

# THE HOWLING DAWG

for August 2018 and into September



Photo: Ed Bok

"... by the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better."  
- Ecclesiastes 7:3

16th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment, Company G

## On The Altar of The Confederacy



Colonel John Basil Lamar



Colonel John Hill Lamar



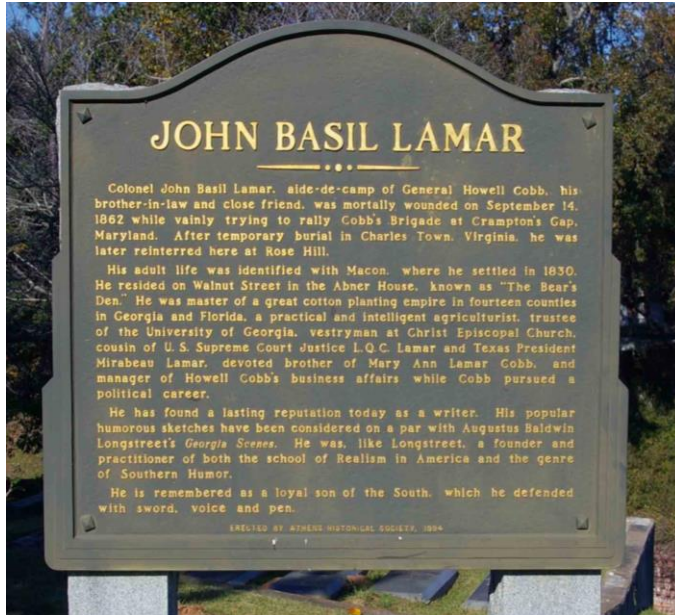
Lt. Colonel James D. van Valkenburgh

*"They have laid down their lives on the bloody battle field, Shout, shout the battle cry of Freedom"*

More than twenty separate Confederate organizations hailed for Macon, Bibb County Georgia and they served with distinction. Each was composed of former farmers, merchants, students, clergymen, husbands, fathers, son, grandsons, nephews and uncles. Among them were men who could not read and write at all and others who were among the more highly educated and wealthy of their time and region. The blood they shed was all the same. Among the more affluent, from Macon, who gave their all were (left to right) Colonel John Basil Lamar, Colonel John Hill Lamar and Lieutenant Colonel James Dunbar Van Valkenburgh.

**John Basil Lamar** (November 5, 1812 – September 15, 1862) was born in Milledgeville, Georgia. He attended the Franklin College, which later became the University of Georgia in Athens, beginning in 1827 but did not graduate. In 1830, he moved to a plantation near Macon, Georgia, and became a successful planter. He owned holdings in fourteen Georgia counties and in Florida. In 1837 and 1838, Lamar served in the Georgia House of Representatives. He was elected (*continued*)

**John Basil Lamar** (*concluded*) in 1842 to represent Georgia in the United States House of Representatives during the 28th Congress; however, his service was brief as he resigned and left office on July 29, 1843, after taking office only months before on March 4, 1843. After his resignation in 1843, Lamar returned to his



agricultural pursuits. In 1851, some of his literary work was published in Polly Peablossom's Wedding (1851), edited by T. A. Burke. He had a significant reputation for his humorous writings, and was a founder and practitioner of both the school of Realism in America and genre of Southern Humor. From 1855 to 1858, he served on the UGA board of trustees and served at the state convention which passed the Ordinance of Secession in 1861. He once lived in the Ambrose Baber House on Walnut Street - Howell Cobb called it the "Bear's Den" when he owned it. During the War, John Basil Lamar served as an aide to Confederate States Army General

Howell Cobb, his brother-in-law and close friend. He was wounded during the Battle of Crampton's Gap, Maryland trying to rally Cobb's Brigade and died within a day on September 15, 1862. After a temporary burial in Charles Town, Virginia, he was reinterred in Macon's Rose Hill Cemetery. The Battle of Crampton's Gap, fought on September 14, 1862, was part of the larger Battle of South Mountain preceding the Battle of Sharpsburg (aka Antietam). A small force of Confederate soldiers, including the 16th Georgia under Brigadier General Howell Cobb, were dispatched there to delay the advance of about 13,000 Union troops. Slocum's Division of the Union VI corps charged straight up the mountain; outnumbered nearly 15 to 1, the Confederates were forced almost vertically up the mountain and through Crampton's Pass. Although unsuccessful in holding the gap, the Union advance was delayed long enough to allow more time for General Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to become better organized. The 16th Georgia suffered heavy casualties. Of the 368 members engaged at South Mountain (Crampton's Gap), 52% were disabled, wounded, killed, captured, or missing. "Jackson Rifles" (Co. G) Privates killed in action or that died of wounds included Alfred M. Thompson, Benjamin F. Gilmer and Shadrack Wilson.

**John Hill Lamar** was born in Macon around 1839. He attended the University of Georgia and Oglethorpe University and became a planter. Just eight days after the firing on Fort Sumter he joined the 7th Georgia Infantry Battalion as a private. Lamar rose quickly in the ranks, to Major by October 11, 1861 and a further promotion to Lieutenant Colonel would come on

**John Hill Lamar** *(concluded)* March 15, 1862. Three months later he would be the Colonel who commanded the 61st Georgia in the II Corps of The Army of Northern Virginia, in what was famously known as the Lawton-Gordon-Evans Brigade. Lamar was known to be a fine fiddler, who stuttered when he became upset and, although a very profane man at the beginning of the War, became a devout Christian. On January 11, 1864, John Hill Lamar was married to Jane Carter in Orange County, Virginia. His Greek-Revival home still stands across the street from the Washington memorial Library parking lot. It was there that noted Maconite Sidney Lanier first met his wife, Mary Day. Lamar's portrait hangs in The



Cannonball House, of Macon, Georgia. Colonel Lamar's 61<sup>st</sup> Georgia, under "Stonewall" Jackson's command in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia saw their first battle at Gaines' Mill. They fought at 2<sup>nd</sup> Manassas and were some of the first troops into the cornfield at Sharpsburg (Antietam). At the 1862 Confederate victory of Fredericksburg, John Hill Lamar would lose a finger. They were at Chancellorsville when General Jackson was wounded and were among the lead elements of Lee's Army arriving at Gettysburg. The 61<sup>st</sup> Georgia was under the command of Colonel John Hill Lamar at the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania and as they

concluded the Valley Campaign during the summer of 1864. On July 9, 1864, at age 25, he was shot from his horse while leading a charge at Battle of Monocacy near Frederick, Maryland. He was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Macon. General John B. Gordon described Colonel Lamar as *"...a most promising young officer."* Elaborating on the gravity of the Battle of Monocasy, General Gordon wrote: *"...on July 11, 1864, the second day after the battle of Monocacy, we were at the defenses of Washington. We were nearer to the national capital than any armed Confederates had ever been, and nearer to it than any Federal army had ever approached to Richmond. It has been claimed that at the time we reached these outer works they were fully manned by troops. This is a mistake. I myself rode to a point on those breastworks at which there was no force whatever. The unprotected space was broad enough for the easy passage of Early's army without resistance."*

**James Dunbar Van Valkenburgh** was born in 1829 in Lexington, New York but moved to Macon in 1850. While living in Macon, he volunteered with the Young American Fire Company No. 3, developed a new means of tanning leather and the 1860 Bibb County Census listed him as an "Ambrotypist." In 1852, James married Molly Morgan, daughter of a middle-class family. The Van Valkenburghs built a quaint home just outside of Macon and freed the nine slaves Molly's father had owned. Both were against the institution and drew fire for their views.

As the 1850s drew towards the 1860s, both James and Molly became avid secessionists. James drilled with the local militia and was one of the first in line to call for Georgia's secession after President Lincoln's election. On 24 September, 1861, James resigned his



Molly Van Valkenburgh

**James Dunbar Van Valkenburgh** (*concluded*) position as fire chief and moved to enlist in the Army of Georgia. Mayor Thompson of Macon refused and commissioned him as a Captain with the task of raising a company from the city. James established the Thompson Guards and recruited some 150 men. His entire fire company followed him into the Army. The Thompson Guards were formally attached as Company I to the 61st Georgia Infantry Regiment, Lawton's Georgia Brigade, Ewell's Division, Jackson's Corps, in the Army of Northern Virginia. They were on the right flank of Stonewall Jackson's line at Fredericksburg. During that battle, Captain Van Valkenburgh was captured while tending to a wounded colonel of the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves. He was later included in a prisoner exchange, perhaps due to the efforts of U.S. Congressman Robert B. Van Valkenburgh. James made Major on July, 1, 1863 at Gettysburg, where the 61st was positioned on the south side of town opposite the top of the Federal line's "fish hook." His most intriguing exploit was at the Battle of the Wilderness. Major James Van Valkenburgh volunteered to go on a reconnoiter mission to find Federal stragglers sighted nearby and take them prisoner. He took forty men and rode out into the woods to maintain cover. They sighted Union soldiers, then realized that they were looking at what could be a whole regiment. Informed of the estimated size of the Federal force, James declared that they had gone to take Federal prisoners, so that's what they were going to do. Major Van Valkenburgh rode out of the trees alone and approached the unit with his sword drawn. He introduced himself and declared

MR. C. G. CONNER has handed us the following telegram, which we published for the benefit of the families of those mentioned:  
 NEAR WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 12.—Capt. Chas. Virgin, Lieut. Ed. Napier, Daniel Conner, and myself are all right.  
 Col. Lamar and Col. Van Valkenberg, of the 61st Georgia were killed at the battle of Monocacy, on the 9th instant. Lieut. Eugene Gordon, was wounded.  
 G. C. CONNER.

The Macon Daily Telegraph - July 21, 1864

them prisoners of war, which the Federal Colonel found amusing and rejected. James then bluffed by saying that if he wanted to fight an entire Brigade waiting in the tree line, he was welcome to send his men to their deaths. The Colonel reconsidered Van Valkenburgh's declaration and surrendered. After the Union troops laid down their weapons and furled their flags, Major Van Valkenburgh signaled his 40 men who escorted the Federal unit back to camp. In an ironic twist of fate, Major Van Valkenburgh had captured the entire 7th Pennsylvania Reserves (who had taken him prisoner at Fredericksburg), a force of about 500 men. He was then known throughout the 61st Georgia as the "Hero of the Wilderness." Van Valkenburgh was a frequent correspondent with The Macon Daily Telegraph during the War. His portrait is part of The Cannonball House collection.

### **Confederate Companies From Macon, Bibb County**

1st Confederate Regt. GA Vols, Co. A, Independent Vols.; 1st Confederate Regt. GA Vols, Co. C, Brown Inf.; 2nd Bn. GA Sharpshooters, Co. A; 2nd Independent Inf. Bn. Co. B; 2nd Independent Inf. Bn. Co. C, Floyd Rifles; 5th Regt. GA Inf. Co. M; 8th Regt. GA Inf. Co. C, Macon Guards; 12th Regt. GA Inf., Co. H, Central City Blues; 20th Regt. GA Inf., Co. A, Sparks Guards; 27th Regt. GA Inf., Co. B, Bibb Greys; 30th Regt. GA Inf. Co. D, Huguenin Rifles; 45th Regt. GA Inf., Co. A, Gresham Rifles; 54th Regt. GA Co. A, Lamar Infantry; 59th Regt. GA Inf., Co. K, Lockett Vols; 61st Regt. GA Inf., Co. I, Thompson Guards; 64th Regt. GA Inf., Co. B; 64th Regt. GA Inf., Co. G; 64th Regt. GA Inf., Co. H; 66th Regt. GA Inf., Co. A; 66th Regt. GA Inf., Co. D; Moughon Inf.; Local Defense Troops; Ordnance Guard and two companies from Macon, Bibb County that joined up with the 12th Alabama ....

## **THE 16<sup>TH</sup> 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

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Noah Sprague – 706-491-9755

2<sup>nd</sup> 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

1<sup>st</sup>. 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

1<sup>st</sup> Corp. Brick Lee Nelson - 478-986-1151

2<sup>nd</sup> Corp. Tommy Shover - 478-230-3483

3<sup>rd</sup> Corp. Avery Allen - 478-662-3732

4<sup>th</sup> Corp. Cody Sprague – 478-542-1802

Lead Chaplain – Joel Whitehead, Jr. - 478-986-8798

Honorary 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 - 478-259-5786

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



## **SCHEDULE OF 2018 EVENTS**

*SEPTEMBER 15-16 - BATTLE OF HURRICANE SHOALS (Register On Line)*

*SEPTEMBER 20 – SCV CAMP 2218 – REGULAR MEETING – KIM BECK*

*OCTOBER 18 – SCV CAMP 2218 – REGULAR MEETING –*

*NOVEMBER 2-4 – IRWINVILLE, GA*

*NOVEMBER 17 – GRISWOLDVILLE (NO SCV CAMP 2218 REGULAR MEETING)*

*DECEMBER – CHRISTMAS (NO SCV CAMP 2218 REGULAR MEETING)*

### **NASH FARM EVENT**

“The Nash Farm event will be held April 12-14, 2019. It will be the 155th Anniversary of the battles of Nash Farm and Jonesboro, Georgia. It will be hosted by the 30th Georgia Infantry regiment and the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.” Tim Knight 30th Georgia June 23, 2018

CHUCK JOHNSON 678-576-0475



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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

## KARSTEN & DENSON HARDWARE STORE

Johnny Davis  
Owner/Manager  
karstendenson@yahoo.com

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

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>

## ALL PRAYER REQUESTS ARE URGENT



*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 - just a moment - and ask God to meet these needs - ALL OF THEM - according to HIS will ...*

**Steve Smith & family Elaine Wallace & family James Boyd**

**J.C. Nobles Al McGalliard Ty Burnsed Cathy Wheeler Lisa**

**Duckworth The family of Mike & Dorothy Cook Reba Aultman Kasey Wright Larson Harold Buchanan Gale Red Gary Banks Bill Cameron Jenny & Ryan Ricky Smith Rev. Joey Young and family Ed & Val Elliott Lee Murdock Steve Galegor Ben (Cooter) Jones Dale & Becky Rankin Roy and Dana Myers Alan Farley Mrs. & Mrs. Burns Richard Durham 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.**

**And, please, do let me know of others that should be on this list ...**

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

### **THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER #2218**



Our August meeting featured a splendid address by Crystal Jump, (pictured, left) the new President of The Sidney Lanier Chapter (#25) United Daughters of the Confederacy of Macon, GA. On September 20<sup>th</sup> we look forward to a visit from our 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade Commander Kim Beck. Commander Colvin will have the program in October, we will have no regular meeting in November due to being at the Griswoldville Commemoration and no meeting at all in December. Please apply to Adjutant Dobson if interested in a February - October 2019 speaking engagement.

*"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."*

With Heartfelt  
*Sympathy*

## Charlotte Patricia Smith

June 28, 1952 - August 25, 2018

Charlotte Patricia Smith, was born in Crisp County on June 28, 1952 to Charles Alexander Smith and Annie Ruth Johnson Smith. She graduated from Crisp County High in 1970 and moved to Byron. She attended Macon Junior College and met her husband Steven Leroy Smith. They were married Aug 27, 1971 and lived in Byron for the next 47 years. Charlotte faithfully attended Hardison Baptist Church where she worked in the nursery and other ministries in the church. Along with working at Robins Air Force Base for thirty years, she raised a family and helped teach many children the joys of dance and gymnastics at Ms. Patricia's School of Dance. She helped with scout events, field days, and performed volunteer service at Byron Elementary School. She loved to see children grow, learn, and have fun and will live on in the hearts and minds of her family and the many children whose lives she touched.



Charlotte is survived by her devoted husband of 47 years, Steve. They raised two children, Patricia Lynn Smith Hodges (Scott) and Steven Leroy Smith Jr. (Janet), and have three grandchildren, Logan Smith, Stephanie Smith and Ross Hodges. She also is survived by her sisters, Beverly Smith (Ricky) of Byron and Sandra Duckworth (Tommy) of Cordele, a brother,

Rex Smith (Kathy) of Byron, and numerous nieces and nephews. She was laid to rest at Byron City Cemetery.

## Timothy Michael "Mike" Cook

August 29, 1946 - August 25, 2018

"Mike" Cook passed away on Saturday, August 25, 2018 in Macon, Bibb County, Georgia, after a lengthy illness. Graveside services were held on Tuesday, August 28, 2018 at 9 AM, at Riverside Cemetery with Reverend Mike Gibbs officiating. Visitation was held from 5 to 7p.m. on Monday, August 27, 2018 at Hart's Mortuary at the Cupola in Macon, GA.

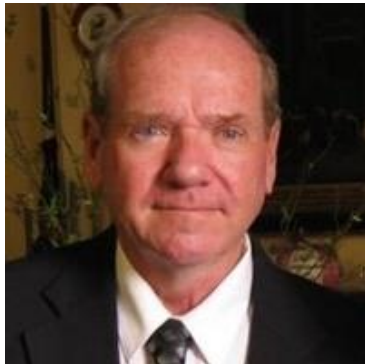
Mike was born on August 29, 1946 in Macon, Bibb County, to the late William Curtis and Marion Juanita Fraser Cook of Macon. He was predeceased by his only sibling, Charlotte Christine Cook. He was the grandson of the late William Jasper and Ruth Bannister Cook of Calhoun Falls, South Carolina, and

Marion and Annie Maude Becham Fraser of Macon.

Mike graduated from Lanier High School in 1964 and from Mercer University in 1968 with a double major in mathematics and history. He married Dorothy Ann Bailey on June 17, 1969 in Oxon Hill, Maryland. Enlisting in the Army in 1969, he served as an Artillery Fire Direction Controller in Vietnam from July 1969 to July 1970, earning a Bronze Star.

After returning from two years in the Army, Mike moved back to Macon and established Mike Cook Company, Inc., a dump truck and heavy equipment service that is currently in its 45th year of continuous operation. He was a long-time member of Wesleyan Drive Baptist Church, Macon Lodge #5 F.&A.M, Macon Ch. #345, O.E.S., Scottish Rite (KCCH), York Rite, and Al Sihah Shrine Temple. He was a Past Master of Ft. Hawkins Lodge #418, F.&A.M. and Past Worthy Patron of Ft. Hawkins Ch. #285, O.E.S.

He enjoyed playing the guitar and was a licensed private pilot for several years. He was predeceased by several good dogs, including The Best Dog in the World, Dirty Harry Callahan.





With Heartfelt  
*Sympathy*

**(MIKE COOK concluded)** Mike is survived by two daughters, Amanda Jane (Mrs. Peter C.) Cook of Macon and Jennifer Cook (Mrs. Stephen C.) Roeder of Tallahassee, Florida; and four grandchildren, India Grace Cook, Samuel Joseph

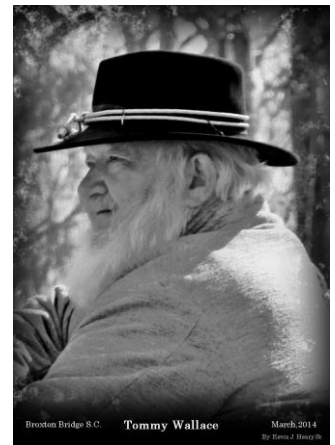


Cook, Christina Ann Roeder, and Elizabeth Marie Roeder. Mike was only recently predeceased (July 23, 2018) by his loving wife of 49 years, Dorothy Bailey Cook who was a member of The Cannonball House staff in Macon (right).

The family would like to thank the staff at Caring Companions and the wonderful caregivers they have provided. Special thanks to Garrett Gill, Marvin Releford and George Tucker for their faithful companionship over the last few years.

### Colonel Tommy Wallace

*Colonel Tommy Wallace of the Georgia Artillery Battalion passed away on Wednesday afternoon, September 5, 2018. His funeral will be held Saturday, September 8th, 2018 at Reidsville Baptist Church. 146 East Braswell Street, Reidsville Georgia. Visitation shall begin at 10:00 am. Funeral service is at 2:00 PM, with graveside service to follow. All Officers and Men of the Georgia Volunteer Battalion are requested, if able, to attend his funeral services to render full military honors. The GVB uniform of the day shall be Confederate. Union forces are to attend in Federal uniform. Forces shall combine to render honors.*



*Submitted by C. Gould Adjutant GVB*  
Photos Courtesy of: Kevin Henry, Sr.



Battles at Manassas  
Fort Wallace-Wood Manassas, Ga.  
March 17, 2013

Wishing you both  
love and happiness!



The very best wishes to Jenny (Banks) and Ryan Gunn who were married on Saturday, August 18, 2018. Jenny is a long-time 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia member, having grown up in the organization.



## ON DETACHED DUTY

16<sup>th</sup> Georgia member, Anthony "AJ" Odom, has been at Fort Sill (Oklahoma) for his Advanced Individual Training as cannon crew member this summer and began taking the ROTC Early Commissioning Program at Georgia Military College starting August 20<sup>th</sup>. We are extremely proud of this fine young man. (Sent to us by: Clarence Berry)

### *"I Follow Lee"*

*Howling Dawg* reader Randy "Papa babysitting Aria" said let's follow Elmo ... she says



Shirey sent us this photograph, He adds, "I 'I follow LEE'."

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## **CATHY'S CLOWN** *The Humor of Kenny Stancil*

Because of a shortage of maids, the minister's wife advertised for a manservant. The next morning a nicely dressed young man came to the front door. "Can you start the breakfast by seven o'clock?" asked the minister. "I guess so," answered the man. "Can you polish all the silver, wash all the dishes, do the laundry, take care of the lawn, wash windows, iron clothes and keep the house neat and tidy?" "Say, preacher," said the young fellow rather meekly, "I came here to see about getting married but if it's going to be as much work as all that, you can count me out right now."



Three little boys were bragging about how tough they were. "I'm so tough," said the first boy, "that I can wear out a pair of shoes in a week." "Well," said the second boy, "I'm so tough, I can wear out a pair of jeans in a day." That's nothing," said the third boy. "When my parents take me to see Grandma and Grandpa, I can wear them out in just one hour."

Where do sick boats go to get healthy? To the dock!

# 150 Years Ago

By Larry Upthegrove

**August 11, 1868:** Back in June, the Lancaster, Pa., "Intelligencer" published the following in Lancaster, the home of the long-time House of Representatives leader, Thaddeus Stevens: "During all his life, Thaddeus Stevens has openly scoffed at the Christian religion. A few years since, while trying a case in another part of this State, he and some other lawyers were conversing one evening, when one of the party adduced the Bible as authority for some statement he had made, 'Oh,' said Mr. Stevens, 'the Bible is no authority. It is nothing but the obsolete history of a barbarous people!'" .....Today Stevens is dead. His health has been failing for the past few years. He has never been a healthy man, being born with a club foot to a poor family of one brother with two club feet and two brothers of good health, his poor Mother had a hard time feeding the family on their farm after her husband abandoned her and the boys.... Thaddeus has always had a bitter attitude and strong-willed countenance that has served him well in his trained profession of lawyer. He is well remembered for his hatred of Masons, probably because they do not admit cripples into the order. His best friend and closest ally is General Benjamin Butler whom he would have for his president if the wide-spread detest of that man were not in the North as well as the South.

**August 16, 1868:** In Macon, Georgia, the "Telegraph" has this short article about its native son: "A Deserved Honor.—We understand that the Board of Trustees of our State University, at their recent meeting in Athens, conferred the Doctor of Law upon our fellow citizen, the Hon. E.A. Nisbet. We believe that he is the sixth individual upon whom this honor has been conferred since the organization of Franklin College." ....Dr. Eugenius A. Nisbet was an Associate Justice on the very first Georgia State Supreme Court, in 1845 and served there for eight years... (Many think that Franklin College became the University of Georgia. Yes, Franklin was the first college, but when the University was established it encompassed the several colleges, including Franklin, which is still the largest college in the University)..... Speaking of lawyers, this week's "North Georgia Citizen" has this: "A celebrated lawyer and Governor of South Carolina had been employed to defend a fellow indicted for stealing a horse. The evidence was plain against him, but the Governor made such a powerful speech that the jury at once acquitted him. After he was turned loose, he was accosted by a friend, 'Now, Jim, honor bright, did you steal that horse?' ..."Well, Tom, for a long time I thought I stole him, but since I've heard the Governor's speech, I don't believe I did." .....(NOTE: Nisbet's portrait is part of The Cannonball House collection in Macon, GA)

**August 24, 1868:** From Washington, news comes to us that General Sherman has instructed General Sheridan to drive the Indians beyond the Kansas line, killing them if necessary....

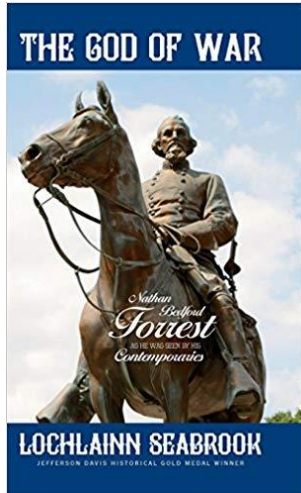
**August 28, 1868:** In Ohio, Today's "Cincinnati Commercial" publishes a lengthy interview with Confederate General Nathan B. Forrest by Jim Bonek. Some highlights of the meeting follow: ""What are your feelings towards the federal Government, General?"...I loved the old government in 1861. I loved the old constitution yet. I think it is the best government in the world, if administered as it was before the war."..."In the event of Governor Brownlow calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?"..."That depends upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out, and do not interfere with or molest anyone, I do not think there will be any fight. If, on the contrary, they do what I believe they will do, commit outrages, or even one outrage, upon the people, they and Mr. Brownlow's government will be swept out of its existence, not a radical will be left alive....Mr. Brownlow has already issued his proclamation directing the militia to shoot down the Ku-Klux wherever they find them, and he calls all Southern men Ku-Klux"....."Are you a member of the Ku-Klux General?"..."I am not, but am in sympathy and will cooperate with them. I know that they are charged with many crimes that they are not guilty of. A case in point is the killing of Bierfeld at Franklin, a few days ago. I sent a man up there especially to investigate the case and report to me, and I have his letter here now in which he states that they had nothing to do with it as an organization."..... "Forrest goes on to say,"...there is a limit beyond which men cannot be driven, and I am ready to die sooner than sacrifice my honor. This thing must come to an end, and it is about time for that end to come."..."An explanation of or excuse for the formation of the Ku-Klux organization made by its defenders, was that it was the natural result of the existence of the 'Loyal Leagues', secret organizations of Union men. It is reasonable to suppose this may be correct."

## BOOKS OF INTEREST

### **The God of War: Nathan Bedford Forrest as He Was Seen by His Contemporaries**

by Lochlainn Seabrook

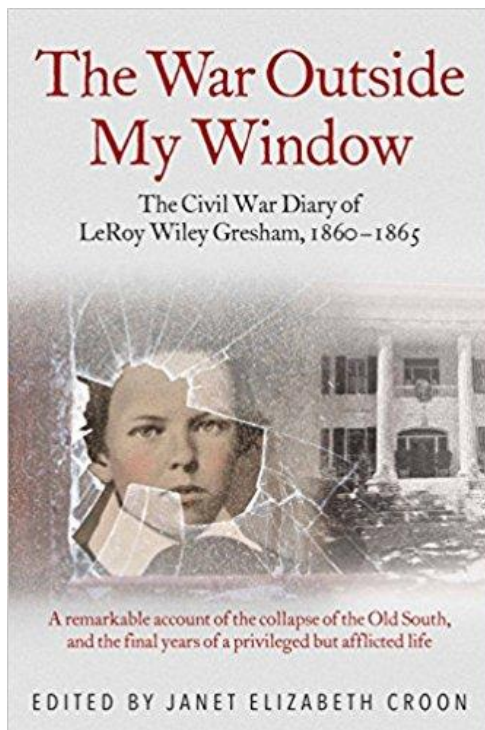
If you are interested in learning about the real Nathan Bedford Forrest as opposed to the one-



dimensional cardboard villain fabricated by Liberals, then you will want to read *The God of War: Nathan Bedford Forrest As He Was Seen By His Contemporaries*, by award-winning Southern historian and Forrest scholar Colonel Lochlainn Seabrook. Here you will discover the authentic Forrest in the words of those who actually knew him: Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers, military educators, foreigners, writers, politicians, neighbors, even children - all without the bigoted intrusions of Yankee editorializing, South-hating mythology, and absurd Left-wing lies. Find out for yourself why Forrest was idolized around the world during the Victorian period, why he is classed with celebrated military commanders like Michel Ney and Joachim Murat, why he is more popular today than ever before, why new Forrest monuments are going up, and why he will always be admired by educated people of all races!

<https://www.amazon.com/God-War-Bedford-Forrest->

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### **BOOK SIGNING**

***At The Cannonball House  
856 Mulberry Street  
Macon, Georgia  
Saturday, September 22, 2018  
At 2pm.***

LeRoy Wiley Gresham was born in 1847 to an affluent family in Macon, Georgia. After a horrific leg injury left him an invalid, the educated, inquisitive, perceptive, and exceptionally witty 12-year-old began keeping a diary in 1860. He continued to write even as his health deteriorated until both the War and his life ended in 1865. His unique manuscript is lauded by the Library of Congress as one of its premier holdings.

## Fixing Blame for African Slaves

By 1689, few African slaves had been introduced to Virginia and elsewhere by British, Dutch, French slavers, though this changed radically in the next seventy years – by 1760 the black race formed fully two-fifths of the entire Southern population. The increasing supply of Africans certainly fixed the plantation system on the South as part of the British colonial labor system.

“So far as the [colonial] Southern tidewater is concerned, the increase in population came largely through the involuntary immigration of African Negroes. During the seventeenth century . . . British merchants and their government were organizing as never before for the exploitation of the slave trade. The prosperity of the Royal African Company stimulated competition, and before long “separate traders” from England and [New England] broke down the company’s monopoly. In 1713 the British slave-traders gained a great advantage over Dutch and French rivals by the Asiento agreement, giving them the privilege of supplying slaves to the Spanish colonial market. There are no comprehensive statistics; but in 1734 it was estimated that about 70,000 slaves annually were exported from Africa to the New World.

The responsibility for slavery in the English colonies must be distributed widely. British merchants, the imperial government, which defeated efforts on the part of colonial assemblies to check the trade, [and] New England traders . . . each group must take its share. Peter Fontaine, an Anglican clergyman of Huguenot stock, spoke of it as the “original sin and curse of the country,” but urged that when the colonists tried to restrict importation, their acts were commonly disapproved in England. Besides, he argued, the Negroes had been first enslaved in Africa by men of their own color . . . Efforts were made to Christianize and educate the Negroes, and the Anglican missionaries were expected to make this part of their work.”

Bernhard Thuersam, [www.Circa1865.org](http://www.Circa1865.org) The Great American Political Divide

From: [bernhard1848@gmail.com](mailto:bernhard1848@gmail.com)

(The Foundations of American Nationality, Evarts Boutell Greene, American Book Company, 1922, excerpts pp. 316; 322)

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### QUOTES

There is a time to cry but not when people are talking about you...

- Anonymous

“...God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.”

- II Timothy 1:7

“On July 11, 1864, the second day after the battle of Monocacy, we were at the defenses of Washington. We were nearer to the national capital than any armed Confederates had ever been, and nearer to it than any Federal army had ever approached to Richmond. It has been claimed that at the time we reached these outer works they were fully manned by troops. This is a mistake. I myself rode to a point on those breastworks at which there was no force whatever. The unprotected space was broad enough for the easy passage of Early's army without resistance. Undoubtedly we could have marched into Washington ..... but in the council of war called by General Early there was not one who thought it was possible to enter that City.”

- General John B. Gordon

## One Thousand a Minute Casualty Rate

Lee had 55,000-some troops with which to oppose Grant's invading force of 108,000 at Cold Harbor, though the latter consisted of many raw, inexperienced garrison troops unfamiliar with infantry tactics. They were nonetheless thrown into mass assaults against Lee's entrenched veterans in suicidal assaults, and Grant's apparent disdain for the lives of his own men was later matched by his refusal of prisoner exchanges which he believed benefited the South. This led to the death of many Northern prisoners from disease and starvation, despite President Davis' offer of allowing food and medicine for the prisoners.

"Many officers and men in grey were taken by surprise at Grant's move to interpose his forces between them and the Rebel capital. After the long and brutal contest in The Wilderness, Rebels had expected men in blue to retire for a period. Instead, here they were – apparently headed toward Spotsylvania. This showed Grant had no intention of retreating. Furthermore, the usual pattern of actions in Washington had not been followed. That meant failure or defeat would not remove [Grant] from command. He would be expected to continue his war of attrition, regardless of losses sustained by his own forces.

Despite [concerns of Northern officers], the general advance ordered by Meade and Grant began about 4:30PM on June 2 [1864]. [General William F.] Smith castigated the movement as providing conclusive proof of the "entire absence of any military plan" among the Federal forces. Despite "a murderous fire," men in blue managed to reach the edge of the woods, where the second line caught up with them . . . resuming their advance [but] the enemy fire was so heavy that they fell back. Whether the decision was made by Grant or by Meade, orders soon came for a full frontal assault at 4:30 on the following morning. Smith saw the Rebel positions as being more than merely formidable . . . Generations later, [historian] Jeffrey D. Wert characterized the Rebel works at Cold Harbor in two words: "nearly impregnable."

Impregnable or not, orders were to take the Confederate works. Diaries and letters reveal that on the night before the scheduled grand assault, large numbers of men in blue wrote their names and addresses on slips of paper and pinned them to their shirts . . . essential if bodies of the slain were to be shipped home to their relatives. Soon afterward it became generally known that the Federal move at Cold Harbor, whose width is variously estimated at having been from one-half to six miles, lasted less than 10 minutes. During that time, men in blue became casualties at a rate of about 16 per second. Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg is far better known and may have involved more casualties. Yet no other Civil War action approached Cold Harbor in its June 3rd per-minute casualty rate of approximately one thousand men.

Smith dashed off a dispatch to Meade in which he reported the triple repulse of one body of Federals [adding that] there was no hope that they could carry the works in front of them without relief from galling Rebel fire. In reply, he received orders to move forward [and later] an oral command that he lead another assault. "That order I refused to obey," Smith later confessed.

Because the leader of the XVIII flatly disobeyed his commander, some eight thousand men in blue – more or less – watched as their comrades were once more mowed down. In the melee of battle, it is unlikely that anyone except a handful of loyal aides knew that he had defied Meade. If his action had been known at headquarters and regulations had been followed, his disobedience would have led to a charge of mutiny."

(Mutiny in the Civil War, Webb Garrison, White Mane Books, 2001, excerpts pp. 134; 136-139)

Bernhard Thuersam, www.Circa1865.org The Great American Political Divide

**ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A YANKEE CAPTAIN.—**  
One of the prisoners at camp Oglethorpe, a captain, attempted on yesterday to make his escape in rather an ingenious manner and would have succeeded, but for a slight circumstance. Procuring some soot and grease, he blacked himself so well as to appear like a negro, and taking up one of the spades in the yard walked to the gate and requested permission of the sentinel to pass, as he had borrowed the spade and wished to return it to the owner. The guard supposing from his color and his dialect that he was a negro, allowed him to pass, and he walked out, passing the officer of the day, who was in profound ignorance of his being a prisoner. Before he had walked many yards, however, one of the relief guard, who was lying down outside of the prison observed that through the open shirt of the supposed negro the breast of a white man appeared.— Suspecting the truth, he immediately halted and carried him back to the prison where he was examined and his trick discovered. We have not learned the name of the Yankee, but will admit that his method of escaping was very ingenious, and had he taken the precaution to button his shirt, would doubtless have been many miles away from Macon ere this.



## What Is Next?



I cannot recall year in my life when more people I knew passed away; another one is now under the care of Hospice and more than one fourth of this year still remains. Times like these can cause a person to think a little more about what happens when we die? Death is the enemy that visits everyone – both the great and the small; from the unborn to the aged. Sometimes it comes painfully slow and sometimes, suddenly. The LORD JESUS did not escape it, neither will we.

People try their best to comfort the bereaved and sometimes they do help, but the only real comfort for any sorrow must come from the “COMFORTER” HIMSELF, the HOLY SPIRIT of GOD. Expressions of sympathy reveal some real interesting views people have of the hereafter. Some speak of the deceased, now in Heaven, as angels “looking down” on friends and family on earth, or in the “arms of the Lord”. Occasionally, comfort is poetic and indicate that the departed will visit those left on earth as “the wind beneath their wings.” Others sense that the one who has passed is “already there.” We all grieve and mourn in different ways. However, what really lies beyond the only life we have ever known is truly hard to imagine. What does the Bible say and what does it NOT say?

One of Jesus’ most significant miracles recorded in the Bible was the resurrection of Lazarus from the dead (John 11:1-44). There are two other instances of people who Jesus raised from the dead, (Jairus daughter in Mark 5:22-43 and a widow’s son in the town of Nain in Luke 7:11-15). We may have read those scriptures and wished that the SAVIOR would do that for our loved ones, too. When Lazarus died, Jesus said, “... Lazarus sleepeth; but I go, that I may awake him out of sleep...Howbeit Jesus spake of his death...”(John 11:11).

The Bible compares death to sleep more than fifty times. When we are asleep, we are unconscious; we are not aware of the passing of time or of what is going on around us. The Bible certainly seems to liken death to sleep, as we know it (Ecclesiastes 9:5, Psalm 146:4; 115:17). Considering that, it is interesting to remember that when Lazarus was raised from the dead, he shared no recorded experiences. Perhaps he didn’t have anything to tell. He may have only recalled that he was very sick one day and now he was alive and well again. The Bible does not say that he experienced Heaven or Hell while he was dead and “sleeping” in his tomb.

Peter, on the Day of Pentecost said concerning King David: “*Men and brethren, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day... For David is not ascended into the heavens ...*” (Acts 2:29 & 34). On the other hand, we must consider the rich man and the other Lazarus (Luke 16:19-31). The rich man was in an afterlife of torments and he remembered his brothers back on earth among the living. He did not seem to be sleeping.

When “... the LORD GOD formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, man became a living soul” (Genesis 2:7). That does not say that GOD put a soul into man. HE formed Adam’s body from the dust of the ground, and then breathed HIS life-giving spirit into a lifeless body— the result was a soul, or a living being. When a person dies, does not the reverse take place? When the breath of life departs from the body does the soul no longer exist? The Bible says. “*Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto GOD who gave it.*” (Ecclesiastes 12:7) At the resurrection, GOD reunites the body and HIS life-giving spirit—and the person lives again.

Does that mean that if souls existed as separate beings - that lived on after we died - we would have immortality? The Bible says only God is immortal (1 Timothy 6:15, 16).

The Apostle Paul wrote that the righteous "*seek for glory and honor ... immortality, and eternal life:*" (Romans 2:7). If men had immortal souls, why would the righteous seek after something they already have?

There is no doubt that life exists after death? JESUS said, "... *I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in ME, though he were dead, yet shall he live...*" (John 11:25). We will receive immortality from HIM only when HE comes again (1 Corinthians 15:51-54). The Bible says that all those who have died—both the righteous and the wicked—will be raised to life in one of two resurrections. The righteous will be raised to life at JESUS' second coming. "*For the LORD HIMSELF shall descend from Heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of GOD. And the dead in CHRIST shall rise first.*"(1 Thess. 4:16).

According to that verse, the righteous do not go to Heaven when they die. They remain asleep in the grave until JESUS returns and raises them to immortal life – "*Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of GOD; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption. Behold, I shew you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory.*" (1 Corinthians 15:50-54).

The wicked are raised to life in a separate resurrection—the resurrection of condemnation. "*Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear HIS voice, And shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation.*" (John 5:28, 29). The prophets never mention in the Bible that the righteous immediately go to Heaven or the wicked go to Hell when they die. Neither did JESUS and HIS apostles teach it.

The apostle Paul appears to tell us that there is something better than our current lives, namely being in the presence of GOD, after death. He writes: "*We are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.*" (2 Corinthians 5:8) When JESUS was about to leave HIS disciples, HE did not tell them they would soon come to HIM. "*I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.*" (John 14:1-3), yet JESUS told the dying thief, "*Today shalt thou be with me in paradise.*" (Luke 23:43)

Could death, whether on the battlefield, in our slumber or on a bed of affliction be as simple as going to sleep, until the resurrection? We are confident that when CHRIST returns, our loved ones, asleep in HIM, will awake from their tombs. No matter how much time has passed, be it long or short, it will seem but a moment to them. By the voice of JESUS, they will be called forth from their slumber, awakening to a glorious immortality.

"*In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed....So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory.*"  
(1 Corinthians 15:52 & 54).

Jwd

9/5/18

*O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?*

1 Corinthians 15:55