

# THE HOWLING DAWG

May 2018



*"Lucian"*

(Courtesy of Richard Waterhouse)

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

## OLD CLINTON WAR DAYS 2018



BY Kenny Stancil

*"Thank you for the prayers and the fine job everyone did to make sure that the Clinton Event went off with just as much success as we have enjoyed in each of the other past 36 years. It is for those Soldiers that we do this event and it because of your continued support that we have been so successful. Again, Thank You, Bless You, Keep the Faith.*

*I Love and Appreciate each and Every one!*

*J.C. Nobles Bvt. Colonel Geo. Vol. Militia/16th Geo. Inf. Regt.*



## OLD CLINTON WAR DAYS 2018



By: Kenny Stancil



## OLD CLINTON WAR DAYS 2018



By: Heidi Edge



## OLD CLINTON WAR DAYS 2018



By: Heidi Edge

## **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 - 478-318-7266



Memorial Service at Clinton 2018

*Photo: Heidi Edge*

ON FACEBOOK: "JACKSON RIFLES".

And @ scv2218.com, thanks to Al McGalliard

## **SCHEDULE OF 2018 EVENTS**

JUNE 8-9 –GA DIV. SCV 121st REUNION MACON, GA

JUNE 21 – SCV CAMP 2218 – REGULAR MEETING – SHERRIE’ RALEIGH

JULY 5-8 – 155<sup>th</sup> BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

JULY 19 – SCV CAMP 2218 – REGULAR MEETING –

AUGUST 16 – SCV CAMP 2218 – REGULAR MEETING – CRYSTAL JUMP, UDC 25 PRESIDENT

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

OCTOBER 18 – SCV CAMP 2218 – REGULAR MEETING –

NOVEMBER – IRWINVILLE, GA

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

DECEMBER – CHRISTMAS (NO SCV CAMP 2218 REGULAR MEETING)



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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>



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 according to His will ...

***Urgent: Kenny, Cathy and Evie Stancil***

Chandler & Kevin Dick & family

Rev. Joey Young and family Ed & Val Elliott Tim Knight Mike Cook & family  
Steve Galegor Ben (Cooter) Jones Roy and Dana Myers Alan Farley Gale Red  
James Morgan Bill Cameron Mrs. & Mrs. Burns Richard Durham Joel Whitehead  
Kasey Wright Larson Lisa Duckworth Matt Whitehead Harold Buchanan  
C.S.A., U.S.A., Israel, Law Enforcement, Paramedics & Firefighters, Judges  
Political Leaders, Missionaries, Our Compatriots, Ministers, Travelers, **The lonely,**  
bereaved families, Our enemies ... Me & You, that we may boldly witness, risking  
awkwardness and seeming to be foolish. And, **please**, do let me know of others.  
(For privacy, in some cases, I do not publish the details but will share if you contact me.)

## James & Ty

Good to see them both at Old Clinton war Days – let's stay in prayer and in touch with them at:



James Boyd  
15 Meredith Drive  
Murrayville, Georgia 30564  
706-344-7588



Ty Burnsed  
185 Holly Hill Road  
Richmond Hill, GA 31324  
912-312-1211 / 912-220-4598/912-255-2126

## THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER #2218

Our May meeting will featured the return of guest speaker (and member) Steve Smith. We also had the honor of inducting Chad Nasworthy into our Camp on that occasion. Sherrie' Raleigh visits with us again in June. As of this writing July and October are open. In August we look forward to getting better acquainted with Crystal Jump, the new President of The Sidney Lanier Chapter (#25) United Daughters of the Confederacy of Macon, GA, and in September our 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade Commander Kim Beck pays us a visit. Please apply to Adjutant Dobson if interested in a speaking engagement.

It is not too early to be thinking of a keynote speaker for our annual Griswoldville Memorial Service or our 2019 Lee-Jackson Banquet.

*"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."*

**121<sup>th</sup> GEORGIA DIVISION REUNION - JUNE 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup>, 2018**  
**THE MACON MARRIOTT CITY CENTER**  
**240 COLISEUM DRIVE - MACON, GEORGIA**

### Welcoming A New UDC President



Correspondent Sherrie' Raleigh writes: The new Sidney Lanier 25 Chapter (Macon, GA) President for the 2018-2020 term will be Mrs. Crystal Jump. She was inducted at our May meeting. We are excited that Crystal will be heading our chapter for the next two years. We hope Camp 2218 will enjoy working with her, too.

Crystal is a staunch Southern daughter, and very pleasant and upbeat in personality. She wants our Chapter to do well and I'm sure she will have big plans for our chapter's projects and civic work. She is an RN and works full time at a local hospital, and is a veteran proud of her service as former US Army (1980-1984).

During the 2016-2018 chapter term, Crystal served as Gravemarker Chair and marked several Confederate graves in Middle Georgia.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We gratefully appreciate the faithful service of Sandra Adams, outgoing UDC #25 President. We enjoyed working with her during the course of many joint endeavors. God Bless.

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## A BRAND NEW GRANDMA



Brenda Dobson proudly holds her first grandchild, Madelyn "Maddie" Morgan born the James and Kellie Morgan on the Sunday morning of old Clinton War Days, May 3rd at 7:08am.



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

Two friends rented a boat and fished in a lake every day. One day they caught 30 fish. One guy said to his friend, "Mark this spot so that we can come back here again tomorrow." The next day, when they were driving to rent the boat, the same guy asked his friend, "Did you mark that spot?" His friend replied, "Yeah, I put a big 'X' on the bottom of the boat." The first one said, "You stupid fool! What if we don't get that same boat today!?!?"



An abstract noun," the teacher said, "is something you can think of, but you can't touch it. Can you give me an example of one?" "Sure," a teenage boy replied. "My father's new car."

Every day, man is making bigger and better fool-proof things, and every day, nature is making bigger and better fools. So far, I think nature is winning.

\*\*\*\*\*

### **QUOTES - *There is a lot in what you say***

Always remember that the crowd that applauds your coronation is the same crowd that will applaud your beheading. People like a show.

God, prepare me for the things that You have prepared for me. - Grace Mills

Victory through acceptance - peace through submission.

We want GOD to deliver but we aren't always willing to pay the postage.

It does not matter what you believe, or live for, or even what you die for unless it is the truth. God's Word is truth.

"Truth – What is truth?" – Pontius Pilate (John 18:38)

The easiest way to destroy a people and their civilization is to destroy their heritage.

"We have a goodly heritage..." - (Psalm 16:6)

"Doctors ain't got half sense - they kill more than they cure..." - Unknown Confederate

"God is not distant and angry but loving and near." – Roma Downey

"Deo Vindice" – the South was and is right, period.

"A people without a past is a people without a future". - Monument to the Acadian People

"Oh, the overwhelming, never-ending, reckless love of God." - Cory Asbury

"The people who made up the Confederacy, the especially the yeoman farmers, were fiercely independent. Such men were 'not only convinced that they were as good as you were, but if you questioned it, they would shoot you off your horse.' Men like them made for a fearless army few wanted to contend with. "

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

### 150 Years Ago - by Larry Upthegrove

**May 7, 1868:** In Atlanta, GA, the "Weekly Opinion" reprints an article from the "New Orleans Pucayune": "We have a pleasant surprise to give our readers. The gallant, brave and universally beloved Gen. Hood was married yesterday evening to Miss Anna Hennen, daughter of the late Duncan N. Hennen, Esq.. The hero of this, as well as of a great many other, but very different engagements, was surrounded by a number of his comrades in arms, among whom we noticed Gens. Buckner, Bragg, Hays, Wheeler, Maury, and Scott. Also such friends of his in peace as Messrs. M. Musson, T.A. Adams, Pike, etc.... General Hood may rest assured that from every household will go up, upon reading this announcement, most hearty prayers for the continued happiness of himself and her who has linked her destiny with his, and surrendered her name to one whose own is written on the tablets of fame indelibly."..... Since the War, Hood has been working as a cotton broker and as president of the Life Association of America, an insurance company in New Orleans. He has also been working on a book, a memoir called "Advance and Retreat" that he will not finish. His busy life with work and assisting in fund-raising for orphans, widows and wounded soldiers is made much busier by the children.

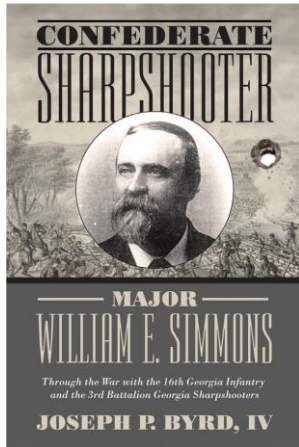
He and Anna will only have ten years together, during which they will birth eleven children, including three sets of twins. During the winter of 1878-79 yellow fever will sweep through the City taking Anna and the oldest daughter, Lydia, on the same day. Six days later Hood himself will die of the disease, leaving 10 destitute, orphaned young children. The Texas Brigade Association will take responsibility for them financially and see that all are adopted out to loving homes to seven families. The twins will be adopted as pairs. Pictured below are Confederate Major General John Bell and Anna Hood's orphans:





## ***Books To Consider***

**Confederate Sharpshooter** (Published by: Mercer University Press, Macon, Georgia. 2016)



*"is a well-written book that recounts the operational details of an accomplished Confederate battalion and the exploits of one of its leaders. Joseph Byrd's take on his ancestor's activities is unequivocally laudatory, but in most cases, seems justified. Simmons, though certainly a man of his time and place, accomplished much and was beloved by his peers."*

- David Schieffler, Civil War Monitor

*"This book is not just another book about a relative who fought in the Civil War. It is a gripping narrative of an elite unit from the Army of Northern Virginia and a great biography of one of the forgotten middle managers at war who led the battalion. The book is deeply researched, well written, and contains many insightful references."*

- Robert Grandchamp, Blue & Gray Magazine

*"I particularly appreciated how the author uses a wide variety of primary sources – letters, diaries, after-action reports, newspaper accounts – to flesh out the front-line soldiers' lives. Much more than a typical regimental history, Confederate Sharpshooter goes well beyond the standard recitation of battle after battle. It brings the men to life with all of their foibles. I thoroughly enjoyed this book. It is a pleasant addition to my personal library."*

- John Michael Priest, Civil War News

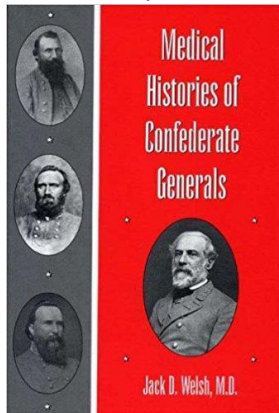
*"Well paced, the work is an enjoyable read. An exceptional account of a man and his times, a must for any library, official or personal. After reading this work, one cannot but admire Major Simmons."*

- Gary Lee Hall, Confederate Veteran

**Note:** Our good friends Joe Byrd Laura Elliott are currently writing a history of the 16th Georgia.

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**Medical Histories of Confederate Generals** by Jack D. Welsh M.D. From official records, personal letters, and postwar memoirs, Jack D. Welsh, M.D., has compiled 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. Ninety-six Confederate generals died during the war; half of those who survived lived to age 70 or older. Welsh does not attempt to analyze the effects of an individual's medical problems on a battle or the war, but whenever possible provides information about factors that

may have contributed to the wound, injury, or illness, and the outcome. He also details the immediate care, logistics of transportation, timing of operations, and the remedies used or recommended by the physicians, when such data is available. This insight into the lives of men who often paid a high price for the Confederacy will prove fascinating for physicians, historians of medicine, and students of the Civil War.

**Note:** A volume about Union Generals is also available.

## The Importance of a Good Death

"You don't want to overlook something that the [South] did have and that was tremendous courage. I've studied and studied hard the charge at Gettysburg, the charge at Franklin, the charge at Gaines Mill, or the Northern charge at Fredericksburg, wave after wave, and I do not know of any force on God's earth that would have got me in any one of those charges. It absolutely called for you to go out there and face certain death, practically. Now, I will do any kind of thing like that under the influence of elation and the adrenalin popping; it's just inconceivable to us nowadays that men would try tactics that were fifty years behind the weapons. They thought that to mass your fire, you had to mass your men, so they suffered casualties. Some battles ran as high as 30 percent. Now that's just unbelievable, because 4 or 5 percent is very heavy casualties nowadays. You go into a battle and suffer 30 percent . . . at Pickett's charge, they suffered 60 percent and it's inconceivable to us . . . the stupidity of it, again.

Originally, the South had a big advantage. They were used to the castes of society and did not take it as an affront that a man had certain privileges. They didn't think it made him any better than they were. But those privileges came his way, and they were perfectly willing for him to have them as long he didn't think he was any better than they were. But the Northern soldiers, they weren't putting up with any privileges. A Massachusetts outfit spent its first night in the field and nearly had a revolution because the officers wanted to put their bedrolls out of the line. Well, the Southerners never had that problem. It seemed to them sensible that the officers should be over here, and the men there. Of course, 99.9 percent of that war was fought by home folks. The fighting men were of very high quality, too. You see, those units were together for four years, many of them, and they became superb fighting machines. You take an outfit like the Twenty-third Virginia: after four years and large numbers of casualties from great battles, it becomes a very skillful military instrument. They never went home. Very few furloughs were given – some during the winter months to a few people.

The Civil War was an interesting time. It was very important to make what was called a "good death." When you are dying, the doctor says you are dying; he [says] you will die about 9 o'clock tonight. You assemble your family around you and sing hymns, and you are brave and stalwart and tell the little woman that she has been good to you and not to cry. And you tell your children to be good and mind their mother. Daddy's fixing to go away. That was called a good death, and it was important. It was of tremendous importance." (Conversations with Shelby Foote, William C. Carter, editor, University Press of Mississippi, 1989, excerpts pp. 29-31) - From: [bernhard1848@gmail.com](mailto:bernhard1848@gmail.com)/ Southern News & Views

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to defend the honour of our Confederate ancestors.

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## WAR STORIES

**SHERMAN AND POLITICS:** William T. Sherman was trained to be a soldier, and had no aspirations for any other line of work, no matter how glamorous it might have been. The field of politics was particularly repugnant to him as he favored no particular party, and rarely voiced what individual he preferred for a given post. Politics simply was not for him, and he tried to steer clear of any entanglements which might draw him into controversy in that quarter. As a national hero after the fall of Atlanta, however, his name was bantered as a possible Democratic candidate to oppose Lincoln in the upcoming presidential election, and it was actually proposed at the Democratic convention. When news of this reached him, Sherman thought about a life in politics and said, "if forced to choose, I would prefer the penitentiary."

**TO CARRY THE COLORS:** During the War, the post of carrying the regimental colors was quite an honor. At Chancellorsville one color bearer after another was shot down, but the banner was always quickly raised by another member of the color guard. One such fellow was wounded, taken from the field and his left arm amputated above the elbow. It would seem that his service to the color guard had been ended. However, once he recovered he promptly reported to his unit stating he was now ready to resume his duties as before. General Edward "Allegheny" Johnson heard of the man's valor and decided to honor him in a special ceremony before the troops. In an assembly at the divisional headquarters, he made a presentation to the color guard of a brand new brigade flag, inscribed with the names of all the battles the brigade had taken part in. True to his word, the one-armed color guard performed his duties as well as he had ever done in the past, and the flag was carried with distinction in all the brigade's battles until the end of the War.

**JOHN B. GORDON'S SKIRMISH LINE:** General John B. Gordon was one of the most gallant Confederate field commanders of the Army of Northern Virginia. He had a way of talking to his men that inspired confidence, and his brave examples in battle caused his men to willingly follow wherever he chose to lead. One day during an engagement in the Valley Campaign, he rode along the line of skirmishers and said, "Let's drive those fellows (the enemy) away, and let our line of battle stay where they are! "They are lazy fellows, anyway." These words of wit combined with his own daring example served to excite the skirmishers greatly, and they did indeed push back the enemy without the aid of the line of battle.

From: Campfires and Campaigns of the Civil War by Robert P. Broadwater pages 20-21

**ALFRED IVERSON, JR.** - Born February 14, 1829, in **Clinton, Georgia**. Served in the Mexican War. Directly commissioned into the regular Army in 1855, he served as a first lieutenant until he resigned and joined the Confederacy in 1861. He was elected Colonel of the 20th North Carolina Infantry. At Cold Harbor on June 27, 1862 he was seriously wounded while leading his regiment. After recovering he took part in the Maryland campaign and fought at South Mountain in September. He was promoted to brigadier the following November. During the Chancellorsville campaign on May 3, 1863, Iverson received a contusion in the groin from a spent shell, which made walking very painful. At Gettysburg he was able to be back in command. In the fighting at **Sunshine Church, Georgia, on July 31, 1864, Iverson was sick and not on duty**. He initially returned to Georgia after the War, but in 1877 went to Florida and grew oranges. His death occurred on March 31, 1911, at Atlanta, Georgia, and he was buried there in the Oakland Cemetery. DEATH CERTIFICATE: Cause of death, chronic nephritis.

OR, vol. 11, pt. 2:554,625,644; vol. 19 pt. 1:1019; vol. 25, pt. 1:987, vol. 32, pt. 2:287, 578, 818; 'Lewis A Lawson, "Wheeler's Last Raid," pg. 79. From: Medical Histories of Confederate Generals by Jack D. Welsh M.D.; pages 109-110



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camp calls and duties, marching, military discipline, and instrumental instruction. The NCWFMS is taught by some of the country's foremost musicians and historians on the subject, creating interest across the nation, including recently the 'Hellcats' of the West Point Band, the 101st Airborne Division Band and the National Park Service. The goal of the NCWFMS is to briefly replicate the life of the U.S. Army's 19th century school of music on Governors Island in New York Harbor. You can read more about us on our website, which can be found at:

<https://nationalcivilwarfieldmusicuschool.com/>. For any musician 17 or under, please check out our scholarship guidelines here: <https://nationalcivilwarfieldmusicuschool.com/scholarship.htm>.

For any questions about the school, please write to the school's music director, Donald Hemnitz, at [nationalfms@gmail.com](mailto:nationalfms@gmail.com).



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**A Postwar Conversation with Jefferson Davis:** "Mr. Davis once talked to me long and earnestly on the [postwar] condition of the South. Among other things he said: "There is no question that the white people of the South are better off for the abolition of slavery. It is an equally patent fact that the colored people are not. If the colored people shall develop a proper degree of thrift, and get a degree of education to keep pace with any advancement they may make, they may become a tenantry which will enable the South to rebuild the waste places and become immensely wealthy. The colored people have many good traits, and many of them are religious. Indeed, the 4,000,000 in the South when the War began were Christianized from barbarism. In that respect the South has been a greater practical missionary than all the society missionaries in the world."

War was not necessary to the abolition of slavery, continued Mr. Davis. "Years before the agitation began at the North and the menacing acts to the institution, there was a growing feeling all over the South for its abolition. But the Abolitionists of the North, both by publications and speech, cemented the South and crushed the feeling in favor of emancipation. Slavery could have been blotted out without the sacrifice of brave men and without the strain which revolution always makes upon established forms of government. I see it stated that I uttered the sentiment, or indorsed it, that, "slavery is the cornerstone of the Confederacy." That is not my utterance." (Life and Death of Jefferson Davis, A.C. Bancroft, editor, Crown Rights Books, 1999 (original 1889), excerpts pp. 152-154) FROM: SOUTHERN HERITAGE NEWS & VIEWS

The National Civil War Field Music School (NCWFMS) will be held June 22-24, 2018 at Fort McHenry in Baltimore, MD. The school is open to all buglers, drummers, and fifers, ages 11 and up (no age limit) for both Confederate and Federal impressions, beginners through advanced levels.

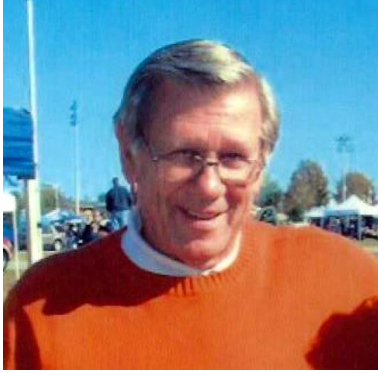
It is an annual weekend-event that offers several classes and workshops in addition to teaching the history of field music,



# IN DEEPEST SYMPATHY

## **Tommy E. Dick**

JULY 2, 1942 – APRIL 25, 2018



Tommy E. Dick, age 75, passed away Wednesday April 25, 2018 after a brief illness.

Mr. Dick was a 1960 graduate of Endy High School in Albemarle, North Carolina and married his high school sweetheart shortly after graduation. They were happily married for 41 years until her death in 2013. He moved to Statesboro over 41 years ago and worked as a financial manager 25 years each for both American Credit Company and L.A. Waters Furniture. Mr. Dick enjoyed golfing, searching for arrowheads, visiting the mountains, reading books about cowboys, and watching Fox News and his favorite team, the North Carolina Tar Heels on television. He loved spending time with his family who will miss him dearly.

Mr. Dick is preceded in death by his wife, Judy Lynn Burleson Dick. Survivors include his children, Debbie Chastain (Donnie), of Gray, Ga., Robin Sapp (Ricky), Statesboro, Pam Wilson (Alan), Swainsboro, and Kevin Dick, Statesboro; 11 grandchildren and 14 great grandchildren including Chandler Dick of the 16<sup>th</sup> GA. Visitation was held Sunday, April 29, 2018 from 12:00 - 2:00 p.m. at Hodges-Moore Funeral Home and a memorial service after the visitation with Pastor Joey Young officiating.

Editor's Note: We so enjoyed meeting and fellowshiping with this fine Southern gentlemen. He was with us at several events the past few years and will be sorely missed around our campfires. May God comfort Chandler and Kevin and all the family as only HE can.

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# IN BELOVED MEMORY



Remembering Bibb County (GA) Deputy Sheriff Mike "Outlaw" Thomas who lost his life in the line of duty on May 25, 2008. He was a proud and beloved member of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia, Co. G, "The Jackson Rifles" and we sure miss him. Age 32, Tour of Duty 8 years, Badge #1553.

Dear Readers,  
From The Ed Bearss Appreciation Society



We have learned that our friend, Ed Bearss, Historian Emeritus for the National Park Service, author, and World War II Veteran, had suffered a fall. He is now at home recuperating.

We wish Ed many blessings for his speedy recovery. To his many fans, we invite you to join a Facebook page dedicated to him at: The Ed Bearss Appreciation Society.

*Photo courtesy of Diane Callahan*



Brenda Dobson took this photo of Ed near "Stoneman's Hill" on The Sunshine Church Battlefield, on a frigid day more than a decade ago. Ed Bearss was born June 26, 1923. We pray for his speedy recovery.



## Choctaw Confederate Veterans

By JIM & ELAINE HUFFMAN

After researching one, specific Wayne County, MS, Choctaw Confederate Veteran, I decided to dig a little deeper into his command. Here's what I found on him and thirteen of his fellow MS Choctaw Confederate Patriots. Thought you all might enjoy this Confederate Heritage Month Moment! -- Jim Huffman, Adjutant, Gainesville Vols, SCV Camp 373, Pearl River County, MS. BURIAL SITE NOT FOUND. Pvt. Isaac [no last name given in the military records; also found as "Isaick" in Yankee POW records] (b. prob. Newton County, MS, ca. 1835-d. prob. Wayne County, MS, after 1902), 1st Choctaw Battalion MS Cavalry. No enlistment date/data. Known only from Yankee POW records. Captured and paroled at Ponchatoula, Tangipahoa Parish, LA, on May 13, 1863, but not released, as would be a White POW. Pvt. Isaac "appears on a List of Choctaw Prisoners captured in the Department of the Gulf and sent to Washington, D.C., via Boston and New York," with notation "New Orleans [LA], May 23, 1863. The above (14) fourteen Choctaw Indians, Confederate Prisoners of War, were delivered to Capt. Nott, Aide-de-Camp to Provost Marshal General, by him to be taken North by the way of Boston and New York, there to be held subject to the orders of the Provost Marshal General at Washington, D.C." Confederate records show that these captured Confederate-Americans were put in chains and displayed in parks in New York City as curiosities for the non-racist Northern populace. "Isaac (Indian), Prisoner of War," was admitted on Sept. 8, 1863, to U.S.A. General Hospital, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, suffering from chronic diarrhea, and was released back into the POW population on Oct. 2, 1863. Once the fun and games and the novelty had worn off, "Isaac (Choctaw Indian), Pvt., Co. \_\_, 1 Choctaw Battalion [MS Cavalry] appears on a [Yankee] Roll of Prisoners of War (Choctaw Indians) sent from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to New Orleans, La., [on] Oct. 3, 1863." No further information in his military file with this command. Southern Patriot! "Isaac Johnson (Choctaw Indian)" filed a Confederate Pension application in Wayne County, MS, in 1902, in which he stated that he was a Confederate soldier in the 18th Miss. Battalion of Scouts, that he enlisted in Newton County, MS, in 1862, that he served under Maj. Pierce, and that he served until war's end. A letter was written in support of his pension application by one "Jno. Blakeley, Adjutant, [United Confederate Veterans] Camp Dabney H. Maury, #1312," of Newton, Newton County, MS: "This is to certify that Isaac Johnson, [aka] Nenakanubba, served as a soldier in the Confederate army under Maj. Pierce in the 18th Battalion of Scouts, composed of cavalry and infantry, both. He belonged to one of the Infantry Companys under Capt. Ducksworth. He was one of the Choctaws that rendered such great help in Securing the wounded and drowned (sic) dead Soldiers and others in that awful [railroad] Smash up in west Chunky Swamp in the year 1863. There was 76 dead, beside[s] the wounded. He has applied to me to make proof of his Service as a Soldier. I can testify that he did. He had a brother killed in that fight near Lake Pontchartrain [on] this side of New Orleans. Maj. Pierce resigned and the Battalion went under Maj. Spann and finished up, balance of war life. Went under Spann in 1862. Those Choctaws done good Service. I think the old broke down men should have pensions. They are justly entitled to them. There is several on our pension rolls in this county [i.e., Newton County, MS]. I belonged to [the] 18th Battalion [of Scouts] under Maj. Spann with the Choctaw Cavalry portion all [last word illegible]." Other written accounts of the referenced train wreck specifically state that Isaac Johnson (aka Nenakanubba) was one of the Choctaw who rushed to the scene of the wreck and both rescued the living and recovered the dead. Burial site not found. [Note: The Pvt. Isaac Johnson (aka Nenakanubba) under consideration here should not be confused with Pvt. Isaac Johnson, (New) Co. K, 1st Regiment Choctaw and Chickasaw Mounted Volunteers, which command was raised in what, at the time, was known as the Indian Territory (now mostly Oklahoma), as they are two entirely different men.] [Note: The other thirteen MS Choctaw soldiers who were sent North in chains for public display were: "Billy" (died Sept. 28, 1863, at Fort Columbus Hospital, New York Harbor); "Charley"; "Chubby" (aka "Thomas Chubby") (after returning from the North, he died Dec. 23, 1863, in the Corps a'Afrique U.S.A. General Hospital, New Orleans, LA); "George Washington" (after returning from the North, he died on Dec. 4, 1863, in Saint Lewis U.S. General Hospital, New Orleans, LA, while still a POW; buried in Grave No. 23, No. 2 Cypress Grove Cemetery, New Orleans, LA); "Gibson" (died Nov. 14, 1863, in Saint Louis U.S. General Hospital, New Orleans, LA, upon returning from the North); "James"; "James Davis" (still a POW at New Orleans, LA, on March 12, 1864); "Jefferson" (imprisoned at New Orleans after returning from the North, sent to Convalescent Camp on Nov. 23, 1863, and still a POW on Dec. 31, 1863); "Selvis"; "Silas"; "Silas Joshua"; "Wigginton"; "Williamson" (died Sept. 18, 1863, at Fort Columbus Hospital, New York Harbor); and, "Wilson". I have never seen these names listed anywhere before. Let these men's names not be forgotten!] FROM: SOUTHERN HERITAGE NEWS & VIEWS

## How Long Will I Be Allowed To Remain A Christian?

Fox News



"How long will I be allowed to remain a Christian?" That was the deeply dismayed question posed to me by a friend with four young children as we discussed the plight of the Christian faith in America and around the world. With each passing month, that shocking question becomes more relevant and even more disturbing. To say that Christians and Christianity are under a withering and brutal attack in certain areas of the world would be an understatement. In various parts of the Middle East, there is a genocidal cleansing of Christians being carried out. Women, men, and their young children are being slaughtered because of their faith and world leaders and most of the media turn their backs in bored indifference. Here in

the United States, Christians and Christianity are mocked, belittled, smeared and attacked by some on a daily basis. This is a bigoted practice that is not only increasing exponentially, but is being encouraged and sanctioned by a number on the left. Too many of those who worship at the altar of political correctness have deemed that Christianity should no longer be respected. Rather, they assail it on a regular basis in a coordinated campaign to weaken the faith and its base. The prevailing view in much of the media is that Christianity is aligned with Republicans, conservatives, or the views of President Trump – and therefore must be diminished and made suspect. The New Yorker just described the opening of a few Chick-fil-A restaurants in New York City as "Pervasive Christian traditionalism," and a "Creepy Infiltration of New York City."

Christianity is an "infiltration" to some on the left. In college, they now teach about the evils of "Christian Privilege." On Broadway and in theaters around the world, mocking Christians has become a massively profitable money-making venture. In name, on the crucifix, and in art, Jesus Christ is desecrated in the most twisted and obscene of ways. In movies, on television and online, Christians are portrayed in the most dishonest, prejudiced and insulting of ways. Across the country, Christian colleges are under constant assault from "social justice warriors" seeking to strip their accreditation and put them out of business. Christian groups on campus are at times being persecuted, their offices and handouts vandalized, with members even being physically assaulted. In a nation that is still majority Christian, those who follow the faith have been litigated or brow-beaten into being fearful to utter the words "Merry Christmas," or to display a Nativity scene celebrating the one and only reason there is a Christmas Day. Do you want to stay true to your Christian faith in the most inoffensive ways? To do so is becoming more perilous by the minute, when you stop to ponder just a sampling of the negative consequences. For example: A high school football coach is fired for taking a knee in prayer. A teacher is fired for giving a Bible to a student who requested it. A Marine is cursed at and then court-martialed for not removing a Bible verse from her computer. Another Bible verse posted by sailors in a military hospital is labeled "extremism." For me personally, I continue to be ridiculed for writing and speaking about a vision I had regarding the 40 days after the resurrection.

If you are a practicing Christian in the United States and open about it, you, your congregation and your organization will become a target of some sort. It is only a matter of time. Ironically, in some very real and ominous ways, it's as if we are being transported back to ancient Rome. Will we soon have to meet with fellow Christians in secret? Will we have to whisper our beliefs from the shadows? Will those Christians with "traditional" beliefs lose their jobs and livelihoods if discovered? As more and more of the mainstream media, entertainment, academia and the hi-tech world continue to purge or discriminate against Christians, what future job fields will be open to young Christians? Will those Christian children eventually be forced to renounce or deny their faith in order to get a job and provide for their families? As a Christian, I truly do have the deepest respect for every faith. The vast majority of people of every faith are beyond good and do seek to follow the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Why do so many on the left, in the media, entertainment and academia not practice that most simple, loving and humane of rules when it comes to the Christian faith? Douglas MacKinnon is a former White House and Pentagon official and author of the memoir "The Forty Days: A Vision of Christ's Lost Weeks." (Simon & Schuster, 2016).



## THE GRISWOLDVILLE COMMEMORATION 2018



Private Willis Butler and Colonel J.C. Nobles

"Time just seems to fly away for a boy. That, I s'pose, is why one day you wake up suddenly and you ain't a boy any longer."

— Robert Ruark, *The Old Man and the Boy*

*"Old, gray haired, weakly looking men and little boys, not over fifteen years old, lay dead or writhing in pain ... They knew nothing at all about fighting and I think their officers knew as little..."* ("Fields of Gray", page 152)

Almost anyone who has read much about the November 1864 Battle of Griswoldville recognizes those words - we almost know them by heart. They are a quote by Lt. Charles Wills (103<sup>rd</sup> Illinois Infantry), who was indeed an eyewitness, but still just one Union soldier just expressing a personal opinion. He was there, I was not. Yet, few other words have come to so typify the battle more than the image that Wills' words convey of Southern men who were less than able-bodied, and not as experienced as veteran front line troops. With each repetition of the words that Charles Wills left, I feel as though we make an excuse for men who do not need me to validate anything they did, and who, as the song says, *"need no pardon for anything they've done ..."* It is almost as if we are trying to excuse the loss of that battle by saying, in essence, that the South did not send their best to the field that day but the North did. The Northern soldiers our ancestors challenged that day were nothing less than the best the Union had to offer. Those who led them said there never was a better brigade - hardy, battle-hardened Midwestern men of the 15th Corps, mostly veterans who had served from Shiloh through the Atlanta campaign - some companies armed with the Spencer repeating rifle. If that was not a dreadful foe, what was?

We recently re-enacted the Battle of Griswoldville during Old Clinton War Days. Now we are making plans for our annual Griswoldville Commemoration Service on Saturday, November 17, 2018 at high noon, (on the battlefield) when we will also remember the caliber of Southern manhood that charged up Duncan's ridge that fateful day.....*Duke*



## A PORTRAIT OF DEVOTION



Brigadier-General Charles D. Anderson, of the State troops, was born in DeKalb county, Ga., May 22, 1827. He is a descendant of two families of identical name, one Scotch and the other Welsh, who were among the early immigrants to South Carolina, where their descendants largely populated the districts of Anderson, Abbeville and Pendleton.

During the revolution the families were staunch rebels, and rendered distinguished service. Subsequently many of them emigrated to Ohio, Kentucky and Georgia, one of those going to the latter State being W. R. Anderson, who married Annie Coker, and had twelve children, the youngest of whom was General C. D. Anderson. The latter began business life as a clerk at Fort Valley at the age of fifteen years, and forming a partnership with his brother a few years later, he had by the time of the secession of the State accumulated by planting and trading a considerable fortune.

He had also held the offices of captain of militia and judge of the inferior court. In 1861 he was among the first to answer the call of Governor Brown, organizing a company of eighty men, which was mustered in as Company C, Sixth regiment of volunteers, Col. A. H. Colquitt. The regiment being ordered to Virginia, he served as captain on the Yorktown lines, on the retreat fought at Williamsburg, and later took part in the battles at Seven Pines and on the Chickahominy, his company suffering severely at Gaines' Mill.

After Second Manassas, they went into Maryland and at the battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburg nearly all of the company were killed or wounded. He was himself wounded and taken prisoner, and was imprisoned a short time at Fort Delaware, but was exchanged in time to take part in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was then promoted to major and shortly afterward to lieutenant-colonel. He commanded his regiment, the leading one in the flank movement at Chancellorsville, and was in command of the picket not far from General Jackson when that heroic leader was wounded. Next morning while driving the enemy through the burning woods he was frightfully wounded, one shot entering his shoulder, another shattering his left hand, and a third lacerating his bowels.

After he had partially recovered, he was with his command at James Island and Fort Sumter, though not in condition to be assigned to duty. While at Charleston harbor he was unanimously elected to the legislature of Georgia, and on reaching Milledgeville was appointed aide-de-camp to Governor Brown. When the State troops were called out to the assistance of General J. E. Johnston he aided in their organization, was elected colonel of the Fifth regiment, and soon afterward

He was unanimously elected brigadier-general, commanding the Third Brigade.

His command was in service north of the Chattahoochee on the left of Johnston's army; had a heavy skirmish, repulsing Sherman's flanking party, at Pine Ridge; and then taking position on the hill opposite Turner's Ferry, protected the rear of the army as it crossed the river. After performing this trying duty, they withdrew in order under heavy artillery fire, winning the compliments of General Smith and others, and the admiration of the veteran troops. Thence Anderson moved with his brigade to West Point to meet a cavalry raid, and from there to Atlanta, where he was actively engaged during the entire siege. At the evacuation they withdrew to Griffin and thence to Macon, and when Sherman passed that place they were ordered out with McCoy's Fourth brigade, all under General Phillips, to follow the Federals. At Griswoldsville they made a daring fight against a large body of the enemy, and suffered severely; General Anderson's horse was wounded, his hat shot off and clothes riddled with bullets. Moving then to Savannah by way of Thomasville, they went out to meet Foster's troops approaching from the north at Pocotaligo, and defeated them with considerable loss. After the evacuation of Savannah Anderson and his men were ordered to Augusta, and later to Macon, where the command was disbanded. The close of the war left General Anderson penniless, but he resumed the duties of civil life with undaunted courage and patient fortitude. Since then he has been a resident of Fort Valley. Source: Confederate Military History Vol. VII p. 469



## The South Weighs Heavily on Communist Minds

The early years of the civil rights movement in the US included many black leaders who embraced Marxism and communism, seeing it as a way to advance their race: WEB DuBois, Marcus Garvey, James Weldon Johnson, A. Philip Randolph, Ben Davis, Paul Robeson, Walter White, M.L. King, and Bayard Rustin. In the 1930s, the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee became a training ground for revolutionary unionizing activities in the South, where activists King and Rosa Parks were both trained. Bernhard Thuersam, [www.Circa1865.org](http://www.Circa1865.org) The Great American Political Divide

“In the 1910s and 1920s the Bolsheviks believed that taken at the flood, the system of Communism they had recently institutionalized would spread across their new nation and around the world. In this system, racism would be outlawed as “social poison,” workers would own the means of production, and town meetings, called soviets, would ensure that everyone’s voice would be heard. Ethnic differences and historic hatreds would be banished through the multicultural practice of nurturing each group’s language and culture. No one would have too much, no one would have too little.

It promised to liberate colonized peoples and demonstrate to poor white Southerners their class solidarity with poor black Southerners.

A decade after the Bolshevik Revolution, Communists in the USSR and the USA [Communist Party USA] created a Negro Policy that left no action to chance. In the first place, there must be absolute equality between individuals in all social relations.

Then it moved to from the personal to the political to guarantee equality to all ethnic groups. The system, which most people called social equality, offered a simple mandate for all human activity . . . Because it was so all-encompassing, it required constant, vigorous policing and swift punishment of violations, willful or not. In theory, equality extended to every phase of public and private life. Living this new reality required practice.

The Bolshevik Revolution’s success offered a persuasive final solution to the labor problem. Communists did not have to resort to ethnic cleansing to bring minorities into their nation, and social equality could elevate racially-diverse workers into their rightful place. If managed properly, the system would produce ever more committed Communists in each succeeding generation. It was a modern, well-organized and efficient way to remove the stumbling blocks of race and class in the worldwide contest for advancement.

Because the South represented the least industrialized and least unionized part of the United States, the region weighed heavily on Communist minds. If Southern African-American became Communists, they could lead the revolution in their region. Black Southerners might open the door to that possibility. The international Soviet governing body, the Comintern, welcomed the “rising tide of color” that it could turn against imperialist nations. In speaking for the Southern masses, African-American Communists had an influence on domestic and international Communist policy disproportionate to their meager numbers.” From: [bernhard1848@gmail.com](mailto:bernhard1848@gmail.com) (Defying Dixie, the Radical Roots of Civil Rights, 1919-1950, Glenda E. Gilmore, W.W. Norton, 2008, excerpts, pp. 29-32) Source: Southern News & Views



Scenes from the 154th Anniversary Battle of Resaca Reenactment on May 18-20, 2018 at  
the original Resaca Battlefield in Resaca, Georgia

*By Heidi Edge*



## TOP 20 STATES WITH MORE VOTERS REGISTERED THAN ADULT CITIZENS

■ # over registered voters



Courtesy of Bro. Ed @ Dixie Heritage

# Bright Sunny South

From the bright sunny south to the war, I was sent,  
E'er the days of my boyhood, I scarcely had spent.  
From it's cool shady forests and deep flowing streams,  
Ever fond in my mem'ry and sweet in my dreams.

Oh, my dear little sister, I still see her tears.  
When I had to leave home in our tender years.  
And my sweet gentle mother, so dear to my heart,  
It grieved me sincerely when we had to part.

Said my kind-hearted father as he took my hand:  
"As you go in defense of our dear native land,  
"Son, be brave but show mercy whenever you can.  
"Our hearts will be with you, 'til you 'turn again."

In my bag there's a bible to show me the way,  
Through my twelfth year on earth and to Heaven some  
day.  
I will shoulder my musket and brandish my sword,  
In defense of this land and the word of the Lord.