE, GA RE-ENACTMENT

NOVEMBER 1-2 - IRWINVILLE , GA RE-ENACTMENT

NOVEMBER 10 - 44th ANNUAL CAPT. WIRZ MEMORIAL SERVICE - 3:00PM ANDERSONVILLE, GA

NOVEMBER 23 - GRISWOLDVILLE COMMEMORATION - TIM PILGRIM - NO 2218 SCV MEETING

DECEMBER - NO 2218 SCV MEETING

PRAYER

The most powerful weapon
against trial.
The most effective medicine
against sickness.
And the most valuable gift to
someone you love.

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

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 pray for them. Bow your heart and head for a moment – just a moment – and ask GOD to meet these needs
– ALL OF THEM – according to HIS will ...

Bruce Whitehead - Steve Smith - Rev. Joey Young and family - Steve Walczak & family - Billy Stancil The Family of Sue West - James & Kellie Morgan and Maddy - Ben (Cooter) Jones - Mark "Watch Dog" Thompson - Serena Welch - J.C. Nobles - Rev. Gary Berrier - Cathy Wheeler - Reba Aultman - Kasey Larson - The Stancil Family - Val & Ed Elliott - Tommy Wright - Ethan & Crystal Bloodworth - Crystal Jump - Gary Banks - Bill Cameron - Tom Stevens - Gale Red - Ty Burnsed - Harold Buchanan Rachael & Jake Smith - Dale & Becky Rankin - Roy and Dana Myers - Al McGalliard - Rev. Alan Farley - Meredith Evans- Ed Bearss - Mrs.& Mrs. Burns - Richard Durham as well as, those who preach & teach The WORD, UDC, C.S.A., U.S.A., Israel, Law Enforcement, Paramedics & Firefighters, Judges Political Leaders, Missionaries, Our Compatriots, Ministers, Travelers, The lonely, bereaved families, The Cannonball House Staff, Our enemies ... And for Me & You, that we witness boldly, risking awkwardness and seeming to be foolish. Please, let me know of others that should be on this list. (For privacy, I do not publish the details but will share if you contact me)

THANK YOU - I want to take this opportunity to thank everyone for the continued Love and Prayers for me and ask that you continue to do so. The Struggle has been very real. *Jc nsnr*

In General "Stonewall Jackson," GOD found a true man who would stand in the gap. Both strong and tender, the motto of his life was, "LORD what wilt thou have me to do?" As fervent in the field of battle, so was Jackson on his knees in prayer. As a General in the Confederate Army, "Stonewall Jackson" had a profound influence over his men. It was his holy and prayerful example that contributed to the great revival among the Southern troops. By midsummer of 1863, revival had spread to all the Confederate armies. A chaplain of the 26th Alabama Regiment said that his unit alone averaged 100 converts a week for several weeks. During this same time another chaplain declared that, 'modern history presents no example of an army so nearly converted. A third of all soldiers in the field were men of prayer and members of some fellowship. J. W. Jones suggested that 150,000 conversions took place in Lee's Army alone. (Rex Rouis)

CHUCK JOHNSON 678-576-0475



Al McGalliard, RPh PHARMACY MANAGER

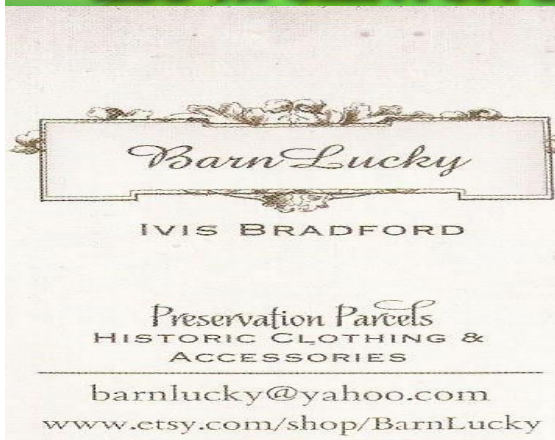
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Ivis Bradford whose business card appears (above) in this newsletter writes: "I finally updated my Etsy store with new sleeping caps. A few other things are in the works to be added in the near future. Perhaps there are some in need of a cap for the upcoming cooler events, or I would appreciate everyone's assistance in spreading the word about my business. The best kind of advertising is through people you know and trust!!! I would be indebted to you and the other members for any help with advertisement. I continue to welcome custom sewing projects at this time. Here is the link to the store:" <https://www.etsy.com/shop/BarnLucky>



CATHY'S CLOWN

- The Humor of Kenny Stancil

*A father and son went fishing one day. While they were out in the boat, the boy suddenly became curious about the world around him.

He asked his father, "How does this boat float?"

The father replied, "Don't rightly know son."

A little later, the boy looked at his father and asked,

"How do fish breath underwater?" Once again the

father replied, "Don't rightly know son." A little later

the boy asked his father, "Why is the sky blue?"

Again, the father replied. "Don't rightly know son."

Finally, the boy asked his father, "Dad, do you mind my asking you all of these questions?" The father replied, "Of course not, you don't ask questions, you never learn nothin'."

*Two women were shopping. When they started to discuss their home lives, one said, "Seems like all Alfred and I do anymore is fight. I've been so upset I've lost 20 pounds." "Why don't you just leave him then?" asked her friend. "Oh! Not yet." the first replied, "I'd like to lose at least another fifteen pounds."

*My take home pay won't even get me home.



Tall Bull (1830 - July 11, 1869) was a chief of the Cheyenne Dog Soldiers. Of Cheyenne and Lakota parentage, like some of the other Dog Soldiers by that time, he identified as Cheyenne. He was shot and killed in the Battle of Summit Springs in Colorado by Major Frank North, leader of the Pawnee Scouts.

The 16th GA is one of the largest, if not the largest, best drilled units in Georgia, if not in all the world of historic endeavor – no brag, just fact. We have not achieved our combat readiness for over three decades without diligent drill and training. Our efforts pay off because we consistently produce people who step on the battlefield or any other site of duty knowing exactly what their job is. Our people are soldiers, not just re-enactors and we do not accept the premise that what we do is a

“hobby” nor is it “playing soldier.” Those notions are for other units. Drill is not the most enjoyable activity of the soldier. It never has been and it never will be. However, it is among the most necessary because we do not become good at what we do by wishing it upon ourselves. It takes hard work and dedication to duty. This is likely not possible for those who are absent from the ranks. We are all men of honor. When a man tells his Compatriots that he cannot attend a unit function due to illness, finances, work or other situation, we believe him. We also believe the man who feels that drill is a waste of time and money and we only expect him to show up when we do the fun stuff like battles, etc. – not for anything that seems like work. There is nothing more abominable in this world than a lazy man. While we may love such individuals as brothers our respect for them is less. It takes much more than having your name on a roster to be a DAWG SOLDIER OF THE 16TH.

Duke 1/17/16

Blanche L. (Leonard) Walczak

OCTOBER 19, 1923 ~ JULY 16, 2019 (AGE 95)

Mrs. Blanche L. (Leonard) Walczak, age 95, of Taunton, passed away on July 16th, 2019 at Wedgemere Healthcare. She was the wife of the late George Walczak. Born on October 19th, 1923 to the late Arthur and Maryellen (Jennings) Leonard.



Blanche was a longtime resident of Taunton. She was a graduate of Taunton High School and attended Providence Comptometer School. Prior to her retirement, she was employed in the payroll department of Reed & Barton Silversmiths.

She loved the beach and enjoyed making original ceramics. She crafted an intricate lamp and coffee table which she was very proud of. Blanche also enjoyed dancing, needlework, cooking and most of all spending time with her grandchildren and great grandchildren.

She leaves behind her two sons; James M. Walczak and his wife Alice, of Fairhaven, MA and **Stephen G. Walczak**, of Fayetteville, GA; 7 grandchildren; 10 great grandchildren; 1 great-great granddaughter and several nieces & nephews. She was also the mother of the late Audrey Williams. Visitation will be held in the Riendeau-Mulvey Funeral Home, 467 Bay St., Taunton, Monday, July 29th, 2019 from 10-11 AM with a service at 11:00 AM in the Funeral Home. Burial will follow at Mayflower Hill Cemetery, Taunton. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Expressions of sympathy may be sent to Colonel Steven Walczak at 12053 Red Ivy Lane in Fayetteville, Ga. 30215 Note: Steve is a long-time friend and brother to so many in the re-enacting community, having honorably served as an officer in the 53rd Georgia Infantry and the Georgia Volunteer Battalion. We grieve with him.

QUOTES

"Save us, O GOD of our salvation, and gather us together, and deliver us from the heathen, that we may give thanks to THY HOLY NAME, and glory in THY praise." – I Chronicles 16:34

"Prominence does not necessarily breed prosperity". – Elam Alexander

"Compared to a yard, a foot always comes up short". – Wilson Wilson

"My heroes are not found in Hollywood, D.C. nor on the sports field. Most of them are in the pages of The Holy Bible, some were in my family and a few wore Confederate gray". – Duke

"Millions of patriotic Americans all across the country are tired of being beaten up, condescended to, looked down upon, talked down to by members of Congress on the left in Washington, D.C., and their allies in many corners of the media." – Stephen Miller

"If you think adventure is dangerous, try routine; it is lethal." – Paulo Coelho

"Some people do things and others take credit for doing. The first group is less crowded." – Wilson Wilson



Bill Cameron

June 4, 1945 – July 25, 2019 (AGE 74)



On the morning of Thursday, July 25, 2019, Mr. Bill Cameron was reunited with his very best friends, Smiddy, Ron, Rocky, and James, in heaven. He was 74 years old.

Bill was born in Kingston, West Virginia on June 4, 1945 to the late William Ira Cameron and Edna

Blanche Myers. He was a proud United States Army Veteran and retired from National Exterminating as a termite inspector.

On March 19, 1980, Bill made the beautiful Kathryn Yvonne Beck his wife. They enjoyed country and western dancing in their earlier years and always donned matching outfits at dancing events. Bill was also a Civil

War reenactment enthusiast and honorably served as a Captain with the **10th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Company B**. He was humbled with the opportunity to have showcased his reenactment talent in five different Civil War films including "Glory" starring Denzel Washington and "The Rose and the Jackal" starring Christopher Reeve. Bill tent camped at every single reenactment and his family fondly remembers going camping with him at Stone Mountain, as well.

A regular at Huddle House in Warner Robins, "Mr. Bill" was guaranteed to be there each and every day, rain or shine. He loved to fish, ride his grandbabies on his electric scooter, and played thousands of hands of Solitaire to pass the time. Bill also enjoyed playing poker with bubble gum bets. Through all of the adversity and health problems in his life, he was still happy, content, and as sarcastic as ever. Mr. Bill will be remembered as his family's "Energizer Bunny."

In addition to his parents and best friends, Bill was preceded in death by his daughter, Debbie Dickens; grandson, Will Wellons; and sisters, Jeanette Pickett, Carol LaMonte, and Brenda McDonald.

Bill is survived by his loving wife of 39 years, Kathryn Cameron; children, Donna Wallace (Wayne), Diana Gardner, Denise Jones (Raymond), Heidi Callaway (David), and Misty Portillo (J.B.); 19 grandchildren; 22 great-grandchildren; brothers, Bruce Cameron (Opal) and Ronnie Cameron; first wife, Mary Cameron; and many precious friends at the Huddle House on Watson Blvd.

His family would like to express a special 'thank you' to the caring staff at Encompass Hospice, especially to Mary Ann and Mr. Brian.

Visitation with the family was held on Sunday, July 28, 2019 from 3 p.m. until 5 p.m. at McCullough Funeral Home. At the family's requests, all other services were private.

NOTE: The 16th Georgia and 10th Georgia Infantry Regiments have served together for decades and have a great affinity for each other. For that reason, we note that 1 Sgt. (Ret.) James D. Boyd of the 16th passed away one month, to the day, before Bill (just a few hours difference). Bill and James knew each other very well and, no doubt, enjoyed the years they had together. It has been a harsh year for the re-enactment community.

-15-

Every parting is a form of death,
as every reunion is a type of heaven

Tryon Edwards



Preach it - Lady - Preach It

In Atlanta, in the June 30th, 1869 "Constitution" has this entertaining article about



a 19th century preacher whom it does not identify: "A little beyond this earnest speaker, was gathered a knot of folks, intently listening to the sharp words of another female preacher. She was mounted upon a wagon, and her untidy cap fluttered and flapped in the breeze, like a tattered banner of some veteran regiment returning from the war, in a storm.

...'Shame on you' said she, 'shame on you, young woman with that brazen head-gear, and that ungodly hump on your back.

Where's the modesty your mother teached you to kerry through life with you? (here a very pretty girl vanished into the wood.).....

There's a full- grown man chewing a nasty, filthy weed that the pigs wouldn't tetch. Next to godliness, young man, is cleanliness. Ef I didn't love the human race as I do, bless God, I'd like to git down from this waggin and sicken your tobacker chawers with your nasty mouthful.' And so on, one by one the old lady took up the Ten Commandments and handled the infractors there of with rough hands. She was the plainest talker I ever had the pleasure to listen to the spontaneous outburst of an honest

woman's feelings; but when she got about three-quarters of the way down the list of the decalogue she became about as broad as she was long and forced her female hearers to beat a hasty retreat."..... this lady was probably Maria Woodward-Etter

(Larry Upthegrove)

Filming in Macon



I spoke with the Lady (Scooter) looking for help to do the filming in Macon on or about 7 Aug. This is for Mike Rowe (Dirty Job Productions); Federal Impression and possibly could lead to more with them. She seemed to be very professional and had heard of us from other spots we had done. I am going to try to do this also but I never know from day to day how I'm going to feel. For those interested I will forward the email that she sent me. If you already have the link that has been posted hither and yon, drop her a ping. They may still need 10 or so more.

- J.C. Nobles

Friedrich Trump

On March 14, 1869 in Kallstadt, Kingdom of Bavaria, Friedrich Trump is born to a family of grape farmers who can barely make a living. At an early age, sickly Friedrich will be apprenticed to a barber, a trade he will work very well. At age 16, speaking no language other than German, he will immigrate to the United States where he will live with his older sister and her husband in Manhattan, New York. He easily will find work in a barber shop, he plying that trade for six years, accumulating several hundred dollars in savings...In 1891 Trump will move to Seattle, in the new state of Washington. With his savings, he will buy an existing restaurant in the middle of Seattle's Red-Light District, an assortment of saloons, casinos, and brothels. It is there that he will become a U.S. Citizen and vote in



Washington's first Presidential election in 1892...In 1894, he will sell the restaurant and move to Monte Cristo, Washington, in anticipation of a boom-town mining experience where he could make money off the miners' good luck with gold and silver. The precious metals will prove to be elusive and the whole venture non profitable, so he will move back to Seattle ... In 1898, Friedrich will equip himself and head for the Yukon where he and a partner will offer fine dining, lodging and sex in a sea of tents to the gold-rush miners. During this time, the miners will come with horses, but have no way to deal with them while mining, so they will sell them to local butchers where they will become "fine dining".

Trump will become quite wealthy and return to Kallstadt where he will marry a neighbor's daughter, Elisabeth Christ. He will not be allowed to stay in Germany because he had left without doing required military service, so they will return to New York where he will manage hotels and invest in Real Estate until his death in the 1918 Flu pandemic at age 49. He will leave to his wife and son Fred his real estate holdings and money worth \$31,359, never knowing his Grandson, Donald, who will be, on Friedrich's 150th birthday, the 45th President of the United States.

(Larry Upthegrove)

Before he was elected President, Donald Trump contributed \$25,000 for the post-Katrina restoration of Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis's retirement home on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Two high-priority projects at Antietam National Battlefield were made possible thanks to more than \$260,000 in donations from President Donald Trump and nonprofit preservation organizations. Both were projects scheduled for completion by September 2018. The money also will benefit parks in Arkansas, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

President Trump has defended his 2017 comments when he said those advocating to keep Confederate monuments were "fine people." He has also praised Robert E. Lee as a "great general" saying that Lee's statue should NOT be removed.

150 Years Ago by Larry Upthegrove

July 10, 1869: Finally! In Atlanta, GA, the "Constitution" has this great news: "Ladies Memorial Association.— We are gratified to learn that at the regular meeting yesterday afternoon, the ladies were quite enthusiastic, and reports showed that the work of removing the remains of the Confederate dead, was rapidly progressing.".....This means that the vacant area of the City Cemetery, later to be called "Oakland," is now growing in population. In future years, the only marker these men will have is the huge stone lion that will lie in guardianship.



This means there will be about 3,000 to be honored on Decoration Day. (Photo: Heidi Edge)

July 21, 1869: In Rome, Georgia, two brothers, Adolphus and R. Pass, were arraigned for stealing a pig from a man named Warren. The case coming to trial in the Superior Court before Judge Francis A. Kirby, Judge Augustus R. Wright addressed the jury thus in behalf of the accused, after the solicitor, Joel Branham, had concluded his argument: ...'Gentlemen of the jury, these men fought gallantly for their country during the war. It is true they are poor, while their accuser is prosperous; and the plaintiff not only did not fight, but he hired a substitute to fight for him. I ask you to take into account the unusual circumstances of the case, as well as the denial of the defendants.'.....The jury deliberated a few minutes and returned a verdict substantially as follows:'On account of the scarcity of meat and the hardness of the times, we, the jury, find the defendants not guilty.'"

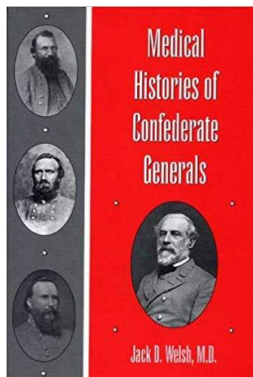
July 22, 1869: In a sweltering Atlanta, GA, this week's "Weekly Intelligencer" has this: "The Great Heat.—We have, for some ten days past, passed through a heated term, which for duration and intensity, we have never experienced in Atlanta, though a resident of it for over fifteen years; and as we write there has been no abatement of it, the sun, from an unclouded atmosphere, pouring down its rays upon our city with an intensity of heat that makes locomotion in the sunshine on the part of our citizens, not only oppressive but dangerous. Were the 'dog star' raging, it could not be worse....".....The reference to "dog star" alludes to the star, "Sirius", the major member of the constellation "Canis Major" or "Big Dog". When the "dog star" is in the sky, we are considered to be in "Dog Days".

July 24, 1869: In Atlanta, GA, this week's "Weekly Intelligencer" has this tragic story: "Death From Chloroform. — Isadore, the youngest daughter of General Albert Pike, was found dead in her bed, at Memphis, on Wednesday morning. She had retired complaining of nervous headache, and, from an empty chloroform bottle found beside her, it is supposed she used it to soothe the pain, and, in her sleep, had upset the bottle upon her pillow." From Dalton, GA, this week's "North Georgia Citizen" has this of interest to Middle Georgians: "High Falls Factory.—The citizens of Monroe have determined to erect a Factory at High Falls. Some thirty-one thousand dollars has been subscribed. Northern capitalists are eager to take stock.".....This is in Monroe County, not Monroe, Georgia. There is plenty of water power at this place, enough for multiple industries. This is likely an announcement for what will be a shoe factory that will remain in production in 1880. From Sandersville, GA, the weekly, "Southern Recorder" has this: "Excursion Tickets.—The enterprising management of the Macon & Western, says the 'Atlanta Constitution', have gotten up a system of Excursion tickets to the Indian Springs, that will prove very convenient to invalids and pleasure seekers—the system to continue to the 1st of October. Parties can go from Macon to Atlanta and return for \$7. They can go from Atlanta to Forsyth and return for five dollars. They can go from Macon to Forsyth and return for one dollar and a half. The same ratio of reduction applies to intermediate stations.....The authorities of this fine road are also trying to inaugurate a system of cheap excursion tickets to the Virginia Springs and other summer resorts." Indian Springs Hotel was built by Chief McIntosh in 1823, two years after the State ceded Indian Springs to him in the Creek Cession of 1821, the same event that gave the land Atlanta is located on to the Whites.

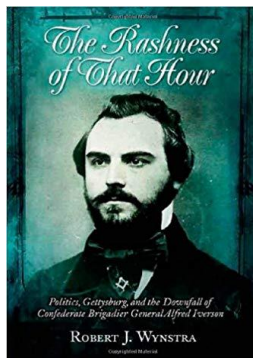
Jewish Macon, Georgia - 1860 - 1880 (a series continued)

Transregional Mobility-Historian Lee Shai Weissbach notes that in small town America, "Jewish immigrants [often] roamed around [the United States] before finding permanent homes." Newcomers arrived and older settlers moved on. (7) Jewish settlers often pulled up stakes if they believed "that the economic climate was better elsewhere." (8) So it was with Macon. Many Jews came to the town in order to manage Southern branches of Northern business concerns. In doing so they acted like many other American migrants. As historian Elliott Ashkenazi emphasizes, "[T]he regional economies of nineteenth-century America had numerous interconnections ... Jews created ties among the various regions of the country during an era that we are accustomed to regard as one of sectional strife, war, and a divisive postwar period known as Reconstruction." (9) Indeed, despite the notion that the South was a distinct and separate region, every community--whether in North, South or West--was one knot in the net of the American economy. Prior to the Civil War, for example, stores in tiny Butler, Ga., functioned as branches of larger New York businesses. Companies that operated in Atlanta during Reconstruction had similar ties to Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Mississippi. Sometimes these businesses crossed national borders. (10) As participants in the dynamic American business scene, Jews moved for a variety of commercial reasons between regions. These interconnected patterns were clearly evident in Macon from the late antebellum period until well after Reconstruction despite considerable political, civil, and racial upheaval during these years. (8.) Lee Shai Weissbach, *Jewish Life in Small-Town America*, 87. (9.) Elliott Ashkenazi, "Jewish Commercial Interests Between North and South: The Case of the Lehman and Seligman," in *Dixie Diaspora: An Anthology of Southern Jewish History*, ed. Mark K. Bauman (Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 2006), 195.

BOOKS



MEDICAL HISTORIES CONFEDERATE GENERALS - *Jack D. Welsh, M.D.* - From official records, personal letters, and postwar memoirs, this book contains the medical histories of 425 Confederate generals. The generals' early military experience, at West Point and in Florida, Mexico, or on the western frontier, meant that hundreds of them were exposed to and immunized against the diseases that killed so many soldiers in the Civil War, while many also were wounded or lost limbs. In addition, several survived street fights, duels, and shooting accidents--all before the war. Throughout the Civil War, most officers fought in spite of illness or wounds and spent little time in hospitals. Welsh mentions this fact not to point out bravery, but rather to illustrate the prevailing attitudes toward disease and injuries. 96 Confederate generals died during the War; half of those who survived lived to age 70 or older.



THE RASHNESS OF THAT HOUR - *Robert J. Wynstra* - No commander in the Army of Northern Virginia suffered more damage to his reputation at Gettysburg than Clinton, Georgia-born General Alfred Holt Iverson. On July 1, 1863, in little more than an hour much of his brigade (the 5th, 12th, 20th, and 23rd North Carolina regiments) were killed, wounded, or captured. Amidst widespread rumors that he was a drunk, a coward, and had slandered his own troops, Iverson was stripped of his command less than a week after the end of the battle. After months of internal feuding and behind-the-scenes political maneuvering, the survivors of Iverson's ill-fated brigade had no doubt about who to blame for their devastating losses. Almost to the man, they placed the fault directly on the failed

leadership displayed by their former commanding general. What remains is the lingering question of how such a disaster could have happened. Drawing on a wealth of newly discovered and previously unpublished sources, this book explores the story behind one of the War's most notorious blunders.

[illegible]

- Psalm 145:18

People say it to us. Some mean it and some don't. What does it really mean to be praying for someone? How is prayer different from just talking?

People approach their prayer time in different ways. Once when a man was asked to pray during a church service, he declined by saying that he was simply not accustomed to talking to GOD in public. Perhaps that is okay. We often need someone to pray at public gatherings but private time with GOD may be a lot more important. With that being said, when we tell someone that we will pray for them, do we? Occasionally, when a person asks someone to pray for them it is done right then and there, in public, but that is usually not the case.

Christians are often haunted by the sense that they do not know how to pray effectively and because of this some slack off, do it sporadically, or even quit. Then they wonder why there seems to be no answer from GOD. As we said, so many do not pray for people as they promised. They may go through the motions of keeping detailed prayer lists but it is possible to pray over such lists and still come away feeling like something is missing.

The LORD showed us a pattern for prayer in what we call the LORD's Prayer (Luke 11) and also in the high priestly prayer of John 17, but Peter prayed without wasting a second when he was sinking beneath the waves (Matthew 14). There are different ways to pray just like there are levels of communication with the people around us.

PRAYING FOR YOU (concluded) Sometimes you only have time for a quick "hello" and then there are times when you stay up talking 'til dawn, sharing your heart with tears.

The Old Testament gives us a lot of detail about the Tabernacle in the wilderness (Exodus 40). For the ancient Israelites it was a place of worship. For the believer of today, the Tabernacle can be a pattern for prayer. We can symbolically stand in the outer court and sense the presence of the LORD. The surrounding bight, white linen curtains represent GOD's high standard of purity. Here, some turn back because only through the shed blood of the LORD JESUS CHRIST can we be made pure enough to draw near to GOD.

Going further into the Tabernacle, we soon pass the altar of sacrifice and are reminded of the atoning death CHRIST which was the only payment for sin that GOD would accept in our behalf (1 John 2:2). Salvation is freely offered to the believer because JESUS paid it all (Elvina M. Hall, 1865). The LORD JESUS CHRIST died to save sinners and we should to, too – daily – or at least die trying. Just before we reach the holiest part of the Tabernacle, there stands a bronze wash basin. CHRIST paid for all our sins but we are in need of daily cleansing *"If we confess our sins, HE is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness (John 1:9)"*.

Now we can boldly bring everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving to the throne of grace where we can find help in time of need. Now our requests can be made known unto our GOD who has invited us to cast all our care upon HIM for HE cares for us. (Philippians 4:6/Hebrews 4:16/1 Peter 5:7) There, GOD says HE will meet and talk with us (Exodus 25:22).

That is the way to properly approach GOD in prayer but as we have mentioned there are emergencies (Matthew 14:30) which require us to be *"instant in prayer"* (Romans 12:12). This doesn't mean that if a specific approach is not followed that GOD won't hear us. It does mean that more of GOD is available to those who are willing to go further and deeper in prayer.

Of all that the LORD JESUS CHRIST endured during HIS time on earth, perhaps the hardest hours were spent in the Garden of Gethsemane (Matthew 26) just before HIS crucifixion. Certainly the horrific injuries HE sustained to HIS body were beyond human comprehension but that was largely a physical trial (Matthew 27, Mark 17, John 19). It is inferred from the accounts in Matthew and Mark in which JESUS called out *"MY GOD, MY GOD why have YOU forsaken ME?"*, that HE became sin and the FATHER turned away – but that was largely a spiritual circumstance. However, when *"HE prayed ... and his sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground"* (Luke 22:44); JESUS was in both physical and spiritual agony. Only Luke, the physician, mentioned (hematohidrosis) the bloody sweat. (Dr. Henry M. Morris, *The Defenders Bible*). Cases are documented cases, even today. (Chief Medical Examiner, Rockland Co., NY). Jwd

We "have not yet resisted unto blood, striving against sin." - Hebrews 12:4
"But the end of all things is at hand: be ye therefore sober, and watch unto prayer". - 1 Peter 4:7

LETTERS THE EDITOR RECEIVED

Ladies and Gentlemen: It goes without saying that we need to do all we can to support local activities and "show the colors." Jett (Camp 18 SCV) and Mrs. Judy (UDC 25) Smith have been very strong supporters of what we do and they can use all the help they can get. It's a known fact that the City of Macon does NOTHING to support (Fort Hawkins) or anything else related to Confederate History. It also gives us a chance to promote the two events that are ours i.e., Clinton and Griswoldville. Also, the Sandersville, Hurricane Shoals, Andersonville, Irwinville, and Richland Church Events. - Col. J.C. Nobles nsnr

BETTER BRIDGE WANTED

EAST MACONITES ARE FEARFUL OF TOO OLD STRUCTURE.

THE MACON TELEGRAPH: FRIDAY, MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1897

"East Macon wants a new bridge at Fifth Street, and if she does not get it, she proposes to know why. A Telegraph reporter called on Mr. Ben L. Jones and asked why East Macon insisted upon a new bridge. Mr. Jones said:

"We people in East Macon want a new bridge we desire to feel certain when we start across the river that we will get across alive. Up to this time there has been no catastrophe on the bridge at Fifth Street. In my judgment it has been due to Providence. Have you time to look at the bridge with me?"

The Telegraph had time and with Mr. Jones went to the approach on the west side of the river. The timber which apparently supports the western section the other is in bad repair. *"It would not cost more than five or six thousand dollars,"* continued Mr. Jones, *"to replace the bridge with an entirely new structure. The piers are perfectly solid and would not have to be rebuilt. I do not know what the exact cost would be to put the bridge in perfectly sound condition. I do know, however, that no matter what the cost would be, that the great number of people whose business compels them to use this means of crossing the river are entitled to this much consideration."*

Alderman McCreary, who represents East Macon in the common council, has devoted much of his time to securing the necessary action by the city to push the work. At the time the city decided to participate in the building of the new Spring Street Bridge, a resolution Introduced' by Mr. McCreary, promising this much-needed improvement, was also adopted. But the time for doing the work was not fixed and the resolution is practically inoperative unless supplemented by other legislation. It is contended and with reason, that it would be impossible to undertake the work of rebuilding the Fifth Street bridge until that at Spring Street has been finished. Until that time the old bridge is the only means of communication between the two sections of the City. The East Macon people, however, are determined to be assured that the work will be done ... and not be allowed to be indefinitely postponed.

NOTE: If this (5th Street) was the bridge rebuilt to replace the one that washed out on June 19, 1864, then it would probably be about 30 years old.

(Thanks to Sherrie' Raleigh for sending this article our way)